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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 twelfth session

Summary

      The twelfth session of the Governing Council of the Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific (SIAP) was held in Bangkok on 12 and 13 December 2016. During the session, the Governing Council reviewed the activities and achievements of the Institute in 2016, 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 for 2016 and commended the Institute for successful outcomes for the period from 1 January to 30 September 2016. Through 21 courses/workshops, a total of 646 government statisticians and ministry officials from 64 countries and institutions were given information on improving the quality of their statistical outputs, and as a result they increased the use of such outputs in development planning, policy formulation and the monitoring of progress on development goals.

      The Council endorsed the work programme and the financial plan proposed by SIAP for 2017-2018.

      The Council called upon SIAP to continue to address persistent training needs on the foundational elements of statistics with increased reliance on e-learning and blended learning approaches. The Council encouraged SIAP to contribute to the acceleration of statistics development in the region by addressing new and emerging needs in areas such as climate change, service sector and information and communications technology statistics and the development of statistics from administrative data sources. The use of big data should be explored to meet the challenge of monitoring the Sustainable Development Goals.

      The Council also highlighted the importance of imparting relevant statistical training to decision makers outside national statistical systems. The Council called upon SIAP to enhance the design and delivery of self-learning training content, including by covering a larger number of subject matter areas, expanding e-learning and blended learning approaches, and developing guidelines, manuals and tutorials.

      The Council requested that SIAP maximize the use of appropriate country-developed assessment instruments, training content and delivery modalities as regional-level resources.

      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 it stated that maintaining such support was of crucial importance.

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[*]   Reissued for technical reasons on 18 April 2017.

[**]   E/ESCAP/73/L.1.

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Contents

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

A. Recommendations and decisions

1. The Council recommends that the Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific (SIAP) continue to address persistent training needs, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States in the region, on the foundational elements of statistics with increased reliance on e-learning and blended learning approaches to enhance retention and reach.

2. At the same time, in the context of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and efforts to reach the Sustainable Development Goals, the Council recommends that SIAP contribute to the acceleration of statistics development in the region by addressing new and emerging needs. The Council recognizes the need to build capacities, in particular in areas such as climate change, service sector and information and communications technology statistics and the development of statistics from administrative data sources. The use of big data should be explored to meet the challenge of monitoring the Goals. Training programmes may be required to ensure availability of high-quality data for policy purposes. SIAP should also take up capacity-building in areas such as leadership and knowledge management, with the involvement of academia and the business sector, as appropriate.

3. The Council notes the importance of imparting relevant statistical training to decision makers outside national statistical systems.

4. The Council recommends that SIAP enhance the design and delivery of self-learning training content, including by covering a larger number of subject matter areas, expanding e-learning and blended learning approaches, and developing guidelines, manuals and tutorials.

5. The Council recommends that, to ensure sustainability, SIAP consider the development of incremental and accredited curricula.

6. In the context of further enhancing South-South cooperation in accelerating statistics development, the Council recommends that SIAP, through the Network for the Coordination of Statistical Training in Asia and the Pacific, maximize the use of appropriate country-developed assessment instruments, training content and delivery modalities as regional-level resources.

7. Recognizing the need to improve the statistical capacity of national statistical systems to monitor 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.

8. The Council decides that its thirteenth session will be held in Chiba, Japan.

B. Acknowledgements

9. The Governing Council acknowledges with deep appreciation the contributions and the high level of support extended to SIAP 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.

10. The Council also expresses appreciation to:

(a) Members and associate members of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) for their cash contributions to SIAP for 2016;

(b) The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) for the multi-year collaborative partnership under the Asia-Pacific Regional Action Plan to Improve Agricultural and Rural Statistics;

(c) The Governments of India, Indonesia 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 SIAP to conduct courses and provide resource persons: the Asian Development Bank (ADB), FAO, the International Labour Organization (ILO), the Partnership in Statistics for Development in the 21st Century, the Pacific Community, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the Statistics Division of the United Nations and the World Bank.

II. Summary of proceedings

A. Round-table discussion: the role of the Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific in implementing the Asia-Pacific collective vision and framework for action for advancing official statistics for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

11. A round-table discussion involving members of the Governing Council as well as observers elicited views on the role of SIAP in implementing the collective vision and framework for action on advancing official statistics for the 2030 Agenda.

