

9th Session of OIC Statistical Commission
28 September – 1 October 2020, Virtual Meeting

FINAL REPORT

1. The 9th Session of the Statistical Commission of Organisation of Islamic Cooperation (OIC-StatCom) was organised by Statistical, Economic and Social Research and Training Centre for Islamic Countries (SESRIC) in collaboration with the Islamic Development Bank (IsDB) on 28 September – 1 October 2020 through a video-conferencing platform due to the current COVID-19 outbreak.
2. A total of 95 participants from NSOs of 39 OIC countries joined the 9th Session of OIC-StatCom including Algeria, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Brunei, Chad, Djibouti, Egypt, Gabon, Gambia, Guinea, Guyana, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Malaysia, Maldives, Morocco, Mozambique, Niger, Oman, Pakistan, Palestine, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sudan, Suriname, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Uzbekistan, and Yemen. Representatives of nine international and regional organizations including Organisation of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) General Secretariat, Islamic Development Bank (IsDB) Group, Islamic Organisation for Food Security (IOFS), Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), Oxford Poverty & Human Development Initiative (OPHI), Partnership in Statistics for Development in the 21st Century (PARIS21), Statistical Centre for the Cooperation Council for the Arab Countries of the Gulf (GCC-Stat), United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (UNESCWA), and United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD) also attended and participated in the Session.
3. The agenda of the 9th Session of OIC-StatCom was as follows:
 - Opening Session;
 - Report of the OIC-StatCom Secretariat on the Implementation of the Resolutions of the 8th Session of OIC-StatCom;
 - Adoption of the OIC-StatCom Strategic Vision for 2030 and Programme of Action (PoA) 2021-2025;
 - Emerging Approaches for Strengthening Capacities of National Statistical Systems;
 - Generating SDGs Indicators from Population, Housing, and Agriculture Censuses Data;
 - Monitoring and Reporting SDG #1 (No Poverty) Indicators;
 - Utilisation of Non-Traditional Data Sources in Official Statistics; and
 - Open Discussions and Closing Session.
4. All documents of the 9th Session of OIC-StatCom, including all presentations and statements together with participants list, are available online at <https://bit.ly/OICStatCom9Docs> and shall be consulted for more detailed information.

28 September 2020, Monday

Opening Session

Welcoming Speeches

5. The Opening Session started with the welcome addresses by HE Dr. Mohd. Uzir MAHIDIN, Chief Statistician of Department of Statistics Malaysia, Chair of the 8th Session of OIC-StatCom; HE Mr.

9th Session of OIC Statistical Commission
28 September – 1 October 2020, Virtual Meeting

FINAL REPORT

Nebil DABUR, Director General of SESRIC; Mr. Jakhongir KHASANOV, Representative of the OIC General Secretariat (OIC GS); Dr. Areef SULEMAN, Representative of the IsDB Group; and Mr. Stefan Schweinfest, Director of UNSD (through a video message).

6. In his speech, HE Dr. Mohd. Uzir MAHIDIN shared some initiatives of the Department of Statistics Malaysia (DoSM) in assisting the Malaysian government in making evidence-based decisions to address the COVID-19 pandemic crisis and to ensure the well-being of the community. As an outgoing Chair of 7th and 8th Sessions of OIC-StatCom, HE Dr. Mahidin thanked the Secretariat and the OIC-StatCom Bureau Members for their support and congratulated HE Mr. Nyakassi M.B. SANYANG who will become the Chair of the 9th Session of OIC-StatCom.
7. In his opening remarks, HE Mr. Nebil DABUR underlined the importance of OIC-StatCom as a unique initiative and cooperation platform serving the OIC member states in the domain of statistics. HE Mr. Dabur also highlighted that the NSOs play a critical and indispensable role particularly in producing timely and reliable data to support the plans and initiatives of the governments in addressing the socio-economic challenges of the pandemic. He further stated that in an attempt to respond to this extraordinary situation, SESRIC has early decided and already started to conduct statistical capacity building activities virtually instead of postponing them. Before concluding his speech, HE Mr. Dabur expressed once again his sincere thanks to the outgoing OIC-StatCom Bureau Members of the previous two sessions, and congratulated new Bureau Members of the 9th Session of OIC-StatCom.
8. The message of HE Dr. Yousef A. AL-OTHAIMEEN, Secretary General of the OIC, was delivered by Mr. Jakhongir KHASANOV. In his message, HE Dr. Al-Othaimeen stated that the demand for new information will continue to emerge at national and OIC level during the COVID-19 pandemic as governments, healthcare providers, and other relevant sectors need a constant flow of new and disaggregated data to monitor the spread of the virus and to inform efforts to save lives and recover economy. The message of the Secretary General further highlighted the key recommendation from the Extraordinary Meeting of the OIC Executive Committee at the Level of Foreign Ministers on the Consequences of the COVID-19 Pandemic and Joint Response, which calls for cooperation and coordination among the OIC member states within the framework of combating COVID-19. HE Dr. AL-OTHAIMEEN called the OIC-StatCom members to scale up its efforts towards improving their national statistical systems (NSSs), especially for the least developed countries, through transfer of knowledge, sharing experiences and making innovative solutions and tools accessible to all.
9. Dr. Areef SULEMAN delivered the statement on behalf the IsDB Group by highlighting the impact of COVID-19 pandemic that has caused unprecedented challenges not just to the health and economic spheres but also disrupted the domain of statistics. He urged the member countries to focus on innovation and modernization of NSSs to enable them to meet the ever-increasing demand for data and statistics. He emphasized that the pandemic has provided a window of opportunity for NSOs to be innovative and leverage on the opportunities provided by science and technology to use new data sources and tools

