



ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMISSION FOR ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

Fifty-seventh session
19-25 April 2001
Bangkok

**EMERGING ISSUES AND DEVELOPMENTS AT THE REGIONAL LEVEL:
STATISTICS**

(Item 7 (e) of the provisional agenda)

REPORT ON THE STATISTICAL INSTITUTE FOR ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

SUMMARY

The present document constitutes the annual report to the Commission of the Governing Board of the Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific on the implementation of its programme since the fifty-sixth session of the Commission. The report provides information pertaining to statistical training activities in 1999/2000; issues calling for action by or brought to the attention of the Commission; the programme of work in 2000/01; the new initiatives and development of the work programme of the Institute, such as the research-based training programme and distance learning; and the financial status of the Institute, it also contains a summary of the proceedings of the Governing Board at its sixth session, held in Tokyo on 29 and 30 August 2000.

CONTENTS

	<i>Page</i>
INTRODUCTION.....	1
I. TRAINING ACTIVITIES IMPLEMENTED.....	1
II. DEVELOPMENTS IN THE WORK PROGRAMME.....	2
A. Distance learning	2
B. Research-based training programme	3
C. Training facilities.....	3
III. ISSUES CALLING FOR ACTION BY THE COMMISSION OR BROUGHT TO ITS ATTENTION.....	4
IV. PROGRAMME OF WORK FOR 2001/02.....	5
A. Tokyo-based courses.....	5
B. Outreach programme	6
V. FINANCIAL STATUS.....	6
VI. SIXTH SESSION OF THE GOVERNING BOARD OF THE STATISTICAL INSTITUTE FOR ASIA AND THE PACIFIC	7
VII. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.....	9

ANNEXES

I. Number of participants in the SIAP training programme, April 1998–March 2001	11
II. Cash contributions and pledges to SIAP, 1998-2000	12
III. Statement of revenue and expenditure relating to the institutional budget, 1999/2000 and 2000/01	13

INTRODUCTION

1. The Governing Board, in accordance with article 5.9 of the Statute of the Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific (SIAP), hereby submits its annual report to the Commission.
2. The report provides an overview of the training activities of the Institute in 2000/01; the developments in regard to the work programme of SIAP; issues calling for action by or brought to the attention of the Commission; the programme of work in 2001/02; the financial status of the Institute; and a summary of the proceedings of the Governing Board at its sixth session held in Tokyo on 29 and 30 August 2000. The report also includes information on the number of participants in courses conducted by SIAP and on cash contributions from member countries.

I. TRAINING ACTIVITIES IMPLEMENTED

3. The Institute's training programmes completed since the fifty-sixth session of the Commission are indicated in this section.
4. Four training courses, with fellowships provided by the Government of Japan through the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), were conducted in the Tokyo metropolitan area:
 - (a) The six-month second Group Training Course in Modules on Core Official Statistics, which ended on 22 September 2000 (33 participants from 29 countries);
 - (b) The two-month fourth Group Training Course in Analysis and Interpretation of Statistics, which ended on 15 December 2000 (12 participants from 12 countries);
 - (c) The two-month second Group Training Course in Statistical Computing for Trainers, which ended on 23 March 2001 (21 participants from 21 countries);
 - (d) The four-week country-focused Group Training Course for Cambodia, which ended on 2 March 2001 (5 participants).
5. In collaboration with the national statistical offices (NSOs) of the region, the following regional and subregional training courses and workshops were conducted under the outreach programme. Unless otherwise stated, the air travel and daily subsistence of foreign participants and resource persons in regional and subregional courses and workshops were paid by SIAP.
 - (a) The Regional Course on Data Management and Dissemination was conducted in Taejon, Republic of Korea, from 25 to 29 September 2000, with the collaboration of the NSO of the Republic of Korea, and provided teaching facilities as well as accommodation and meals to the participants; 28 participants from 20 countries/areas attended;
 - (b) The four-week sixth Course/Workshop on Sample Design for Household and Establishment Surveys was held in Jakarta from 26 February to 23 March 2001 with the collaboration of Statistics-Indonesia, and provided teaching facilities as well as accommodation and meals to the participants;
 - (c) The Subregional Workshop on Disability Statistics for East and South-East Asian

Countries was held in Shanghai, China, from 9 to 14 April 2001, with the collaboration of the National Bureau of Statistics of China.

