# Strategic Vision of the Statistical Commission of the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation (OIC-StatCom) for 2030 and Draft Programme of Action for 2026-2030

## 1 Introduction

Based on the Istanbul Declaration of the 2010 Meeting of the National Statistical Organisations (NSOs), the member countries of the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) agreed to organise their regular meetings under the umbrella of OIC Statistical Commission (OIC-StatCom). The OIC-StatCom aims at bringing about a platform for exchanging experiences and best practices among the member countries to build effective statistical capacity at the OIC level. It was decided that the Statistical, Economic and Social Research and Training Centre (SESRIC) would act as the Secretariat of the Commission. As the current OIC-StatCom Strategic Vision Document[1] will expire by the end of 2020, the members of OIC-StatCom decided to establish a Working Group (WG) on the Development of New Strategic Vision of OIC-StatCom during the 7th Session of OIC-StatCom held on 3-4 May 2018 in Ankara, Türkiye. The WG is composed of 2 co-chairs and 22 members as shown in Table 1. The WG members were identified based on the results of the preliminary questionnaire circulated by the OIC-StatCom Secretariat in August 2018 to the NSOs of OIC member countries.

Table 1. Members of the Working Group

| Role in the Working Group | Countries / Institution |
|---|---|
| Co-Chairs | Malaysia and Iran |
| Members | Albania, Azerbaijan, Benin, Cameroon, Egypt, Gabon, Gambia, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Mauritania, Morocco, Mozambique, Niger, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Togo, Tunisia, and Türkiye |

Subsequent to the formation of the WG, SESRIC, in its capacity as the Secretariat of the OIC-StatCom, circulated a questionnaire[2] on the New Strategic Vision of OIC-StatCom 2030 in July 2019 to all national statistical offices (NSOs) of OIC member countries aiming to provide the necessary inputs for drafting the OIC-StatCom Strategic Vision 2030. As of 29 November 2019, 39 OIC member countries submitted their responses (69.6% response rate).

Table 2. Respondents by the OIC Official Regional Groups

| OIC REGION | COUNTRIES |
|---|---|
| African Group (12) | Benin, Burkina Faso, Cote d'Ivoire, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Mozambique, Niger, Sierra Leone, Togo, and Uganda |
| Arab Group (15) | Djibouti, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Libya, Morocco, Oman, Palestine, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Tunisia, UAE, and Yemen |
| Asian Group (12) | Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Brunei, Indonesia, Iran, Kazakhstan, Malaysia, Maldives, Pakistan, Suriname, Türkiye, and Uzbekistan |

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[1] The Strategic Vision 2020 of the OIC-StatCom can be accessed through https://bit.ly/2WaCxiO and the Executive Work Plan can be accessed through https://bit.ly/3aOl4BZ

[2] Questionnaires on the New Strategic Vision of OIC Statistical Commission are available at (English) https://bit.ly/2SiIlWs; (French) https://bit.ly/35hft65; and (Arabic) https://bit.ly/3bRtWbo

# Strategic Vision of the Statistical Commission of the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation (OIC-StatCom) for 2030 and Draft Programme of Action for 2026-2030

The Strategic Vision of the OIC-StatCom for 2030 has been prepared based on the responses received from the survey and the feedback received during the 8th Session of OIC-StatCom held on 23-25 October 2019.

The Strategic Vision Document acts as a reference document for the OIC-StatCom in formulating its Programme of Action for 2021-2025 and 2026-2030 to facilitate the statistical cooperation and collaboration endeavours and contribute to the efforts of the NSOs of OIC member countries towards addressing the challenges facing their national statistical systems (NSSs).

## 2  Challenges

The NSOs in the OIC member countries play a crucial role in providing statistical services including collecting, collating, compiling, processing, and disseminating official statistical information to meet the needs of their governments and other users concerning designing, implementing, monitoring and evaluating socio-economic development policies, plans and strategies. However, they encounter some challenges in carrying out their functions including:

1.  **Under- and delayed financing**
    Like any other public service in countries, the NSOs require financial resources to be able to perform the duties requested from their governments and other relevant stakeholders. However, the economic difficulties in some OIC member countries oblige them to underfinance their NSOs and even, the international donors; sometimes seen as a remedy for financing statistical operations, delay in honouring their commitments for funding. Both the underfinancing and the delayed financing of the NSOs of OIC member countries put them at risk of not meeting their national and/or international commitments.

