

Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific

Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific

Governing Council

Fifteenth session

Chiba, Japan, 9 and 10 December 2019

Item 2 of the provisional agenda¹

Report of the Director of the Statistical Institute

Report of the Director of the Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific²

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¹ E/ESCAP/SIAP/GC/2019/L.1

² Issued without formal editing

List of acronyms

ADB	Asian Development Bank
CAPI	Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing
ESCAP	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GIST	Global Network of Institution for Statistical Training
IAEG-SDGs	Inter-Agency and Expert Group on the Sustainable Development Goal Indicators
ILO	International Labour Organisation
IMF	International Monetary Fund
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
KOSTAT	Statistics Korea
LAN	Local Area Network
MIC	Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications, Government of Japan
NSDS	National Strategy for the Development of Statistics
NSO	National Statistical Office
PARIS21	Partnership in Statistics for Development in the 21 st Century
ROSSTAT	Russian Federation Federal State Statistics Service
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SEEA	System of Environmental and Economic Accounts
SIAP	Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific
SNA	System of National Accounts
SPMD	Strategy and Programme Management Division of ESCAP
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNSD	United Nations Statistics Division

I. Introduction

1. The Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific (SIAP), a regional institution of the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), is mandated “to strengthen, through practically oriented training of official statisticians, the capability of the developing members and associate members and economies in transition of the region to collect, analyze and disseminate statistics as well as to produce timely and high-quality statistics that can be utilized for economic and social development planning, and to assist those developing members and associate members and economies in transition in establishing or strengthening their statistical training capability and other related activities.”³

2. Over the 49 years since the Institute was established in 1970, ESCAP member States have relied on the Institute to be effective, efficient and dynamic in providing, leading and coordinating statistical training in the region. The Commission, at its 75th session in May 2019, expressed its appreciation for the work of the Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific for capacity-building with official statisticians through a variety of training programmes tailored to individual country needs to produce high-quality statistics. The Commission recognized the Institute’s contribution to developing the requisite skills set with regard to the Committee on Statistics and the document entitled “Advancing official statistics for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development: a collective vision and framework for action by the Asia-Pacific statistical community” and stressed the importance of continuing that support for national statistical capacity development.”⁴

3. This report presents the activities and key results of the implementation of the 2019 work and financial plan endorsed by the Governing Council at its fourteenth session. The plan implements the 2015-2019 SIAP Strategic Plan and the strategic framework (A/69/6/Rev.1, page 339) and Institute component of programme budget (A/72/6 (Sect. 19), paras. 19.96-19.102 and tables 19.30-19.31) of ESCAP’s subprogramme of work 7, Statistics, for the period 2018-2019. The report presents the key results and the related implementation strategies as well as management and administration of Institute resources.

II. Key results and accomplishments

4. The Institute organized 11 training courses, workshops and seminars attended by 944 participants from 52 countries in 2019 as of 30 September 2019. Training covered basic and advanced technical subjects in social, economic, agricultural and environment statistics as well as on statistical methods and data collection. Courses also focused on tools and methods for building statistical registers for improving use of administrative data to produce official statistics. Workshops and seminars focused on institutional issues, including stakeholder engagement and designing National Quality Assurance Framework. The programme activities targeted a range of skills sets — from basic skills to specialized technical skills to soft skills for managing and leading. Face-to-face training programmes were organized in Chiba, Japan; Daejeon, Republic of Korea; and Perak, Malaysia.

³ <http://www.un.org/en/ecosoc/docs/2005/resolution%202005-36.pdf>.

⁴ E/ESCAP/75/36, para230

5. Results, using selected key indicators based on the 2015-2019 Strategic Plan results framework, are summarized in Table below. Generally, on an annual basis, planned results were achieved.

Table. Selected key performance indicators⁵

Indicator	Values ⁶		
	Baseline	Target	2019
• Number of participants who <i>successfully completed</i> training courses (per year)	515	1,000	944
• Percentage of participants who evaluate the course as <i>very useful</i> for their work	40%	60%	89%
• Percentage of participants who report much improved confidence in applying training received in their job	60%	70%	82%
• Increase in number of e-learning and blended-learning courses (per year)	2	5	2
• Number of participants who avail of e-learning courses (per year)	100	500	816
• Number of events where SIAP participated in as speaker (chair, presenter, discussant) (per year)	4	4	17

Note. Numbers as of 30 September 2019 for 2019.

6. The Institute shall achieve the target number of participants since eight more course are to be organized in the remaining part of the year. Annex Table 1 presents trends in the number of training courses, participants and gender ratios by programme from 2015 to 2019. Trends in the number of participants by subregion are presented in Annex Table 2.

7. The percentage of participants who evaluate the course as *very useful* for their work and the percentage of participants who report much improved confidence in applying training received in their job reached the target as well. The percentage of participants who evaluate the course as *very useful* for their work for each course can be seen in Annex Table 4.

8. The Institute has delivered 5 e-learning and blended-learning courses by September 2019 and will deliver one more e-learning by the end of 2019. This will be less than 11 such course delivered in 2018. Further, the Institute could develop only 2 e-learning courses against the Target of 5. Both shortfalls have occurred due to vacancy of the professional staff positions in

⁵ The training course “Theory and Practices in Official Statistics for Monitoring SDGs” conducted in collaboration with the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) was also counted in the number of courses, participants and resource persons, but excluded from the percentage of participants who report much improved confidence in applying training received in their job and the percentage of participants who evaluate the course as *very useful* for their work, as the course had not been completed at the time of writing.