9th Session of OIC Statistical Commission
28 September – 1 October 2020, Virtual Meeting

FINAL REPORT

including satellite imagery, mobile data, citizen generated data and other non-traditional data sources to improve the timeliness and quality of official statistics.

10. Mr. Stefan SCHWEINFEST, Director of UNSD, delivered his speech through a video message in which he expressed his gratitude to SESRIC for the close cooperation with UNSD for over the years and further alluded SESRIC's importance as a partner in fostering the development of NSOs and as an active member of the Committee for the Coordination of Statistical Activities (CCSA). Mr. Schweinfest furthermore underlined that 2020 is an abnormal period as COVID-19 has continued to spread across the countries. He mentioned that a global survey jointly conducted by UNSD and World Bank in coordination with the Regional UN Commissions has provided key insights into the main challenges NSOs are facing in responding to the COVID 19 pandemic. Among the lessons learned from the Survey included the need for investments into digital technologies and IT infrastructure to support remote work, training, data collection and data storage, which are vital for NSOs to continue operating during the pandemic.

Election of the Bureau Members of the 9th Session of OIC-StatCom

11. Dr. MAHIDIN announced the elected Bureau Members of 9th Session of the OIC-StatCom as follows:
- Chair: Gambia (representing the Africa region);
 - Vice Chair: Morocco (representing the Arab region);
 - Vice Chair: Uzbekistan (representing the Asia region);
 - Permanent Vice Chair: Palestine (as per the Rules of Procedure of the OIC-StatCom); and
 - Rapporteur: SESRIC (as per the Rules of Procedure of the OIC-StatCom).

Hand-Over of the Chairmanship from Asian Group to African Group

12. After announcing the elected Bureau Members of 9th Session of OIC-StatCom, Dr. Mahidin handed over the Chairmanship of OIC-StatCom to new the Chairman, HE Mr. Nyakassi M. B. SANYANG, Statistician General of The Gambia Bureau of Statistics (GBOS).
13. Following the hand-over of the Chairmanship, HE Mr. SANYANG delivered his opening remarks. He commenced his remarks by thanking his predecessor, HE Dr. MAHIDIN, and to the Members of the Commission for the trust extended to The Gambia to chair the 9th Session of OIC-StatCom. In his remarks, HE Mr. SANYANG highlighted that coordination of NSSs requires strengthening further in many countries to effectively respond to the COVID-19 pandemic-related data needs. In this respect, he commended SESRIC's contributions towards enhancing technical capacities of NSOs of OIC countries through SESRIC Statistical Capacity Building (StatCaB) Programme. Before concluding his remarks, HE Mr. SANYANG underlined that the 9th Session of OIC-StatCom is important as the Commission will adopt the OIC-StatCom Strategic Vision for 2030 and its PoA 2021-2025 which will serve as a guideline for the OIC-StatCom members and the Secretariat in carrying out their future activities.

9th Session of OIC Statistical Commission
28 September – 1 October 2020, Virtual Meeting

FINAL REPORT

Adoption of the Agenda

14. Dr. Atilla KARAMAN, Director of Statistics and Information Department of SESRIC, summarized the Draft Agenda and HE Mr. Nyakassi M. B. SANYANG, Chair of the 9th Session of OIC-StatCom, opened the floor for any comments. The Agenda was unanimously adopted as it is.

