

**Draft Report of the
OIC-StatCom Working Group No.1:
Statistical Indicators Specific to OIC Member Countries**

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A. BACKGROUND

Owing to the increasing importance of the role of statistics in all stages of human life, the Istanbul Declaration of “The Meeting of NSOs of OIC Member States” held in Istanbul on 22-23 March 2010 called for an Experts’ Group Meeting (EGM) on Islamic Statistics.

The EGM, which was co-organized by SESRIC and the Department of Statistics, Jordan on 21-22 December 2010 in Amman, Jordan to discuss the needs and requirements for new indicators specific to OIC Member Countries, could be considered as a first step towards defining the context of Islamic Statistics and highlighting the need for the launch of a comprehensive database on the subject that will be built in a scientific structure through extensive discussions by the OIC member countries. Participants¹ of that meeting identified a framework for Islamic Statistics and decided to present it during the First Session of OIC Statistical Commission (OIC-StatCom) for comments and endorsement by OIC Member Countries.

The framework for Islamic Statistics was presented by DOS of Jordan during the First Session of OIC-StatCom held in Istanbul, Turkey, on 11-12 April 2011. As a way forward, OIC-StatCom set up a Working Group on Statistical Indicators Specific to OIC Member Countries in accordance with the Decision No.4 of the aforementioned session. The Working Group includes **Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Comoros, Egypt, Iran, Kazakhstan, Turkey, IDB and SESRIC. Jordan** undertook the responsibility to direct the activities of the Working Group as the Lead Country.

B. OBJECTIVES

The Islamic statistics shall be a part of the official statistics; the responsibility for its production shall be borne by the National Statistical Offices (NSOs) of the OIC Member States. Deployment of Islamic Statistics shall be on voluntary basis for countries to suit their priorities, resources, and needs. In this regard, the main objective of the Working Group on Indicators Specific to OIC Member Countries is the *development of an Islamic Statistics Database reflecting values and behaviours specific to Muslim Communities around the world.*

¹ Experts from NSOs of Bahrain, Egypt, Jordan, Malaysia, Palestine, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Tunisia, UAE, Yemen and Islamic Development Bank (IDB) participated in the meeting.

The following three objectives have also been determined in order to make the OIC-StatCom to achieve its **Strategic Vision for 2020**:

- promoting harmonisation of concepts, classifications and methodologies used in performing statistical activities in OIC Member Countries to promote consistency in statistical systems;
- identifying priority areas specific to the OIC Member Countries and develop conceptual and methodological background for the suggested indicators of the selected themes ;
- developing a quality assurance framework for the NSOs of OIC Member States describing the tools and procedures put in place to ensure that the statistics produced by the NSOs are of high quality with a focus on statistical processes and outputs.

Based on these, there exists an urgent need to initiate a general framework for each theme of Islamic statistics that any NSO can utilize if and when they need to produce this kind of statistics, considering the following dimensions:

1. It should be reliable (i.e. the decision makers should be provided with reliable data from the original sources based on scientific methodology).
2. It should be comparable and consistent (i.e. the basis for conducting international comparisons within generally accepted standards should be established).
3. It should be comprehensive and policy oriented (i.e. the demand for Islamic statistics should be initially addressed through studying some themes such as education, tourism, finance, etc.). Additionally, the indicators should be selected in a way to identify the actual situation of OIC Member States, to diagnose the problems facing them and to work on the required remedies.)
4. It should be interactive (i.e. the concerned statistical agencies should be encouraged to produce and enhance the Islamic statistics).
5. It should be referenced. The source of data of Islamic statistics should be scientifically outlined and managed.

C. TASKS

The tasks of the working group include the followings:

1. to assess the current situation of statistical areas specific to OIC Member Countries;
2. to identify a roadmap for depicting priority statistical areas specific to the OIC Member Countries;

3. to develop conceptual background for these areas that any NSO can utilize if and when they need to produce this kind of statistics;
4. to prepare methodologies to establish the necessary framework;
5. to develop the set of statistical indicators for Islamic Statistics consistent with the international standards (reliability, comparability, consistency, etc);
6. to recommend actions to assist OIC Member Countries in collecting and disseminating specific indicators;
7. to point out potential cooperation and collaborations mechanisms among NSOs of OIC Member Countries in these specific areas;
8. to create awareness on Islamic Statistics at both OIC and international level.

D.SURVEY

Jordan -as the lead country- collaborated with the Secretariat of OIC-StatCom to activate the working group and to help formulating the work plan in order to reach the objectives of the working group. A preliminary questionnaire²; named “**SPIN-OIC SURVEY**”, was designed by the Secretariat of OIC-StatCom and DOS of Jordan and distributed to all NSOs of OIC Member Countries in order to:

- assess the current situation of “Statistical Indicators Specific to OIC Member Countries”;
- evaluate the availability of data in OIC Member Countries;
- understand the factors needed to collect such statistics;
- determine the readiness and willingness of member countries; and
- seek the overall opinion regarding the indicators.

Structure

The designed survey includes four sections:

- a) **Institutional Information:** This section aimed at getting the basic contact information of the National Statistical Offices.
- b) **Specific Indicators:** The survey included 68 indicators compiled under three broad categories. As the categorization only serves to ease the follow-up of the indicators throughout the survey, the classification is not strict and some items may be more relevant under other categories as the

² The full questionnaire is available in the website of OIC-StatCom Secretariat:
<http://www.oicstatcom.org/event-detail.php?id=633>

methodological framework becomes more established. For example: Zakat and Sadaqah Statistics may also be thought under Social Protection according to the perspective preferred.

