



**CERTIFICATION ADVISORY BOARD (CAB) MEETING OF THE OIC
CERTIFICATION AND ACCREDITATION PROGRAMME FOR
OFFICIAL STATISTICIANS (OIC-CPOS)**

7-8 SEPTEMBER 2016

ANKARA, TURKEY



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1. The Certification Advisory Board (CAB) Meeting of the OIC Certification and Accreditation Programme for Official Statisticians (OIC-CPOS) was co-organised by Statistical, Economic and Social Research and Training Centre for Islamic Countries (SESRIC) and Islamic Development Bank (IDB) on 7-8 September 2016 at SESRIC Headquarters in Ankara, Republic of Turkey.
2. The agenda of the Meeting is attached in Annex-I.
3. The Meeting was attended by eleven CAB members from the National Statistics Offices (NSOs) of Bahrain, Bangladesh, Cameroon, Egypt, Gambia, Mauritania, Palestine, Senegal, Sudan, Togo, and Turkey. The representatives of the Vocational Qualification Authority (MYK) of Republic of Turkey and Econometric Research Association (ERA) also participated in the Meeting. The participants list is attached in Annex-II.
4. The objectives of the Meeting were to (i) inform the participants about core skills frameworks on official statistics, certification systems for recognition of professional statistical qualifications, and approaches to harmonising official statistics education at the post-graduate level; (ii) identify the priority themes to be covered in the OIC-CPOS examinations; (iii) decide on the structure, timetable, and admission criteria for OIC-CPOS examinations; and (iv) draw a roadmap and way forward for the OIC-CPOS in light of the progress made so far.
5. All documents of the Meeting, including all presentations and statements, are available online at <http://www.oicstatcom.org/event-detail.php?id=1513> and should be consulted for more detailed information.

OPENING SESSION

6. Following the recitation of verses from the Holy Quran, the Opening Session started with the welcome address of HE Ambassador Musa Kulaklıkaya, Director General of SESRIC, which was conveyed by Mrs. Zehra Zümrüt Selçuk, Director of Statistics and Information Department of SESRIC. In this inaugural address, the significant potential role of certification and accreditation mechanisms in increasing the quality assurance for the services and products delivered by NSOs was underlined.

FIRST PHASE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE OIC-CPOS

7. Presentations reporting on the activities under the OIC-CPOS, which have been implemented based on the resolutions of the Fourth and Fifth Sessions of OIC Statistical Commission (OIC-StatCom), were delivered by Dr. Atilla Karaman, Mr. Syed Tahir Mahmud and Mr. Muhammed Bahadır Köşger from SESRIC. These presentations were followed by the country presentation



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delivered by Dr. Nabeel Ben Shams, Director General of Statistics at the Information & eGovernment Authority (IGA) of Bahrain.

8. In presentation of Dr. Atilla Karaman, participants were briefed about the projects and activities carried out by SESRIC in collaboration with international partners in the field of statistics such as Capacity Development in Poverty Statistics, Capacity Development in Tourism Statistics, Developing Islamic Financial Industry Database of OIC Member Countries (IBFStat), Peer Reviews for National Statistical Offices in the OIC Member Countries (OIC-Peer), and Tobacco Questions for Surveys (TQS). Participants were also briefed in detail on the progress of the Statistical Capacity Building (StatCaB) Programme of SESRIC.
9. In presentation of Mr. Syed Tahir Mahmud, participants were briefed about the background (with reference to the Sessions of the OIC-StatCom and OIC Standing Committee for Economic and Commercial Cooperation (COMCEC)) and current structure of the OIC-CPOS which is composed of CAB, Coordination Office (CO), and Examination Committee (ExCom). The presentation mentioned about the progress made since mid-2015 and the challenges faced. So far, the Coordination Office (CO) has received from 20 experts of 14 NSOs of OIC Member Countries a total of course outlines on 30 statistical themes, textbooks on 27 statistical themes, and examination questions on 22 themes. Of those, textbooks and examination questions on 12 statistical themes have been received either in French and Arabic. As for the challenges, the presentation focused on the missing textbooks and examination questions, and the problems faced during the transfer of remunerations for the services of the ExCom. The textbooks missing are Income and Consumption Statistics (in English), Metadata (in English), and Management & Development of Human Resources (in French). The examination questions missing include Construction Statistics, Energy Statistics, Mining and Manufacturing Statistics, Institutional Frameworks and Principles, Role and Organization of Official Statistics, and Statistical Programmes and Coordination within Statistical Systems. The money transfers to some ExCom members have not yet been done due to inaccurate bank account information and not-yet-received bank account details from some ExCom members.
10. In presentation of Mr. Muhammed Bahadır Köşger, participants were informed about the web presence of the OIC-CPOS which is currently being hosted under OIC-StatCom website. The OIC-CPOS web presence hosts “About”, “Certification System”, “Study Materials”, and “Registration”. Registration is to be closely linked with the Roster of Statistics Experts (ROSE) of SESRIC which will include an “Apply to CPOS” option. The web presence of OIC-CPOS is planned to be converted into a full-fledged web portal. The presentation ended with a short demonstration of how the OIC-CPOS web presence works.
11. In his presentation, Dr. Nabeel Ben Shams briefed the participants about the current situation of statistical capacity building in Bahrain, challenges faced by IGA, and involvement of Statistical Centre of the Gulf Cooperation Council Countries (GCCStat) in the current process. Dr. Nabeel



