

**Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific****Seventy-fourth session**

Bangkok, 11–16 May 2018

Item 3 (h) of the provisional agenda*

Review of issues pertinent to the subsidiary structure of the Commission, including the work of the regional institutions: statistics**Report of the Governing Council of the Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific on its thirteenth session***Summary*

The thirteenth session of the Governing Council of the Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific was held in Chiba, Japan, on 4 and 5 December 2017. During the session, the Council reviewed the activities and achievements of the Institute in 2017, including progress in implementing its 2015–2019 strategic plan, and its administrative and financial status.

The Council noted the progress made in implementing the programme of work and commended the Institute for successful outcomes in 2017. Through 22 courses and workshops, a total of 831 government statisticians and ministry officials from 64 countries and institutions were instructed on improving the quality of their statistical output, and as a result they increased the use of such output in development planning, policy formulation and the monitoring of progress on the Sustainable Development Goals. The Council expressed gratitude to the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific for filling the Institute's vacant posts but acknowledged that the Institute was running on a deficit and encouraged member States to increase their contributions. The Council also urged appropriate action or decisions to address the Institute's projected budget deficit in 2018.

The Council endorsed the Institute's programme of work and the financial plan for 2018–2019. The Council also endorsed the creation of a friends of the Chair group to review implementation of the current strategic plan and start developing the strategic plan for the period 2020–2024.

The Council acknowledged the Institute's ongoing efforts to address training needs, especially in the context of tracking progress on the Sustainable Development Goals, and recommended continued support for the least developed countries and small island developing States in the region. The Council also recommended that training efforts should focus on the foundational elements of official statistics and on specific subjects to build capacity on Sustainable Development Goal indicators, with increased use of e-learning, blended learning and training of trainers courses to enhance retention and reach.

In the context of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and efforts to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals, the Council recommended that the Institute build capacity in areas such as climate change statistics, the quality of official statistics, the use of administrative data sources, small area statistics and the potential use of big data.

The Council acknowledged with deep appreciation the high level of support provided by the host Government, Japan, to the Institute through cash and in-kind contributions, and stated that maintaining such support was of crucial importance.

* ESCAP/74/L.1.

I. Matters calling for action by the Commission or brought to its attention

A. Recommendations and decisions

1. The Governing Council of the Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific acknowledges the ongoing efforts of the Institute to address training needs and recommends continued support for the least developed countries and small island developing States in the region. Such training efforts should focus on the foundational elements of official statistics and specific subjects to build capacity on Sustainable Development Goal indicators, with increased use of e-learning, blended learning and training of trainers courses to enhance retention and reach.

2. In the context of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and efforts to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals, the Council recommends that the Institute build capacity in areas such as climate change statistics, the quality of official statistics, the use of administrative data sources, small area statistics and the potential use of big data.

3. The Council notes the importance of delivering training courses to audiences that include persons in subnational offices and persons outside national statistical offices with varying levels of statistical literacy.

4. The Council recommends that the Institute, as the secretariat of the Network for the Coordination of Statistical Training in Asia and the Pacific, work with its members to develop possible modalities for accrediting courses on official statistics in the region.

5. In order to improve North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation in statistical training, the Council recommends that the Institute facilitate the exchange of training materials already developed by member States.

6. The Council also recommends that the Institute make use of national expertise, including that offered by the representatives of Japan, India, Nepal, the Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation, Sri Lanka and the Asian Development Bank (ADB).

7. The Council endorses the Institute's work programme and financial plan for 2018–2019 and notes the various suggestions regarding the reorientation of courses, including to add research-based training programmes.

8. The Council recommends that the Institute collaborate with statistical training institutes, academic institutions and universities in the region in the delivery of training programmes.

9. The Council notes the suggestion made by the representative of the Republic of Korea with respect to the joint organization of training programmes on the Sustainable Development Goals and big data.

10. Recognizing the need to improve the statistical capacity of national statistical systems to monitor progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals, the Council recommends that member States accord high priority to training programmes on statistics in the annual training needs survey of the Japan International Cooperation Agency.