Table 1: Number of Indicators by Field

Category	Number
THE DEMOGRAPHIC FIELD	9
Demography	2
Migration Statistics	3
Marriage and Divorce Statistics	4
THE ECONOMIC FIELD	38
Zakat, Sadaqah and Poverty Statistics	7
Islamic Banking and Finance Statistics	16
Islamic Microfinance Statistics	2
Investment Statistics	3
Waqf and Habs Statistics	3
Mirath (Inheritance) Statistics	3
Halal Food & Products Industry Statistics	4
THE SOCIAL FIELD	21
Education (Statistics on Islamic Schools and Teaching Institutions)	7
Religious (Faith) Tourism Statistics	5
Culture Statistics	3
Social Protection Statistics	6
TOTAL	68

To fulfill the objectives of the working group, the questionnaire started with asking whether the country collects data. If the answer was positive for any indicator, the respondents were requested to provide the start year of data collection, periodicity (i.e. annual, biannual, monthly, etc), data sources (i.e. administrative records, surveys, censuses, other), principal data producing agency (NSO, Central Bank, Ministries, etc) for that indicator. The survey also asked to rate the overall importance of Human Resources, Financial Means, Training and Technical Assistance, Cooperation and Sharing, etc. on a scale of 1 to 5 in order to understand which factors are more critical for collecting the related indicators.

c) Legal Aspect: This section was added to learn whether there exist any specific regulations or law in the country concerning the statistical categories mentioned in the Survey.

d) Appendix (Glossary): It included the detailed definitions of the indicators, which were also provided as Annex II of this report. As far as it is possible, the internationally accepted standards of the related category have been used. Nevertheless, they need to be improved according to the specific needs and requirements of the OIC Member Countries. Hence, any comments about the definitions could be sent to the Secretariat to have a better picture of the different country practices.

Analysis

The results of the questionnaire were evaluated and reported by DOS of Jordan. As shown in Table 2, only 18 countries responded to the survey which means that less than one third of the OIC Member Countries responded the survey.

Table 2: Countries Responded to the Survey

No.	Country	No.	Country
1	Afghanistan	10	Kazakhstan
2	Azerbaijan	11	Kyrgyzstan
3	Bangladesh	12	Maldives
4	Burkina Faso	13	Palestine
5	Cameroon	14	Togo
6	Egypt	15	Tunisia
7	Indonesia	16	Turkey
8	Iran	17	United Arab Emirates
9	Jordan	18	Yemen

In terms of regional representation, SA is the leading region as 3 out of 4 member countries completed the survey. It is followed by ECA and MENA with representation rates of 50% and 39%, respectively.

Table 3: Representation by Region

Region	Survey	OIC	%
East Asia and Pacific (EAP)	1	3	33.3
Europe and Central Asia (ECA)	4	8	50.0
Latin America (LA)	0	2	0.0
Middle East and North Africa (MENA)	7	18	38.9
South Asia (SA)	3	4	75.0
Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA)	3	22	13.6
Total	18	57	31.6

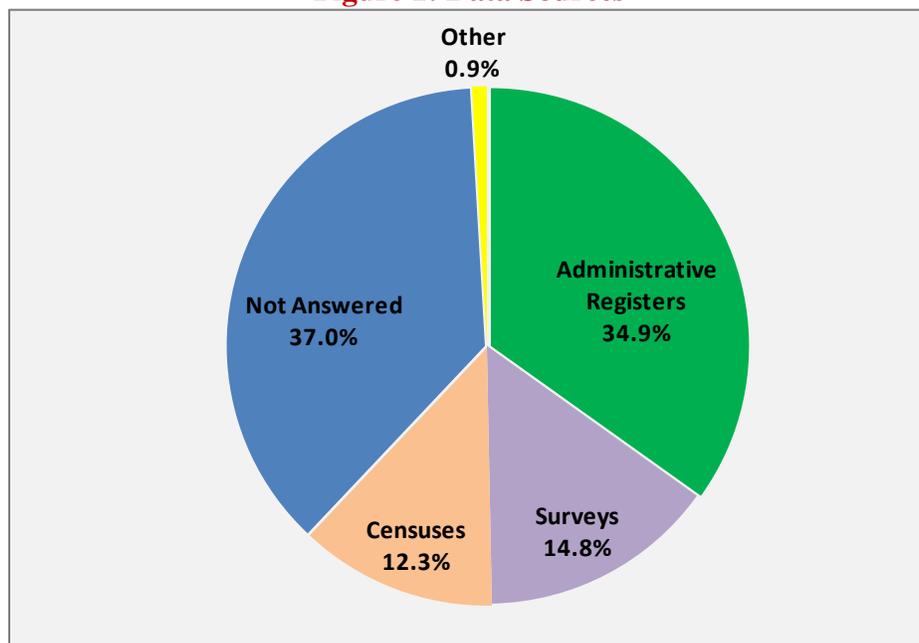
8 of the 18 member countries collect more than 20 specific indicators while 4 countries have between 10 and 20 indicators. 6 countries indicated that less than 10 indicators have periodically been collected in their countries (Table 4).

