



15th Session of the OIC-StatCom

29–30 September 2026

Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

Report of the OIC-StatCom Secretariat on the Implementation of the Resolutions of the 14th Session of the OIC-StatCom

INTRODUCTION

This Report provides a comprehensive overview of the implementation of the resolutions adopted during the 14th Session of the OIC Statistical Commission (OIC-StatCom) (<https://www.oicstatcom.org/event-detail.php?id=3470>), held on 1–3 October 2025. The progress detailed herein is based on actions taken by the OIC Member Countries and the Secretariat, with data collected through Part B of the Survey (<https://www.oicstatcom.org/strategic-vision.php>) circulated on 16 June 2026. Three reminder emails were also sent on 9 July 2026, 3 August 2026 and 18 August 2026 to all NSOs to encourage the timely submission of their completed questionnaires to the Secretariat. As of 14 September 2026, 23 countries have submitted their responses, either partially or fully completed. These countries are Albania, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, Guinea, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Libya, Malaysia, Maldives, Mozambique, Niger, Pakistan, Palestine, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Türkiye, Uganda, and Uzbekistan. The present Report covers those resolutions that entail implementation action by the Secretariat or by the OIC Member Countries. Resolutions #4 and #19, which record the appreciation and the congratulations of the Commission, require no further action and are therefore not reported separately.

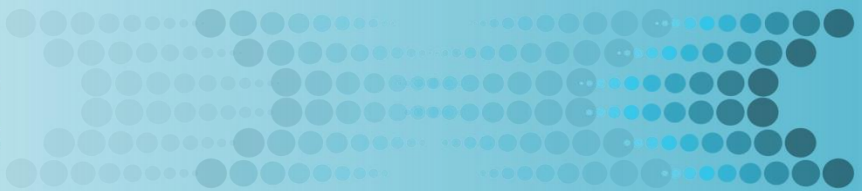
IMPLEMENTATION STATUS OF THE RESOLUTIONS

Resolution #1: Implementation of the Programme of Action (PoA) for 2026–2030 of the Strategic Vision of the OIC-StatCom for 2030

The Secretariat has prepared a detailed report on the implementation of the Programme of Action for 2026–2030, based on findings from Part A of the Survey circulated on 16 June 2026. The report outlines the progress made towards achieving the objectives set forth in the Strategic Vision for 2030. Both the report and the Survey are available on the OIC-StatCom Strategic Vision website: <https://www.oicstatcom.org/strategic-vision.php>

Resolution #2: Designation of national focal points for the PoA 2026–2030

To monitor the implementation of Resolution #2, the Survey asked whether Member Countries had designated a national focal point for the PoA 2026–2030 and whether they had completed Part A of the questionnaire. Regarding the designation of national focal points, 17 respondents confirmed that their institutions had designated a focal point, while 4 respondents indicated that they had not yet done so.



15th Session of the OIC-StatCom

29–30 September 2026

Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

The Survey also assessed the completion of Part A of the questionnaire, which is important for ensuring comprehensive progress tracking under the Programme of Action. 21 respondents confirmed that they had completed Part A.

Resolution #3: Alignment of the PoA 2026–2030 with the forthcoming OIC Programme of Action 2026–2035

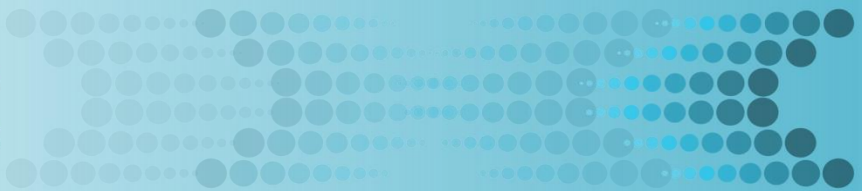
In line with Resolution #3, the Secretariat has continued to work towards the alignment of the OIC-StatCom Programme of Action for 2026–2030 with the forthcoming OIC Programme of Action for 2026–2035, with particular attention to the identification of monitoring and evaluation indicators and to the institutional arrangements required for their compilation and dissemination. In order to advance this work in consultation with the Members of the Commission, a dedicated session entitled “From SDG Interlinkages to OIC Strategic Priorities: Shaping the Monitoring Future for OIC PoA 2026–2035” has been included in the Work Programme of the 15th Session, to be conducted jointly by the OIC General Secretariat and SESRIC.