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Ben Shams concluded his presentation with the points on the institutionalisation of the OIC-CPOS for a broader impact.

FRAMEWORKS ON STATISTICAL SKILLS AND RAISING THE NEXT GENERATION OF OFFICIAL STATISTICIANS

12. Presentations were delivered by the representative of Egypt, Gambia, Sudan, and Turkey.
13. Dr. Ayat Ismaeil, Under-Secretary of the Statistical Training Centre of the Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics (CAPMAS) of Egypt, presented the experience of CAPMAS in building their human resources over the years.
14. Mr. Nyakassi M. B Sanyang, Director General of the Gambian Bureau of Statistics (GBoS), presented the current situation of human resources in The Gambia and in particular in the official statistics sector. He also stressed on the challenges faced by the GBoS in capacity building.
15. Mrs. Mahasin Ahmed Abdelghani, Director of Human Resources of the Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS) of the Sudan, briefed the participants on the current structure of CBS and the new reforms. She also explained the current situation of the human resources in official statistics in the Sudan.
16. Mr. Ali Eroğlu, Expert of the Vocational Qualifications Authority (VQA) of Turkey, introduced the national vocational qualifications system and national occupational standard for pollsters developed in collaboration with the Turkish Statistical Institute (TurkStat) and statistical associations resident in Turkey.

WORKING GROUP SESSION: OIC-CPOS THEMES, CONDUCT AND THE WAY FORWARD

17. In the format of a break-out session, the Working Group Session considered “OIC-CPOS Themes, Conduct and the Way Forward” as its theme in order to discover more in-depth ideas of the participants for the OIC-CPOS. The participants were separated into two groups; i.e., Group A (including Bangladesh, Cameroon, Gambia, Senegal, Togo, and Turkey) and Group B (including Bahrain, Egypt, Mauritania, Palestine, and Sudan).
18. The two groups considered the questions (grouped under the sections of Relevancy/Mission, Target Audience, Certification Method, Accreditation Method, Maintenance of Credentials Received, Sustainability of the OIC-CPOS, and Promotion/Vision) prepared by the CO to facilitate the discussions during the Working Group Session. The questions can be found in Annex-III.
19. The two groups finalised their discussions on the questions at the end of day 1.



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PRESENTATIONS ON THE OUTCOMES OF WORKING GROUPS DISCUSSIONS

20. On behalf of Group A, Ms. Nilgün Dorsan, Acting Head of Metadata and Standards Department at TurkStat, and on behalf of Group B, Ms. Amal Jabr, Director General of Human Resources Department at the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS), delivered presentations on the outcomes of the discussions that took place in the Working Group Session on Day 1.

