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Organización  
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para la  
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# Asia and Pacific Commission on Agricultural Statistics

**Twenty-fourth Session**

**Da Lat, Viet Nam, 8-12 October 2012**

**Agenda Item 5**

**Evaluation of countries responses to FAO questionnaires**

## 1. Introduction

The agricultural information system is one of the most important building blocks for the formulation of development plans and policies, aimed at improving the efficiency of agriculture production and distribution of food availability in the world. In this regard, FAO has constantly given a great importance to the collection, processing and dissemination of food and agriculture statistics. In November 2005, FAO endorsed the Principles Governing International Statistical Activities, developed by the Committee for Coordination of Statistical Activities, and thereby expressed its commitment with the principles that “high quality international statistics, accessible for all, are a fundamental element of global information systems” and with the aim to continuously introduce “methodological improvements and systems to manage and improve the quality and transparency of statistics”.

The quality of the data disseminated by FAO is strongly dependent on the completeness, accuracy and comparability of the collected national data. In the recent years, FAO has undertaken actions to increase the national capacity in disseminating the food and agriculture statistics and on harmonizing the concept, definitions and classification with the international standards. In addition, in the current year FAO has intensified its activities for monitoring and enhancing the data quality. New standardized routines for data validation, data quality controls and imputation have been put in place, and these are aimed to be further developed in the following years. Below, an overview will be given on the availability and quality of the official data collected from the APCAS member countries.

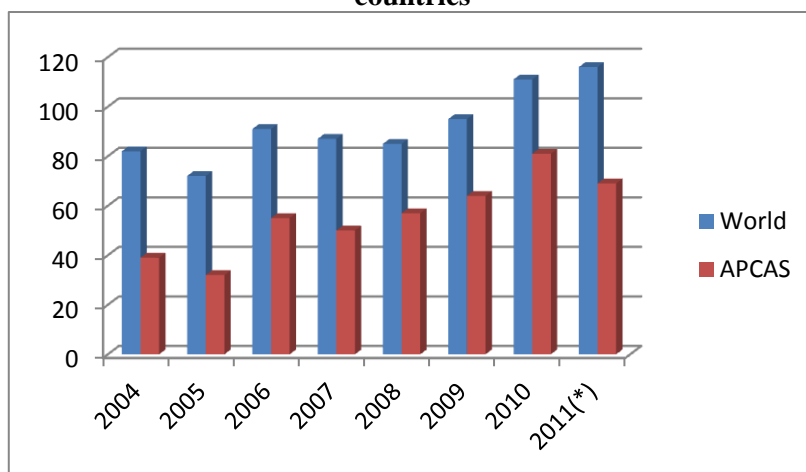
## 2. Data on agricultural production

### 2.1. Response to the annual production questionnaire

Each year FAO sends a production questionnaire to all APCAS member countries and asks the national authorities to report the annual data on the area harvested and production of primary crops, on the number of live animals, production of primary livestock products and derived commodities, as well as on primary crops utilization in the previous year. In the last three years, the response rate of the APCAS member countries increased consistently. Two thirds of the APCAS countries provided a filled questionnaire back to FAO (see Table A1 in the Annex). In the 2012 data collection round (reference year 2011), 18 questionnaires were received from APCAS member countries; the corresponding response rate (69%) has more than doubled since 2005 (30%) and as of September 2012, the number of received questionnaires is already almost as high as in 2011.

Worldwide, the number of respondent countries to the crops and livestock production questionnaires has varied from a minimum of 72 in 2005 to a maximum of 111 in 2011. The comparative analysis of FAO production questionnaire response rates shows that there is a significant variation of the availability of the data by region and, in the coming period, all our efforts should be oriented for reducing, as much as possible, the current regional gap (see table 6 in Annex 1). In 2011, Asia/Oceania recorded the highest response rate (68%) for the first time, followed by the Africa region. An accurate filling of the Production questionnaire is very important as the agriculture production information is one of the most important components for evaluating the food consumption in this region, as well as, for analyzing the food disparities and food requirements in the world and implementing the necessary policies.

**Figure 1: Response rate to the FAO's production questionnaire globally and in the APCAS member countries**



(\*) preliminary figures

### 2.2. Official data coverage

The production questionnaire is essential for FAO, as it represents the primary means to obtain official data. Information on missing data are gathered first from other official sources, such as national websites and publications (referred to by FAO as semi-official sources). Finally, FAO imputes data in remaining empty cells using statistical techniques. Official data are considered to be of better quality; therefore, FAO aims at using as much official data as possible in FAOSTAT.

Looking at the reference years 2005 and 2010, two thirds of the data on primary crops production available in FAOSTAT for APCAS member countries are official (see Table A2). In the livestock sector, live animal numbers have the highest coverage with official data although the coverage rate decreased from 65% in 2005 to 53% in 2010. This trend is probably originated by a lack of official information in some relevant countries. The coverage of primary livestock products such as meat, milk or eggs is around 45 percent of total production and data on processed products are comparatively scarce covered with official data.

### 3. Data on International Merchandise Trade

FAO has replaced in the recent years the traditional annual questionnaire with more efficient method of data collection based on the **electronic means** (CD-ROM, File transfer protocol (FTP) etc). The trade data are annually reported by the national authorities (NSO, National Bank, Ministry of Commerce, Ministry of Finance or Customs Departments) according to the International Merchandise Trade Statistics (IMTS) methodology, periodically revised by UN Statistics Division (UNSD) and the Harmonised System (HS) classification, implemented by World Custom Organization (WCO). Following the initiative of the FAO and UNSD an exchange system of trade data has been implemented recently which has positively influenced the availability and the quality of the international trade statistics in FAOSTAT and UN-COMTRADE databases. This collaboration on data exchange has been further expanded to other international organizations in particular with the EU with further concrete results on increased trade data availability. The annual trade data obtained from electronic files are complemented by FAO from various sources (national or international publications, websites, databases, reports, yearbooks, private or non-governmental institutions and newspapers) to meet FAO Statistics Division specific requirements. Trade data are a major input to compile Supply/Utilization Accounts (SUA) and hence estimate the undernourishment rate at the country level. The missing (non-reported) data cannot be omitted from the trade aggregates and SUA system and for this reason they must be **estimated using the mirror statistics procedures** based on trading partners declarations. Following the intensive activities of FAO Statistics Division and Regional Offices on data collection, the FAO trade data availability has considerably increased in the last decade with a maximum of 155 (75%) reporting countries in 2005 and 2003.