12. Participants in the discussions shared their perspectives on how, given its mandates, SIAP could provide leadership and guidance in the region on accelerating the transformation of national statistical systems towards achieving the collective vision that by 2030, national statistical systems would be enabled and empowered to lead the development of and to deliver innovative, trusted and timely products and services for the urgently needed and evolving statistical requirements of the 2030 Agenda. Several participants also shared ways their national statistical systems could potentially contribute to the realization of the vision.

13. Also emphasized was the need for SIAP to continuously rethink who it should be targeting for training programmes on enhancing the foundational elements of statistics and leadership and management skills in order to strengthen the capacity of national statistical systems so that they could deliver the products and services needed for the 2030 Agenda. In that regard, the need to engage with politicians and other stakeholders that make policy decisions was highlighted. Furthermore, the need to enhance collaboration with academia and the private sector, especially in the area of knowledge management, was stressed.

14. Also noted was the need for SIAP to enhance training programmes in new areas related to the Sustainable Development Goals, such as climate change statistics and the use of big data and administrative data, while mainstreaming a focus on data quality, including through the Generic Statistical Business Process Model approach. In that context, participants in the discussions encouraged the Institute to develop manuals and guidelines on the compilation and interpretation of Goal indicators. Additionally, the need for SIAP to continue to work on strengthening skills in its existing areas of work was emphasized.

15. The participants noted the need to build on users' experiences with national statistical systems to track progress on the Millennium Development Goals in order to conduct assessments of countries' official statistics needs for the 2030 Agenda. In that regard, participants underscored the importance

of sharing country assessment tools and outcomes through SIAP so that the Institute could analyse and address the diversifying needs of subregions, least developed countries and small island developing States.

16.   SIAP was encouraged to further rethink its approach to the delivery of training programmes to enhance their effectiveness and maximize institutional retention. In that regard, participants suggested SIAP further enhance the delivery of basic training through e-learning and focus classroom training on case studies.

B.   Matters arising from the eleventh session of the Governing Council

17.   The Governing Council had before it a note by the secretariat on matters arising from the eleventh session of the Governing Council (E/ESCAP/SIAP/GC(12)/2). The Council noted with satisfaction the action taken and the current status of the matters listed as reported by SIAP.

18.   The representative of Japan expressed appreciation for the Institute's efforts to fill its vacant posts. With regard to the flagship character of the SIAP-Japan International Cooperation Agency courses, the representative also expressed appreciation for the efforts of SIAP and relevant national statistical offices to prioritize those courses in the returns of the annual Japan International Cooperation Agency training needs survey.

C.   Report of the Director of the Institute

19.   The Governing Council had before it the report of the Director of the Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific to the Governing Council at its twelfth session (E/ESCAP/SIAP/GC(12)/3).

20.   The Director highlighted key results and accomplishments in 2016 and summarized the Institute's financial and administrative status. He presented the biennium work programme for 2017-2018, which was prepared in accordance with the Institute's strategic plan for 2015-2019.

1.   Key results and implementation strategies

21.   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 the major focus of the Institute in 2016, and also in following years, would be to improve the capability of member countries to produce high-quality statistics on the indicators for monitoring progress on the Sustainable Development Goals.

22.   The Institute held 21 training courses, workshops and seminars, which were attended by 646 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 building business registers.

23.   A number of new courses covering areas such as computer-assisted personal interviewing, agriculture costs of production and issues relating to the Sustainable Development Goals were introduced. Workshops were also held to orient heads of national statistical offices and other senior officers on national strategies for the development of statistical systems and on the

development of skills for managing and acting as a leader for national statistical systems.

24.   The implementation strategy for holding the training programmes was also based on the countries' requirements. There was one four-month course for the countries which did not have adequate facilities for graduate or post-graduate education in statistics. One six-week course on data analysis was held to strengthen participants' ability to use unit-level data from surveys. In addition, there were regional and national-level one-week courses. Collaborative arrangements were developed with various international organizations and national training institutions. National accounts courses were organized in collaboration with the Statistics Division of the United Nations. A business register course was held in conjunction with the meeting of the Wiesbaden Group on Business Registers. A programme on national statistical strategy development was held in collaboration with the Partnership in Statistics for Development in the 21st Century, and courses relating to the Global Strategy to Improve Agricultural and Rural Statistics were organized in collaboration with FAO. National-level programmes were organized in India, Malaysia, New Caledonia and the Republic of Korea.