21. On the questions related to the Relevancy/Mission:

- a. Both Group A and B agreed that **certification programme** should be implemented. Group A also proposed that for the common terminology “certification of persons” be used instead of “certification” by also avoiding the usage of certification and accreditation at the same time.
- b. For the **reasons of having a certification programme for official statisticians**, Group A listed the benefits of having certification at the individual and institutional level. Group A believes that certification will have positive effects on the promotion, career development of the staff and will give official statisticians the opportunity to improve their knowledge in order to pass the certification examinations. For the institutional level, Group A believes that NSOs will improve their technical capacities and standardize the competencies of their human resources by encouraging such a programme among the official statisticians. Also, such a certification programme may provide NSOs with more trained candidates who are equipped to find solutions for the implementation of new standards/technologies in the official statistics sector. On its part, Group B stated that there is no similar programme in the world equivalent to the OIC-CPOS. As certification programmes exist for other professions, having a certification programme for the official statisticians is well justified. According to Group B, the OIC-CPOS may be an important source of funding for SESRIC besides providing a roadmap for the training and qualification of official statisticians in the OIC Member Countries. Through such programmes, official statisticians will have the opportunity to receive training without leaving their work and will be easily recognized for their competencies. Group B also stated that higher education institutes and statistical training centres will adapt their curricula vis-à-vis such certification programmes.
- c. Both groups listed **the certification programmes at the national and international level for the benefit of (official) statisticians**. Group A gave three such examples. In French speaking countries, a centralized system exists with annual examinations. Examination questions are prepared and evaluated in France. The CAMES (African and Malagasy Council for Higher Education) Programme focuses on the collection of statistics, carries out a certification programme for surveyors and controllers and awards high technician diploma in statistics. In Turkey, TurkStat prepared a Pollster Profession



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Standard and the Pollster National Qualifications with the Turkish Statistics Association and Turkish Researchers Association. Certification examinations are being carried out by accredited Turkish institutions. Group B mentioned about a similar programme at the Arab countries level. Group B also said that the availability of post-graduate studies programmes in official statistics in the United Kingdom and Italy.

- d. For the **benefits of OIC-CPOS to NSOs**, Group A referred to their answer in 21.b. Group B stated that NSOs will benefit from the OIC-CPOS as it is expected to pave the way for professional development of official statisticians and exchange of experts will take place for trainings.
- e. For the **benefits of OIC-CPOS to official statisticians**, Group A referred to their answer in 21.b. Group B indicated an added value with material benefits for the official statisticians, NSOs and their countries. Certified official statisticians will be recognised by the highest statistical body in the Muslim world; i.e., OIC-StatCom. According to Group B, the benefits will also act as a catalyst for the rest of statisticians to strive for the OIC-CPOS certificate. Additionally, the official statisticians can use their certificates to market their skills globally.
- f. As **mission of the OIC-CPOS**, Group A wrote “To implement/meet the certification requirements of NSOs considering their basic training needs and the technological developments, to provide opportunity to implement successful applications at the national level, and to improve the quality of statistics”. Group B stated “To bridge the statistical needs of OIC Member Countries, and to prepare an action plan to implement the program”.

22. On the questions related to the Target Audience:

- a. Both Group A and B agreed that the certification programme should be **restricted with the official statisticians**. Group A further commented that the other institutions can be considered after the implementation of the OIC-CPOS at the NSOs.
- b. For the **criteria concerning the admission to the OIC-CPOS Certification Examination**, both Group A and B indicated professional experience of the official statisticians in the NSOs. Group A suggested a minimum of 5 years’ experience, however, not an obligation. Group B also proposed the graduation from a university as a criterion for admission to the OIC-CPOS Certification Examination.

23. On the questions related to the Certification Method, OIC-CPOS Certification Examination Processes:



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- a. For the matching of official statistical skills with the OIC-CPOS Certification, Group A commented that standards and principles in this respect should be prepared so that everyone can understand the same thing. Additionally, the certification standards (knowledge on classifications, analysis, software use, etc.) should have clear definitions. In this respect, Group A proposed that the roadmap for the certification should be drawn, responsibilities and outputs for every process should be defined.
- b. Both Group A and B noted that the **currently available international standards** (such as Core Skills Framework of UNSIAP) may act as a starting point but **not sufficient for matching the official statistical skills with the OIC-CPOS certification**.
- c. In this respect, both groups agreed on the idea that **OIC Member Countries should develop their own national vocational qualifications for professions related to official statistics**.
- d. As reasoning to the above, Group A said that the certification standards can have different contexts according to the prioritised themes and the country needs for which the international standards can only act as a basis but they should be supported with the development of own national standards. On the other hand, Group B justified the development of national vocational qualifications for professions related to official statistics as such qualifications will help in facing the global challenges and developments related to official statistics, raising the quality of statistical work and increasing the accuracy of statistics, and preserving the value and integrity of “official statistics” as a profession.
- e. Both groups chose “annual” **frequency for the examinations to be held**. Group B stated that annual frequency makes sense as both SESRIC and official statisticians to take the examinations will exert efforts in the preparation, conduct, and correction of examinations.
- f. For the **optimal time limit (in minutes) to complete the examination(s) by the candidates**, Group A said that the time limit should depend on the specifics of each theme. However, Group B said it should be 90 minutes.
- g. Group A stated that the **minimum number of questions to be asked** in the examinations should depend on the specifics of each theme.
- h. For the **examination type to be applied for the OIC-CPOS Certification**, Group A indicated this should be decided based on the examination themes, whereas Group B opted for the multiple-choice examination type.