Table 4: Number of Specific Indicators Collected by Country

more than 20	between 10 and 20	less than 10
Cameroon	Azerbaijan	Afghanistan
Egypt	Burkina Faso	Bangladesh
Indonesia	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan
Iran	Palestine	Togo
Jordan		Tunisia
Maldives		Turkey
UAE		
Yemen		
8 (44.4%)	4 (22.2%)	6 (33.3%)

Regarding the data sources, the administrative records are the main source that can be used to calculate the indicators as shown in Figure 1. However, it should be noted that the question was left blank for 37% of the indicators that are currently being collected by the countries,

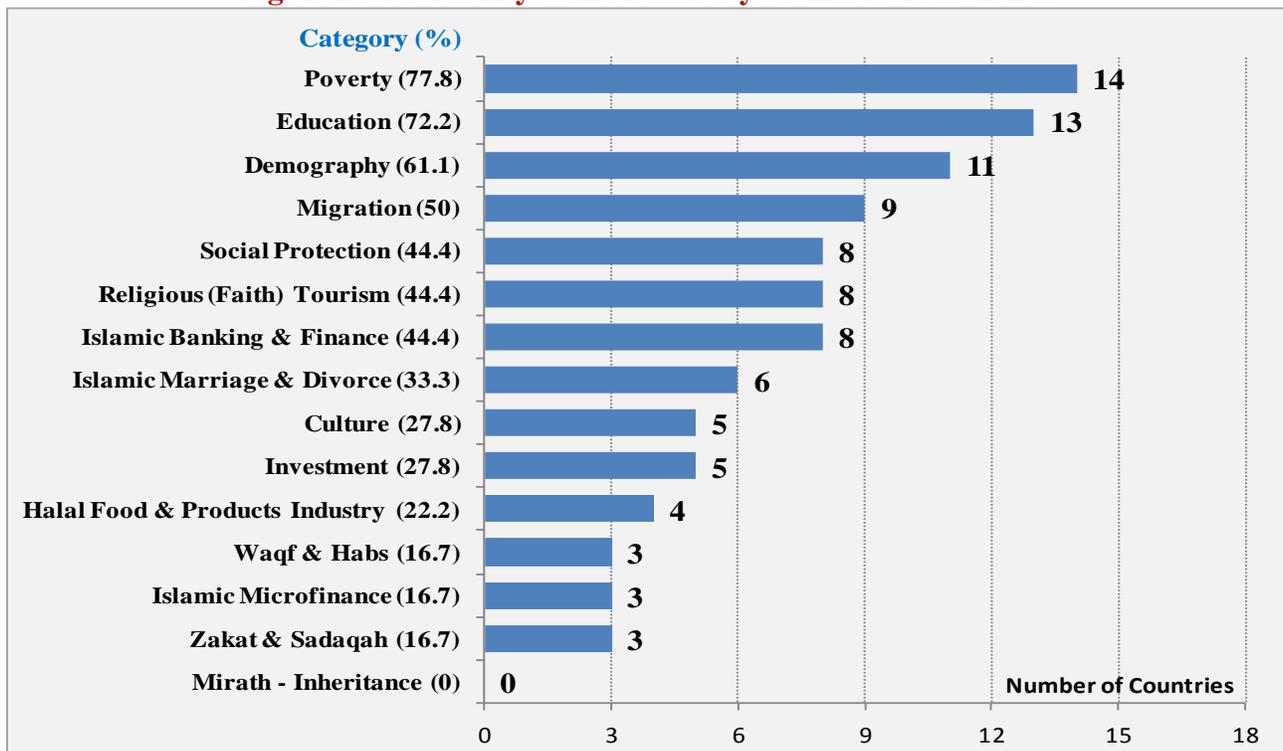
Figure 1: Data Sources



To reach the end goal of developing a database covering indicators specific to the OIC Member Countries, the most feasible way is to follow a stepwise approach as it is hard to initiate methodological work on all categories. Taking this into consideration, the availability of indicators were given in Figure 2 to have a general idea about the themes that will be more appropriate to start at:

- Poverty Rate is the most available indicator as 14 (78%) of the 18 countries completed the survey are collecting that indicator. The result is not surprising as the poverty rate is included under the official statistics plans of most of the countries. In terms of specific indicators, the poverty should be thought in connection with *Zakat* and *Sadaqah* statistics for which only 3 (16.7%) countries declared that they periodically collect.
- Education Related Statistics such as Types of Islamic schools, Number of Students, Number of Teaching Staff in Islamic schools, Number of Graduates occupied the second rank
- Meanwhile, Number of Muslims in each country and Demographic Characteristics of Muslim Population came third with an availability rate of 61.1% (11 countries) while migration statistics under the broad category of demography are collected by half of the countries.

Figure 2: Availability of Indicators by Number of Countries



- None of the three indicators (i.e. Value and Nature of Mirath, Priority Payments before Distribution, Distribution Structure of Mirath) of the Mirath category are available in the countries that completed the survey. Additionally, no data has been collected in any of the countries for six indicators, namely Marriage Expenses, Divorce Expenses, Characteristics of Users of Islamic Banking System, Projects Funded by the Islamic Banks, Islamic Derivatives, and Number of Muslim-Friendly Restaurants.