⁶ Annual baseline indicators and annual targets were developed based on the earlier 2010-2014 Strategic Plan. Baseline refers to the level at which the Institute was functioning in the beginning of the 2015-2019 Strategic Plan and target refers to what is proposed to be achieved every year.

the Institute. Number of participants who availed of e-learning courses, however, exceeded the Target.

9. Number of events where SIAP participated as speaker was 17 including participation through video conference. Number of events in person attended by SIAP staff was 7, higher than the Target due to the increasing need for partnerships toward statistical capacity building. Annex Table 5 has details on events where SIAP participated in as speaker.

Training programmes and seminars

10. The Institute conducted the following long-term training programmes in collaboration with Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) during the year.

- 1) Training Programme on Innovations in Use of New Data Sources and Methodologies for SDG Statistics [Chiba, Japan, 28 January – 8 March 2019]
- 2) Training Programme on Statistical Analysis of Disaggregated SDG Indicators for Inclusive Development Policies [Chiba, Japan, 3 June – 12 July 2019]
- 3) Training Programme on Theory and Practices in Official Statistics for Monitoring SDGs [Chiba, Japan, 19 August – 29 November 2019]

These programmes took about six and half month of the total training delivered by the Institute. The courses mentioned at serial number 2 and 3 above were blended courses and had preparatory e-learning courses.

11. The Institute conducted 5 short training courses of about one week or shorter duration.

- 1) Regional Training Course on Big Data for Sustainable Development [Daejeon, Republic of Korea, 15-19 April 2019]
- 2) Workshop on Quality of Statistics for SDG Indicators [Chiba, Japan, 13-15 May 2019]
- 3) Training Programme on Environment Statistics and the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting for SDGs [Chiba, Japan, 2-6 September 2019]
- 4) Third Statistical Leadership Training and Innovation Seminar for Head of NSOs [Chiba, Japan, 10-12 September 2019]
- 5) Regional Course on SDGs Indicators: Measuring Decent Work Using Microdata from Labour Force Surveys [Chiba, Japan, 30 September – 4 October 2019]

The Institute conducted 3 e-learning courses.

- 1) Official Statistics for SDGs [1 May – 14 June 2019]
- 2) Fisheries and Aquaculture Statistics [1 July – 7 August 2019]
- 3) Twelfth Basic-level e-learning course on System of National Accounts (2008 SNA): Integrated Transaction Accounts [2 September – 4 October 2019]

12. Annex Table 3 presents detailed information on objectives, topics and participation and results for individual courses in 2019.

Implementation strategies

Laying the ground work for sustainable development data and statistics

13. With the adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (A/RES/70/1) in 2015 and the urgent need for statistical capacity-building for countries to be able to fully implement the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) indicators reiterated by the United Nations Statistical Commission (E/2019/24-E/CN.3/2019/34) in March 2019, the Institute continues to focus training courses and workshops in support of the 2030 Agenda, its goals, targets and indicators.

Delivering on ESCAPs mandate

14. The Institute is one of several Regional Institutes of ESCAP. It is integrated into ESCAP's subprogramme of work, 7. Statistics. As such, the Institute works closely with the ESCAP Statistics Division to deliver on ESCAP's mandate to improve the use of statistics for evidence-based decision-making and to develop and disseminate quality statistics for inclusive, sustainable and resilient societies in the ESCAP region.

15. The Institute's training programmes are aligned with the priorities set by the ESCAP Committee on Statistics and endorsed by the Commission as presented in *Collective Vision and Framework for Action for Advancing Official Statistics for the 2030 Agenda*⁷.

16. In 2019, the Institute, in close collaboration with the Statistics Division of ESCAP, delivered a training course on environment statistics and the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (SEEA).

17. The Institute and the Statistics Division are also currently working together to strengthen the network of training institutes in Asia and the Pacific. In this regard, the Institute and the Statistics Division are developing a collaboration with the Russian Federal State Statistics Service (ROSSTAT) and the Moscow Higher School of Economics at the National Research University with a focus on joint development and delivery of face-to-face and distance training programmes in the Russian language that meet the requirements of Central Asian countries.

Collaborative partnerships

18. The Institute also relies heavily on its partnerships with statistical offices and training institutes to deliver on its work programme. The Institute acknowledges experts and co-financing arrangements with the Government of Japan, the Statistics Korea (KOSTAT) and Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) which have enabled the Institute to deliver face-to-face training programmes in Chiba, Japan; Daejeon, Republic of Korea and Perak, Malaysia.

19. Partnerships with international organizations through the pooling of expertise and cost-sharing has also resulted in the delivery of quality and cost-effective joint training courses and workshops. In this context, the Institute collaborated in 2019 with

- United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD) and International Monetary Fund (IMF) on a workshop on quality of statistics for SDG indicators;

⁷ E/ESCAP/CST(5)/1

- International Labour Organisation (ILO) on decent work statistics;
- Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) on farm survey
- UN Women on a training on gender statistics; and
- Partnership in Statistics for Development in the 21st Century (PARIS21) on statistical leadership; and National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS) and planning tools for statistical offices.
- PARIS21 and Asian Development Bank (ADB) on visualization statistics

(Refer to Annex Table 4 for a list of active partners.)

20. The Network for the Coordination of Statistical Training in Asia and the Pacific is a key collaborative partnership between training partners in the region. The Institute is the secretariat of the Network. The meeting of the Network is scheduled on 10 December 2019. The Network established three subgroups (on agricultural and rural statistics; on economic statistics; and on genders statistics). The subgroup on gender statistics training of the Network⁸ held two meetings during the year on 16 to 18 January and 15 to 19 July 2019.

21. The Institute is a member of two Task Teams of the Global Network of Institutions for Statistical Training (GIST) on (i) E-learning community of practice and online gateway for training course, and (ii) Statistical literacy in the context of the 2030 Agenda. The Institute is also the coordinator of the GIST Task Team of the merged group of e-learning community of practice and the online gateway for training course.