Resolution #5: Organisation of thematic side events in the margins of future sessions of the United Nations Statistical Commission

In line with the Resolution, the Secretariat, in collaboration with the Turkish Statistical Institute (TurkStat), the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO), the Islamic Development Bank (IsDB) and the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD), organised a side event titled “Strengthening Agricultural Census Systems in OIC Countries: Lessons Learned and Future Directions” on 5 March 2026. The side event brought together senior officials and technical experts to exchange practical lessons from recent agricultural census experiences and to discuss forward-looking priorities for strengthening agricultural census systems in OIC countries, including the effective use of census results for policy-relevant outputs supporting food security, rural development, and sustainable agriculture.

Resolution #6: Statistical Capacity Building Programme and Other Statistical Activities

To monitor the implementation of Resolution #6, the Survey included questions on Member Countries’ engagement in the SESRIC Statistical Capacity Building (StatCaB) Programme, with particular emphasis on their participation as both beneficiaries and providers of statistical capacity-building activities, as well as their participation in the StatCaB Biennial Survey (2026–2027). Regarding the Biennial Survey, 17 respondents confirmed that their institutions had responded to the StatCaB Biennial Survey (2026–2027), while 4 respondents indicated that they had not yet responded. According to the records of the Secretariat, 19 of the 23 respondents had submitted their completed StatCaB Questionnaires for the biennium 2026–2027 as of 14



15th Session of the OIC-StatCom

29–30 September 2026

Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

September 2026. This demonstrates broad engagement with the new biennial monitoring mechanism, while also highlighting the need for continued follow-up by the Secretariat to ensure that all Member Countries complete the Survey and contribute to comprehensive progress tracking.

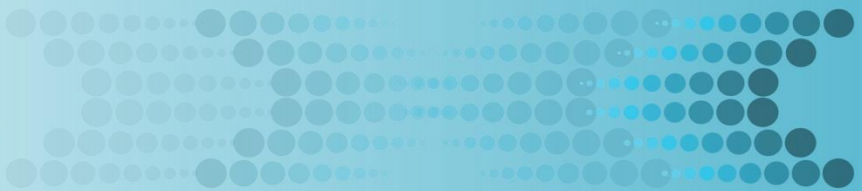
In addition, the Survey asked whether institutions had attended and contributed to any StatCaB activity since October 2025, either as a provider or beneficiary. 18 respondents confirmed that they had participated in at least one StatCaB activity, while 2 respondents reported that they had not.

In alignment with the new Classification of Statistical Activities (CSA 2.0) and Objective 4.2 of the Strategic Vision of the OIC-StatCom for 2030, the Secretariat updated the Statistical Capacity Building (StatCaB) Questionnaire in 2025 and used the same structure for the biennium 2026–2027. The Questionnaire was circulated to the NSOs of OIC member countries on 16 October 2025. As of 14 September 2026, the Secretariat has received responses from the NSOs of 28 OIC Member Countries. To increase the response rate, SESRIC has sent a further reminder to countries that have not yet submitted the completed StatCaB questionnaire on 19 August 2026.

Between 3 October 2025 and 28 September 2026, the Secretariat conducted 38 statistical activities, comprising 9 statistical training courses, 3 technical missions, 2 study visits, 19 workshops and international meetings and 5 webinars. More than 1,500 participants from all 57 OIC member countries participated in these activities, provided by statisticians, senior officials, and experts from 14 OIC Member Countries and supported through collaboration with 37 international and regional organisations and OIC institutions. Detailed information about these activities is available at: <https://www.oicstatcom.org/statcab.php>, <https://www.oicstatcom.org/webinar-series.php>, and <https://www.oicstatcom.org/activities-archive.php>

Resolution #7: Integration of the “Tobacco Questions for Surveys (TQS)” into the National Surveys in OIC Countries

Since October 2025, SESRIC has continued to support member countries in integrating the Tobacco Questions for Surveys (TQS) into national surveys. In this regard, three countries, namely Djibouti, Guinea and Uzbekistan, have completed the implementation. The National Institute of Statistics of Djibouti (INSTAD) has integrated the first five questions of the TQS into the Fifth Djiboutian Household Survey on Social Indicators (EDAM5-IS), and the final results were reported in September 2026. The National Institute of Statistics (INS) of Guinea completed the project successfully and sent the final report to SESRIC in January 2026, and the TQS Q1, Q2a, Q2b and Q3 were integrated into the Sixth Guinea Demographic and Health Survey (EDSG-VI). The National Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan has also



15th Session of the OIC-StatCom

29–30 September 2026

Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

completed the integration of TQS into the Sample Survey of Households in December 2025. With these contributions, the total number of countries that have completed the TQS and TQS-Youth integration projects has reached 23 thus far.