11. Recognizing that the strategic plan of the Institute is a living document, the Council agrees to establish a friends of the Chair group by March 2018, consisting of representatives of not more than seven member States, that would take stock of progress made on the 2015–2019 strategic plan and develop the 2020–2024 strategic plan to better address national, subregional and regional training priorities to build capacity on the Sustainable Development Goal indicators. The group will conduct its work mainly by email and teleconference. The membership of the group will be determined in subsequent months.
12. The Council expresses gratitude to the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) for filling the Institute’s vacant posts but acknowledges that the Institute is running on a deficit and encourages member States to increase their contributions.
13. Noting suggestions by the representatives of Japan and the Republic of Korea, the Council urges the Institute to take appropriate action or make decisions to address the Institute’s projected budget deficit in 2018.
14. The Council recommends that the Institute explore the possibility of setting up a web-based system for the exchange of information on best practices adopted by countries with respect to monitoring progress on the Sustainable Development Goals.
15. The Council expresses support for initiatives related to the upcoming fiftieth anniversary of the Institute, with a view to increasing its profile and expanding its support base.
16. The Council decides to hold its fourteenth session in Bangkok in the first week of December 2018.

B. Acknowledgements

17. The Council acknowledges with deep appreciation the contributions and the high level of support extended to the Institute by the host Government, Japan, including cash and in-kind contributions made through its Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications and the Japan International Cooperation Agency.
18. The Council also expresses its appreciation to:
 - (a) Members and associate members of ESCAP for their cash contributions to the Institute for 2017;
 - (b) The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations for the multi-year collaborative partnership under the Asia-Pacific Regional Action Plan to Improve Agricultural and Rural Statistics;
 - (c) The Governments of Azerbaijan, the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Republic of Korea for sharing resources for and collaborating on the provision of regional courses;
 - (d) The regional and international statistics development partners that collaborated with the Institute to conduct courses and provide resource persons: ESCAP Statistics Division; International Labour Organization (ILO); Partnership in Statistics for Development in the 21st Century; KOF Swiss Economic Institute; Pacific Community; Statistics Division of the Secretariat; Women in Informal Employment: Globalizing and Organizing; and World Bank.

II. Proceedings

A. **Round-table discussion: the role of the Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific in implementing the global indicator framework for the Sustainable Development Goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development**

(Agenda item 2)

19. A round-table discussion involving members of the Council as well as observers elicited views on the role of the Institute in implementing the global indicator framework for tracking the targets of the Sustainable Development Goals.

20. It was suggested that the Institute should place emphasis on developing e-learning courses so that its reach could be further increased and a large number of statistical personnel in the Asian and Pacific region could benefit. The representative of the Russian Federation suggested that there was a need for modernization of the statistical training delivery mechanism and that basic training on statistics should be provided through e-learning courses. The representative of China, expressing agreement with that suggestion, stated that it would benefit a large number of statistical personnel in provincial offices. The representative of Maldives suggested that there should be faster development of e-learning courses on all aspects. The representative of ADB provided information about the availability of various e-learning programmes developed by the World Bank and other agencies that could be used.

21. To increase the pace of training statisticians in the region, it was necessary to have North-South, South-South and intraregional multilateral cooperation. In that regard, there was a need to develop a web-based platform for national statistical offices to share experiences on issues relating to the development of methodologies on the Sustainable Development Goal indicators. The representative of China suggested that there was a need to connect with international organizations to invite their experts for training programmes related to tier I and tier II Sustainable Development Goal global indicators.

22. The representative of Japan suggested that there was a need to develop cooperation in capacity development where the Institute was playing a leading role and expressed appreciation for the work being done by the Network for the Coordination of Statistical Training in Asia and the Pacific on capacity-building in collaboration with the Institute. The representatives of India, Japan, the Russian Federation and Sri Lanka suggested that they could provide resource persons to the Institute in view of their long experience in various areas of statistics. The Deputy Executive Secretary of ESCAP expressed appreciation for such support.

23. The representative of Maldives suggested that there was a need for collaboration with entities such as universities and civil service institutes and that the Institute should emphasize training of trainers activities so that their benefits could be extended to a large number of statistical personnel.

24. To meet the challenge of compiling data on the large number of Sustainable Development Goal indicators, it was emphasized that administrative data should be fully and effectively used. The representatives of Georgia, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu and Viet Nam requested that the Institute should contribute to enhancing the quality of administrative data through the training of personnel. The representative of the Philippines mentioned a need

to develop data ecosystems for the use of administrative data for the Sustainable Development Goal indicators.