25.   There has been considerable emphasis on e-learning programmes. There was also an effort to have blended learning programmes. National accounts training programmes were also provided for the first time at a basic and intermediate level as e-learning programmes.

2.   Management and administration

(a)   Human resources

26.   The Director stated that the Institute had 10 staff members: 6 professional staff and 4 support staff. For most of the year, only three professional staff positions and three support staff positions were filled. Efforts were made to fill all the vacant posts.

27.   To fill that gap and also to secure appropriate expertise for various courses, 59 consultants were hired to conduct training programs. The Institute was assisted by nine people from the Government of Japan who carried out various support services.

(b)   Financial resources

28.   The Director stated that the Institute had a fund balance of $4,100,745 as at 30 September 2016. The fund balance as at 1 January 2016 was $4,681,237. Total contributions received during the period equalled $661,084 and total expenditures incurred totalled $1,241,574. He also referred to the statement in the above-mentioned document which detailed the contribution of each member State and requested representatives to adequately support its activities.

29.   The representative of Bangladesh stressed the need for coordination among United Nations agencies in providing technical assistance for the creation and dissemination of the Sustainable Development Goal indicators. The representative also called for further efforts on the use of administrative data for tracking the achievement of the Goals.

30.   The representative of China encouraged SIAP to further enhance its capacity to develop and deliver training programmes through e-learning courses. The representative called for expanding e-learning courses on topics

other than national accounts systems and for SIAP to conduct a needs assessment of member countries.

31. The representative of India stated that SIAP should continue to build partnerships with relevant institutions. The representative also encouraged SIAP to pay more attention to statistics with regard to the service sector.

32. The representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran informed the Governing Council that the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran would continue to support the work of SIAP through in-kind contributions.

33. Highlighting the continuing need for the Institute's financial resources to be further diversified, the representative of Japan expressed appreciation for the cash and in-kind contributions of members and associate members. The representative informed the Governing Council that the Government of Japan had secured cash and in-kind contributions, for the Institute, equivalent to approximately $3 million during the fiscal year 1 April 2016 to 31 March 2017. The representative noted the support for the meeting of the Wiesbaden Group on Business Registers and the development of a training resources database as examples of the in-kind contributions of the Government of Japan to the work of SIAP. The representative also requested further efforts by SIAP and national statistical offices to ensure that the SIAP-Japan International Cooperation Agency training courses were prioritized in the annual Agency training needs survey returns.

34. The representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic encouraged SIAP to provide training on the Sustainable Development Goal indicators, rather than on the Goals and targets, to further emphasize issues relating to the use of administrative data, and to continue the series of management seminars.

35. The representative of the Maldives encouraged SIAP to increase the roll-out of in-country and e-learning courses.

36. Noting that some United Nations entities were working directly with line ministries to provide statistical training, the representative of Mongolia encouraged SIAP to further enhance its coordination role.

37. The representative of the Philippines commented on the open data policy being considered and wanted to know, in the context of the Sustainable Development Goal indicator framework, how that would be done.

38. The Director clarified that the Institute's training on topics related to the Sustainable Development Goals had always focused on the indicators.

D. Work programme and financial plan for 2017-2018

39. The Governing Council had before it the document entitled "Work programme and financial plan of the Institute for 2017-2018" (E/ESCAP/SIAP/GC(12)/4). The 2015-2019 strategic plan would 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. Work programme for 2017-2018

40.   The Director stated that the training programmes for 2017 and 2018 would be consistent with the strategic plan of the Institute for 2015-2019. The goals included in that plan were (a) to improve the knowledge and skills of official statisticians in the production, analysis and dissemination of statistics, with a special emphasis on improving the quality of statistics; (b) to strengthen the capacity of national statistics offices to provide training to all their staff members engaged in statistics work; (c) to develop coordinated and innovative systems for delivering the training programmes; and (d) to make an effort to sustain support to meet the training needs.

41.   He further said that the focus would be on developing the capacities of national statistical systems to meet the data requirements of the 2030 Agenda. This was particularly important in the context of target 17.18 of the Sustainable Development Goals, which aimed, by 2020, to enhance capacity-building support to increase the availability of timely, reliable and disaggregated data, and target 17.19, which aimed, by 2030, to build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product.