Session on “Report of the OIC-StatCom Secretariat on the Implementation of the Resolutions of the 8th Session of OIC-StatCom”

15. Dr. KARAMAN briefed the delegates of the Commission on the Implementation of the Resolutions of the 8th Session of OIC-StatCom.
16. HE Mr. SANYANG lauded the efforts of the Secretariat on the implementation of the resolutions of the 8th Session despite the challenges of the COVID-19 pandemic. Besides, he called on members of the Commission who have not yet responded to the StatCaB Questionnaire for the Biennium 2020 and 2021 to communicate their responses related to their needs and capacities. In addition, he lauded the progress achieved on the Tobacco Questions for Surveys (TQS) project.
17. Dr. KARAMAN added that the Secretariat implements various modalities including online courses and consultative meetings in lieu of physical activities in collaboration with the members of the Commission. He also briefed the delegates that the Secretariat has made initial contacts with some members of the Commission to plan a series of webinars on statistical experience sharing in the near future. In this regard, he invited the Commission members to submit their proposals for possible webinars on statistical themes of mutual interest. As to the StatCaB activities during the COVID-19 pandemic, Dr. KARAMAN underscored the importance of the continuation of the communication between the Secretariat and members of the Commission and called the OIC-StatCom members to timely respond to the communication sent by the Secretariat so as to increase the efficiency and of the StatCaB Programme.

Session on “Adoption of the OIC-StatCom Strategic Vision for 2030 and Programme of Action 2021-2025”

18. Malaysia, as the co-chair of the Working Group (WG), delivered a presentation on the OIC-StatCom Strategic Vision for 2030 and PoA 2021-2025 prepared based on the responses of the OIC-StatCom members to the questionnaire designed for that purpose and the feedback gathered during the 8th Session of OIC-StatCom in 2019. Following the presentation, the Chair open the floor for questions and answers.

Questions and Answers

19. Egypt thanked Malaysia and the Secretariat for preparing the Strategic Vision document including its PoA 2021-2025 and requested support for developing a similar strategic vision document for Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics (CAPMAS) of Egypt. The Secretariat expressed their

9th Session of OIC Statistical Commission
28 September – 1 October 2020, Virtual Meeting

FINAL REPORT

readiness to share with Egypt the experiences of relevant international agencies concerning the structure of National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS).

20. Oman proposed to include COVID-19 pandemic under the challenges so that it can guide the NSOs in the future in case such unforeseen circumstances arise. They also suggested for the inclusion of collaboration with regional statistical organisations in relevant parts of the document. The Secretariat will include Oman's proposals in the Strategic Vision document and share them with the member countries accordingly.

29 September 2020, Tuesday

Session on “Emerging Approaches for Strengthening Capacities of National Statistical Systems”

21. In this session, the presentations were delivered by Mr. Johannes JÜTTING (PARIS21) and Ms. Julia SCHMIDT (PARIS21), Dr. Juraj RIECAN (UNESCWA), Mr. Ashkan SHABBAK (SCI, Iran), Dr. Shabnum SARFRAZ (PBS, Pakistan), and Mr. Orçun AYDIN (TurkStat, Turkey) and Mr. Hasan TEKGUL (TurkStat, Turkey). Following the presentations, the Chair opened the floor for questions and answers.

Questions and Answers

22. Jordan inquired about how to utilise administrative data and how to increase the capacity of NSOs to provide timely data. PARIS21 responded that investment in the NSSs is required to reach near real-time data dissemination. The NSDS Guidelines by PARIS21¹ has a link on how to use administrative data. PARIS21 added that the role of NSOs in the statistical system is important to provide trusted and quality data to policy makers.
23. The Gambia thanked PARIS21 for their support in developing their NSDS and asked for possibility of having technical assistance on the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (SEEA) under environmental statistics. PARIS21 informed that they have initiated a cooperation with the NSOs of Sweden and Zambia through a training on environmental statistics and suggested the delegates who are interested in receiving training on this topic to contact the PARIS21 Secretariat.
24. Indonesia raised issues concerning capacity building on conducting online surveys and how to deal with the sampling issue and data quality in online surveys. PARIS21 expressed their readiness to provide reference documents and other materials to assist the NSOs related to the online surveys.
25. Pakistan asked UNESCWA if they could support Pakistan in using technologies in censuses. UNESCWA stated their readiness to assist Pakistan in this topic.