Furthermore, SESRIC has received a commitment from the Authority of Statistics and Geographic Information Systems (ASGIS) of the Republic of Iraq to include TQS-Youth questions in the National Adolescents and Youth Survey in Iraq. SESRIC has also contacted the NSOs of OIC Member Countries, namely the Kyrgyz Republic, Mozambique, Suriname and Togo, and the necessary procedures are being followed for the initiation of the project. The partnership between SESRIC and the CDC Foundation has been extended through 2026 to support these initiatives and reach the target of 25 countries.

Resolution #8: Enhancement of the OIC Statistics Database (OICStat), OIC Countries in Figures and Related Data Tools

In pursuance of Resolution #8, the Secretariat has continued the enhancement of the OIC Statistics Database (OICStat), which remains the first and only international repository of official statistics covering all 57 OIC Member Countries. OICStat currently hosts 1,897 indicators under 28 thematic categories, with time series dating back to 1970, and is available in the three official languages of the OIC, namely Arabic, English and French. Since the 14th Session, the Secretariat has introduced a new thematic category on *Digital Transformation and Artificial Intelligence*, comprising 62 indicators and covering areas such as ICT infrastructure and connectivity, e-government and e-participation, and the digital economy, in response to the growing interest of Member Countries in comparable data on digitalisation and emerging technologies. The Secretariat has also continued to strengthen the standardised metadata accompanying each indicator, covering its definition, source, data period and last update date, in order to support traceability and comparability across countries and over time.

The Secretariat has further maintained and developed the data dissemination and visualisation tools built on OICStat, namely OIC Countries in Figures (OIC-CIF), which provides structured and exportable statistical profiles for each of the 57 Member Countries, the OIC Ranker and the OIC Top Bottom Finder, which rank Member Countries by a selected indicator, and the SESRIC Motion Charts (SMC), which illustrate the evolution of indicators over time. OICStat likewise underpins the principal statistical publications of the Centre, including the Statistical Yearbook on OIC Member Countries, the SWOT Outlook on OIC Member Countries, the OIC Statistical Outlook series and the annual report on the achievement of the prioritised Sustainable Development Goals in OIC Countries. Following the 14th Session, the Secretariat prepared and published a dedicated *brochure on the OIC Statistics Database*, which is available on the SESRIC website. The brochure introduces the scope and structure of the database, explains its query and metadata features, and presents the dissemination and visualisation tools and the



15th Session of the OIC-StatCom

29–30 September 2026

Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

statistical publications built on OICStat, thereby serving as a practical reference for National Statistical Offices and other users.

The database is accessible at <https://oicstat.sesric.org> and the full list of indicators at https://oicstat.sesric.org/indicators_list

Resolution #9: Strengthening Energy Statistics and Data Cooperation for Low-Carbon Development and SDG 7 Monitoring

To monitor the implementation of Resolution #9, the Survey asked whether OIC-StatCom members had established data-sharing arrangements with relevant national stakeholders, particularly energy ministries, regulators, and utilities, for the production of energy statistics. 16 respondents confirmed that such data-sharing arrangements are in place, while 4 respondents indicated that they have not yet established such arrangements.

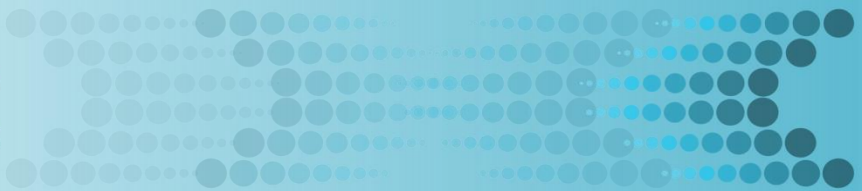
The Survey further examined whether OIC-StatCom members integrate administrative, geospatial, and/or emerging big-data sources into the regular production of energy statistics and accounts in support of SDG 7 monitoring. 12 respondents reported that they integrate one or more of these data sources, while 7 respondents indicated that they do not.