42.   During the presentation of the work programme for 2017-2018, it was stated that the training programmes should focus on improving and strengthening data collection and the use of social, economic, agricultural and environmental statistics to support the Sustainable Development Goal requirements. There would also be an emphasis on improving institutional capacity to develop strategies to modernize statistical business processes. In the context of the Sustainable Development Goal indicators under discussion, it would be necessary to intensify the use of administrative data for the production of official statistics. There would also be training courses so that information and communications technology could be effectively used to take full advantage of the data revolution.

43.   The overall strategy for 2017-2018 would be to design the training programmes to focus on the needs expressed by the member countries. There would also be an attempt to effectively coordinate and develop global partnerships in order to impart training programmes. There would be an effort to strengthen the networks to provide training programmes with training institutions in the region. An attempt to utilize expertise from the region or worldwide for the training programmes would be further strengthened. The main emphasis in developing the training content would be to strengthen and develop greater adaptability in existing statistical business processes to meet the requirements of the Sustainable Development Goals.

2. Financial plan for 2017-2018

44.   The Director, while presenting the financial plan for 2017-2018, gave an overview of estimated costs, available funds and potential resource gaps. He explained that the budget sources in the proposed plan included SIAP institutional funds (not including the Institute's regular personnel costs), special project funds available from the Asia-Pacific Regional Action Plan to Improve Agricultural and Rural Statistics training component implemented by SIAP, and expected in-kind contributions from partners. In-kind contributions from partners included cost-sharing arrangements with country

partner institutions, such as statistical training institutes and statistical offices, and statistical development partners.

E. Consideration of matters relating to the Committee on Statistics

45. The Council considered two matters relating to the Committee on Statistics: the report on the Network for the Coordination of Statistical Training in Asia and the Pacific and the report on the Asia-Pacific Regional Action Plan to Improve Agricultural and Rural Statistics: training component.

1. Report on the Network for the Coordination of Statistical Training in Asia and the Pacific

46. The Director stated that the Network for the Coordination of Statistical Training in Asia and the Pacific was started in September 2013 and that it was endorsed by the Committee on Statistics in March 2015. The Committee had stressed the need for information sharing to prioritize statistical training activities, training programmes on advocacy and data analysis, the development of global networks and the development of training models based on experience in the region. He presented the reports on the two meetings held by the Network and stated that the Committee had endorsed the proposals to (a) develop, pilot and finalize training needs assessment tools, (b) explore options for the storage and retrieval of training materials, including e-learning materials, (c) identify areas for the development of common curricula and the coordination of the production of training materials, (d) develop a database to support sharing of information on capacity development activities and experts, and (e) establish a subgroup on agricultural and rural statistics. The Network had set up a subgroup on agricultural statistics and had agreed to develop a generic training module for training of trainers.

47. The second meeting of the Network was held in Chiba with 18 participants from 13 countries. Representatives from the International Statistical Institute and the World Bank also participated. The Committee on Statistics reviewed the progress made and recommended that the process of certifying trainers and training activities on official statistics should be accelerated. Further, it suggested that the work should be extended to other areas of official statistics.

48. He stated that the Committee on Statistics had set up a task team to prepare a concept note on two issues: the criteria for the inclusion of experts in the database and the process for uploading the information and ensuring the quality of information. The Network would review the proposal at the next meeting. With regard to the certification of trainers for official statistics, the Network had requested the task team to address the question of the purpose of certification, who should certify trainers and on what basis. There was also a question of how the language issue for delivering the training programmes would be addressed. The task team's recommendation should be based on existing certification programmes and include success models. With regard to expanding the work of Network, the Committee agreed that the Network should focus on Sustainable Development Goal-related indicators and agricultural and rural statistics. The Committee also suggested that similar methods might apply to economic statistics.

49. With regard to expanding the work of Network, namely creating a global network for training coordination, the Committee on Statistics recommended that a bottom-up approach should be adopted. The global network should be driven by the requirements identified by the region and the

needs of the countries. Therefore, it should be a network of regional networks. The biggest challenge, which should be addressed, was related to the languages in the region. That should be factored into the design of the global network.

50.   The Network identified the following priority outputs: (a) identifying training gaps in understanding, measuring and monitoring the Sustainable Development Goals, (b) developing a database of training resources compiled and accessed by Network members, and (c) developing common curricula for priority statistics in agricultural and rural statistics. It was stated that a concept note on the prototype of the database was being prepared. A beta version of the database was being developed by the Government of Japan. It was also agreed that the task team would review the existing certification procedure.