25. Tracking progress on the Sustainable Development Goals had become especially challenging in view of the inclusion of a number of indicators relating to the environment. There was a need for increased training activities on environment-related statistics, including the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting and ocean statistics. That need was specifically mentioned by the representatives of Solomon Islands and Vanuatu in the context of the need for climate change statistics.

26. The use of new and innovative methodologies and new sources of data was important and there was a need for regular training activities in that regard. The representative of Nepal specifically agreed to share experiences in regard to the measurement of multidimensional poverty, a survey on drug users, an e-platform for an economic census and a climate change survey. There was a suggestion from the representative of Indonesia with respect to training on the use of small area estimation and the analysis of big data, which was supported by the representative of Vanuatu. The representative of Myanmar suggested that there was a need for training on infographics.

27. The representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic stressed that training on the use of international statistical classifications was very important for collecting accurate data and also for proper international comparisons.

B. Matters arising from the twelfth session of the Governing Council (Agenda item 3)

28. The Council had before it the document on matters arising from the twelfth session of the Council (E/ESCAP/SIAP/GC(13)/1). The Council noted with satisfaction the action taken and the current status of the matters listed.

29. The representative of Japan explained that the courses provided by the Japan International Cooperation Agency were geared towards providing government officials with high-quality statistical knowledge to do their official work. Recalling that the Agency contacted the countries each year around August, the representative of Japan urged each country to contact their technical coordination agency, usually the ministry of foreign affairs, and to give high priority to the training courses offered by the Institute and the Agency.

C. Report of the Director of the Institute (Agenda item 4)

30. The Council had before it the report of the Director of the Institute to the Council at its thirteenth session (E/ESCAP/SIAP/GC(13)/2).

31. The Director highlighted key results and accomplishments in 2017 and summarized the Institute's financial and administrative status. He presented the programme of work for 2018–2019, which had been prepared in accordance with the Institute's strategic plan for 2015–2019.

1. Key results and implementation strategies

32. The Director stated that the mandate of the Institute was to strengthen the capability of member countries, associate members and economies in transition to collect, analyse and disseminate statistics and to produce timely

high-quality statistics for economic and social development planning. The Institute was also mandated to strengthen the training capability of national institutions in member countries. He stated that in 2017 the major focus of the Institute had been on improving the capability of member countries to produce high-quality statistics on the indicators for monitoring progress on the Sustainable Development Goals and that this would continue to be the focus in subsequent years.

33. The Institute had held 22 training courses, workshops and seminars, which had been attended by 831 participants from 64 countries. They included basic and advanced courses relating to economic, social, agricultural and environmental statistics. The courses also covered subjects such as statistical methods, data collection and the building of business registers.

34. A number of new courses had been introduced, covering areas such as computer-assisted personal interviewing, service sector statistics, informal sector statistics and climate change statistics relating to the Sustainable Development Goals.

35. The achievement of work during the year was consistent with the strategic plan of the Institute and the approval given by the Council at its previous session.

36. The implementation strategy for holding the training programmes was also based on the countries' requirements. The Institute continued to collaborate with statistical offices and training institutes. Partnerships had resulted in a pooling of substantive expertise as well as increased cost-effectiveness, through joint organizing and conducting of training courses. All the courses were being conducted keeping in view the Sustainable Development Goal indicators in the fields of economic, social and environmental statistics. Successful models for effective partnerships had been provided through collaboration with the Pacific Community and the World Bank on computer-assisted personal interviewing; with the Statistics Division of the Secretariat and the KOF Swiss Economic Institute on service sector statistics; with ILO and Women in Informal Employment: Globalizing and Organizing on informal sector statistics and Sustainable Development Goal indicators; with the ESCAP Statistics Division on climate change statistics; and with the Partnership in Statistics for Development in the 21st Century on national strategies for the development of statistics in the context of the compilation of indicators for monitoring progress on the Goals.

37. The Institute had prioritized further improvement of e-learning systems and training materials and continued to redesign its e-learning platform. It had continued the review of courses and course materials for the purposes of improving the materials and prioritizing topics for developing a suite of courses to be offered online.