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- i. Group A proposed that **in case of unsatisfactory results the candidates could re-take unlimited number of examinations.**
 - j. Both groups considered that there should not be a **grace period between retake examinations.**
 - k. Both groups stated that the **certificate types should not be diversified.** Instead, Group A indicated the levels for certifications may be considered; such as, Level 1 for official statisticians with less than 5 years of experience, Level 2 for over 5 years, etc.
 - l. As for the **optimal way for conducting the OIC-CPOS Certification Examinations,** both groups noted that it is dependent on each country's situation. Group A further commented that examinations on particular software programmes should be carried out as "performance examinations".
 - m. Group B stated that **security and proctoring measures to be in place to provide integrity of the OIC-CPOS Certification Examinations** should include the conduct of examinations at SESRIC Headquarters or empowerment of some institutions in the OIC Member Countries (like NSOs) to conduct the examination at the same day and time. Group A also highlighted the securing of the questions and the environment where the examinations will be conducted.
 - n. Both groups opted for **working with independent entities instead of the Examination Committee Members for assuring the up-to-datedness of the training materials and examination questions.**
 - o. As for the **criteria for selection of independent entities,** Group A expressed that the materials should be standardised with respect to content and context. The academicians who have knowledge on official statistics can be consulted. Group B seconded Group A by mentioning that the independent entities should have experience on the preparation of training materials in official statistics with scientific independence.
- 24.** On the questions related to the Certification Method, OIC-CPOS Certification Focus Areas:
- a. Both groups requested the CO to circulate the Tendency Survey on the OIC-CPOS Examination Theme Priorities (see Annex-IV) to all NSOs of the OIC Member Countries to identify the **five priority themes for the OIC-CPOS Certification Examinations.**
 - b. Both groups did not object the **usage of the Classification of Statistical Activities (CSA Revision I, October 2009) for grouping the themes/topics under certain focus domains.** Group A further commented that second levels under the CSA taxonomy are



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not sufficient for several themes which call for the additional sub-levels under the relevant themes.

25. On the questions related to the Certification Method, Proficiency Levels for OIC-CPOS Certification:

- a. Group B was in accord with the **issuance of different certificates based on the levels of achievement (such as; “with distinction”, “with great distinction”, “with highest distinction”, etc.)**.
- b. Group B stated that grading for such certificates should depend on the specifics of each theme.

26. On the questions related to the Accreditation Method, both groups agreed that the **accreditation method (portfolio submission and review by an independent upper body) be applied in a later stage after institutionalising certification method**.

27. On the questions related to the Maintenance of Credentials Achieved:

- a. Group A wanted the **OIC-CPOS Certification to be valid for 10 years**, whereas Group B stated 5 years of validity.
- b. Concerning the **re-certification process after the expiry of the previous credentials awarded**, Group A and B asked for the repetition of the examinations. Group A also stated there should not be an obligation to retake the trainings.

28. On the questions related to the Funding:

- a. Group A expressed that the CO should cooperate with the international organisations and development banks in order that OIC-CPOS can **become financially self-sufficient**. Group B also asked for the consideration of cooperating additionally with the NSOs and other stakeholders.
- b. Considering the **fees for taking the OIC-CPOS Certification Examinations**, Group A indicated a level between 50 and 100 USD based on the GDP per capita of the country to be applied from and to be revised every year. On the other hand, Group B stated that there should be a uniform fee scale in the level of 100 USD.

29. On the questions related to the Promotion and the Way Forward:

- a. Group A stated that **factors to differentiate OIC-CPOS from its counterparts** should focus on building trust in the OIC statistical community and reliability of the OIC-



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CPOS. Group B highlighted the OIC-CPOS as a unique initiative at the OIC and global level.