51.   The Committee on Statistics also discussed the need for advocacy on official statistics for the Sustainable Development Goals. It noted that it would consider the material being brought up for discussion at its session.

52.   The representative of FAO stated that FAO was looking forward to the tools being developed for training needs assessment by the Network.

2.   Report on the Regional Action Plan for the Global Strategy to Improve Agricultural and Rural Statistics: training component

53.   The Director stated that training efforts at SIAP for this initiative started in August 2013. The programme had the following strategic priorities: (a) assessing training needs in depth, (b) improving the basic skills and knowledge of statistical staff engaged in data collection and analysis of agricultural and rural statistics, (c) training programmes on advocacy and communication skills, (d) building training resources, such as training needs assessment tools, curricula, syllabi, training materials and expert databases, (e) strengthening training coordination, (f) providing regional courses on selected topics such as archiving, documenting and disseminating statistical data, (g) using data and statistics for the Sustainable Development Goals, (h) providing training programmes on measuring the cost of agricultural production, and (i) using data for policy analysis on food security and sustainable agriculture. While reporting progress, he stated that a workshop on training needs assessment had been conducted. A training-the-trainers workshop had also been organized. Thirteen regional workshops had been held, which covered subjects such as a minimum core set of indicators, data collection through sample surveys and administrative reporting systems, and integrated surveys on agricultural statistics. Regional training programmes on sampling methods were being continued. Recently, two courses on computer-assisted personal interviewing software were held. A training programme on data analysis was held, and approximately 90 policymakers/researchers were trained. Two training programmes on communications for statistics and advocacy were held.

54.   The representative of China spoke about how the Government of China had been able to link data from its third agricultural census to data that it routinely collected. The representative offered to share the Government's experience in that area as well as information on how it had helped to improve the Government's agricultural accounting.

55.   The representative of Georgia stated that the Government of Georgia had finalized an action plan for the national implementation of the Global Strategy to Improve Agricultural and Rural Statistics.

56.   The representative of India stated that there was a need to develop manuals on the compilation of each of the Sustainable Development Goal-related indicators. It was also suggested that there should be sufficient availability of funds for training. There was a need to develop case study-based training materials and there should be an emphasis on presentations and group discussions on each of the topics. Courses should be based on the demand for the topic of the trainings.

57.   The representative of Japan stressed the importance of strengthening the capacity of SIAP to develop and deliver training on agricultural and rural statistics.

58.   The representative of Mongolia reflected on the singular importance of livestock for the economy of Mongolia. The representative stressed the importance of the use of big data and open data for e-government initiatives.

59.   The representative of the Philippines remarked that the use of administrative data for crops, due to concerns about quality, had been subjected to considerable criticism. The representative called for appropriate action to address the issue. The representative also called for work to be done on appropriate sampling methodology and the development of sampling frames for agricultural surveys.

60.   The representative of Samoa stated that agricultural ministries often collected data for their own planning purposes. In that regard, he stressed that those ministries needed to work closely with national statistical offices.

61.   In reply to a query from the representative of Vanuatu, the representative of FAO clarified that the Global Strategy to Improve Agricultural and Rural Statistics also covered forestry and fisheries. The representative furthermore emphasized the need for coordination between agricultural ministries and national statistical offices in the production and dissemination of agricultural and rural statistics. The representative spoke about the ongoing research, in particular by ADB, on the use of administrative data for agricultural statistics and mentioned that related pilot technical assistance was being provided to some countries. The representative also called upon SIAP to organize a regional workshop on training needs using the resources available in the Pacific region, specifically at the University.

F.   Other matters

62.   No other matters were discussed.

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

63.   The Governing Council had before it the document on the proposed dates and venue for the thirteenth session of the Governing Council (E/ESCAP/SIAP/GC(12)/7).

64.   The Council decided to hold its thirteenth session in Chiba.

H.   Adoption of the report of the Governing Council

65.   On 13 December 2016, the Governing Council endorsed section I of the present report. It was agreed that, as Secretary of the Council, the

Director of SIAP would prepare the full report of the Council on its twelfth session for the seventy-third session of the Commission.