2.  **Unaligned levels of statistical development**
    The capacities of OIC member countries vary broadly in producing high-quality statistical data. The challenges in accessing the financial resources also cause the NSOs not to receive the relevant statistical capacity development to enable their human resources to keep up with the most recent international standards. In result, the OIC member countries end up with unaligned statistical capacities and face risks in producing timely and high-quality official statistics.

3.  **Slower adoption of new technologies and statistical modernisation**
    In conjunction with the first two challenges, lack of financial resources and lack of human resources that can harness the power of new technologies and statistical modernisation may lead to delays at the NSOs in embracing new technologies and communication tools. As the data demand is dynamic and ever-changing, and trends and technology are never stagnant, the slower adoption of new technologies and architectural models by the NSOs result in more delays in modernising their structures and meeting the needs of data users.

4.  **Increasing competition from non-official statistics providers**
    The NSOs – as the elementary institutions of official statistics – may face significant competition in terms of their future role in statistical data production as providers of non-official statistical data emerge as alternative sources of information for data users in recent years. This competition

between the NSOs and non-official statistics providers may become to the detriment of the NSOs. Being in the private sector, non-official statistics providers are with more resources to employ/retain high-calibre human resources and use new technologies to be ahead of the NSOs in providing more timely data. Accordingly, the NSOs in some member countries may even face with the risk of becoming obsolete institutions in the not-so-distant future in the light of this emerging competition.

5.  **Lack of statistical literacy among data users**

    Statistical illiteracy is an obstacle that prevents data users from taking advantage of the full power of statistics. In this connection, statistical literacy should not only be restricted to the knowledge of basic statistical information but also should include the knowledge about the limitations of statistics and their use/misuse. Accordingly, the ability to comprehend statistics, and their production processes, is an essential aptitude for each data user. Poor statistical literacy at the society level can easily lead to misunderstandings, misperceptions, mistrust, and misgivings that may lead to non-optimal decision-making.

6.  **Insufficient communication between the NSOs and data users**

    Public agencies are established for the public benefit and need to communicate with their stakeholders to better learn about and respond to their needs. Unfortunately, unclear and outdated channels of communication hamper the effective engagement of these institutions with their relevant stakeholders. Moreover, the recent years have witnessed a major transformation by replacing 'dissemination' with 'communication' in the official statistics sector. Flagship statistical yearbooks alone are not sufficient for such purposes. Overlooking the fact that they are also responsible for communicating the statistical information and updating their relevant structures with latest forms and methods of communication, some NSOs may have delays in modernising their websites, developing an active cooperation with the media, and having a strong presence in the social networks. As an extension of the fifth challenge, inadequately communicated statistical information may also lead data users to the flawed deductions that substitute substandard data or their very own views may have an equivalent value as the official statistics have.

7.  **Inadequate coordination mechanisms within NSSs**

    The NSSs typically consist of the NSO and any other constituents that produce official statistics. An effective and efficient NSS that provides high-quality data for policy design and monitoring is a crucial component of good governance. However, lack of relevant legislation defining the constituents of inter-institutional coordination and their respective responsibilities, lack of a strong institution to act as the coordinator within the NSS, and lack of strategy formulation and implementation to sustain the inter-institutional coordination mechanism pose risks to the quality and flow of data for decision-making in some OIC member countries.

8.  **Difficulties in aligning NSSs with the regional/global statistical requirements**

    The NSSs exists primarily to satisfy the statistical information needs at the national level. Official statistics systems that have been shaped according to the national needs, however, sometimes limit the comparability among countries due to the differences in methodologies used, survey design, and conceptualisation of metadata. On the other hand, the need for comparability across countries has gained significance because the statistical indicators are made an inseparable part of regional/global

policies. Despite this development, some NSSs face serious resource and/or legislative challenges in transforming their structures to be able to produce what is required by the regional/global community.

9. **Challenges in responding to data needs and demands during crisis times**

   Without any exception like other government agencies, NSOs face tremendous challenges during crisis times such as the COVID-19 pandemic. Data are more urgently needed than ever by policy makers to guide them in fighting these crises situations. However, when the need for high-quality and timely data is crucial during crises times, the NSOs have the risk of facing significant difficulties in performing their operations either due to restrictions imposed to counter the crisis situations (such as limiting face-to-face survey interviews as a consequence of physical distancing measures) or due to lack of appropriate infrastructure and relevant business continuity strategies.