- b. Both groups agreed that **NSOs of OIC Member Countries should provide additional benefits to official statisticians with OIC-CPOS certification.**
- c. Group A stated that these **additional benefits to be provided by NSOs** to certificate holders depend on the resources of each NSO. These may include improvements on career levels and salary scales, and profiling the staff with certification. Group B also proposed similar additional benefits including extraordinary promotion, bonus payments, and honouring the staff.
- d. For the **positioning of the OIC-CPOS in the short, medium, and long term**, Group A expressed that in the medium term (5 years' time) the priority areas and standards should be defined and then be implemented. Based on the satisfactory results, the OIC-CPOS should be expanded to other themes. Group B mentioned that in the short term an Action Plan (a comprehensive document for the programme to be implemented) should be prepared and submitted to OIC Member Countries for approval. In the medium term, the Action Plan together with an international marketing campaign should be implemented and observed concerning the acceptance of the OIC-CPOS. In the long term, the activities and outcomes should be evaluated and the OIC-CPOS should be developed in accordance with the results.
- e. As for the **vision for the OIC-CPOS**, Group A wrote "To achieve sustainable statistical system through training and documentation in 10 years, to get the sufficient number of qualified official statistician in different areas of statistics, and to produce better statistics supported by qualified staff". Group B proposed the "best option for the statisticians worldwide to obtain recognition of their vocational training in official statistics" as vision.

DRAFTING OF RECOMMENDATIONS AND WRAP-UP

- 30.** After the presentation of Working Group Session outcomes by the two groups, the Meeting went on with the drafting of the recommendations which will be submitted to the Sixth Session of OIC Statistical Commission to be held on 5-6 November 2016 in Konya, Turkey.
- 31.** The Meeting was concluded with the wrap-up of the discussions that took place during the two days.



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ANNEX-I: AGENDA

Wednesday, 7 September 2016	
09:00 – 09:30	Registration
09:30 – 09:55	Quran Recitation Opening Remarks
09:55 – 10:30	<i>Family Photo and Coffee Break</i>
10:30 – 11:00	Briefing on the First Phase Implementation of the OIC Accreditation and Certification Programme for Official Statisticians (OIC-CPOS) <i>Presenter: SESRIC, Bahrain</i>
11:00 – 12:30	Frameworks on Statistical Skills and Raising the Next Generation of Official Statisticians <i>Presenters: Egypt, Gambia, Sudan, Turkey</i>
12:30 – 14:00	<i>Prayer & Lunch Break</i>
14:00 – 15:45	Working Group Session: OIC-CPOS Themes, Conduct and the Way Forward
15:45 – 16:15	<i>Coffee Break</i>
16:15 – 18:00	Working Group Session: OIC-CPOS Themes, Conduct and the Way Forward (cont.)

Thursday, 8 September 2016	
09:30 – 11:00	Presentations on the Outcomes of Working Group Discussions
11:00 – 11:15	<i>Coffee Break</i>
11:15 – 12:30	Drafting of Recommendations and Wrap-Up
12:30 – 14:00	<i>Lunch Break</i>