Contributing to statistical development

22. The professional staff members of the Institute are active participants in statistical development and related activities. During the reporting period, staff of the Institute participated as resource persons, presenters and discussants in international and regional forums organized by development partners. These included:

- i. A speech at the opening ceremony and symposium of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime-Statistics Korea Centre of Excellence
- ii. A presentation of the outline of the Institute at the Seminar “Exchange of good practices on statistical capacity building – initiatives at regional level” held in Brussels, Belgium organized by Eurostat.

Annex Table 5 presents complete list of meetings, workshops and conferences attended by the Institute staff.

III. Management and administration

A. Human resources

(i) Core staff

Staffing pattern

⁸ The secretariat of the Subgroup on gender statistics training is UN Women.

23. The Institute's core staffing structure consists of ten full-time posts. Of these, six are at the professional-level: one Director (D1), one Deputy Director (P5), and four Statisticians/Lecturers (P3). The remaining four are general service posts: one training assistant (G6), one administrative assistant (G6), one programme management assistant (G5) and one staff assistant (G5). The Institute statute limits terms of professional staff to five years.

Staff development

24. Institute staff completed in 2019 a range of mandatory online United Nations training courses. Strategy and Programme Management Division (SPMD) of ESCAP organized a special face-to-face training on project management and administrative issues on 17 July 2019 where all staff members participated.

(ii) External expert services

25. As an integral part of its strategy to ensure quality of its training courses, the Institute avails of high-level statistical expertise in specialized and advanced topics. In particular, three resource persons (from University of Maryland, Indian Agricultural Statistics Research Institute and Chulalongkorn University respectively) delivered hands-on training on small area estimation for six weeks in the Training Programme on Statistical Analysis of Disaggregated SDG Indicators for Inclusive Development Policies.

(iii) External support services

26. As host of the Institute, the Government of Japan provides support services to the Institute. In 2019, six officials and three temporary staff were assigned to the Institute by the cooperating agency, the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communication (MIC), to support, among others: coordination with government ministries for securing resource persons for the long term courses, arranging field visits and official ceremonies for the Institute for the courses conducted in Chiba, and the maintenance of training facilities and equipment at the Institute.

B. Financial resources

27. Voluntary cash contributions and in-kind contributions of ESCAP member States and in-kind contribution by regional and international statistics development partners supported the institutional and operational costs of the Institute during the period.

(i) Financial status as of 30 September 2019

28. As of 30 September 2019, the Institute has a fund balance of US\$ 6,283,587 from a total income of US\$ 2,845,665, less expenditure of US\$ 1,423,587 plus fund balance as of 1 January 2019 of US\$ 4,861,509 (refer to Annex Table 6a and 6b for the detailed official financial statement).

(ii) Cash contributions

29. The statute of the Institute encourages all member and associate members of ESCAP to make a regular annual contribution to the operations of the Institute (ESCAP resolution 67/13, Paragraph 20) and United Nations bodies and specialized agencies and other entities to make voluntary contributions to the operations of the Institute (ESCAP resolution 67/13, Paragraph 21).

Voluntary contributions from ESCAP members and associate members

30. Total cash contributions received from 17 ESCAP member States and associate members in 2019, as of 30 September, amounted to US\$ 2,791,215. Detailed information on cash contributions are presented in Annex Table 7.

31. At the 75th session of the Commission in May 2019, pledges were made to contribute to the Institute by Brunei Darussalam (US\$ 15,000); China (US\$ 70,000); India (US\$ 25,000); Indonesia (US\$ 30,000), Japan (US\$ 1,812,400); Macao, China (US\$ 20,000); and Thailand (US\$ 23,000).

(iii) In-kind contributions

32. In-kind contributions include training facilities and supplies; costs of travel, accommodation, and living expenses of participants and resource persons and staff time of resource persons. Such contributions absorb a large share of the Institutes' programme costs. During the reporting period, national statistical offices or research/ educational institutes of ESCAP member States including the host Government of Japan, the Government of Malaysia and the Government of the Republic of Korea, and international agencies including United Nations agencies contributed to the delivery of the work programme of the Institute (refer to Annex Table 4).

In-kind contributions from the host Government of Japan

33. The host Government of Japan provides substantial in-kind contributions to the Institute. In addition to the external support services (see above), the Government of Japan provides office space, training facilities, Local Area Network (LAN), equipment, maintenance costs and office supplies.

34. JICA provided fellowships to 40 participants for the three long term training courses conducted in Chiba, Japan. These fellowships cover travel to and from Tokyo, accommodation at the JICA Tokyo International Centre, full living and local transportation expenses, medical insurance and costs of field study visits.

35. In 2019, five Government of Japan ministries, agencies, prefectural governments, research institutions and educational institutions provided resource persons for long term courses.

In-kind contributions from other ESCAP member States

36. The Government of Republic of Korea provided in-kind contributions through cost-sharing collaborations in the conduct of regional courses. The contributions included resource persons; training facilities; supplies and staff support; and accommodation and meals for participants. The Government of Malaysia provided all costs for participants in country courses except for travel costs and daily subsistence allowances for resource persons.

In-kind contributions from United Nations agencies, international organizations, and other partners

37. During the reporting period, the Statistics Division of ESCAP, UNSD, ADB, FAO, ILO, IMF, UNESCO, UN Women, World Bank, PARIS21, and other collaborative partners (in Annex Table 4) provided resource persons. UNSD, ADB, FAO, ILO and PARIS21 provided funding to support participation as well.