¹ <https://nsdsguidelines.paris21.org/> or <https://nsdsguidelines.paris21.org/NSDS-GUIDELINES-full-lang-en.pdf>

9th Session of OIC Statistical Commission
28 September – 1 October 2020, Virtual Meeting

FINAL REPORT

26. Malaysia shared their initiatives in strengthening and maintaining capacities of emerging skills required to cater the evolving demand in various fields such as establishing Big Data Analytics Core Team. They continue to modernise public sector services through managing and implementing various Big Data projects in collaboration with other government agencies and private companies such as satellite imagery, agricultural analytical system and mobile positioning data.

Session on “Generating SDGs Indicators from Population, Housing, and Agriculture Census Data”

27. In this session, the presentations were delivered by Ms. Meryem DEMIRCI (UNSD), Mr. Pietro GENNARI (FAO), Mr. Lamin L. DIBBA (GBOS, Gambia), Dr. Nashrul WAJDI (BPS, Indonesia), and Mr. Ibrahim ALNAAMANI (NSCI, Oman). During the presentations, some delegates posted their questions through the Zoom chat window.

Questions and Answers

28. The IsDB Group asked the UNSD whether sub-national disaggregation could be compared across countries and whether there are any constraints to be considered such as weights. UNSD replied that sub-national disaggregation might not be comparable across countries as countries define rural/urban or regions in different ways. However, it is important to understand how a specific SDG indicator differs across regions or rural/urban areas within a country. Moreover, UNSD added that population and housing censuses (PHC) and civil registration and vital statistics (CRVS) collect information for all individuals and there is no need to use weights. UNSD referred back to their joint workshop with SESRIC in 2019 and look forward to organising online activities with SESRIC in 2021.
29. Sudan asked UNSD for more clarification about country of birth to identify migrant. UNSD informed that foreign-born population could be used to identify migrants.

30 September 2020, Wednesday

Session on “Generating SDGs Indicators from Population, Housing, and Agriculture Census Data” (cont.)

30. The third day of the 9th Session of OIC-StatCom began with presentations of Pakistan, Palestine, and Turkey which had to be postponed from the second day. The presentations were delivered by Ms. Rabia AWAN (PBS, Pakistan), Mr. Ahmed Mohamed Ahmed Mardawi (PCBS, Palestine), and Mr. Hakan YAZICIOĞLU (TurkStat, Turkey). Following the presentations, the Chair opened the floor for questions and answers. Some delegates posted their questions through the Zoom chat window.

Questions and Answers

31. Kyrgyzstan inquired Turkey whether they have full access to national population register to produce census data and asked about who the owner of population and housing registers. Turkey replied that TurkStat has full access to population data regarding the protocol signed between TurkStat and Ministry

9th Session of OIC Statistical Commission
28 September – 1 October 2020, Virtual Meeting

FINAL REPORT

of Interior. The owner of the Address Based Population Registration System (ADBRS) is the Ministry of Interior.

32. Maldives asked how Turkey shares their registers with other relevant agencies. Turkey informed that they share the data with relevant agencies according to the statistical law and protocols. Following up the question, Maldives requested further explanation from Turkey on how they develop household-based population register. Turkey explained that in 2007, they developed firstly National Address Database (NAD) with a field application conducted by municipalities, special provincial administrations. In this field application, all the buildings; apartments, hospitals, schools etc., were recorded to the system by their addresses. A unique code was given to each address. After the establishment of the NAD, the second phase, which is the Field Application for Collecting Information on Usual Residence Addresses, conducted by TurkStat. The enumerators realized field application by visiting all addresses and filling in the forms in every locality. The people are recorded at their usual residence addresses. Ultimately, Turkey had an ADBRS which matched personal information from The Central Civil Registration System (MERNIS) and addresses from NAD by using the Turkish Republic identification numbers.
33. Oman inquired Turkey whether the address-based registers will be linked to other data sources such as education and health. Turkey explained that currently TurkStat has a plan for integrating various registers into one Population Characteristics Database, which will serve for 2021 Population and Housing Census. In this database, population, education, address and disabilities registers are integrated up to now but there is still work going on the integration of employment registers, building and dwelling registers integrated with geospatial data (grids). Turkey added that agreement and thus protocols between data producers on these fields are required.
34. Brunei asked Turkey whether a unique ID (or statistical ID) is assigned in building the address database and who manages this database. Turkey replied that they have address code for every building and the coding is managed by the Ministry of Interior. The municipalities frequently update the address database. In Address Based Population Registration System (ABPRS), Turkey has a register of Turkish Republic Identification Number as an ID for every person and it is matched with the address of each individual. In this respect, they could retrieve the data on address, age, sex, marital status, migratory status and nationality of every person through the ABPRS. Turkey added that this information can also be linked with their education and employment status. The ABPRS system enables this feature.
35. The Chair asked SESRIC concerning on what kind of support is provided by SESRIC to member countries on censuses. SESRIC informed all delegates that SESRIC has an ongoing cooperation with the UNSD as the apex body providing the manuals and technical materials on censuses. In 2018, SESRIC signed a letter of agreement with the UNSDD to further strengthen the mutual collaboration in the area of censuses. In this regard, SESRIC in collaboration with UNSD organised a Regional Workshop on the 2020 World Programme on Population and Housing Censuses: International Standards