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ANNEX-II: PARTICIPANTS LIST

COUNTRY	INSTITUTION	Title	Name SURNAME	DESIGNATION
BAHRAIN	Information and eGovernment Authority	Mr.	Nabil BENSHAMS	Director General of Statistics
BANGLADESH	Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics	Mr.	Solaiman MONDOL	Deputy Secretary
CAMEROON	National Institute of Statistics	Mr.	Joseph Guy Benjamin SHE ETOUNDI	Deputy Director General
EGYPT	Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics	Dr.	Ayat ESMAEIL	Under Secretary for Statistical Training Centre
GAMBIA	Gambia Bureau of Statistics	Mr.	Nyakassi M. B SANYANG	Statistician General
MAURITANIA	National Statistical Office	Mr.	Taleb Abderrahmane EL MAHJOUB	Deputy Director General
PALESTINE	Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics	Ms.	Amal JABR	Director General of Statistical Training Directorate
SENEGAL	National Agency of Statistics and Demography	Mr.	Mamadou NIANG	Director
SUDAN	Central Bureau of Statistics	Ms.	Mahasin Ahmed ABDELGHANI	Director of Human Resources Department
TOGO	National Institute of Statistics and Economic and Demographic Studies	Mr.	Tchilabalo Bozobendou TELOU	Director
TURKEY	Turkish Statistical Institute	Ms.	Nilgün DORSAN	Acting Head of Metadata and Standards Department
TURKEY	Vocational Qualifications Authority	Mr.	Abdullah ÖZDEMİR	VQA Expert
TURKEY	Vocational Qualifications Authority	Mr.	Haci Ali EROGLU	VQA Expert
TURKEY	Econometric Research Association	Dr.	Sıdıka BAŞÇI	President
	Islamic Development Bank	Mr.	Hammad HUNDAL	Deputy Resident Director
	SESRIC	Ms.	Zehra Zümrüt SELÇUK	Director
	SESRIC	Dr.	Atilla KARAMAN	Senior Researcher
	SESRIC	Mr.	Syed Tahir Mahmud	Researcher
	SESRIC	Ms.	Nenden Octavarulia SHANTY	Researcher
	SESRIC	Ms.	Fatıma Münteha KAYA	Intern
	SESRIC	Mr.	Muhammed Bahadır KÖŞGER	Intern
	SESRIC	Mr.	Muzamil EDEMA	Intern
	SESRIC	Mr.	Md. Nazmul ISLAM	Intern



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ANNEX-III: QUESTIONS FOR THE WORKING GROUP SESSION

1	RELEVANCY / MISSION					
1.1	Do you think that we should have a certification/accreditation programme for official statisticians?				YES	NO
1.2	If YES, why should we have a certification/accreditation programme for official statisticians?					
1.3	Please provide the names of certification/accreditation programmes at the national and international level that you know of for the benefit of (official) statisticians					
1.4	How can National Statistical Offices (NSOs/other constituents of National Statistical Systems) of OIC Member Countries benefit from the OIC-CPOS?					
1.5	What could be the benefits for the candidates/statisticians to have OIC-CPOS credentials ?					
1.6	What should be the mission of the OIC-CPOS?					
2	TARGET AUDIENCE					
2.1	Should we restrict the OIC-CPOS Certification/Accreditation with the official statisticians?				YES	NO
2.2	If YES to 2.1, then what should be the criteria (such as minimum years of professional experience in official statistics, last academic degree obtained, etc.) for the admission to the OIC-CPOS Certification Examination/submitting a portfolio for the Accreditation Review?					
2.3	If NO to 2.1, should we also consider admitting graduates of statistics departments of universities?				YES	NO
2.4	If NO to 2.1, should we also consider admitting anyone who is willing to have the certification exams/submit portfolios for accreditation?				YES	NO
2.5	If YES to 2.3 and 2.4, then what should be the criteria for the admission to the OIC-CPOS Certification Examination/submitting a portfolio for the Accreditation Review?					
3	CERTIFICATION METHOD					
3.1	<i>OIC-CPOS Certification Examination Processes</i>					
3.1.1	How should we match the official statistical skills with the OIC-CPOS certification?					
3.1.2	Are the currently available international standards (such as Core Skills Framework of UNSIAP) sufficient for such purpose?				YES	NO
3.1.3	Should the OIC Member Countries develop their own national vocational qualifications for professions related to official statistics ?				YES	NO
3.1.4	If YES to 3.1.3, why should the OIC Member Countries develop their own national vocational qualifications for professions related to official statistics?					
3.1.5	What should be the frequency of the examinations to be held? Why did you choose this frequency?					
	<i>Quarterly</i>		<i>Biannually</i>		<i>Annually</i>	
3.1.6	What should be the optimal time limit (in minutes) to complete the examination(s) by the candidates?					
	<i>90'</i>	<i>120'</i>	<i>180'</i>		<i>Depends on the theme</i>	
3.1.7	What should be the minimum number of questions to be asked? Why did you choose this number?					
	<i>20</i>	<i>30</i>	<i>40</i>		<i>Depends on the theme</i>	
3.1.8	What should be the examination type to be applied for the OIC-CPOS Certification?					
	<i>Classic Essay</i>	<i>Multiple Choice Test</i>		<i>Both</i>	<i>Depends on the theme</i>	