6. The Regional Workshop on Agricultural Surveys Based on Multiple Frame Sampling Methods was organized jointly by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and SIAP, and held in Bangkok from 22 to 28 November 2000; 39 participants from 17 countries attended the Workshop.

7. In collaboration with the NSO of Pakistan, the Country Course on Data Analysis and Forecasting with Particular Reference to Agricultural Production was conducted in Lahore from 1 to 12 April 2000; 18 participants attended the Course.

8. Under the SIAP/United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) project on establishing and strengthening national capability in data collection/compilation and statistical analysis required in the preparation of national human development reports, two-week country courses on statistics for these reports were conducted for Cambodia (30 participants), Indonesia (28 participants), the Islamic Republic of Iran (30 participants), the Philippines (29 participants) and Samoa.

9. The number of participants by country in SIAP training programmes for the years 1998/99 to 2000/01 is given in annex I.

II. DEVELOPMENTS IN THE WORK PROGRAMME

10. This section highlights three new aspects of developments in regard to implementation of the work programme of SIAP: distance learning, the research programme and training facilities.

A. Distance learning

11. A major challenge of SIAP is to reach out to a far greater number of statisticians than is currently possible within its available budget and human resources capacity. Given its limited resources, the Institute imparts training under the Tokyo-based courses and the outreach programme on a yearly basis to about 300 participants. In order to raise its capacity, in terms of numbers of statisticians to be trained, SIAP now intends to embrace new information technology (IT), namely, the introduction of distance education via the Internet. This initiative is in line with recent recommendations of the Economic and Social Council, which has recognized the advantages of cyberspace for education and capacity-building within developing countries and the potential key role that the United Nations system can play.

12. The definition of the term "distance education" is quite diverse, and extends from the original concept of correspondence study to the advanced approach of fully automated computer-assisted/managed instruction. SIAP proposes to start with a broad interpretation of distance education, and decide upon the particular approach to be followed at a later stage. This is a gradual process and might take a couple of years to become fully operational. A considerable amount of work will have to be undertaken by SIAP, particularly with regard to the preparation of the training materials, and to take advantage of developments that have already occurred. Furthermore, a realistic time frame

will have to be decided upon, and the budgetary consequences will have to be assessed carefully. SIAP proposes to contract partnerships with other organizations and educational institutes, including NSOs of the region, in the implementation of this programme.

13. Distance learning will provide many advantages for SIAP and NSOs, including the following:

(a) Meeting the training needs of statisticians unable to attend the courses because of the limitations in available places, or because of personal circumstances;

(b) Making the choice of courses to be followed focused more on the local needs and the possibilities for the individual participants to study at their own pace and with minimal disruption of their daily tasks;

(c) Eliminating a large part of the existing heterogeneity at the Tokyo-based group training courses by providing preparatory courses aimed at equalizing the basic knowledge in such areas as elementary statistics, mathematics, economics and statistical computing.

B. Research-based training programme

14. The research-based training programme of SIAP is another modality of training activities under its current long-term programme of work targeted at middle-level and senior official statisticians of the ESCAP region. The Institute will provide a suitable study and training environment for officials nominated by their respective NSOs to undertake research on a particular topic concerning official statistics, using primary data from national sources. The objective is to raise the capability of official statisticians in undertaking independent research in statistics as well as in preparing quality statistical reports.