10. **Difficulties in assuring quality in official statistics**

    In some statistical settings, data must meet the criteria of relevancy, accuracy, timeliness, punctuality, accessibility and clarity, comparability, and coherency to be accepted as "high-quality". Apart from the "statistical output" dimension, the dimensions of "institutional environment" and "statistical processes" should also be taken into consideration for assuring quality in official statistics. However, all challenges covered previously together with the potential political influences dominating the design, production, and communication of indicators introduce difficulties in assuring quality in the official statistical systems in some OIC member countries.

## 3   Vision

"*Ensure Trustworthy and Responsive Statistical Data for All*"

## 4   Mission

"*Strengthen the Statistical Cooperation among the OIC Member Countries towards Better National Statistical Systems*"

## 5   Values and Guiding Principles

The values that will guide the activities of OIC-StatCom and to which the OIC-StatCom is committed are:

- **Professionalism** implies *responsibility, competence and expert knowledge*, *innovativeness*, *effectiveness*, *efficiency*, and *having systematic approach*.

- **Integrity** means *dedication, consistency, discipline, openness, respect, confidentiality, accountability, responsiveness,* and *compliance*.

- **Togetherness** includes *cooperation*, *communication*, *solidarity*, *harmony,* and *synergy*.

# Strategic Vision of the Statistical Commission of the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation (OIC-StatCom) for 2030 and Draft Programme of Action for 2026-2030

The guiding principles of the OIC-StatCom is the *Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics* (United Nations Resolution 68/261 of 29 January 2014)[3] and its relevant supplementing documents adopted by the United Nations Statistical Commission.

## 6  Overview of Strategic Objectives

The Strategic Vision of the OIC-StatCom for 2030 includes 5 strategic areas, each followed by strategic objectives. Each strategic objective is provided with the related items of the Programme of Action for the period 2021 and 2025.

### Strategic Area 1: Coordination of Statistical Cooperation and Collaboration

*Many NSOs in the OIC region already have the inter-agency and international collaboration and coordination but need to further strengthen the cooperation among data providers and data users towards providing relevant, accurate, and timely statistics obtained in a cost-effective manner. Commitment and strong cooperation among the NSOs in OIC member countries will address the major challenges and create statistical system more robust and effective as a whole.*

Objective 1.1: Strengthen the coordination role of NSOs within the NSSs.

Objective 1.2: Advance the cooperation and collaboration among OIC-StatCom and other national, regional, and international stakeholders active in the production of data and statistics.

### Strategic Area 2: Statistical Capacity Development

*The development agenda at the regional and global levels explicitly call for enhancing capacity development to achieve the scope and intent of these agenda. In this respect, statistical capacity development is important for all countries, even more so for OIC member countries. Indeed, some of the global development agenda indicators require strengthening of capacity building efforts to produce the necessary data.*

Objective 2.1: Ensure that statistical needs and capacities of NSSs of OIC member countries are identified based on the international frameworks.

Objective 2.2: Implement statistical capacity development activities based on the OIC-level and global development agenda.

### Strategic Area 3: Statistical Modernisation and Innovation

*The development agenda at the global and regional level further increases the demand on countries to produce and make available faster and cheaper high-quality data, which requires the implementation of new solutions in a context of decreasing funding for constituents of NSSs. Among others, these include aligning statistical legislation with the requirements of these development agenda, using alternative data sources and expanding the base for administrative data, implementation of statistical architectural models, realising the digital transformation, developing the open data culture, and increasing statistical literacy.*

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[3] *https://unstats.un.org/unsd/dnss/gp/fundprinciples.aspx*

Objective 3.1: Modernise governance and institutional frameworks to allow NSSs to meet the demands and opportunities of constantly evolving data ecosystems.

Objective 3.2: Facilitate the application of new statistical architectural frameworks to improve statistical production and dissemination processes.

## Strategic Area 4: Common Statistical Standards and Classifications

*The implementation of most recent international concepts, definitions, methodologies, standards, classifications, and statistical frameworks has an impact on the statistical management, production, and dissemination processes. Additionally, such implementation can inspire the development of methodologies for the production of indicators specific to the OIC member countries.*

Objective 4.1: Promote harmonisation of concepts, classifications and methodologies used in performing statistical activities in OIC member countries to promote consistency in statistical systems.