Resolution #10: Modernisation and Digitalisation of National Statistical Systems (NSSs)

To monitor the implementation of Resolution #10, the Survey asked whether Member Countries had developed or implemented a comprehensive modernisation roadmap covering statistical processes, governance, skills, and ICT infrastructure to support digitalisation across the National Statistical System (NSS). 17 respondents confirmed that such a roadmap had been developed or implemented, while 4 respondents indicated that they had not.

The Survey further asked whether the frameworks and standards adopted or implemented by Member Countries are in line with internationally recommended practices for efficient and standards-based statistical production. 19 respondents confirmed alignment, while 1 respondent reported otherwise.

The responses identified a broad range of internationally recommended frameworks, standards, and classifications being used or referenced to support modernisation and standards-based statistical production. These include the Generic Statistical Business Process Model (GSBPM), Generic Statistical Information Model (GSIM), Generic Activity Model for Statistical Organisations (GAMSO), Statistical Data and Metadata eXchange (SDMX), UN Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics, UN National Quality Assurance Framework (UN NQAF), IMF Enhanced General Data Dissemination System (e-GDDS), Data Documentation Initiative (DDI), System of National Accounts (SNA), Balance of Payments Manual (BPM), Government



15th Session of the OIC-StatCom

29–30 September 2026

Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

Finance Statistics (GFS), International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC), the Statistical Classification of Economic Activities in the European Community (NACE), Central Product Classification (CPC), and other sector-specific standards.

Resolution #11: Strengthening SDG 4 Education Data and Measurement

To monitor the implementation of Resolution #11, the Survey asked whether OIC-StatCom members had aligned their SDG 4 indicators with the global SDG 4 indicator framework and associated methodologies to ensure comparability and policy relevance. 15 respondents confirmed that their institutions had aligned their indicators, while 5 reported partial alignment and 2 indicated that they had not yet aligned their indicators.

As a follow-up, the Survey asked whether institutions that had aligned, or partially aligned, their SDG 4 indicators collaborate with relevant international and regional organisations, such as UNESCO-UIS and UNSD, to strengthen education data ecosystems. 17 respondents confirmed that they collaborate with such organisations, while 3 reported that they do not.

The Survey also assessed Member Countries' willingness to share best practices for compiling SDG 4 indicators and related data with other OIC Member Countries. 11 respondents expressed their willingness to share their practices, while 10 indicated that they were not currently willing to do so. Respondents willing to share identified modalities including webinars and training courses/workshops.

In line with the Resolution, the Secretariat under the StatCaB Programme organised a Statistical Training Course on “SDG 4 (Quality Education) Indicators” for the benefit of 70 participants from National Statistical Offices (NSOs) of 29 OIC Countries on 9–10 December 2025 through an online video conferencing platform.

The training course was conducted by competent experts from the Turkish Statistical Institute (TurkStat), the UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS), as well as OIC Islamic universities, namely the Islamic University of Technology (IUT) and the International Islamic University Malaysia (IIUM). The training course aimed to improve the capacities of the participants in the collection, collation, processing, and dissemination of SDG 4 (Quality Education) Indicators, as well as to share the relevant country experience of Türkiye with the participating OIC Member Countries.

Resolution #12: Ethical Use of New Data Sources and Technologies in Official Statistics

To monitor the implementation of Resolution #12, the Survey asked whether OIC-StatCom members have established ethical frameworks or guidelines for the use of new data sources and technologies, including measures to safeguard privacy, ensure data quality, and reinforce public

15th Session of the OIC-StatCom

29–30 September 2026

Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

trust. 11 respondents confirmed that such frameworks or guidelines are in place, while 9 respondents indicated that they do not currently have such frameworks.

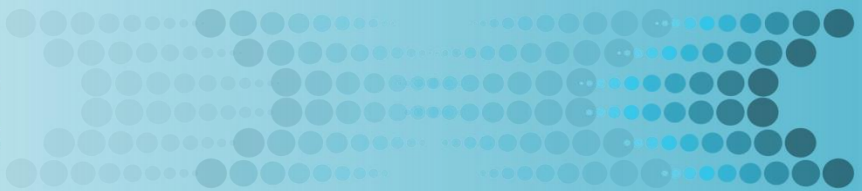
The reported frameworks and guidelines cover a broad range of principles and practices, including statistical confidentiality, personal data protection, privacy, secure handling of information, restricted access, data anonymisation and aggregation, documentation of data sources, data-quality assessment, risk management, and information security. One respondent reported that privacy protection is governed by its law on the protection of personal data and its statistical law, while another respondent referred to its Statistical Law, which establishes the confidentiality of information collected through censuses and surveys and restricts its disclosure or use for non-statistical purposes.