15. Under this programme, which was made operational as of April 2000, the Institute offers up to a maximum of five fellowships a year. Each fellowship provides support for the economy-class return air travel and daily subsistence allowance of officials nominated by their NSOs. SIAP evaluates each of the official nominations and the accompanying proposed study which, if accepted, will enable the selected participant to spend up to two months at the Institute on a paid leave of absence, working under the guidance of the faculty of the Institute to complete the study.

C. Training facilities

16. The Government of Japan has generously provided SIAP with spacious, well-equipped, modern premises in Makuhari, Chiba Prefecture, which is within the Tokyo metropolitan area, and for which the Institute is grateful. Training sessions are conducted with the latest technology and equipment; in addition, the computer system has been upgraded and expanded.

17. The main lecture room is equipped with a variety of the most modern presentation equipment, including an imager, an overhead projector, and a console which enables the lecturer to operate the various facilities directly. The very functional and modern multimedia teaching equipment is not only of great facility and use to the lecturers but also provides the course participants with the opportunity to

learn how to apply and operate such equipment for their presentations, group work and reports.

18. In the computer-assisted instruction room, each participant in the courses has an up-to-date personal multimedia workstation computer with Internet and individual e-mail address facilities. All computers of the participants, together with the workstation of the lecturer, are connected within a local area network (LAN). Communication between the lecturer and individual participants is facilitated by a built-in remote control system with headsets and microphones which make it possible for the trainer to focus on each individual participant as required. There are built-in facilities to allow the instructor to view, from the workstation, the operations on the workstation of each participant and to assist when required to do so. A variety of software, particularly that commonly used by NSOs in their daily routine operations, has been installed for use by the participants for learning and application purposes. The participants are encouraged to make maximum use of the facilities, and additional user support is provided whenever required.

III. ISSUES CALLING FOR ACTION BY THE COMMISSION OR BROUGHT TO ITS ATTENTION

19. The newly elected Governing Board met at the sixth session of the Governing Board of SIAP, held in Tokyo on 29 to 30 August 2000; a report on its deliberations is provided in section VI of the present document.

20. A ceremony to mark the thirtieth anniversary of SIAP was held in Tokyo on 28 August 2000. The Seminar on Evolution of Official Statistics and Its Impact on Management and Training in National Statistical Offices was held on that date; 22 countries or areas participated, several being represented by the head of their NSO. The United Nations Statistics Division, ESCAP, FAO, the South Pacific Commission (SPC) and academicians based in Japan also participated, and the host Government of Japan organized a reception to mark the occasion.

21. The Commission may wish to request members and associate members to make proposals for collaboration on a cost-sharing basis in implementation of the outreach programme of SIAP, particularly on subject matters of their interest.

22. The Commission may wish to inform those developing countries and areas of the ESCAP region, particularly the least developed and landlocked countries, island developing countries and disadvantaged economies in transition, desiring to participate in the Tokyo-based training courses of SIAP that they may register with the foreign affairs authorities of their respective countries their interest in availing themselves of JICA fellowships for these courses.

23. The Commission may wish to discuss and provide its views on financial matters relating to the Institute, including that of cash contributions to SIAP by members and associate members of ESCAP. It may wish to urge those countries that reduced their contributions because of the recent economic and financial crisis to restore them to at least their pre-crisis levels, and to encourage those that have yet to make contributions to SIAP to do so. In addition, those members and associate members that are not meeting the minimum amounts as indicated in the Commission's guidelines may be urged to increase

/...

their contributions, particularly if they have been receiving assistance from SIAP on a sustained basis. This is an extremely important issue, as the training responsibilities of SIAP are increasing as a result of continued increased demand by NSOs for statistical training in terms of the range of subjects and the number of participants from the developing countries of the ESCAP region. It is thus imperative that the financial resource base of SIAP be diversified and expanded for the advance planning of its training activities.

IV. PROGRAMME OF WORK FOR 2001/02

24. The following programme of work of SIAP scheduled for 2001/02 was adopted by the Governing Board at its sixth session.