According to the survey results, financial means is the most critical factor to collect the specific indicators with an average overall score of 4.2 though the related factors for most of the indicators have not been rated by already limited number of countries. Financial means is followed by training and technical assistance having a scale of 4 over 5. Human resources is perceived as the least critical factor with a score 3.3. The order of factors is also valid for most of the subcategories except Islamic Banking and Finance Statistics, and Investments Statistics for which training and technical assistance is considered as more important than financial means.

Table 5: The Importance of Factors to Collect the Specific Indicators (Scale: 1 to 5)

CATEGORY	Human Resources	Financial Means (Budget)	Training and Technical Assistance*	Cooperation and Sharing**	Other
DEMOGRAPHIC FIELD					
Demography
Migration	3.0	4.0	4.0	3.6	3.0
Marriage and Divorce	3.6	4.4	4.2	3.9	3.0
ECONOMIC FIELD					
Zakat, Sadaqah and Poverty	3.7	4.4	4.4	4.0	3.0
Islamic Banking and Finance	3.1	3.6	4.2	3.7	3.5
Islamic Microfinance	3.2	3.9	3.7	3.6	2.0
Investment	3.4	4.2	4.3	4.0	1.0
Waqf and Habs	3.1	4.7	3.9	4.5	1.0
Mirath (Inheritance)	3.3	4.5	4.1	4.2	1.0
Halal Food & Products Industry	2.7	4.8	3.6	3.6	2.3
SOCIAL FIELD					
Education (Islamic Schools & Teaching Institutions)	3.3	4.5	3.5	3.6	1.0
Religious (Faith) Tourism	3.3	4.6	3.3	3.5	1.0
Culture	3.4	4.7	3.6	3.8	1.0
Social Protection	3.5	4.6	3.7	4.0	1.0
OVERALL	3.3	4.2	4.0	3.8	2.1

* conceptual and methodological guidance

** with other NSOs and international agencies

Regarding legal aspect, none of the countries reported that there is a specific regulation or law to collect Islamic Statistics³ concerning the following topics: Migration Statistics, Marriage and Divorce Statistics, Zakat, Sadaqah and Poverty Statistics, Islamic Banking and Finance Statistics, Islamic Microfinance Statistics, Investment Statistics, Waqf Statistics, Mirath Statistics, Halal Food Industry, Islamic Schools and Teaching Institutions Statistics, Religious Tourism Statistics and Social Protection Statistics.

E.FUTURE ACTIONS

- A general framework for the database of Islamic statistics should be agreed upon by the member countries; SESRIC and the IDB should support this process.
- Priority categories/themes for the database of Islamic statistics should be defined and basic required indicators in each category/theme should be identified in detail.
- A Technical Committee of Experts from the concerned OIC Member Countries should be formed. This committee should draw an executive work plan, prepare the necessary documentation (Statistical Manual for Islamic Indicators, Methodology for Collecting Islamic Indicators, etc.), and point out the potential cooperation mechanism between NSOs for the themes selected.
- After defining the roadmap, the process of producing Islamic statistics should be initiated on voluntary basis by National Statistical Offices (NSOs) of OIC Member Countries. The potentials present in the administrative records should be fully utilized. Pilot surveys should also be conducted in volunteer OIC Member Countries in order to collect data on the themes agreed upon.
- All member countries and the international community should be informed about the developments in the area of Islamic statistics and awareness raising in this area should be given special attention by the Secretariat of OIC-StatCom and other concerned parties.

³ Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Palestine and Turkey indicated that they have statistical laws concerning some of the categories but they are not specific to the Islamic statistics.

F.ANNEXES

Annex I: TENTATIVE WORK PLAN for 2012-2013

Taking the abovementioned items into consideration, the scope of work until the Third Session of OIC-StatCom is planned to cover the following activities with tentative deadlines:

No.	Activity	Components	Deadline
1	Formation of Technical Committee of Experts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forming a Technical Committee of Experts from the volunteer OIC member countries 	<i>June 2012</i>
2	Defining the Preliminary List of Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preparing the short and long list of indicators to be included under the selected theme based on SMART criteria 	<i>July 2012</i>
3	Defining Methodologies for Data Collection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Defining data collection methodologies for the indicators of the selected theme 	<i>August 2012</i>
4	Pilot Survey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preparing and conducting a preliminary pilot survey in the OIC member countries 	<i>September-October 2012</i>
5	Meeting and Preparation of Interim Report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evaluation of the pilot survey Drafting the interim report 	<i>November 2012</i>
6	Preparation of a Manual for Suggested Indicators of the Selected Theme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Importance of the selected theme Short and long list of indicators of the selected theme Definitions of the suggested indicators Methods computing the suggested indicators Data sources needed for the suggested indicators (preparation of sample questionnaires/surveys) 	<i>December 2012</i>
7	Preparation of Draft Final Report for the Selected Theme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Designing the structure of the Draft Report Drafting sections of the Report Editing the Draft Report 	<i>January- February 2013</i>
8	Submission of the Final Report to the OIC-StatCom Members	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reviewing and submitting the Draft Report for the selected theme 	<i>February 2013</i>
9	Preparation of an Action Plan to assist countries with less advanced statistical systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drafting an Action Plan to assist countries in collecting and disseminating the indicators of the selected theme(s) 	<i>March 2013</i>
10	Designing an Awareness Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preparing Dissemination Plan Preparing Awareness Plan 	<i>March 2013</i>