In relation to emerging technologies and artificial intelligence, one of the respondents reported practices covering testing and validation, human oversight, explainability, bias review, and work towards developing dedicated guidance for responsible AI use. Another respondent reported an artificial intelligence policy based on national principles on AI ethics, together with the practical framework established by its national data management authority.

The Survey further examined the extent of collaboration with national or international partners on the development or implementation of guidance for responsible AI and data use in official statistics. 8 respondents confirmed that their institutions collaborate with such partners, while 11 reported that they do not currently collaborate in this area. In addition, the Survey asked whether Member Countries would be willing to share best practices on responsible AI and data use with other OIC Member Countries. 4 respondents expressed their willingness to share their experiences. The respondents willing to share proposed topics including the application of generative AI in statistical production, responsible AI governance and use in official statistics, national experiences in census implementation and the development of national accounts systems, and institutional change management for the integration of artificial intelligence into statistical processes. Proposed modalities included webinars, online training courses, and training workshops, including practical presentations and examples of experiences from OIC Member Countries.

Resolution #13: Strengthening the Use of Geospatial Technologies and Electronic Data-Collection Tools

To monitor the implementation of Resolution #13, the Survey asked whether OIC-StatCom members use geospatial technologies and/or electronic data-collection tools in conducting censuses and surveys. 20 respondents confirmed that their institutions use such technologies, while 2 reported that they do not.



15th Session of the OIC-StatCom

29–30 September 2026

Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

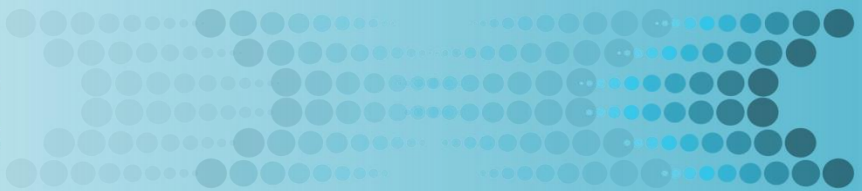
Several respondents reported comprehensive digital systems. One respondent mentioned they use tablets, electronic data-collection applications, GIS and GPS, online transmission to a central server, and dashboards for fieldwork monitoring and quality control. Another respondent reported tablet- and CAPI-based collection, GIS/GPS-enabled field operations, digital maps and real-time monitoring, including the digital implementation of its most recent population and housing census and household income and expenditure survey. Whereas another respondent informed that they use ArcGIS for mapping, statistical divisions, geographic dissemination and data collection, with tablet-based applications incorporating automated validation and real-time or offline fieldwork monitoring.

The Survey also examined the exchange of electronic data-collection devices among OIC Member Countries. 7 respondents reported that their institutions had participated in such an exchange, either by lending or receiving devices, while 14 had not participated in such exchanges. At the same time, 11 respondents expressed willingness to lend or receive electronic data-collection devices, such as tablets, from other OIC Member Countries.

In line with the Resolution, the Secretariat, under its Statistical Experience Sharing Webinar Series and in collaboration with the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD) and the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA), organised a Webinar on “Integrating Geographic Information Systems (GIS) into Population and Housing Censuses: Latest Trends” on 30 April 2026. The event brought together 95 official statisticians and experts from the National Statistical Offices (NSOs), relevant ministries, and national institutions of 32 OIC countries. In addition to the technical contributions of UNSD and ESCWA, experts from BPS–Statistics Indonesia, the Department of Statistics (DoS) of Jordan, the Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (PBS), and the Turkish Statistical Institute (TurkStat) shared their country experiences and good practices on integrating GIS and geospatial information into population censuses and household surveys.

Resolution #14: Responsible Use of Non-Traditional Data Sources in Official Statistics

Resolution #14 underlines the benefits of the responsible use of non-traditional data sources, including big data, geospatial information and data science applications, in official statistics. The measures reported by Member Countries in this area are presented under Resolutions #12 and #13 above, which cover, respectively, the ethical frameworks governing the use of new data sources and technologies and the use of geospatial technologies and electronic data-collection tools. The Secretariat has continued to address these themes through its capacity development activities and its webinar series, and will maintain them on the agenda of the Commission in cooperation with relevant international organisations.