2. Management and administration

(a) Human resources

38. The Director stated that, as of 2 October 2017, the Institute had 11 core full-time staff posts. Of those, seven were professional level posts: one Director (D-1), one Deputy Director (P-5), one Senior Statistician/Lecturer (P-5), and four Statisticians/Lecturers (one P-4 and three P-3). The remaining four were general service posts: one Training Assistant (G-6), one Administrative Assistant (G-6), one Programme Management Assistant (G-5) and one Staff Assistant (G-5). All the positions at the Institute had been filled.

(b) Financial resources

39. The Director stated that, as of 30 September 2017, the Institute had a fund balance of \$4,124,683, resulting from a total income of \$2,293,748, less expenditure of \$1,894,543, plus the fund balance as of 1 January 2017 of \$3,725,478. He requested the representatives to adequately support its activities.

40. The representative of China stressed that more government officials needed access to the Institute's e-learning courses.

41. The representative of Japan stated that the Institute would have a budget deficit in 2017 which was mainly caused by the increase in staff costs following the change in its staffing pattern from 2016 to 2017 and that the deficit would increase in subsequent years because of salary raises for each staff member. Therefore, it was requested that the staffing structure, without reducing the number of lecturers, should be reviewed, taking into account the composition in the past as a reference and rectified by June 2018.

42. The representatives of the Republic of Korea also agreed with the statements by the representative of Japan and expressed concerns, stating that they would report on that matter to their headquarters to perhaps consider reviewing contributions to the Institute. Further, they pointed out that staff costs should not exceed the contributions of the host Government and requested that the Institute balance its budget in accordance with the request from the representative of Japan so that contributions from other member States would be used for training programs.

D. Work programme and financial plan for 2018–2019

(Agenda item 5)

43. The Council had before it the work programme and financial plan of the Institute for 2018–2019 (E/ESCAP/SIAP/GC(13)/3). The 2015–2019 strategic plan would continue to be implemented through the work programme. Under the strategic plan, the outputs and key activities of the work programme would support the achievement of three outcomes: (a) improved knowledge and skills of government officials and statisticians to produce, analyse and manage high-quality official statistics in support of measuring progress towards sustainable and inclusive development goals; (b) strengthened capacity of national statistical systems to provide appropriate statistical training; and (c) strengthened capacity of national statistical systems to advocate and obtain support for statistics development.

1. Goals and strategies of the work programme for 2018–2019

44. The Director stated that the proposed training courses, workshops, seminars, training development activities and indicative timetable were presented according to the outcomes and outputs set in the Institute's 2015–2019 strategic plan and the regional road map.

2. Financial plan for 2018–2019

45. The Director stated that, in order to realize the work programme for 2018–2019, the Institute would have to hold 27 training courses, seminars and workshops each year. Their estimated costs would be \$757,000 in 2018 and \$693,000 in 2019. The estimated funding gap was expected to be met by support from collaborative partnerships, including financing of travel and daily subsistence allowances for some experts or participants.

46. The representative of the Republic of Korea requested that starting from 2018, some regional courses on the Sustainable Development Goals and big data should be conducted in collaboration with the Government of the Republic of Korea. He also requested that the Government of the Republic of Korea take the lead in planning and teaching the curriculum in consultation with the Institute in accordance with his Government's requirements that it disseminate its know-how on producing statistics by using innovative methods on administrative data and big data and by utilizing its human resource pool of statisticians, statistics professors and experts in related fields. He further requested that the above be incorporated into the Institute's work programme and financial plan for 2018–2019 for continued collaboration and contributions, while detailed discussion would follow in due course.

47. The representative of the Maldives requested the Institute to conduct country training courses and to identify the areas of research and follow-up research after each training course.

48. The representative of Vanuatu requested the Institute to collaborate with the University of the South Pacific and offered to provide a contact person.

49. The representative of Timor-Leste requested country training courses and mentioned that coordination on training other ministry officials in statistics would be possible. This request was made to ensure that those officials assist the national statistical office in providing and compiling required data for the Sustainable Development Goal indicators.

50. The representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic requested country training courses, training of trainers courses for the Sustainable Development Goal-related courses, and guidelines for conducting the 2019 agricultural census for use in his country's training programmes to provide know-how on that topic.

51. The representative of Sri Lanka had identified five modules on statistics for local training and mentioned that they could be further developed for international training purposes. The Government was planning to conduct a training on how to write research papers and would identify and connect professors from Sri Lanka to the international staff members for training programmes.