Annex II: PROPOSED INDICATORS for ISLAMIC STATISTICS

A) DEMOGRAPHIC FIELD

CODE	INDICATOR	DEFINITION / EXPLANATION
101	Number of Muslims	Total Muslim population is based on the de facto definition of population, which counts all Muslim residents regardless of legal status or citizenship--except for refugees not permanently settled in the country of asylum, who are generally considered part of the population of their country of origin.
102	Demographic Characteristics of Muslim Population	Demographic characteristics of Muslim population by country. It covers basic demographic indicators such as population by sex, age group, crude birth and death rate, fertility rate, etc.
103	<i>MIGRATION STATISTICS: At the international level, no universally accepted definition for "migrant" exists. The term migrant was usually understood to cover all cases where the decision to migrate was taken freely by the individual concerned for reasons of "personal convenience" and without intervention of an external compelling factor; it therefore applied to persons, and family members, moving to another country or region to better their material or social conditions and improve the prospect for themselves or their family.</i>	
1031	Number of Immigrants (from rest of the World to OIC Member Countries)	Number of immigrants from rest of the world to OIC Member Countries. Various breakdowns of migration such as length of stay, cause of moving, labor force status, etc. may also be considered in later stages.
1032	Number of Emigrants (from OIC Member Countries to the rest of the World)	Number of Emigrants from OIC Member Countries to the rest of the World. Various breakdowns of migration such as length of stay, cause of moving, labor force status, etc. may also be considered in later stages.
1033	Intra-OIC Migration (migrants among OIC Member Countries)	Number of migrants among OIC Member Countries covers number of people who travelling from one OIC Member Country to another OIC Member Country. Various breakdowns of migration such as length of stay, cause of moving, labor force status, etc. may also be considered in later stages.
104	<i>NIKAH (Islamic Marriage) and TALAQ-KHULA (Islamic Divorce) STATISTICS: Nikah is a publicly declared solemn and binding contract between a man and a woman to live as husband and wife. Talaq is a divorce procedure initiated by the husband while Khula is the right of a woman in Islam to seek a divorce or separation from her husband.</i>	
1041	Characteristics of Nikah (Islamic Marriage)	Basic demographic and socio-economic indicators on the marriages of Muslim people (number of marriages by age, crude marriage rate and average number of children etc.)

1042	Marriage Expenses	All kind of expenditures such as walimah (wedding reception), mahr (dower), dowry, and other expenses made by the spouses during marriage preparations.
1043	Characteristics of Talaq - Khula (Islamic Divorce)	Basic demographic and socio-economic indicators on the divorces of Muslim people (number of divorces by age, and duration of marriage and crude divorce rate etc.)
1044	Divorce Expenses	All kind of expenditures such as nafaqa and other expenses made by the spouses throughout divorce procedures.

B) THE ECONOMIC FIELD

CODE	INDICATOR	DEFINITION / EXPLANATION
201	ZAKAT, SADAQAH, POVERTY STATISTICS:	<i>Zakat (Islamic property tax, alms) is considered to be a religious duty, and is expected to be paid by all practicing Muslims whose wealth exceeds the nisab (minimum financial means). In addition to their zakat obligations, Muslims are encouraged to give sadaqah (voluntary charity).</i>
2011	Annual Volume of Zakat Funds Collected	Amount of annual funds generated for distribution of Zakat.
2012	Total Recipients of the Zakat Funds	Number of people whom Zakat funds are disbursed within a year.
2013	Beneficiary/Recipient Categories (i.e. asnaf) of the Zakat Funds	Number of people according to the beneficiary categories (such as Al-Fuqara, Al-Masakin, Al-Amilina 'Alaiha, Al-Mu'allafathu Qulubuhum, Al Riqab, Al-Gharimin, Fi Sabilillah, Ibnus-Sabil, etc.) receiving disbursement from Zakat funds.
2014	Disposal Methods of the Zakat Funds	Amount of annual payments from Zakat Funds according to disposal methods of zakatable items.
2015	Sadaqah	Number of people receiving and giving Sadaqah and Fitr and amount of given to charity within a year voluntary donation.
2016	Nisab (poverty threshold/line)	Nisab is the minimum amount of wealth/income possessed by Muslim to be considered liable for Zakat. In general, nisab is considered as an amount deemed necessary to have the essential needs of a person or family for one year. The thresholds may vary according to the size of the family, the conditions of country. Currently, nisab is often interpreted to equate a governmentally determined poverty threshold.
2017	Poverty Rate	The percentage of population which is below the income level that is considered minimally sufficient to sustain their family in terms of basic needs like; food, housing, clothing, medical needs, and so on.
202-3	ISLAMIC BANKING and FINANCE STATISTICS	