A. Tokyo-based courses

25. The courses to be conducted in the Tokyo Metropolitan Area are as follows:

(a) Third two-month Group Training Course in Statistical Computing for Trainers, 14 May-13 July 2001;

(b) Fifth two-month Group Training Course in Analysis and Interpretation of Statistics, 23 July-21 September 2001;

(c) Third six-month Group Training Course in Modules on Core Official Statistics, comprising modules on statistical and survey methods, demography and social statistics, and national accounts, 9 October 2001-22 March 2002.

The above courses are to be finalized on the basis of the relevant and applicable laws and regulations of the Government of Japan, and in accordance with its annual budgetary appropriations for fiscal year 2001 within the long-term phase 2000-2005.

26. The Institute will continue to facilitate individual training courses, supported by sponsoring agencies, on request from NSOs for training their staff in specialized areas.

27. The Institute will support up to five fellowships for research-based training in official statistics on request from NSOs.

B. Outreach programme

28. With the successful outcome in the implementation of new strategies and initiatives in its outreach programme, SIAP will actively seek the collaborative partnerships of NSOs and relevant international agencies and organizations for the conduct of training courses, including the support of experts as resource personnel in statistical subject areas which are of special interests to countries. The courses and workshops scheduled for 2001/02 are specified below. Additional courses may arise as a result of new requests from member countries.

(a) Seventh four-week Course/Workshop on Sample Design for Household and Establishment Surveys;

(b) Regional Course on Advances in Time Series Analysis, organized jointly by SIAP, the NSO of the Republic of Korea, and the International Association for Official Statistics in the Republic of Korea prior to the fifty-second session of the International Statistical Institute;

(c) Subregional Course on Sampling Design and Applications for member countries of the Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO) and/or the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), in Tehran;

(d) Regional Training Workshop on Classification Schemes and Advanced Coding Environment on Automatic Classification of Occupations and Industries;

(e) Country Course on Poverty Measurement in Yangon;

(f) Any other training courses arising from ad hoc requests from member countries.

29. Under the SIAP/UNDP project on establishing and strengthening national capability in data collection/compilation and statistical analysis required in the preparation of national human development reports, a series of country courses on statistics for the reports and subregional workshops on the same topic are under consideration for implementation in 2001/02.

V. FINANCIAL STATUS

30. A total of US\$ 2,040,409 in cash contributions, including pledges at the fifty-sixth session of the Commission, was earmarked for 2000/01. The contribution by the Government of Japan continues to constitute the bulk of overall cash contributions. Japan, moreover, provides in-kind contribution for fellowships for the Tokyo-based courses through JICA, and administrative and infrastructural support to SIAP from the Management and Coordination Agency. As emphasized at previous Commission sessions, this reflects an imbalance, and some moderation through increased cash contributions from other members and associate members is required. The latest detailed contributions by country or area is given in annex II.

31. A statement indicating the actual revenue and expenditure for the year 1999/2000 (ending March 2000) under the institutional budget is contained in annex III.

32. It will be observed that the statement of revenue and expenditure relating to the institutional budget for 1999/2000 indicates a surplus in revenue of US\$ 495,600. The surplus was mainly due to factors such as increased collaboration with NSOs in organizing regional and subregional courses, vacancies in the staffing situation, which have since been filled, and an overall effort to conserve resources.

33. The Commission may note that with the vacant post of lecturer/statistician being filled, the surplus for fiscal year 2000/01 will shrink substantially. The anticipated revenue and expenditure relating to the institutional budget for 2000/01 (ending March 2001) is also provided in annex III.

VI. SIXTH SESSION OF THE GOVERNING BOARD OF THE STATISTICAL INSTITUTE FOR ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

34. The Governing Board of SIAP held its sixth session in Tokyo on 29 and 30 August 2000. The main agenda items included the report of the Director of SIAP and the programme of work of the Institute for 2001/02.