52. The representative of Japan gave the results of the training course needs assessments of the Japan International Cooperation Agency for 2017: 16 countries requested priority for the group training course on theory and practices in official statistics for monitoring the Sustainable Development Goals, 13 countries requested priority for the group training course on statistical analysis of disaggregated Sustainable Development Goal indicators for inclusive development policies, and 7 countries requested priority for the group training course on innovations in the use of new data sources and methodologies for Sustainable Development Goal statistics. The Agency was considering holding those three courses in collaboration with the Institute in the 2018 fiscal year (April 2018–March 2019). The representative of Japan asked countries to put a high priority on the Institute-Japan International Cooperation Agency courses and to pay special attention as the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan could notify the requesting countries by the end of 2017 to nominate course candidates.

53. The representatives of Japan also stated that their Government is planning to hold the Global Forum on Gender Statistics in collaboration with

the Statistics Division of the Secretariat and would also support the Institute's training activities on gender statistics to take advantage of that opportunity.

54. The Director asked the meeting participants to take the help of the United Nations resident representatives and the United Nations country teams in supporting the sponsorship of candidates to the Institute's training programmes.

E. Programme of work to formulate the 2020–2024 strategic plan of the Institute

(Agenda item 6)

55. The Council had before it the document on the formulation of the 2020–2024 Statistical Institute's strategic plan (E/ESCAP/SIAP/GC(13)/4).

56. The Director explained the process to create the Institute's 2020–2024 strategic plan and indicated that the plan needed to incorporate the changes to the requirements to address the training needs of member countries for tracking Sustainable Development Goal indicators, which had not been very clear at the time of the creation of the 2015–2019 strategic plan.

57. In 2018, the training needs assessment would be consolidated in the context of the member States' Sustainable Development Goal indicators. That information would be shared with the members of the Council in 2018 in order to seek further guidance on the development of the 2020–2024 strategic plan in 2019.

58. The Director stated that the strategic plan should be based on a feasible financial plan and the available resources.

59. Countries were encouraged to volunteer to be a part of the friends of the Chair group.

F. Other matters

(Agenda item 7)

60. The representatives of Maldives and China requested that training materials, including video, be saved and uploaded on the Institute's website.

61. The representative of Sri Lanka requested the Institute to develop a standard statistical knowledge level for new statisticians.

62. The representative of Tonga requested that the methodologies for compiling Sustainable Development Goal indicators be shared and, if possible, a step-by-step guide on how to use the methodologies be posted on the Institute's website.

63. The representative of Maldives asked countries to share information on and to make contributions for the fiftieth anniversary of the Institute.

G. Dates of and venue for the fourteenth session of the Governing Council

(Agenda item 8)

64. The Council had before it the document on the proposed dates of and venue for its fourteenth session (E/ESCAP/SIAP/GC(13)/5).

65. The Council decided to hold its fourteenth session in Bangkok in the first week of December 2018.

H. Adoption of the report of the Governing Council
(Agenda item 9)

66. On 5 December 2017, the Council endorsed section I of the present report. It was agreed that, as Secretary of the Council, the Director of the Institute would prepare the full report of the Council on its thirteenth session, for submission to the Commission at its seventy-fourth session.

III. Organization

A. Opening, duration and organization of the session

67. The Council held its thirteenth session in Chiba, Japan, on 4 and 5 December 2017.

68. An opening statement was delivered by the Deputy Executive Secretary of ESCAP.

69. The Director of the Institute officially opened the session.

B. Attendance

70. The session was attended by representatives of the host Government, Japan, and six of the seven elected members of the Council: China; India; Philippines; Republic of Korea; Russian Federation; and Vanuatu. Pakistan was unable to send a representative to the session.

71. Representatives of the following members and associate members attended the session as observers: Afghanistan; Cambodia; Cook Islands; Georgia; Indonesia; Iran (Islamic Republic of); Lao People's Democratic Republic; Maldives; Mongolia; Myanmar; Nepal; Samoa; Solomon Islands; Sri Lanka; Timor-Leste; Tonga; and Viet Nam.