IV. Acknowledgements

38. The Institute acknowledges with deep appreciation the strong commitment and support of ESCAP members and associate members and statistics development partners in strengthening the capacity of national statistical systems through and in partnership with the Institute.

39. The Institute is especially grateful for the steady support of the host Government of Japan.

40. The Institute appreciates the financial contributions, in cash and in-kind, provided by member States. The Institute further acknowledges those member States, including the Government of Japan, who have made available experts from their statistical offices for designing and delivering training.

41. The Institute acknowledges members of the Network for the Coordination of Statistical Training in Asia and the Pacific who have brought their national, regional and global experience to national statistical systems in the region.

V. Action requested from the Council

42. The Governing Council may wish to acknowledge the contributions of member States, associate members, training institutes and statistical development organisations to the achievement of the programme of work of the Institute in 2019.

Annex Table 1.

Trends in number of courses and participants by course: 1 January 2015 - 30 September 2019

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Total
A. Number of training modality						
Total	23	21	22	24	11	101
Fundamental of official statistics	2	2	3	5	4	16
Population and social statistics	1	-	1	4	1	7
National Accounts and economic statistics	7	6	6	3	1	23
Agricultural and rural statistics	3	4	4	6	1	18
Environment statistics	1	2	2	1	1	7
Modernising national statistical systems	3	4	3	3	2	15
Enhancing multiplier effect and assuring quality	-	1	2	1	1	5
Country-specific courses	6	2	1	1	-	10
B. Number of participants						
Total	727	646	807	2,786	944	5,910
Fundamental of official statistics	49	48	47	389	238	771
Population and social statistics	22	-	25	663	21	731
National Accounts and economic statistics	325	314	323	1,441	537	2,940
Agricultural and rural statistics	69	89	91	196	81	526
Environment statistics	92	54	218	19	17	400
Modernising national statistical systems	79	81	68	58	42	328
Enhancing multiplier effect and assuring quality	-	24	24	7	8	63
Country-specific courses	91	36	11	13	-	151
C. Gender ratio (female participants per male participants)						
Total	1.03	1.13	1.43	1.55	1.66	1.43
Fundamental of official statistics	0.75	0.85	0.74	2.16	1.51	1.58
Population and social statistics	1.20	-	1.50	1.60	0.91	1.56
National Accounts and economic statistics	1.36	1.83	1.86	1.52	2.00	1.64
Agricultural and rural statistics	0.57	0.93	0.96	1.13	1.61	1.06
Environment statistics	0.80	0.86	1.99	1.11	1.43	1.37
Modernising national statistical systems	0.46	0.59	0.74	1.15	0.50	0.65
Enhancing multiplier effect and assuring quality	-	0.41	0.50	0.17	1.00	0.47
Country-specific Courses	1.68	0.50	0.57	0.44	-	1.04

**Annex Table 2. Number of participants in SIAP training courses by subregion and gender
1 January 2015 - 30 September 2019**

	2015			2016			2017			2018			2019		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Training programmes and courses for official statistics															
Total	727	359	368	646	304	342	807	327	480	2,786	1,092	1,694	944	355	589
<i>ESCAP region</i>	693	335	358	596	276	320	750	295	455	2,657	1,028	1,628	925	344	581
East and North-East Asia	73	38	35	48	21	27	55	19	36	91	45	48	125	50	75
South-East Asia	267	112	155	271	86	185	421	138	283	2,124	767	1,357	589	195	394
South and South-West Asia	261	133	128	141	99	42	130	77	53	224	130	92	143	70	73
North and Central Asia	41	24	17	51	26	25	82	35	47	106	45	61	39	18	21
Pacific	51	28	23	85	44	41	62	26	36	124	45	79	29	11	18
<i>Non-ESCAP region</i>	18	14	4	22	13	9	50	27	23	114	59	55	19	11	8
<i>Organizations</i>	16	10	6	28	15	13	7	5	2	3	1	2	-	-	-
Fundamentals of official statistics															
Total	49	28	21	48	26	22	47	27	20	389	123	266	238	95	143
<i>ESCAP region</i>	31	14	17	27	13	14	30	16	14	330	98	231	219	84	135
East and North-East Asia	4	2	2	2	0	2	0	0	0	16	6	10	21	11	10
South-East Asia	17	7	10	14	4	10	17	7	10	218	55	163	99	26	73
South and South-West Asia	7	4	3	5	5	0	2	1	1	37	23	14	79	37	42
North and Central Asia	-	-	-	1	1	0	6	4	2	26	10	16	10	6	4
Pacific	3	1	2	5	3	2	5	4	1	45	8	37	10	4	6
<i>Non-ESCAP region</i>	18	14	4	21	13	8	17	11	6	47	21	26	19	11	8
<i>Organizations</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Population and social statistics															
Total	22	10	12	-	-	-	25	10	15	663	255	408	21	11	10
<i>ESCAP region</i>	22	10	12	-	-	-	25	10	15	661	255	406	21	11	10
East and North-East Asia	4	1	3	-	-	-	3	1	2	35	18	19	2	-	2
South-East Asia	8	1	7	-	-	-	14	7	7	582	219	363	15	9	6
South and South-West Asia	8	6	2	-	-	-	4	-	4	35	17	16	4	2	2
North and Central Asia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-
Pacific	2	2	-	-	-	-	4	2	2	6	1	5	-	-	-
<i>Non-ESCAP region</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Organizations</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-

Annex Table 2. (continued)