35. The session was attended by representatives of eight out of nine members of the Governing Board, Australia, China, Fiji, Japan, Malaysia, Republic of Korea, Singapore and Thailand. Representatives of ESCAP attended the session. Representatives of Bangladesh; Cambodia; Hong Kong, China; Indonesia; Islamic Republic of Iran; Lao People's Democratic Republic; Maldives; Mongolia; Pakistan; Philippines; Sri Lanka; and Viet Nam attended the session as observers. Representatives of FAO, the International Labour Organization and SPC attended as observers. The Chairperson of the ESCAP Committee on Statistics also attended the session. The Board elected Mr Tim Skinner (Australia) Chairperson and Mr Kenichi Hirayama (Japan) Vice-Chairperson.

36. Regarding the six-month Tokyo-based modular course, the Board discussed the heterogeneity of participants, as some who were without an adequate statistical and working background tended to slow the pace of progress. The Board endorsed relaxation of the selection guidelines at the discretion of the Director, especially for participants from the least developed countries, the Pacific islands and the disadvantaged economies in transition, which were priority countries for the Institute.

37. The Board suggested that participants who had insufficient statistical knowledge, computing experience and English skills should be oriented in those fundamental statistics and skills prior to joining SIAP courses, or through extra work in the first few weeks. It agreed that it would be preferable for SIAP to alert the participants and their superiors at least six months ahead on the selection and course requirements, so that prior training could be undertaken if required.

38. Concerning the level of the course content, the Board agreed with the existing structure of the course, that is, being a general statistical course pitched for the relatively junior statisticians, not being

specialized, and covering a wide variety of topics, so as to expose the participants to the different areas of official statistics in which they might be called upon to work in the future. While some countries with more developed statistical systems saw the need for more specialization in particular areas of statistics, the Board felt that those needs would best be met in the outreach programme.

39. The Governing Board appreciated that several countries had reiterated the usefulness of the training provided by SIAP for their NSOs, and that SIAP was the main provider of their statistical training needs. The Board also agreed that the current modular system should be continued for the six-month Tokyo-based course, and that nominating organizations of candidates not accepted for the SIAP six-month Tokyo-based courses should be given reasons for their non-acceptance.

40. The Board noted that the SIAP outreach programme was useful in addressing training needs in specialized topics. The cost-effectiveness of collaboration with NSOs and the international organizations and agencies was also highly appreciated.

41. On the controversy surrounding the Human Development Index and other related indicators, the Board noted that the curriculum of the courses on statistics for national human development reports had been restructured and made broad-based to address statistics and indicators in the different aspects of human development, rather than focus on the Index.

42. Regarding cooperation with international agencies, the Board appreciated the fact that SIAP and FAO had stepped up their collaboration, and were actively seeking ways of expanding and strengthening it.

43. The Board suggested that SIAP might wish to explore the possibility of organizing a regional training activity on the applications of advanced IT in the collection and compilation of statistical data.

44. The Governing Board appreciated the usefulness of the proposed SIAP distance-learning programme. It agreed that distance learning should supplement the Tokyo-based courses, and that the budgetary implications should be carefully considered. It was also agreed that all types of distance-learning modalities, including via the Internet, should be explored. While some NSOs offered to collaborate with SIAP in the pilot projects, it was recognized that the distance-learning modality could also be useful for intra-country training, such as that of the provincial staff by the central office.

45. The Governing Board suggested that the distance-learning training materials would have to be very carefully prepared, and agreed that a more specific proposal on the operationalization of the Institute's distance-learning programme would be discussed at its next session.

46. The Board welcomed the initiative by SIAP to activate the research training programme, and suggested that its implementation should commence at the earliest possible time. It was also agreed that the training activity by SIAP be renamed "Research-based training programme".