2021	Number of Islamic Banks by Type	Number of Islamic banks (or sharia-compliant participation banks) operating within and outside the country. Participation banks can be defined as the institutions operating primarily for the purposes of collecting fund through special current accounts and participation accounts and granting loan pursuant to specific directives. The types can be classified in accordance with possession of participation banks such as state owned, privately owned or foreign participation banks. or fully-fledged Islamic banks, fully segregated Islamic banking windows, conversions to fully-fledged Islamic banks. The types should be enriched by considering different country practices.
2022	Share of Islamic Banks in Banking System	Share of participation banks in overall banking sector of the country (i.e. by volume and by number)
2023	Number of Branches of Islamic Banks	Number of branches (including headquarters and ATMs) providing Islamic banking services.
2024	Number of Employees in Islamic Banks	Number of employees working employed in the Islamic banking system
2025	Number of Clients using Islamic Banking System	The number of clients who have an account in Islamic banks (participation banks)
2026	Characteristics of Users of Islamic Banking System	Basic characteristics of the users of Islamic banking (Participation Banking) system such as age, income group, education level, nationality etc.)
2027	Financial Ratios of Islamic Banks	Main financial ratios of Islamic banks such as profitability, capital adequacy.
2028	Shariah Compliant Assets	The total assets of Islamic banks in the country by maturity (i.e. short-term vs. long-term)
2029	Shariah Compliant Liabilities	The total assets of Islamic banks in the country by maturity (i.e. short-term vs. long-term)
2030	Deposits in Islamic Banks by Type	Total volume of Islamic banking outstanding deposits by type (i.e. current, savings and investment accounts). Savings and Investment accounts can further be classified by sector concentration (real estate, etc.) and purpose (Mudaraba, Musharaka, Murabaha, Sukuk, Ijaraj, bai Salam, etc.)
2031	Loans of Islamic Banks	Total volume of loans lent by Islamic banks. It can be classified by : total and concentration by sector (real estate, etc.) and purpose (Mudaraba, Musharaka, Murabaha, Sukuk, Ijaraj, bai Salam, etc.). It also involves Volume of Credits Extended by Islamic banks.
2032	Volume of Credits Extended by the	Amount of credits given by Islamic Banks (Participation Banks) by

	Islamic banks	sectors
2033	Projects Funded by the Islamic Banks	The number and value of projects funded by the Islamic banks: total, by sector and by type of participation contract (Mudaraba, Musharaka, etc.)
2034	Volume of Sukuk (Islamic bonds) by types	Sukuk are financial certificates equivalent to bonds. As fixed income, interest bearing conventional bonds are not permissible in Islam, Sukuk securities are structured to comply with the Islamic law and its investment principles, which prohibits the charging, or paying of interest. Sukuk can also be structured alongside different techniques. While a conventional bond is a promise to repay a loan, Sukuk constitutes partial ownership in a debt (Sukuk Murabaha), asset (Sukuk Al Ijara), project (Sukuk Al Istisna), business (Sukuk Al Musharaka), or investment (Sukuk Al Istithmar). Financial assets that comply with the Islamic law can be classified in accordance with their tradability and non-tradability in the secondary markets. Further classification may be realized according to issue size and margin/tenor.
2035	Volume of Takaful (Islamic insurance) market	Takaful is generally considered to be an equivalent of the conventional insurance whereby a group of persons agree to share a certain risk by collecting a specified sum from each. However, conventional insurance contain Al-Gharar (uncertainty), Al-Maisir (gambling) and Riba(usury) which are strictly forbidden in Islam while Takaful is based on the idea that what is uncertain and hence risky with respect to an individual may cease to be uncertain with respect to a very large number of similar individuals.
2036	Number of Takaful companies	Number of Takaful companies active in the country
204	<i>ISLAMIC MICROFINANCE STATISTICS: Microfinance is the provision of financial services to low-income clients or solidarity lending groups including consumers and the self-employed, who traditionally lack access to banking and related services. Microfinance is ideologically compatible with Islamic finance, capable of Shariah-compliance, and possesses a sizeable potential market. The use of interest found in conventional microfinance products and services can easily be avoided by creating microfinance hybrids delivered on the basis of the Islamic contracts of mudaraba, musharaka, and murabahah.</i>	
2041	Islamic Microcredit Financial Institutions (IMFI)	Number of Sharia-compliant MFIs in the country
2042	Volume of Microcredit provided	The value of microcredit given in by IMFIs in the country

205	INVESTMENT STATISTICS: Foreign direct investment (FDI) is defined as an investment involving a long-term relationship and reflecting a lasting interest in and control by a resident entity in one economy (foreign direct investor or parent enterprise) of an enterprise resident in a different economy (FDI enterprise or affiliate enterprise or foreign affiliate). Such investment involves both the initial transaction between the two entities and all subsequent transactions between them and among foreign affiliates.	
2051	Total Flow and Stock of FDI of OIC Member Countries	Total inward and outward flow and stock of the Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) of OIC Member Countries.
2052	Intra-OIC FDI: FDI within OIC Member Countries by themselves	Total FDI flow within the OIC Member Countries
2053	Inter-OIC FDI: FDI among OIC Member Countries and the rest of the World	Total FDI flow from OIC Member Countries to the rest of the world
206	WAQF (Foundation/Endowment) and HABS (Bequest) STATISTICS: Waqf (Foundation, Endowment) means permanent dedication and appropriation or tying up a property in perpetuity for specific purposes. No property rights can be exercised over the corpus. Only the usufruct is applied towards the objectives.	
2061	Number of Waqfs by Type	The number of waqfs by total and by types. Number of Waqfs in terms of nature (charitable, descent), possessions (real, nonreal), management (fused, annexed, community-tradesmen based) , usage, etc. By considering the overall practices in the Member Countries types of the Waqfs will be enriched.
2062	Volume of revenues from Waqfs	Revenues of Waqfs within a year
2063	Distribution of revenues of Waqfs	Distribution of revenues of Islamic Waqfs by sources
207	MIRATH (Inheritance) STATISTICS: Mirath (Islamic inheritance) is practice of passing on/ succession of property, titles, debts, rights and obligations upon the death of an individual in accordance with the inheritance rules (ulmul faraid) determined by Quran. The Quran introduced additional heirs that were not entitled inheritance in pre-Islamic times, mentioning nine relatives specifically of which six were female and three were male. Additionally, the Quran imposed restrictions on testamentary powers of a Muslim in disposing his or her property. In their wasiyyah (will, bequeath), a Muslim can only give out a maximum of one third of their property.	