Objective 4.2: Strive to produce common methodologies for selected statistical indicators specific to OIC member countries.

## Strategic Area 5: Statistical Quality Improvement

*Statistical quality is most often defined as 'fitness for use' by end users. Quality, therefore, depends on data uses and users. Analysis of statistical quality permits the identification of target areas for capacity building.*

Objective 5.1: Improve the production of high-quality, accessible, timely, reliable and disaggregated data by all characteristics relevant in national contexts in line with OIC-level and international development agenda.

Objective 5.2: Increase the competencies of OIC member countries in the use of administrative registries towards high-quality statistics instrumental in the monitoring of OIC-level and international development agenda.

## 7 Draft OIC-StatCom Programme of Action for 2026-2030

| No. | Strategic Area | Strategic Objectives | Key Actions | Years of Implementation | Key Performance Indicators |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | **Coordination of Statistical Cooperation and Collaboration** | 1.1. Strengthen the coordination role of NSOs within the NSSs. | The *OIC-StatCom members* are expected to:<br><br>• Integrate the necessary processes related to the collection, collation, production, and dissemination of sustainable development data into their ongoing and planned (i) National Strategies for the Development of Statistics (NSDS); (ii) official statistics work programmes; and where possible, (iii) national and sectoral development strategies and priorities.<br><br>• Strengthen coordination between their institutions and other constituents of their NSSs through – including but not limited to – national statistical councils or similar platforms. | • 2026-2030 (*continuous*)<br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br>• 2026-2030 (*continuous*) | • Presence of NSDSs and official statistics work programmes of the OIC-StatCom members aligned with the requirements of the global indicator framework for Sustainable Development Goals.<br><br>• Presence of a national statistical council (or similar platform) where NSOs of OIC countries undertake the coordination role among other constituents of the NSSs.<br><br>• Number of consultation meetings and/or user engagement programmes with the other constituents of NSSs. |
| | | | The *OIC-StatCom Secretariat*, in collaboration with other related international and/or OIC institutions, is expected to: | | |

| No. | Strategic Area | Strategic Objectives | Key Actions | Years of Implementation | Key Performance Indicators |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | • Organise a Workshop / Forum (physical or virtual) related to Coordination within NSSs. | • 2028 | • Organisation of a Workshop / Forum related to Coordination within NSSs in 2028. |
| | | 1.2. Advance the cooperation and collaboration among OIC-StatCom and other national, regional, and international stakeholders active in the production of data and statistics. | The *OIC-StatCom members* are expected to:<br><br>• Improve their linkages of cooperation and collaboration with other constituents of their NSSs, regional and international statistical stakeholders – including with other OIC-StatCom members and the Secretariat. | • 2026-2030 (*continuous*) | • Number of MoUs (or alike) with other NSS constituents and regional / international statistical stakeholders.<br>• Number and/or USD value of statistical projects conducted together with other NSS constituents and regional / international statistical stakeholders. |
| | | | • Organise/ participate in the OIC-level and international meetings/ workshops related to statistics to exchange knowledge and their country experiences. | • 2026-2030 (*continuous*) | • Number of meetings/workshops organised / attended related to statistics and share country experiences at OIC and international level. |
| | | | The *OIC-StatCom Secretariat* is expected to:<br><br>• Convene the Annual Sessions and Follow-Up Meetings of the OIC-StatCom to | • 2026-2030 | • Convening of Annual Sessions and Follow-up Meetings of the |