	2015			2016			2017			2018			2019		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
National Accounts and economic statistics															
Total	325	138	187	314	111	203	323	113	210	1,441	571	870	537	179	358
<i>ESCAP region</i>	<i>321</i>	<i>138</i>	<i>183</i>	<i>313</i>	<i>111</i>	<i>202</i>	<i>321</i>	<i>112</i>	<i>209</i>	<i>1,393</i>	<i>546</i>	<i>847</i>	<i>537</i>	<i>179</i>	<i>358</i>
East and North-East Asia	34	13	21	39	18	21	15	4	11	24	12	12	81	30	51
South-East Asia	165	60	105	179	42	137	183	53	130	1,190	444	746	422	140	282
South and South-West Asia	93	49	44	45	28	17	57	34	23	102	57	45	13	3	10
North and Central Asia	14	8	6	24	11	13	49	16	33	52	25	27	14	2	12
Pacific	15	8	7	26	12	14	17	5	12	25	8	17	7	4	3
<i>Non-ESCAP region</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>48</i>	<i>25</i>	<i>23</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>
<i>Organizations</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>
Agricultural and rural statistics															
Total	69	44	25	89	46	43	91	42	49	196	92	104	81	31	50
<i>ESCAP region</i>	<i>69</i>	<i>44</i>	<i>25</i>	<i>89</i>	<i>46</i>	<i>43</i>	<i>91</i>	<i>42</i>	<i>49</i>	<i>189</i>	<i>87</i>	<i>102</i>	<i>81</i>	<i>31</i>	<i>50</i>
East and North-East Asia	5	1	4	1	-	1	9	2	7	12	7	5	16	6	10
South-East Asia	30	17	13	46	21	25	31	11	20	111	38	73	27	6	21
South and South-West Asia	26	20	6	27	19	8	25	17	8	32	23	9	29	17	12
North and Central Asia	2	2	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	12	5	7	3	2	1
Pacific	6	4	2	13	4	9	24	10	14	22	14	8	6	0	6
<i>Non-ESCAP region</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>
<i>Organizations</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>
Environment statistics															
Total	92	51	41	54	29	25	218	73	145	19	9	10	17	7	10
<i>ESCAP region</i>	<i>87</i>	<i>47</i>	<i>40</i>	<i>54</i>	<i>29</i>	<i>25</i>	<i>197</i>	<i>65</i>	<i>132</i>	<i>19</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>10</i>
East and North-East Asia	2	1	1	2	1	1	8	2	6	-	-	-	1	-	1
South-East Asia	28	17	11	12	8	4	149	45	104	-	-	-	6	2	4
South and South-West Asia	22	12	10	6	3	3	24	12	12	-	-	-	5	1	4
North and Central Asia	18	9	9	6	1	5	9	4	5	-	-	-	4	4	0
Pacific	17	8	9	28	16	12	7	2	5	19	9	10	1	-	1
<i>Non-ESCAP region</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>21</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>
<i>Organizations</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>

Annex Table 2. (continued)

	2015			2016			2017			2018			2019		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Modernising national statistical systems															
Total	79	54	25	81	51	30	68	39	29	58	27	31	42	28	14
<i>ESCAP region</i>	72	48	24	55	37	18	63	35	28	58	27	31	42	28	14
East and North-East Asia	14	12	2	1	-	1	17	9	8	4	2	2	4	3	1
South-East Asia	19	10	9	9	5	4	14	7	7	21	10	11	15	8	7
South and South-West Asia	24	16	8	27	22	5	11	7	4	13	5	8	11	10	1
North and Central Asia	7	5	2	17	10	7	16	9	7	13	5	8	8	4	4
Pacific	8	5	3	1	0	1	5	3	2	7	5	2	4	3	1
<i>Non-ESCAP region</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Organizations</i>	7	6	1	26	14	12	5	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Enhancing multiplier effect and assuring quality															
Total	-	-	-	24	17	7	24	16	8	7	6	1	8	4	4
<i>ESCAP region</i>	-	-	-	23	16	7	23	15	8	7	6	1	8	4	4
East and North-East Asia	-	-	-	3	2	1	3	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
South-East Asia	-	-	-	11	6	5	13	8	5	2	1	1	5	4	1
South and South-West Asia	-	-	-	8	7	1	7	6	1	5	5	-	2	0	2
North and Central Asia	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pacific	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
<i>Non-ESCAP region</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Organizations</i>	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Country-specific courses															
Total	91	34	57	36	24	12	11	7	4	13	9	4	-	-	-
<i>ESCAP region</i>	91	34	57	35	24	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East and North-East Asia	10	8	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South-East Asia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South and South-West Asia	81	26	55	23	15	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North and Central Asia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pacific	-	-	-	12	9	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Non-ESCAP region</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	7	4	13	9	4	-	-	-
<i>Organizations</i>	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Annex Table 3. Summary of training courses implemented: 1 January - 30 September 2019**Fundamentals of Official Statistics**

* Relevance is the rate of participants who indicated that the course was very useful to their work.