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3.1.9	How many times can the candidates re-take the examination in case of unsatisfactory results?						
	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>Unlimited number</i>			
3.1.10	Should there be a grace period between retake examinations?					YES	NO
3.1.11	If YES to 3.1.10, what should be the waiting period for the candidates before applying for the OIC-CPOS Certification Examination?						
	<i>3 months</i>	<i>6 months</i>	<i>12 months</i>				
3.1.12	Based on the admitted candidates, should we diversify the certificate types (for official statisticians, for graduates, for any willing individual, etc.)?					YES	NO
3.1.13	If YES to 3.1.12, please provide the certificate types you propose for different target audiences.						
3.1.14	What is the optimal way for conducting the OIC-CPOS Certification Exam?						
	<i>Computer Based Test</i>	<i>Paper Based Test</i>	<i>Depends on the country</i>				
3.1.15	What kind of security & proctoring measures should be in place to provide integrity of the OIC-CPOS Certification Examinations?						
3.1.16	For assuring the up-to-datedness of the training materials and examination questions, should we consider working with (an) independent entity(ies) instead of the Examination Committee Members?					YES	NO
3.1.17	If YES, what should be the criteria for the selection of independent provider of training materials and questions?						
3.2	<i>OIC-CPOS Certification Focus Areas</i>						
3.2.1	Please select five themes from the enclosed form (<i>unavailable training materials are denoted with a "NO" under the "Training Materials Available?" column</i>) and indicate your priority scale from 1 (highest priority) to 5 (lowest priority).						
3.2.2	Should we use the Classification of Statistical Activities (CSA Revision I, October 2009) for grouping the themes/topics under certain focus domains?					YES	NO
3.2.3	If NO to 3.2.2, could you please provide below (a) more relevant taxonomy(ies) for classifying the statistical activities?						
3.3	<i>Proficiency Levels for OIC-CPOS Certification</i>						
3.3.1	Should we issue different certificates based on the levels of achievement (such as; “with distinction”, “with great distinction”, “with highest distinction”, etc.)?					YES	NO
3.3.2	If YES to 3.3.1, what grades should be corresponding to	“with distinction”?					
		“with great distinction”?					
		“with highest distinction”?					
		depends on the theme					
4	ACCREDITATION METHOD						
4.1	Should the accreditation method (portfolio submission and review by an independent upper body) be applied in a later stage after institutionalising certification method?					YES	NO
4.2	If NO to 4.1, how should the structure of the OIC-CPOS Accreditation Portfolio Review Body be?						



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4.3	What should be the criteria to be a member of the OIC-CPOS Accreditation Portfolio Review Body?						
4.4	What should the candidates submit as portfolio to the OIC-CPOS Accreditation Portfolio Review Body?						
4.5	What should be the criteria for achieving the accreditation to be awarded by the review body?						
5	MAINTENANCE OF CREDENTIALS ACHIEVED						
5.1	For how long should the OIC-CPOS Certification for each phase be valid?						
	3 years		4 years		5 years		Depends on the theme
5.2	For how long should the OIC-CPOS Accreditation be valid?						
	3 years		4 years		5 years		Depends on the theme
5.3	How should the re-certification/re-accreditation process be after the expiry of the previous credentials awarded?						
6	FUNDING						
6.1	To become financially self-sufficient , what kind of resources could be mobilised for the sustainability of the OIC-CPOS (i.e., maintaining competent experts, etc.) ?						
	NSOs		International Agencies		Development Banks		Other
	Please specify the "other sources" in here						
6.2	Should candidates pay a fee for taking the OIC-CPOS Certification Examination/submitting portfolios for the OIC-CPOS Accreditation?					YES	NO
6.3	If YES to 6.2, what should be the fees to be paid for taking the OIC-CPOS Credentials?						
	\$50		\$100		\$150		Depends on the GDP per capita of the country applied from
7	PROMOTION / WAY FORWARD						
7.1	What should be the factors that may differentiate OIC-CPOS from its counterparts (i.e., unique selling points)?						
7.2	Can the NSOs/other constituents of NSSs of OIC Member Countries provide additional benefits to their current/future employees with OIC-CPOS certification/accreditation?					YES	NO
7.3	If YES to 7.2, what could be those benefits to be provided to current/future employees with OIC-CPOS Certification/Accreditation?						
7.4	How should we position the OIC-CPOS in the short, medium, and long term ?						
7.5	What should be the vision for the OIC-CPOS?						