| No. | Strategic Area | Strategic Objectives | Key Actions | Years of Implementation | Key Performance Indicators |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | advance the cooperation and collaboration among the OIC-StatCom members.<br><br>• Enact new MoUs or renew the previously signed MoUs with the national, regional, and international statistical organisations, where necessary, to concretise the cooperation and collaboration efforts and increase synergies for the benefit of OIC-StatCom members. | (*continuous*)<br><br><br>• 2026-2030 (*continuous*) | OIC-StatCom by ex-officio members.<br><br>• Number of statistical cooperation agreements related to statistics (MoUs or documents of similar nature) signed and/or renewed with the national, regional, and international statistical organisations. |
| 2 | **Statistical Capacity Development** | 2.1. Ensure that statistical needs and capacities of NSSs of OIC member countries are identified based on the international frameworks. | The *OIC-StatCom Secretariat* is expected to:<br><br>• Conduct a survey biennially to identify the statistical needs and capacities of the OIC-StatCom members based on Classification of Statistical Activities (CSA Version 2.0, Dec. 2023), prioritised SDGs, and professional skills for official statisticians. | • 2027 & 2029 | • Presence of the updated Biennial Statistical Capacity Building (StatCaB) Programme Survey and its timely circulation to the constituents of the NSSs. |
| | | | The *OIC-StatCom members* are expected to:<br><br>• Respond timely and fully, to the maximum extent possible within their capacities, to | • 2026-2030 (*continuous*) | • Number of responses received from the OIC-StatCom members |

| No. | Strategic Area | Strategic Objectives | Key Actions | Years of Implementation | Key Performance Indicators |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | the survey circulated biennially by the OIC-StatCom Secretariat. <br><br> • Encourage their official statisticians to register their profiles on the Roster of Statistics Experts (ROSE) hosted and maintained by the Secretariat in order to establish a pool of professionals in relevant domains of official statistics for the current and future statistical capacity building activities of the OIC-StatCom members and the Secretariat. | • 2026-2030 (*continuous*) | to the Biennial Survey of the StatCaB Programme. <br><br> • Number of experts registered to the ROSE. |
| | | 2.2. Implement statistical capacity development activities based on the OIC-level and global development agenda. | The *OIC-StatCom Secretariat* is expected to: <br><br> • Match the statistical needs and capacities of the OIC-StatCom members based on equitable geographic distribution and the resolutions of the relevant OIC fora, and accordingly prepare the biennial Statistical Capacity Building (StatCaB) Programme Activity Plans by considering South-South and triangular cooperation approaches. <br><br> • Facilitate the conduct of the planned StatCaB activities (physical or virtual) within the limits of the resources made available to the Secretariat. | • 2026-2030 (*continuous*) <br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br> • 2026-2030 (*continuous*) | • Number of StatCaB activities matched according to the equitable geographic distribution and limits of the resources made available. <br><br><br><br> • Number of StatCaB activities facilitated/ organized by SESRIC. |

| No. | Strategic Area | Strategic Objectives | Key Actions | Years of Implementation | Key Performance Indicators |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | • Engage, where possible, with other relevant regional and international organisations to co-organise statistical capacity building activities (physical or virtual). | • 2026-2030 (*continuous*) | • Number of StatCaB activity(ies) co-organised with relevant regional and international organisations. |
| | | | The *OIC-StatCom members* are expected to:<br><br>• Allocate sufficient resources to the capacity development of their human resources.<br><br>• Implement and contribute to the StatCaB Programme activities, to the maximum extent possible within their available resources, in their roles not only as provider countries but also as beneficiary countries from the perspectives of expertise and in-house logistics.<br><br>• Share their statistical training curricula, presentations, and other training materials with the OIC-StatCom Secretariat to make them accessible online. | • 2026-2030 (*continuous*)<br><br>• 2026-2030 (*continuous*)<br><br>• 2026-2030 (*continuous*) | • Number and USD value of capacity development activities from which OIC-StatCom members benefited.<br><br>• Number of StatCaB activities provided and/or benefited by each OIC-StatCom member.<br><br>• Number of statistical training curricula, presentations, and other training materials shared and made accessible online at both the Secretariat's website and the OIC-StatCom website. |

| No. | Strategic Area | Strategic Objectives | Key Actions | Years of Implementation | Key Performance Indicators |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3 | **Statistical Modernisation and Innovation** | 3.1. Modernise governance and institutional frameworks to allow NSSs to meet the demands and opportunities of constantly evolving data ecosystems. | The *OIC-StatCom members* are expected to:<br><br>• Advocate at appropriate levels for the development / revision of their national statistics laws and regulatory frameworks, where necessary, in alignment with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics by considering their national contexts and other relevant reference documents, including Generic Law on Official Statistics and Guidance on Modernizing Statistical Legislation.<br><br>• Integrate open data principles, as much as possible, into their processes and ensure that the constituents of their NSSs accordingly follow their lead. | • 2026-2030 (*continuous*)<br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br>• 2026-2030 (*continuous*) | • Presence of statistical laws and regulatory frameworks in the OIC countries aligned with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics.<br><br><br><br><br><br>• Presence of open data principles in the processes of the OIC-StatCom members and other constituents of their NSSs. |
| | | | The *OIC-StatCom Secretariat*, in collaboration with other related international and/or OIC institutions, is expected to:<br><br>• Organise workshops and/or webinars aimed at strengthening the capacity of the NSSs in the area of modernising statistical legislation reforms. | • 2026 & 2030 | • Organisation of a workshop on modernising statistical legislation reforms in 2026.<br><br>• Organisation of a webinar in 2030 for sharing experiences and best practices of international and regional organisations, as well as OIC-StatCom members, related to open data practices in official statistics. |