Course/Workshop	Objectives and Topics	Participants	Relevance*
1. Training Programme on Innovations in Use of New Data Sources and Methodologies for SDG Statistics [Chiba, Japan 28 January – 8 March 2019]	To apply statistical standards and frameworks and ICT innovations for modernizing collection, processing, presentation and dissemination of data to meet data requirements for monitoring SDG indicators. Participants apply the acquired knowledge and skills on designing, managing and implementing a sample survey project using CAPI data collection methods and presented their results at the end of the training course.	9 statisticians from 8 countries <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bangladesh • Bhutan • Egypt • Indonesia • Iraq • Mongolia • Sudan • Timor-Leste 	89%
2. e-Learning course on Official Statistics for SDGs [1 May – 14 June 2019]	To understand fundamental knowledge on official statistics To understand how to compile and monitor Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) indicators from official statistics. Topics: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - What is Official Statistics and Why Official Statistics is Important? - Statistical System of Official Statistics - Quality and Communication of Official Statistics - Measurement Standards of Official Statistics - Official Statistics useful for SDGs 	198 statisticians from 26 countries <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Afghanistan • Armenia • Australia • Azerbaijan • Bhutan • Brunei Darussalam • India • Indonesia • Iran (Islamic Republic of) • Iraq • Japan • Macao, China • Maldives • Mongolia • Myanmar • Pakistan • Philippines • Samoa • Singapore • Solomon Islands • Sri Lanka • Thailand • Timor-Leste • Turkey • Uzbekistan • Viet Nam 	87%
3. e-Learning Preparatory Course for the Statistical Analysis of Disaggregated SDG Indicators for Inclusive Development Policies [3 June – 12 July 2019]	To provide an understanding of basic concepts and methods on basic statistical theory and methods. Topics: Descriptive statistics, Inferential statistics, Simple linear regression and Introduction to Excel.	21 statisticians from 20 countries <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Afghanistan • Bangladesh • Bhutan • Egypt • Ghana • Indonesia 	NA

<p>4. Training programme on Statistical Analysis of Disaggregated SDG Indicators for Inclusive Development Policies [Chiba, Japan 3 June – 12 July 2019]</p>	<p>To strengthen capacity to produce SDG indicators and relevant economic, social, and environment statistics that facilitate the analysis of disparities and monitoring of impacts of inclusive development policies and programs.</p> <p>Topics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Guiding framework for analysis and measurement of disparities in the view of the SDGs - Understanding and preparing data for measurement of disaggregated SDG indicators - Statistical tools and methods for production and analysis of disaggregated SDG indicators 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Iraq • Kenya • Lao People's Democratic Republic • Malawi • Mali • Mongolia • Rwanda • Sierra Leone • Solomon Islands • Sudan • Thailand • Tunisia • Vanuatu • Viet Nam 	<p>76%</p>
<p>5. e-Learning Preparatory Course for Theory and Practices in Official Statistics for Monitoring SDGs [25 July – 9 August 2019]</p>	<p>To provide an understanding of basic concepts and methods on basic statistical theory and methods.</p> <p>Topics:</p> <p>elements of set theory; basic probability; basic of Excel and exploring data</p>	<p>10 statisticians from 9 countries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Botswana • Egypt • Indonesia • Kazakhstan • Malawi • Nepal • Sudan • Tajikistan • Timor-Leste 	<p>NA</p>
<p>6. Training Programme on Theory and Practices in Official Statistics for Monitoring SDGs [Chiba, Japan 19 August – 29 November 2019]</p>	<p>To strengthen the capacity of entities belonging to national statistical systems, by providing statistical staff with training that aims at increasing their knowledge and improving their skills to produce data, to apply statistical methods in order to produce official statistics as well as indicators and to interpret and to use these for monitoring progress in achieving the SDGs.</p> <p>Topics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - introduction to official statistics - statistical techniques - data sources and technology - data, statistics and indicators for SDGs - compilation of SDG indicators and related official statistics in Japan - action plan 		<p>-</p>

Population and Social Statistics

* Relevance is the rate of participants who indicated that the course was very useful to their work.

Course/Workshop	Objectives and Topics	Participants	Relevance*
1. Regional Course on SDGs Indicators: Measuring Decent Work Using Microdata from Labour Force Surveys [Chiba, Japan 30 September - 4 October 2019]	To better equip and situate national and international stakeholders in the new SDGs statistical monitoring system. It is designed to enhance institutional capacity to identify, collect, analyse and disseminate labour market information and indicators related to decent work. It emphasizes the importance of processing Labour Force Surveys (LFS) microdata to produce and disseminate SDG indicators. Topics: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conceptual framework of SDG decent work indicators - Data production and analysis based on national LFS microdata - Country plans for SDGs decent work indicators data production, microdata dissemination 	21 Statistician from 12 Countries <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bangladesh • Cambodia • Indonesia • Lao People's Democratic Republic • Maldives • Mongolia • Myanmar • Philippines • Sri Lanka • Thailand • Timor-Leste • Viet Nam 	100%

National Accounts and Economic Statistics

* Relevance is the rate of participants who indicated that the course was very useful to their work.

Course/Workshop	Objectives and Topics	Participants	Relevance*
1. Twelfth Basic-level e-Learning course on System of National Accounts (2008 SNA): Integrated Transaction Accounts [2 September - 4 October 2019]	To provide an overview of the 2008 SNA as a framework for macroeconomic statistics. Topics: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - overview of SNA; macro-economic framework; economy and economic agents; economic flows and stocks; relationship between SNA aggregates - main identities; sequence of accounts 	537 statisticians from 20 countries/areas <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Armenia • Australia • China • Georgia • India • Indonesia • Japan • Kazakhstan • Macao, China • Mongolia • Myanmar • Pakistan • Papua New Guinea • Philippines • Singapore • Sri Lanka • Thailand • Turkey • Uzbekistan • Viet Nam 	94%

Agricultural and Rural Statistics

* Relevance is the rate of participants who indicated that the course was very useful to their work.

Course/Workshop	Objectives and Topics	Participants	Relevance*
1. e-Learning course on Fisheries and Aquaculture Statistics [1 July - 7 August 2019]	To introduce fundamental knowledge on fisheries and aquaculture statistics and to understand how to compile and monitor SDG indicators from fisheries and aquaculture statistics. Topic: - Concept of Global Strategies to improve Agricultural and Rural Statistics - Concept and Indicators of small-scale Fisheries and Aquaculture - International standard statistical classifications - Statistical Methods for collection of fisheries data including sampling design - Satellite mapping for identification of water bodies and related parameters	81 policy makers and researchers from 15 countries • China • Georgia • India • Indonesia • Iran (Islamic Republic of) • Kiribati • Malaysia • Maldives • Pakistan • Philippines • Singapore • Sri Lanka • Thailand • Tonga • Viet Nam	69%

Environment Statistics

* Relevance is the rate of participants who indicated that the course was very useful to their work.