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ANNEX IV: TENDENCY SURVEY ON THE OIC-CPOS EXAMINATION THEME PRIORITIES

Please select **five themes** from the below list (*unavailable training materials are denoted with a "NO" under the "Training Materials Available?" column*) and indicate your priority scale from 1 (**highest priority**) to 5 (**lowest priority**).

No	Themes	Training Material Sent to SESRIC	Priority Assigned
1	DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIAL STATISTICS		
1.1	Population and Migration Statistics	NO	
1.2	Labour Statistics	YES	
1.3	Education Statistics	NO	
1.4	Health Statistics	NO	
1.5	Income and Consumption Statistics	NO	
1.6	Social Protection Statistics	NO	
1.7	Human Settlements and Housing Statistics	NO	
1.8	Justice and Crime Statistics	YES	
1.9	Culture Statistics	NO	
1.10	Political and Other Community Activities Statistics	NO	
1.11	<i>Time Use Statistics</i>	YES	
2	ECONOMIC STATISTICS		
2.1	Macroeconomic Statistics	YES	
2.2	Economic Accounts	NO	
2.3	Business Statistics	NO	
2.4	Sectoral Statistics		
2.4.1	<i>Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries Statistics</i>	YES	
2.4.2	<i>Energy Statistics</i>	YES	
2.4.3	<i>Mining and Manufacturing Statistics</i>	YES	
2.4.3.1	<i>Construction Statistics</i>	YES	
2.4.4	<i>Transport Statistics</i>	YES	
2.4.5	<i>Tourism Statistics</i>	NO	
2.4.6	<i>Banking, Insurance, Financial Statistics</i>	NO	
2.5	Government Finance, Fiscal and Public Sector Statistics	YES	
2.6	International Trade Statistics and Balance of Payments	NO	
2.7	Price Statistics	YES	
2.8	Labour Cost Statistics	YES	
2.9	Science, Technology and Innovation Statistics	NO	
3	ENVIRONMENT AND MULTI-DOMAIN STATISTICS		
3.1	Environment Statistics	YES	
3.2	Regional and Small Area Statistics	YES	
3.3	Multi-Domain Statistics and Indicators		
3.3.1	<i>Living Conditions, Poverty and Cross-Cutting Social Issues Statistics</i>	NO	
3.3.2	<i>Gender Statistics</i>	YES	
3.3.3	<i>Information Society Statistics</i>	YES	
3.3.4	<i>Globalisation Statistics</i>	NO	
3.3.5	<i>Indicators Related to the Millennium Development Goals</i>	NO	



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No	Themes	Training Material Sent to SESRIC	Priority Assigned
3.3.6	<i>Sustainable Development Statistics</i>	YES	
3.3.7	<i>Entrepreneurship Statistics</i>	NO	
3.4	Yearbooks and Similar Compendia	YES	
4	METHODOLOGY OF DATA COLLECTION, PROCESSING, DISSEMINATION AND ANALYSIS		
4.1	Metadata	NO	
4.2	Classifications	YES	
4.3	Data Sources		
4.3.1	<i>Population and Housing Censuses; Registers of Population, Dwellings and Buildings</i>	NO	
4.3.2	<i>Business and Agricultural Censuses and Registers</i>	NO	
4.3.3	<i>Household Surveys</i>	NO	
4.3.4	<i>Business and Agricultural Surveys</i>	NO	
4.3.5	<i>Other Administrative Sources</i>	NO	
4.4	Data editing and Data Linkage	NO	
4.5	Dissemination, Data Warehousing	YES	
4.6	Statistical Confidentiality and Disclosure Protection	YES	
4.7	Data Analysis	YES	
4.7.1	<i>Correlation and Regression Analysis</i>	YES	
5	STRATEGIC AND MANAGERIAL ISSUES OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS		
5.1	Institutional Frameworks and Principles; Role and Organisation of Official Statistics	YES	
5.2	Statistical Programmes; Coordination within Statistical Systems	YES	
5.3	Quality Frameworks and Measurement of Performance of Statistical Systems and Offices	YES	
5.4	Management and Development of Human Resources	NO	
5.5	Management and Development of Technological Resources	NO	
5.6	Coordination of International Statistical Work	YES	
5.7	Technical Cooperation and Capacity Building	NO	