2071	Value and Nature of Mirath	Al-Mauruth refers to the inherited items owned by the benefactor, and all rights associated with them. Nature of Mirath means cash, movable/immovable property, real estate, equity funds, etc.
2072	Priority Payments before Distribution	These include the funeral/burial expenses, all debts owing by the deceased and all prior claims against him/her must first be paid and the payment of bequests under a valid will (i.e. not more than maximum of one third of all inherited property) that must be settled before the estate of the deceased can be distributed to his/her heirs.
2073	Distribution Structure of Mirath	Establishment of inheritance portions among the types of lawful heirs/beneficiaries (i.e. ashab al-furud (primary heirs) and al asabat (secondary heirs)). Al Asabat can further be classified as Al Asabat Nasabiyye (by blood) and Al Asabat Sababiyye (by reason). The al asabat sababiyye include heirs 1) by special reason (mawla al itaq) 2) by contract (mawlaul mawala), 3) distant kindred (dhawi al-arham), 4) acknowledged kinsman (al muqirr lahu), 5) universal legatee/tesatee (al musa lahu), 6) public treasury (beytul mal).
208	<i>HALAL FOOD and PRODUCTS INDUSTRY</i>	
2081	Number of Companies producing Halal Food & Products	Number of Companies producing Halal Food & Products
2082	Revenue of Companies producing Halal Food & Products	Revenue of Companies producing Halal Food & Products
2083	Share of Halal Food & Products Industry in Total Industry	Share of Halal Food & Products Industry in Total Industry
2084	Number of Muslim-Friendly Restaurants	Number of restaurants serving only halal food and products

C) THE SOCIAL FIELD

CODE	INDICATOR	DEFINITION / EXPLANATION
301	<i>EDUCATION STATISTICS: Statistics on Islamic Schools and Teaching Institutions</i>	
3011	Types of Islamic schools	Number of Islamic schools by level of education and type of governance.
3012	Number of Students	Number of students enrolled in any regular accredited educational institution or programme, public or private, for organised learning at any level of education which their curricula aims to give education according to and on Islamic faith.
3013	Number of Graduates (alumni)	Number of alumni from Islamic schools by level of education
3014	Number of Academic Staff in	Number of academic staff working in Islamic higher education

	Islamic schools	institutions. Academic Staff (International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED) 5-6) includes personnel whose primary assignment is instruction, research, or public service. This includes staff personnel who hold an academic rank with titles such as professor, associate professor, assistant professor, instructor, lecturer, or the equivalent of any of these academic ranks. The category includes personnel with other titles, (e.g. dean, director, associate dean, assistant dean, chair or head of department), if their principal activity is instruction or research. It does not include student teachers or teacher aides.
3015	Number of Teaching Staff in Islamic schools	Number of Teaching staff working in the Islamic Schools. Teaching Staff refer to professional personnel directly involved in teaching students, including classroom teachers; special education teachers; and other teachers who work with students as a whole class in a classroom, in small groups in a resource room, or in one-to-one teaching inside or outside a regular classroom. Teaching staff also includes chairpersons of departments whose duties include some amount of teaching, but it does not include non-professional personnel who support teachers in providing instruction to students, such as teachers' aides and other paraprofessional personnel.
3016	Number of Mosques	Number of mosques open to religious services in the country.
3017	Number of Staff Performing Religious Services and their Characteristics	Number of staff engaged in religious services by age, education level and type of service they provided. People who perform religious services on voluntary basis will be excluded.
302	<i>RELIGIOUS (FAITH) TOURISM STATISTICS</i>	
3021	Number of Pilgrims (hadj) by country	Number of people going to pilgrimage by country each year
3022	Socio-Economic Characteristics of Pilgrims by country	Pilgrims categorized by age, gender, education and income levels in each country
3023	Number of Umrah Performers by country	The number of people performing umrah by country within a year
3024	Socio-Economic Characteristics of Umrah Performers by country	Umrah performers categorized by age, gender, education and income levels in each country
3025	Number of Hotels with Muslim-Friendly Services	Number of hotels that serve halal food and products (i.e. alcohol free, etc) and have hospitality services in line with Muslim customs. (i.e. separate swimming pools, etc)