15th Session of the OIC-StatCom

29–30 September 2026

Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

Resolution #15: Project to document and showcase the key success stories of the OIC NSOs over the past decade

In pursuance of the relevant resolution item, SESRIC has developed a comprehensive project to document the key success stories of the National Statistical Systems (NSSs) of the OIC Member Countries over the past decade and showcase the new initiatives. In this sense, SESRIC has drafted a structured questionnaire to support NSOs in documenting these achievements and new statistical projects, and circulated it on 30 December 2025. The questionnaire consisted of three parts: Introduction, Part A: Success Stories from the Past Decade and Part B: New Initiatives. Reminders were sent on 18 February, 23 March, 4 May and 9 July 2026.

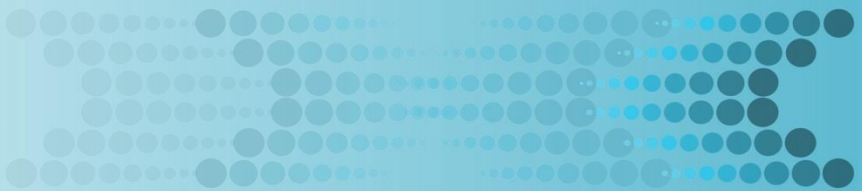
In consultation with the Members of the Commission during the Follow-up Meeting of the OIC-StatCom held on 4 March 2026 on the margins of the 57th Session of the UN Statistical Commission in New York, SESRIC has started to collect the responses from Member Countries and 24 countries have provided their responses through sharing 322 success stories and 121 new initiatives as of 14 September 2026. The responses have been collated, and the Secretariat has commenced its analysis. This work will continue in consultation with the Members of the Commission, with a view to finalising the project through a comprehensive publication to be launched on an appropriate occasion.

Resolution #16: Secretariat to continue facilitating and supporting the organisation of side events on the margins of OIC-StatCom annual sessions in coordination with Member Countries and relevant partners

In line with the Resolution item 16, the Secretariat, in collaboration with the General Authority for Statistics (GASTAT) of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, will jointly organise a side event as a panel discussion entitled “Fostering Partnerships within Statistical Ecosystems” on 30 September 2026 in Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, on the margins of the 15th Session of the OIC-StatCom.

The need for comprehensive, high-quality and timely data to monitor the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) requires strong partnerships, as National Statistical Offices (NSOs) cannot address all data gaps alone. The panel discussion will accordingly examine practical strategies for strengthening cross-sector collaboration and for connecting statistical institutions with international organisations, the private sector, academia and civil society, with a view to overcoming data-sharing barriers and advancing innovative governance models, including the linking of research with official statistical production in areas such as artificial intelligence, data innovation and data governance.

The deliberations will be structured around the following topics:



15th Session of the OIC-StatCom

29–30 September 2026

Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

- Advancing public-private partnerships to strengthen statistical data
- Increasing international cooperation in data sharing
- Strengthening cross-border partnerships to tackle global challenges

Resolution #17: Importance of development finance statistics for the visibility of South-South and Triangular Cooperation as well as Islamic finance

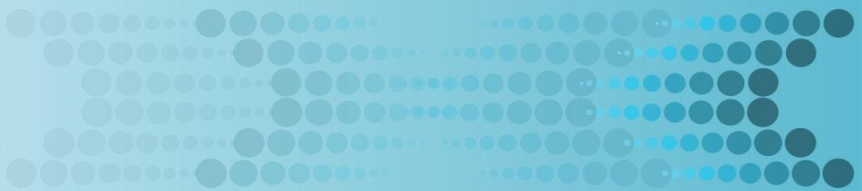
In pursuance of the Resolution item 17, SESRIC and IsDB, together with other member countries have attended the meetings of the International Forum on Total Official Support for Sustainable Development (TOSSD) held in a hybrid format in Paris, France on 16–18 March 2026. The programme included the 2nd Meeting of the Statistical Working Group on 16–17 March 2026, and the 5th Meeting of the Steering Group on 17–18 March 2026. The Forum meetings brought together members of the Forum to advance methodological and strategic discussions on TOSSD as an international framework for measuring officially supported resources in support of sustainable development. A launch event for the “Presentation of the 2024 TOSSD figures and the IFT 2025 Annual Report” was organised on 16 March 2026 on the sidelines of the Forum meetings. The report is accessible via: <https://www.tossd.org/content/dam/tossd/en/international-forum-on-tossd/key-documents/IFT-annual-report-2025.pdf>

The Forum is currently comprised of 33 members and 10 observers, including recipient countries, traditional providers, South-South co-operation providers and International Organisations. Currently, eight (8) OIC countries are members of the Forum namely; Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Egypt, Gabon, Indonesia, Nigeria, Qatar, and Senegal, as well as Tunisia as an observer. IsDB and SESRIC are among the four (4) members of Intergovernmental Organisations.