III. Organization of the session

A. Opening of the session

66.   The twelfth session of the Governing Council of SIAP was held in Bangkok on 12 and 13 December 2016.

67.   An opening statement was delivered by the Deputy Executive Secretary for Programmes of ESCAP.

68.   The Director of SIAP officially opened the twelfth session.

B. Attendance

69.   The session was attended by representatives of the host Government (Japan) and six of the seven elected members of the Governing Council: China; India; Philippines; Republic of Korea; Russian Federation; and Vanuatu. Pakistan could not send a representative to the session.

70.   Representatives of the following members and associate members attended the session as observers: Azerbaijan; Bangladesh; Cambodia; Fiji; Georgia; Indonesia; Iran (Islamic Republic of); Lao People's Democratic Republic; Maldives; Mongolia; Nepal; New Zealand; Samoa; Sri Lanka; Thailand; Timor-Leste; Tonga; and Viet Nam.

71.   Representatives of the following bodies attended the session as observers: International Telecommunication Union; United Nations Children's Fund; ILO; ADB; World Bank; FAO; Statistical, Economic and Social Research and Training Centre for Islamic Countries; and Pacific Community.

C. Election of officers

72.   The Governing Council elected the following officers by acclamation:

    Chair: Ms. Josie Perez (Philippines)

    Vice-Chair: Mr. Naoki Makita (Japan)

D. Adoption of the agenda

73.   The Governing 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 Asia-Pacific collective vision and framework for action for advancing official statistics for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

3. Matters arising from the eleventh session of the Governing Council.

4. Report of the Director of the Institute.

5. Work programme and financial plan for 2017-2018.

6. Consideration of matters relating to the Committee on Statistics:

    (a) Report on the Network for the Coordination of Statistical Training in Asia and the Pacific;

    (b) Report on the Regional Action Plan for the Global Strategy to Improve Agricultural and Rural Statistics: training component.

7. Other matters.

8. Dates and venue for the thirteenth session of the Governing Council.

8. Adoption of the report of the Governing Council.

Annex I

List of documents

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Annex II

Financial statement of the Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific for the year ended 31 December 2016
(United States dollars)

Income

Contributions	719 459
Interest income	41 793
Total income	**761 252**
Less: Expenditures	(1 768 780)
Net income over expenditures	**(1 007 528)**
Fund balance as at 1 January 2016	4 733 006
Refunds to donors	-
Fund balance as at 31 December 2016	**3 725 478**

Annex III

Financial statement of the Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific for the year ended 31 December 2016, by project component
(United States dollars)

	Joint contributions - capacity development project	*Asia Pacific Regional Action Plan to Improve Agricultural and Rural Statistics (FAO)*	*Total*
Income			
Contributions	403 675	315 784	719 459
Interest income	34 875	6 918	41 793
Total income	**438 550**	**322 702**	**761 252**
Less: Expenditures	(1 466 945)	(301 835)	(1 768 780)
Net income over expenditures	**(1 028 395)**	**20 867**	**(1 007 528)**
Fund balance as at 1 January 2016	4 121 682	611 324	4 733 006
Refunds to donors	-	-	-
Fund balance as at 31 December 2016	**3 093 287**	**632 192**	**3 725 478**

Annex IV

Cash contributions to the Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific for institutional support account received for the year ended 31 December 2016
(United States dollars)

Country/area	Year ended 31 December 2016	Year ended 31 December 2015
Australia	-	200 000
Azerbaijan	-	-
Bangladesh	5 000	5 000
Bhutan	1 000	-
Brunei Darussalam	-	15 000
Cambodia	2 000	3 000
China	70 000	70 000
Fiji	9 532	9 024
Hong Kong, China	30 000	60 000
India	-	-
Indonesia	30 000	30 000
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	15 000	15 000
Japan	-	1 750 300
Kazakhstan	5 000	5 000
Kiribati	-	5 000
Macao, China	20 000	20 000
Malaysia	20 000	20 000
Maldives	-	-
Mongolia	-	7 478
Myanmar	-	1 000
Pakistan	14 839	14 839
Papua New Guinea	-	-
Philippines	36 750	-
Republic of Korea	54 500	52 500
Russian Federation	30 000	15 000
Samoa	-	2 000
Singapore	15 000	15 000
Sri Lanka	10 000	10 000
Thailand	20 000	20 000
Timor-Leste	-	-
Tonga	-	-
Turkey	-	-
Tuvalu	-	-
Vanuatu	-	5000
Viet Nam	15 000	15 000
Total	**403 675**	**2 365 141**

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