| No. | Strategic Area | Strategic Objectives | Key Actions | Years of Implementation | Key Performance Indicators |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 3.2. Facilitate the application of new statistical architectural frameworks to improve statistical production and dissemination processes. | The *OIC-StatCom members* are expected to:<br><br>• Apply the range of internationally recognised standards for statistical modernisation, including but not limited to, Generic Activity Model for Statistical Organizations (GAMSO), Generic Statistical Business Process Model (GSBPM), Generic Statistical Information Model (GSIM), and Common Statistical Production Architecture (CSPA).<br><br>• Develop and implement strategies for integrating machine learning and artificial intelligence (AI) technologies into statistical data collection, processing, analysis, and dissemination processes. | • 2026-2030 (*continuous*)<br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br>• 2026-2030 (*continuous*) | • Number and level of adoption of statistical architectural frameworks (GAMSO, GSBPM, GSIM, CSPA, or equivalents) by OIC-StatCom members.<br><br><br><br><br><br><br>• Number of statistical processes or applications enhanced through the integration of machine learning or AI technologies. |
| | | | The *OIC-StatCom Secretariat*, in collaboration with other related international and/or OIC institutions, is expected to:<br><br>• Organise a webinar on the application of internationally recognised generic models for statistical production and architecture to support modernisation efforts of NSSs in the OIC region. | • 2027 | • Organisation of a webinar in 2027 on the application of generic models for statistical production and architecture, with a focus on GAMSO, GSBPM, GSIM, and CSPA. |

# Strategic Vision of the Statistical Commission of the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation (OIC-StatCom) for 2030 and Draft Programme of Action for 2026-2030

| No. | Strategic Area | Strategic Objectives | Key Actions | Years of Implementation | Key Performance Indicators |
|-----|---------------|---------------------|-------------|------------------------|---------------------------|
| 4 | **Common Statistical Standards and Classifications** | 4.1. Promote harmonisation of concepts, classifications and methodologies used in performing statistical activities in OIC member countries to promote consistency in statistical systems. | The *OIC-StatCom members* are expected to:<br><br>• Unify the statistical concepts, classifications, and methodologies used in their NSSs to be compatible with the internationally accepted statistical standards and norms.<br><br>• Develop a one-stop online repository to host the relevant internationally accepted statistical standards and norms to guide the constituents of their NSSs towards harmonising concepts, classifications and methodologies used in performing their statistical activities.<br><br>• Ensure country ownership of internationally sponsored socio-economic survey programmes towards producing and disseminating internationally comparable data. | • 2026-2030 (*continuous*)<br><br>• 2026-2030 (*continuous*)<br><br>• 2026-2030 (*continuous*) | • Number of national compilers guides harmonising statistical concepts, classifications and methodologies at the national level with the internationally accepted statistical standards and norms.<br><br>• Presence of (an) online repository(ies) hosting the relevant internationally accepted statistical standards and norms in the NSSs of OIC countries.<br><br>• Level of involvement by the OIC-StatCom members in key decisions (need, scale, and scope) on the international survey programmes. |
| | | 4.2. Strive to produce common methodologies for selected statistical indicators specific to OIC member countries. | The *OIC-StatCom members* are expected to:<br><br>• Encourage the relevant constituents of their NSSs to adopt the Prudential and Structural Islamic Financial Indicators (PSIFIs) methodology to be able to report comparable data on the Islamic financial services sector, if exists in their countries. | • 2026-2030 (*continuous*) | • Number of constituents of NSSs of OIC countries reporting their PSIFIs to IFSB. |