The 3rd General Assembly, 7th Steering Group Meeting and 3rd Statistical Working Group Meeting of the Forum will be held on 13–16 October 2026 in Lima, Peru, in hybrid modality. More information is available on: <https://www.tossd.org/en/international-forum-on-tossd.html>

Increasing the national statistical capacities in the SNA 2025

In pursuance of the Resolution item 17, SESRIC, jointly with the United Nations Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific (SIAP), and in collaboration with the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), organised a Regional Workshop on “Measuring Natural Resources in the National Accounts” on 1–4 September 2026 in Chiba, Japan.



15th Session of the OIC-StatCom

29–30 September 2026

Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

The four-day workshop brought together 17 officials from 11 countries across the Asia-Pacific region, including 9 officials from 6 OIC Member Countries: Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Malaysia, Pakistan and Uzbekistan. Participants were mainly from the NSOs, as well as Central Banks and line ministries working on national accounts, natural resource statistics, and environmental-economic accounting.

The workshop strengthened the technical capacities of the participants in compiling natural resource statistics in line with the SNA and the SEEA. It particularly focused on recent methodological developments reflected in the 2025 SNA, including the treatment of natural resource depletion, asset classification, renewable energy resources, and the integration of natural resource accounting concepts into national accounts.

Resolution #18: Experience-sharing workshop on data protection, continuity and recovery strategies

In line with the Resolution, the Secretariat organised a Workshop on “Safeguarding Data in Crises” on 22–23 October 2025, in collaboration with the Arab Institute for Training and Research in Statistics (AITRS), the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA), and the Islamic Development Bank (IsDB).

The workshop brought together 86 participants representing NSOs and other relevant institutions within the National Statistical Systems of 24 OIC countries. It was also organised as part of SESRIC’s activities to commemorate World Statistics Day 2025, which was celebrated globally on 20 October 2025 under the theme “Driving Change with Quality Statistics and Data for Everyone.”

The workshop featured the contributions of distinguished experts from AITRS, ESCWA, IsDB, the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD), the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS), the Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS) of Sudan, and the Central Statistical Organization (CSO) of Yemen.

Resolution #20: Organisation of the 15th Session of the OIC-StatCom in Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

Following the acceptance by the Commission of the kind offer of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to host the 15th Session, the Secretariat has undertaken the necessary preparations for the organisation of the Session in Jeddah on 29–30 September 2026, in close coordination with the General Authority for Statistics (GASTAT) as the host institution. All technical, substantive and logistical arrangements for the Session have been carried out jointly by the two institutions, through regular consultations maintained throughout the preparatory period and in a spirit of close and effective cooperation, together with the IsDB Group, which has continued to

15th Session of the OIC-StatCom

29–30 September 2026

Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

contribute to the organisation of the Session as a permanent ex-officio Bureau member of the Commission and co-organisier.

CONCLUSION

Significant progress has been achieved by the Secretariat and the OIC Member Countries in implementing the resolutions adopted at the 14th Session of the OIC-StatCom. Ongoing efforts include strengthening statistical capacity through the StatCaB Programme, promoting the integration of specialised survey modules such as the Tobacco Questions for Surveys, supporting the modernisation and digitalisation of National Statistical Systems through comprehensive roadmaps covering statistical processes, governance, skills and ICT infrastructure, expanding the use of geospatial technologies and electronic data-collection tools in censuses and surveys, and integrating ethical considerations into the use of new data sources and technologies in order to safeguard privacy, ensure data quality and promote the responsible use of technology. Further progress has been made in aligning national practices with the methodologies for monitoring SDG 4 and SDG 7, in strengthening agricultural census systems, and in reinforcing data protection, continuity and recovery, particularly in countries affected by conflict and crises.

The Secretariat reaffirms its commitment to supporting member countries in these endeavours and will continue to monitor and report on the implementation of the resolutions in the subsequent sessions of the Commission.