47. The Board discussed various issues related to the research-based training programme, such as the selection criteria set by SIAP for participants, its compatibility with the staffing resources of the Institute, and the expected output of the programme. It agreed to the conditions laid down by SIAP for

selecting the participants in the programme. Further, as the Institute could offer a maximum of five fellowships a year, the Board agreed that, if possible, the programme would be extended to countries wishing to send participants on a self-financed basis.

48. The Board suggested that the Institute should monitor closely the financial implications of the research-based training programme, and report on the implementation of the programme to the Board at its seventh session.

49. The Governing Board recognized the importance of the financial stability of the Institute and noted that the momentum of contributions to its institutional funding had to be increased. It urged those member governments which had had to decrease their contributions to restore them, and encouraged member and associate member governments of ESCAP to increase their contributions. The Board suggested that a reminder should be sent to those countries that had not as yet met their pledges, or had not sent in their annual contributions, and agreed that countries that had not pledged contributions be urged to do so.

VII. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

50. The Commission may wish to acknowledge with deep appreciation the contributions of the following:

(a) The host Government, Japan, for its continuing and generous support, both in cash and in kind, and for the provision of fellowships through JICA for the group training courses on modules in core official statistics, analysis and interpretation of statistics, and statistical computing for trainers;

(b) The contributing members and associate members in the region for their continuing cash contributions, through which they had demonstrated their sustained interest in the Institute;

(c) Other agencies of the United Nations and other international organizations, particularly ESCAP, FAO and the United Nations Environment Programme, for their collaboration with SIAP in the implementation of its training activities.

51. The Commission may wish to express its gratitude to UNDP for its continued programme support to SIAP, and especially for its funding of the SIAP/UNDP project on statistics for national human development reports.

52. The Commission may wish to express its thanks to the Australian Bureau of Statistics and the United States Bureau of the Census for providing resource support in specific subjects at SIAP training courses through their experts.

53. The Commission may also wish to acknowledge with appreciation the collaboration with SIAP in respect of the hosting and provision of organizational support for the regional courses by the National Statistical Office, Republic of Korea, Statistics Indonesia and the National Bureau of Statistics, China.

54. The Governing Board may wish to thank the NSOs of Cambodia, Indonesia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Pakistan and Samoa, as well as the Statistical Research and Training Center of the Philippines, for

/...

their cooperation with SIAP in the organization of country courses.

ANNEXES

Annex I

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS IN THE SIAP TRAINING PROGRAMME,
APRIL 1998-MARCH 2001

Country or area	April 1998-March 1999			April 1999-March 2000			April 2000-March 2001		
	Total	TMA ^{a/}	Outreach	Total	TMA ^{a/}	Outreach	Total	TMA ^{a/}	Outreach ^{b/}
Total	250	74	176	401	69	332	310	71	239
ESCAP region	240	65	175	394	62	332	303	64	239
Armenia	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	-
Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Azerbaijan	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Bangladesh	4	2	2	35	2	33	8	4	4
Bhutan	3	2	1	5	2	3	3	2	1
Brunei Darussalam	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1
Cambodia	28	7	21	11	8	3	41	7	34
China	10	3	7	6	4	2	8	4	4
Cook Islands	1	1	-	1	1	-	2	2	-
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
Fiji	3	2	1	2	2	-	6	3	3
Hong Kong, China	2	-	2	1	-	1	2	-	2
India	7	3	4	13	3	10	6	3	3
Indonesia	7	3	4	5	4	1	35	3	32
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	4	2	2	15	3	12	33	1	32
Japan	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	3	11
Kazakhstan	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Kiribati	1	1	-	2	2	-	1	1	-
Kyrgyzstan	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Lao People's Democratic Republic	5	2	3	5	2	3	6	2	4
Macao, China	15	-	15	-	-	-	2	-	2
Malaysia	9	3	6	2	1	1	6	2	4
Maldives	3	1	2	1	1	-	2	1	1
Mongolia	8	3	5	34	2	32	4	2	2
Myanmar	3	-	3	41	-	41	5	1	4
Nepal	29	3	26	4	1	3	4	1	3
Niue	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	3	2	1	4	1	3	24	2	22
Palau	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
Papua New Guinea	-	-	-	32	1	31	-	-	-
Philippines	47	3	44	5	4	1	37	3	34
Republic of Korea	7	2	5	16	1	15	14	-	14
Samoa	1	1	-	2	2	-	2	2	-
Singapore	3	1	2	-	-	-	4	-	4
Solomon Islands	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-
Sri Lanka	5	2	3	6	3	3	6	3	3
Tajikistan	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Thailand	15	3	12	30	3	27	9	3	6
Tonga	1	1	-	2	2	-	1	1	-
Turkey	-	-	-	6	3	3	3	3	-
Tuvalu	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vanuatu	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-
Viet Nam	10	7	3	100	1	99	6	1	5
Outside the ESCAP region	10	9	1	7	7	-	7	7	-