72. Representatives of the International Telecommunication Union and ADB attended the session as observers.

C. Election of officers

73. The Council elected the following officers by acclamation:

Chair: Ms. Josie Perez (Philippines)

Vice-Chair: Mr. Naoki Makita (Japan)

D. Adoption of the agenda

74. The Council adopted the following agenda:

1. Opening of the session:
 - (a) Opening statements;
 - (b) Election of officers;
 - (c) Adoption of the agenda.

2. Round-table discussion: the role of the Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific in implementing the global indicator framework for the Sustainable Development Goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.
3. Matters arising from the twelfth session of the Governing Council.
4. Report of the Director of the Institute.
5. Work programme and financial plan for 2018–2019.
6. Programme of work to formulate the 2020–2024 strategic plan of the Institute.
7. Other matters.
8. Dates of and venue for the fourteenth session of the Governing Council.
9. Adoption of the report of the Governing Council.

Annex I

List of documents

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Agenda item</i>
<i>General series</i>		
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E/ESCAP/SIAP/GC(13)/2	Report of the Director of the Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific to the Governing Council at its thirteenth session	4
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E/ESCAP/SIAP/GC(13)/L.2	Draft report	9

Annex II

Financial statement of the Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific for the year ended 31 December 2017

(United States dollars)

<i>Income</i>	
Contributions	2 359 348
Interest income	39 562
Total income	2 398 909
<i>Less: Expenditure</i>	
	(2 610 515)
Net income over expenditure	(211 606)
Fund balance as at 1 January 2017	3 725 478
Refunds to donors	—
Fund balance as at 31 December 2017	3 513 873

Annex III

**Financial statement of the Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific
for the year ended 31 December 2017, by project component**
(United States dollars)

	<i>Joint contributions – capacity development project</i>	<i>Asia-Pacific Regional Action Plan to Improve Agricultural and Rural Statistics (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations)</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Income</i>			
Contributions	2 359 348	—	2 359 348
Interest income	36 033	3 529	39 562
Total income	2 395 381	3 529	2 398 909
<i>Less: Expenditure</i>			
	(2 206 075)	(404 440)	(2 610 515)
Net income over expenditure	189 305	(400 911)	(211 606)
Fund balance as at 1 January 2017	3 093 287	632 192	3 725 478
Refunds to donors	—	—	—
Fund balance as at 31 December 2017	3 282 592	231 281	3 513 873

Annex IV

Cash contributions to the Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific for the institutional support account received for the year ended 31 December 2017
(United States dollars)

<i>Country/area</i>	<i>Year ended 31 December 2017</i>	<i>Year ended 31 December 2016</i>
Australia	151 327 ^a	—
Azerbaijan	—	—
Bangladesh	5 000	5 000
Bhutan	1 000	1 000
Brunei Darussalam	15 000 ^b	—
Cambodia	2 000 ^b	2 000
China	70 000	70 000
Fiji	9 472	9 532
Hong Kong, China	30 000	30 000
India	—	—
Indonesia	30 000	30 000
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	15 000	15 000
Japan	1 783 700 ^b	—
Kazakhstan	5 000	5 000
Kiribati	10 000 ^c	—
Macao, China	20 000	20 000
Malaysia	20 000	20 000
Maldives	—	—
Mongolia	7 600	—
Myanmar	1 000 ^d	—
Pakistan	15 000	14 893
Papua New Guinea	—	—
Philippines	—	36 750
Republic of Korea	56 000	54 500
Russian Federation	15 000	30 000
Samoa	4 000 ^a	—
Singapore	15 000 ^b	15 000
Sri Lanka	10 000	10 000
Thailand	23 000	20 000
Timor-Leste	6 000 ^e	—
Tonga	15 000 ^f	—
Turkey	—	—
Tuvalu	—	—

<i>Country/area</i>	<i>Year ended 31 December 2017</i>	<i>Year ended 31 December 2016</i>
Vanuatu	7 249 ^g	—
Viet Nam	17 000	15 000
Total	2 359 348	403 675

^a Including \$75,663 and \$2,000 received in 2017 for payment of contributions for 2018.

^b Received in 2017 for payment of contributions for 2016.

^c Received in 2017 for payment of contributions for 2015–2016.

^d Received in 2017 for payment of contributions for 2015.

^e Including \$4,000 received in 2017 for payment of contributions for 2015–2016.

^f Including \$10,000 received in 2017 for payment of contributions for 2015–2016.

^g Including \$4,749 received in 2017 for payment of contributions for 2015–2016.