9th Session of OIC Statistical Commission
28 September – 1 October 2020, Virtual Meeting

FINAL REPORT

and Contemporary Technologies in collaboration with the UNSD in 2019. SESRIC added that based on current request by the member countries, SESRIC will contact UNSD to plan joint webinars or similar virtual activities on censuses in the near future.

36. Malaysia informed that DoSM has taken the initiative to implement the transformation in conducting census. The Malaysia Census Transformation Program (MyCTP) encompasses six elements of innovation in the implementation of the 2020 Census. MyCTP provides an operational design towards the modernisation of ICT in MyCensus 2020. Concerning Agricultural Census (AC), latest AC was conducted in 2005 in Malaysia. The AC covered four subsectors namely Crops, Livestock, Forestry & Logging and Fisheries. DoSM subsequently conducted the Economic Census for every five years since 2006 (reference year 2005), followed in 2011 (reference year 2010) and most recently was 2016 (reference year 2015). The census covered five main sectors namely agriculture, mining & quarrying, manufacturing, construction and services which comprised of all registered establishments.

Session on “Monitoring and Reporting SDG #1 (No Poverty) Indicators”

37. In this session, the presentations were delivered by Dr. Sabina ALKIRE (OPHI), Ms. Nesma AMER (CAPMAS, Egypt), Ms. Harmawanti MARHAENI (BPS, Indonesia), Ms. Rabia AWAN (PBS, Pakistan), Mr. Mohammed L. JANNEH (GBOS, Gambia), Ms. Magda M. ELGAALI (CBS, Sudan), and Mr. Hakan YAZICIOĞLU (TurkStat, Turkey). Following the presentations, the Chair opened the floor for questions and answers. Some delegates posted their questions through the Zoom chat window.

Questions and Answers

38. IsDB requested clarification from Egypt concerning the percentage of national poverty line reported by them in their presentation. Egypt explained that 32.5% is the percentage of people below national poverty line but 6.2% is the percentage of poor people suffer from food poverty.
39. Indonesia asked Egypt for more information on how to calculate extreme poverty. Egypt replied that they calculated extreme poverty using the calories intake and calories required to do natural activities.
40. Kyrgyzstan inquired Turkey whether they have an SDG dissemination and reporting platform. Turkey clarified that they do not have a platform for disseminating SDG data. However, they publish press releases every year to disseminate the data (with metadata) covering the period since 2010. Turkey added that they plan to establish a web portal at the end of this year instead of publishing press releases so that it will present the most updated data.
41. Turkey commented on OPHI’s presentation concerning at risk of poverty or social exclusion (AROPE) indicator which can also be used to measure SDG 1.2.2 indicator. Additionally, Turkey added that this indicator has international comparability and produced by all EU countries.

9th Session of OIC Statistical Commission
28 September – 1 October 2020, Virtual Meeting

FINAL REPORT

42. Malaysia informed that the incidence of absolute poverty is 5.6% which represents 405,441 of poor households in Malaysia. Relative poverty refers to measurement approach of which the household income is compared with a certain standard living determined by the society. In contrast to absolute poverty, the relative poverty threshold is not measured using the Poverty Line Income (PLI), whereas it defined as half the median income of all households in that particular year. A household is categorised as “relatively poor” if its total household income is below the threshold of relative poverty. The threshold of relative poverty depends on current distribution of household income in reference year. According to this definition, the value of relative poverty in 2019 was 16.9%. Malaysia’s efforts to eradicate poverty have always emphasised education and skills development, income generation, employment creation and provision of access to basic needs such as electricity, clean water, transportation and housing, as well as social safety nets. With absolute poverty largely eradicated, Malaysia has begun to focus on relative poverty in the “bottom 40 (B40)” households which comprises the bottom 40% of the nation’s income distribution.