^{a/} Regular training courses conducted in the Tokyo metropolitan area.

^{b/} The number of participants in the Sixth Course/Workshop on Sample Design for Household and Establishment Surveys conducted in Jakarta from 26 February to 23 March 2001 is not included, as the information was not available when the report was prepared.

Annex II

CASH CONTRIBUTIONS AND PLEDGES TO SIAP, 1998-2000

(US dollars)

Country or area	1998	1999	2000
Total	2 021 307	2 038 573	2 040 409
Australia	50 000	50 000	50 000
Bangladesh	5 018	5 000 ^{a/}	5 000 ^{b/}
Brunei Darussalam	14 988	14 988	14 975
China	40 000	40 000	40 000
Fiji	5 000	5 000	3 787
Hong Kong, China	30 000	30 000	30 000
India	15 000	15 000	14 947
Indonesia	29 985	30 000 ^{c/}	30 000 ^{b/}
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	10 000	10 000 ^{b/}	10 000
Japan	1 698 900	1 726 500	1 736 700
Macao, China	17 000	17 000	12 000
Malaysia	10 000	10 000	10 000
Maldives	1 000		
Micronesia (Federated States of)		3 500	
Mongolia	970	600	1 000
Myanmar	1 000	1 000	1 000 ^{b/}
Nepal	1 000 ^{b/}		1 000 ^{b/}
Pakistan	15 000 ^{b/}	14 985	15 000 ^{b/}
Philippines	9 446		
Republic of Korea	30 000	20 000	20 000
Singapore	15 000	15 000	15 000
Sri Lanka		10 000	10 000 ^{b/}
Thailand	20 000	20 000	20 000
Vanuatu	2 000		

Note: Thailand has paid a contribution in the amount of US\$20,000 for 2001.

^{a/} Partial payment of US\$2,457 made against the pledge of US\$5,000.

^{b/} Pledged at the session of the Commission or commitment made through communications between ESCAP and the government(s).

^{c/} Partial payment of US\$14,985 made against the pledge of US\$30,000.

Annex III

**STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE
RELATING TO THE INSTITUTIONAL BUDGET, 1999/2000 and 2000/01**

	(Thousands of US dollars)	
	1999/2000 ^{a/} (actual)	2000/01 ^{b/} (anticipated)
Total expenditure	1 623.8	2 095.4
Staff costs	1 263.4	1 580.7
Travel	34.4	35.0
Training from the institutional budget	137.2	215.0
Miscellaneous	13.3	35.0
Administrative overhead costs	175.5	229.7
Total revenue	2 119.4	2 138.9
Contribution in cash by the Government of Japan	1 726.5	1 736.7
Contribution in cash by other governments	294.5	303.7
Other ^{c/}	98.4	98.5
Surplus in revenue	495.6	43.5

^{a/} Covering April 1999 to March 2000.

^{b/} Covering April 2000 to March 2001.

^{c/} Including reimbursement by ESCAP.