| No. | Strategic Area | Strategic Objectives | Key Actions | Years of Implementation | Key Performance Indicators |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | • Develop national methodologies, in close collaboration with the relevant stakeholders, for the collection, collation, processing, and dissemination of Islamic Tourism data. | • 2026-2030 (*continuous*) | • Presence of national methodologies for the collection, collation, processing, and dissemination of Islamic Tourism data. |
| | | | The *OIC-StatCom Secretariat*, in collaboration with other related international and/or OIC institutions, is expected to:<br><br>• Identify the needs and capacities of OIC member countries concerning the production and dissemination of Islamic Financial Indicators (IFIs). | • 2027 | • Presence of the Islamic Financial topic in the StatCaB biennial survey in 2027. |
| | | | • Organise a Workshop on improving national statistics capacities related to the IFIs. | • 2028-2029 | • Organisation of a Workshop on improving national statistics capacities related to the IFIs in 2028 or 2029. |
| 5 | **Statistical Quality Improvement** | 5.1. Improve the production of high-quality, accessible, timely, reliable and disaggregated data by all characteristics relevant in national contexts in line with OIC-level and international development agenda. | The *OIC-StatCom members* are expected to:<br><br>• Review and align their National Quality Assurance Frameworks (NQAFs) and tools with the *UN NQAF Manual* (2019) and the two UN tools endorsed in 2025, the "Maturity Model on Quality Culture in Official Statistics" and the "Module for Quality Assurance when using Administrative and Other Data Sources (AOS)". | • 2026-2030 (*continuous*) | • Number of OIC countries with an updated NQAF and a set of tools for quality assurance that incorporates both 2025 UN tools. |

| No. | Strategic Area | Strategic Objectives | Key Actions | Years of Implementation | Key Performance Indicators |
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| | | | • Utilize UN-NQAF self-assessment checklist (2027 & 2029) and develop an improvement plan. | • 2027 & 2029 | • Number of countries completing self-assessments by 2027 and 2029, which provides inputs for the development of relevant improvement plan(s). |
| | | | • Establish or strengthen an NSO Quality Unit and a Quality-Culture Action Plan (benefiting the Maturity-Model stages). | • 2026-2030 (*continuous*) | • Number of NSOs with functional Quality Units & provide an action plan to the management. |
| | | | The *OIC-StatCom Secretariat*, in collaboration with other related international and/or OIC institutions, is expected to: | | |
| | | | • Organize a workshop on "Advancing Quality Culture and NQAF Implementation" to disseminate good practices and self-assessment lessons. | • 2028 | • Organisation of a workshop on "Advancing Quality Culture and NQAF Implementation" in 2028. |
| | | 5.2. Increase the competencies of OIC member countries in the use of administrative registries towards high-quality statistics instrumental in the | The *OIC-StatCom members* are expected to: <br><br> • Revise legislation/ MoUs to enable routine, secure data-sharing from administrative registers. | • 2026-2030 (*continuous*) | • Number of OIC countries with revised legal/regulatory frameworks permitting registry data use. |

| No. | Strategic Area | Strategic Objectives | Key Actions | Years of Implementation | Key Performance Indicators |
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| | | monitoring of OIC-level and international development agenda. | • Apply or adapt the UN AOS-Module and its checklist to the use of register data (civil registration, business, health, education, etc.). | • 2026-2030 (*continuous*) | • Number of statistical outputs using register data, with at least one new output added each year. |
| | | | • Train their staff in record linkage, confidentiality, and quality assurance practices relevant to the administrative data registries. | • 2026-2030 (*continuous*) | • Number of training activities in each OIC country on the record linkage, confidentiality, and quality assurance practices relevant to the administrative data registries. |
| | | | • Convene a multisectoral "Data-Governance Council" or other applicable mechanism on a regular basis. | • 2026-2030 (continuous) | • Number of meetings of multisectoral "Data-Governance Councils" or other applicable mechanisms convened each year. |
| | | | The *OIC-StatCom Secretariat*, in collaboration with other related international and/or OIC institutions, is expected to:<br><br>• Organise a workshop related to the Use of Administrative Registers as Data Sources for Monitoring the OIC-Level and International Development Agenda. | • 2027 | • Organisation of a workshop related to the Use of Administrative Registers as Data Sources for Monitoring the OIC-Level and International Development Agenda in 2027. |