Session on “Utilisation of Non-Traditional Data Sources in Official Statistics”

43. During this session, the presentations were delivered by Mr. Ronald JANSEN (UNSD), Dr. Juraj RIECAN (UNESCWA), Dr. Edi SETIAWAN (BPS, Indonesia), and Mr. Hayrettin Erdem SAHINLER (TurkStat, Turkey). Following the presentations, the Chair opened the floor for questions and answers. Some delegates posted their questions through the Zoom chat window.

Questions and Answers

44. Kyrgyzstan inquired whether other public and private stakeholders could partner with the NSOs in terms of collecting, processing and disseminating data from Big Data sources as NSOs might not be able to manage Big Data due to limited resources and capacity. UNSD responded that the UN Global Platform² uses private sector services such as AWS, Google Cloud, Algorithmia, AIS data from ExactEarth, etc., which are available to the NSOs since the UN Global Platform was created as a platform under the UN Statistical Commission.
45. SESRIC asked UNSD whether there is any condition for accessing the mentioned services and how the NSOs could access these services. UNSD clarified that there is no condition to join the services and work made available under the UN Global Platform. The financial model of the UN Global Platform is based on funding by donors or project funds.
46. The IsDB Group asked for clarification from Indonesia whether consent forms from all subscribers are required. Indonesia answered that BPS did not get the raw data from the Mobile Network Operator (MNO). BPS used the sandboxing method to access the sample data for generating the algorithm. Algorithm is sent to the MNO and they will produce the aggregate data and tabulation.

² <https://marketplace.officialstatistics.org/>

**9th Session of OIC Statistical Commission
28 September – 1 October 2020, Virtual Meeting**

FINAL REPORT

47. Maldives directed two questions to Indonesia on how the Big Data component is addressed in Indonesia's Law on Statistics and what kind of collaboration BPS has with the MNOs in terms of access to mobile data. Indonesia explained that they have already included the use of technology as one of data collection method in Indonesia's Law on Statistics. Besides, BPS has agreements with the MNOs for 5 years and signing the contract every year.
48. SESRIC asked Turkey concerning the proportion of open-source tools used in their Big Data projects and the possibility of handling all Big Data projects only with open-source tools. Turkey replied that their Big Data platform uses only open-source tools such as Hadoop, Kafka, Spark, etc.
49. Kazakhstan asked Turkey to clarify whether the data derived from scanners are available to TurkStat only or whether the tax office could access this data too. Besides, Kazakhstan questioned concerning the primary beneficiary of data coming from retailers. Turkey explained that they get scanner data directly from the companies. They added that tax institutions get invoice data from intermediary firms. Besides, the data are scraped from the online shops on the Internet.
50. Malaysia shared their experience on their Big Data project, STATSBD, which gave the opportunity to DoSM to gain practical experience in assessing the business, statistical, technical, computational, and other issues in using Big Data. This project indirectly increased DoSM's technological capacity to capture, store, process and analyse Big Data for statistical production. Malaysia added that DoSM's participation in national and international activities in Big Data area helps DoSM to share their experience and gain knowledge from others. The collaboration with technology companies enables DoSM to better acquire the capabilities and skills to manage the high volume of data. As an example, DoSM is adopting web-scraping techniques through price data crawling from the identified websites to avoid collecting price data physically in response to the COVID-19 pandemic in producing Consumer Price Index (CPI). Malaysia informed that more Big Data projects are expected for the coming years and this would include exploring mobile positioning data for the monthly production of inbound tourism statistics, migration statistics and population mobility, and remote sensing for agricultural statistics.

1 October 2020, Thursday

Any Other Business, Adoption of Resolutions and Closing Session

51. The Secretariat shared the Draft Resolution (in three official languages of the OIC) with the delegates of the 9th Session of OIC-StatCom on 30 September 2020. The Draft Resolutions were prepared in light of the discussions taken place during the three days of the Commission. The delegates are expected to send their feedback through email to the Secretariat no later than 6 October 2020. After the deliberations, the Draft Resolutions will be revised according to the received inputs and will be shared with the delegates as final version.
52. At the end of the Session, HE. Mr. Nebil DABUR, Director General of SESRIC, and HE Mr. Nyakassi M. B. SANYANG, Chair of the 9th Session of OIC-StatCom, delivered their Closing Remarks.