Course/Workshop	Objectives and Topics	Participants	Relevance*
1. Training Programme on Environment Statistics and the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting for SDGs [Chiba, Japan 2 – 6 September 2019]	- To improve understanding of basic concepts and frameworks on statistics including the Framework for the Development of Environment Statistics (FDES) and System of Environmental and Economic Accounts (SEEA) are able to produce selected indicators using their national data, and acquire basic knowledge and skills on the accounting principles and identify basic data needs for compiling environmental-economic accounts; - To facilitate experience sharing among participating countries, and to understand country plans, and identify opportunities for collaboration; and - To promote the use of climate change and SEEA data in policy formulation and monitoring.	17 statisticians from 10 countries/areas • Azerbaijan • Bhutan • Lao People's Democratic Republic • Maldives • Mongolia • Myanmar • Sri Lanka • Thailand • Uzbekistan • Viet Nam	92%

Modernising National Statistical Systems

* Relevance is the rate of participants who indicated that the course was very useful to their work.

Course/Workshop	Objectives and Topics	Participants	Relevance*
1. Regional Training Course on Big Data for Sustainable Development [Daejeon, Republic of Korea 15 – 19 April 2019]	<p>To provide a platform for demonstrating good practices and exchanging experiences in dealing with challenges and issues in the introduction of big data into the production and dissemination of official statistics. The course will focus on the use of administrative data (big data collected by other government departments), publicly available data and private sector data sources.</p> <p>Topics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - overview of big data; big data analysis using a Statistical Software - administrative data - statistics production using digital economy - statistics production using private data crowd sourced data and social media data 	<p>25 statisticians from 12 countries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Armenia • Fiji • Georgia • India • Indonesia • Republic of Korea • Malaysia • Pakistan • Philippines • Sri Lanka • Thailand • Viet Nam 	78%
2. Workshop on Quality of Statistics for SDG Indicators [Chiba, Japan 13 -15 May 2019]	<p>To understand what are quality data prerequisites for compiling, tracking and monitoring SDG indicators; To understand basic concepts and frameworks on quality of statistics; To assist colleagues, whether in their own countries or elsewhere, in the compilation of the SDG indicators; To gain knowledge on UN National Quality Assurance Framework (NQAF) manual to enhance quality of statistics according to the specific circumstances of an individual country; To gain knowledge on Data Quality Assurance Framework (DQAF) to enhance quality of statistics according to the specific circumstances of an individual country; to gain knowledge on enhanced General Data Dissemination Framework (e-GDDS) for further development of SDG indicators</p> <p>Topics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Overview of quality of statistics - NQAF - DQAF - e-GDDS - Example of Japan 	<p>17 statisticians from 17 Countries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Afghanistan • Azerbaijan • Bangladesh • Bhutan • China • Georgia • Kiribati • Kyrgyzstan • Lao People's Democratic Republic • Malaysia • Myanmar • Pakistan • Philippines • Samoa • Tajikistan • Timor-Leste • Turkey 	100%

Enhancing multiplier effect and assuring quality

* Relevance is the rate of participants who indicated that the course was very useful to their work.

Course/Workshop	Objectives and Topics	Participants	Relevance*
1. Third Statistical Leadership Training and Innovation Seminar for Head of NSOs [Chiba, Japan 10 - 12 September 2019]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Aimed at strengthening the leadership and management skills of new heads of national statistical offices in the Asian region and serve as venue for sharing experiences and challenges in leading and managing a statistical office, specifically, and the national statistical system, generally - At the end of the training, participants are expected to explain and model their learning to others in their organizations. Participants will be able to disseminate what they've learned by taking active roles in leadership and also develop creativity through the activities and tools provided in the training 	8 Statistician from 8 Countries <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cambodia • Lao People's Democratic Republic • Maldives • Myanmar • Philippines • Samoa • Sri Lanka • Viet Nam 	88%

Annex Table 4. List of collaborating partners: 1 January – 30 September 2019⁹

Government	Agency
1. India	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indian Agricultural Statistics Research Institute
2. Indonesia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> School of Government and Public Policy
3. Japan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bank of Japan Cabinet Office Chiba University Hosei University Institute of Developing Economies, Japan External Trade Organization Japan International Cooperation Agency Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology Ministry of Foreign Affairs Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications¹⁰ National Statistics Center Prefectural Governments: Chiba-ken, Kagawa-ken, Kochi-ken and Mie-ken
4. Republic of Korea	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Statistics Korea (KOSTAT)
5. Malaysia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Department of Statistics
6. Republic of Russia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Moscow Higher School of Economics at the National Research University
7. United States of America	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> University of Maryland
8. Thailand	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chulalongkorn University

⁹ Including partners who will collaborate to training or workshop in 2019

¹⁰ Statistics Bureau and Director-General for Policy Planning on Statistical Standards

Annex Table 4 (continued). List of collaborating partners: 1 January – 30 September 2019¹¹

Organization	Agency
1. Asian Development Bank (ADB)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic Research and Regional Cooperation Department
2. Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statistics Division
3. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statistics Division • Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific
4. International Labour Organization (ILO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Department of Statistics • Regional Office for Asia and Pacific • ILO, New Delhi
5. International Monetary Fund (IMF)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statistics Department
6. The Partnership in Statistics for Development in the 21st Century (PARIS21)	
7. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Institute of Statistics
8. United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statistics Services Branch • Social and Gender Statistics Section • Statistical Capacity Management Section
9. UN Women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific
10. World Bank	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development Data Group

¹¹ Including partners who will collaborate to training or workshop in 2019

Annex Table 5.