303	<i>CULTURAL STATISTICS</i>	
3031	Islamic Associations by type and activity	Number of non-profit associations aiming to promote Islamic culture, welfare and solidarity, to ensure better understanding of Islam among other faiths and organize charity events. In categorizing Islamic Associations, management of the financial resources of the organisation according to the Islamic principles are also taken into account. Category list should be developed by considering their activities.
3032	Islamic Cultural Events by type	Number of Islamic Cultural events organised by all kind of institutions (governmental and non-governmental) classified according to the type of the event such as seminars, conferences and lectures etc. within a year.
3033	Number of Islamic books	Number of published books about Islamic topics within a year
304	<i>SOCIAL PROTECTION STATISTICS: More than one billion people in the world live with some form of disability, of whom nearly 200 million experience considerable difficulties in functioning. The vast majority lives in low-income and middle-income countries which are also member countries of OIC. A significant proportion of disabilities are caused by injuries including those which result from traffic crashes, falls, burns, and acts of violence such as child abuse, youth violence, domestic violence, and war and conflict. In the years ahead, disability will be an even greater concern because its prevalence is on the rise.</i>	
3041	Number of Orphans registered by residential place and demographic characteristics	Orphan is generally considered to be a child below 18 years old permanently bereaved of or abandoned by his or her parents. The bereft can be resulted from the death or disappearance of, abandonment or desertion by, or separation or loss from, both parents. Although not having any surviving parent is commonly considered to be orphanhood, it can also be maternal (whose mother is dead or absent) or paternal (whose father is dead or absent) orphanhood. The residential places involve orphan care institutions (i.e. institution-based care), houses of relatives (family-based care).
3042	Number of Orphan Care Institutions	An orphanage is a residential institution devoted to the care of large numbers of orphan children. It can be further classified by type of possession such as governmental, etc.
3043	Number of People with Disabilities by Type	Number of people whose human functioning is temporarily or permanently impaired at some point in life by some degree. The Preamble to the CRPD acknowledges that disability is “an evolving concept”, but also stresses that “disability results from the interaction

		between persons with impairments and attitudinal and environmental barriers that hinder their full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others”.
3044	Years Lost due the Disability (YLD)	The years of full health lost due to disability (YLD) are years lost from incident cases of the disease or injury. YLD have been calculated for disabling sequel of a comprehensive set of diseases and injuries. The years lived in states of less than full health are converted to the equivalent number of lost years of full health using health-state valuations, or “disability weights”. The disability weights provide a single average numerical score between 0 (for full health) and 1 (for health states equivalent to death).
3045	Number of Elderly People by residential place and demographic characteristics	Number of elderly people residing in the nursing homes and with their relatives.
3046	Number of Rehabilitation Centres and Nursing Homes for People with Disabilities and Elderly	A nursing home, convalescent home, skilled nursing unit (SNU), care home, rest home is a place of residence for people who require constant nursing care and have significant deficiencies with activities of daily living. Residents include the elderly people and/or adults with physical or mental disabilities. Residents in a skilled nursing facility may also receive physical, occupational, and other rehabilitative therapies following an accident or illness. Residents may have certain legal rights depending on the location of the facility. The rehabilitation centres may be classified such as Medical Care Rehabilitation, Community Based Rehabilitation (CBR) etc. or by type of possession (i.e. public, private, etc.)

D) OTHER

CODE	INDICATOR	DEFINITION / EXPLANATION
401	Number of governmental institutions (i.e. the departments of ministries, directorates) working on Islamic issues)	
402	Other (please specify.....)	

Annex III: LIST of PARTICIPANTS in WORKING GROUP No.1

COUNTRY	PARTICIPANT NAME	INSTITUTION	TITLE
AZERBAIJAN	Ms. Mary Amirova	State Statistical Committee of Azerbaijan (AZSTAT)	Head of Statistical Information
AZERBAIJAN	Mr. Arif Veliyev	State Statistical Committee of Azerbaijan (AZSTAT)	Chairman of AZSTAT
BANGLADESH	Mr. Kabir Uddin Ahmed	Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics	Deputy Director
COMOROS*	Mr. Soalihy Hamadi	Comoros Direction Nationale de la Statistique	National Director of Aid Coordination
EGYPT	Ms. Nevien Mohamed Awad	Egypt Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics (CAPMAS)	Coordinator of Specific indicators
EGYPT	Mr. Ahmed Kamal Abd El Aziz	Egypt Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics (CAPMAS)	Under Secretary for President Office Affairs
IRAN	Mr. Ghodrat Taheri	Statistical Centre of Iran	Director General, Office of Calculation of Macro Plans and Policies Indicators, Statistical Centre of Iran
JORDAN	Mr. Fathi Nsour	Department of Statistics	Director General
JORDAN	Mr. Kamal Saleh	Department of Statistics	Assistant Director General of Statistics
KAZAKHSTAN	Ms.Laura Sagyndykova	Agency of the Republic of Kazakhstan on Statistics	
TURKEY	Mr. Hakkı Taner Kurt	Turkish Statistical Institute (TURKSTAT)	Head of Indicators Group
TURKEY	Mr. Mehmet Aktaş	Turkish Statistical Institute (TURKSTAT)	Deputy Director
IDB	Mr. Thiekoro Doumbia	IDB	Statistician, Data Resources and Statistics Department
IDB	Mr. Abdullateef Bello	IDB	Director, Data Resources and Statistics Department
SESRIC	Ms. Zehra Zümürüt Selçuk	SESRIC	Researcher

* OIC-StatCom participants. They did not assign any representative but declared their willingness to participate in the working group.