Contributions to statistics development: SIAP participation in international forums and workshops:

1 January – 30 September 2019

Meetings and Forums		Organizers	Date	Venue
1.	First Meeting of the Subgroup on Gender Statistics Training	UN Women	15-19 January	Bangkok, Thailand
2.	Global Working Group (GWG) on Big Data for Official Statistics GWG Task Team on Training, Skills and Capacity-building (fifth meeting) [by web]	UNSD	25 April	New York, United States of America
3.	GIST: 1st Meeting of the Task Team on E-learning Community of Practice [by web]	UNSD	6 May	New York, United States of America
4.	GIST: 1st Meeting of the task team on Statistical Literacy in the Context of the 2030 Agenda [by web]	UNSD	9 May	New York, United States of America
5.	Global Working Group on Big Data for Official Statistics GWG Task Team on Training, Skills and Capacity-building (sixth meeting) [by web]	UNSD	9 May	New York, United States of America
6.	UN Global Working Group on Big Data for Official Statistics (Task Team on Competencies, Training and Capacity Development) (seventh meeting) [by web]	UNSD	23 May	New York, United States of America
7.	Seventy-fifth Session of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific	ESCAP	27-31 May	Bangkok, Thailand
8.	UN Global Working Group on Big Data for Official Statistics (Task Team on Competencies, Training and Capacity Development) (eighth meeting) [by web]	UNSD	8 June	New York, United States of America
9.	Asia-Pacific Economic Statistics Week: 2019 Integrating Economic Statistics in Monitoring Agenda 2030	ESCAP	17-21 June	Bangkok, Thailand
10.	UN Global Working Group on Big Data for Official Statistics (Task Team on Competencies, Training and Capacity Development) (ninth meeting) [by web]	UNSD	20 June	New York, United States of America
11.	Launch Workshop of the NSDS Implementation Support Project	World Bank, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics	23-24 June 2019	Dhaka, Bangladesh
12.	UN Global Working Group on Big Data for Official Statistics (Task Team on Competencies, Training and Capacity Development) (tenth meeting) [by web]	UNSD	4 July	New York, United States of America

Meetings and Forums		Organizers	Date	Venue
13.	Second Meeting of the Subgroup on Gender Statistics Training	UN Women Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific	15-17 July	Bangkok, Thailand
14.	UN Global Working Group on Big Data for Official Statistics (Task Team on Competencies, Training and Capacity Development) (eleventh meeting) [by web]	UNSD	18 July	New York, United States of America
15.	UN Global Working Group on Big Data for Official Statistics (Task Team on Competencies, Training and Capacity Development) (twelfth meeting) [by web]	UNSD	8 August	New York, United States of America
16.	Opening Ceremony and Symposium of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime-Statistics Korea Centre of Excellence	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, Statistics Korea	20-21 August	Daejeon, Republic of Korea
17.	Exchange of Good Practices on Statistical Capacity Building - Initiatives at Regional Level ¹²	Eurostat	8-9 October	Brussels, Belgium

¹² Included though beyond September 2019 due to its importance.

Annex Table 6a.

Financial statement for 9 months ended 30 September 2019 (in United States Dollars)

Income

Contributions	2,791,215
Interest Income	54,449

2,845,665

Less: Expenditures

(1,423,587)

Net Income over Expenditures

1,422,078

Fund Balance as at 1 January 2019

4,861,509

Refunds to Donors

-

Fund Balance as at 30 September 2019

6,283,587

Note. Fund Statement based on cash basis, not accrual basis

Annex Table 6b.

Financial statement for 9 months ended 30 September 2019 by project (in United States Dollars)

	Joint Contributions – Capacity Development Project	Asia Pacific Regional Action Plan to Improve Agricultural and Rural Statistics (FAO)	Total
<u>Income</u>			
Contributions	2,791,215	-	2,791,215
Interest Income	53,602	847	54,449
	2,844,817	847	2,845,665
<u>Less: Expenditures</u>	(1,424,899)	1,312	(1,423,587)
Net Income over Expenditures	1,419,919	2,159	1,422,078
Fund Balance as at 1 January 2019	4,785,726	75,783	4,861,509
Refunds to Donors	-	-	-
Fund Balance as at 30 September 2019	6,205,645	77,942	6,283,587

Note: Fund Statement based on cash basis, not accrual basis.

Annex Table 7.
Cash contributions for Institutional Support Account received for 9 months ended 30 September 2019 (in United States Dollars)

Country/Area	For the period January-September 2019	Year ended 31 December 2018
Australia	34,875	-
Bangladesh	5,000	-
Brunei Darussalam	15,000	30,000
Cambodia	2,000	2,000
China	70,000	70,000
Fiji	9,173	9,510
Hong Kong, China	30,000	30,000
India	50,000	25,000
Indonesia	30,000	30,000
Japan	2,350,799	3,056,401
Kazakhstan	5,000	5,000
Macao, China	20,000	20,000
Malaysia	20,000	-
Maldives	4,000	2,000
Mongolia	-	7,160
Myanmar	1,000	1,000
Pakistan	14,994	13,495
Philippines	18,375	18,735
Republic of Korea	53,500	57,881
Russian Federation	-	30,000
Singapore	15,000	15,000
Sri Lanka	-	10,000
Thailand	23,000	23,000
Tuvalu	-	1,121
Vietnam	19,500	17,000
FAO	-	139,720
Total	2,791,215	3,614,023