**Figure 2: Total number of reporting countries on international merchandise trade**



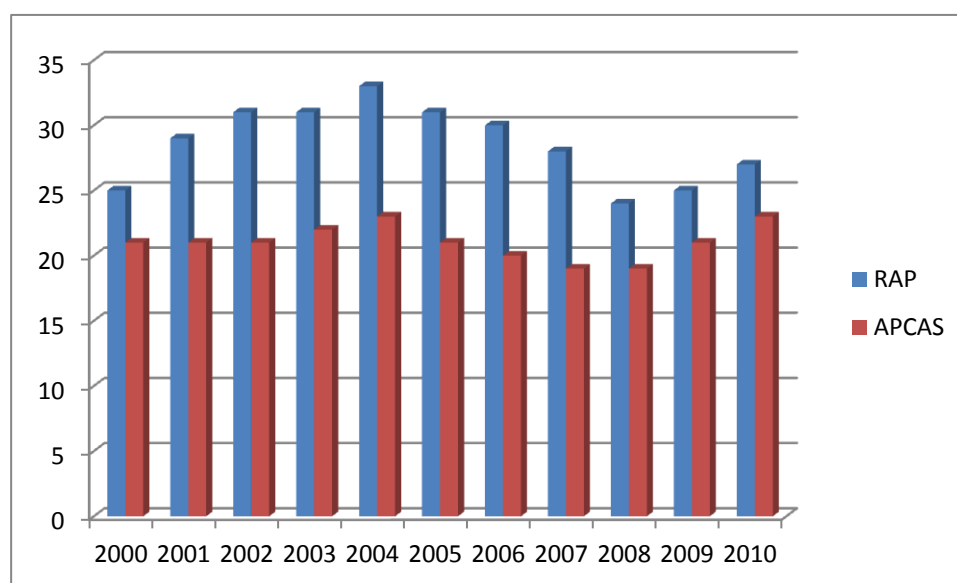
The processed data are dynamically shared with other FAO divisions. Officially reported data cover more than 95% of total merchandise trade value. The share is high within groups as well, also within the food and agriculture group where in 2010, about 92% of total trade value disseminated in FAOSTAT was officially reported by the countries.

More than 60% of **RAP member countries** regularly report annual trade data in electronic format. This means that over that over 93% of total value of food and agriculture products exported or imported by RAP's countries has been officially reported by the national authorities. FAO Statistics Division continues to work closely with the trade data producers especially from the countries which still have difficulties to disseminate regularly the national trade data. Common efforts need to be done to improve the trade data availability from non reporting RAP countries: Myanmar, Lao PDR, DPR Korea, Timor-Leste and Uzbekistan.

Response rate on trade data in **APCAS member countries** was in the last decade about 82% annually, with a minimum of 19 and a maximum of 23 reporting countries. In 2010, only data of Bangladesh, Myanmar, Lao PDR and Taiwan Province of China are still missing in the FAOSTAT database. A table on detailed trade data availability in APCAS member countries is given in *Annex 3*. The annual variation of the data availability

from APCAS countries should be also considered in the future for a better monitoring of the data availability at the country level with data available in various international organizations.

**Figure 3. Number of countries reporting trade data in RAP and APCAS**



#### 4. Agri-environmental statistics and agricultural resources

Agri-environmental statistics help analysts and policy makers to better understand the nature and magnitude of environmental issues, analyze their causes, understand interactions and monitor changes. FAO Statistics Division is developing its agri-environmental statistics to include a new set of agri-environmental indicators and a database that compiles greenhouse gas emissions from agriculture. The indicators will be disseminated for the first time in the last quarter of 2012 through the FAOSTAT. The compilation of greenhouse gas emissions from agriculture in support of climate change policy commitments is being developed and will be launched signed under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). These commitments require that countries assess regularly their greenhouse gas sources and sinks related to changes in land use following the guidelines developed by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC).

Both the indicators and the database are based on the land use, pesticides and fertilizers that are regularly compiled and disseminated in FAOSTAT-ResourceSTAT

##### 4.1 Land use questionnaires

FAO obtains data on *land use* from a variety of institutions: CSOs, relevant ministries and international organizations. Continuous efforts are made to improve data quality according to the methodology recommended by UNSD. For individual countries FAO verifies the coherence with UNSD figures on total country area; whereas Forest area data are derived from the FAO Global Forest Resource Assessment. From 2007 to 2011, the Land-Use Questionnaire was sent to 70 countries in the Asian and Pacific region and the response rate fluctuated between 25 and 32 percent. Fifty of these questionnaires were sent to the Asian countries with a response rate between 44 and 58 percent (Figure 4).

After a pilot test in spring 2012, the FAO annual questionnaire on land and irrigation, was revised and dispatched together with an annex on Land-use Change. The new annex is organized in two sections. Section 1 is a short form to gather information on the availability of land-use change statistics and identify the national authority responsible for them. Section 2 is the questionnaire itself, designed to collect detailed data on changes in land use. This far, only 21 countries of the Asian and Pacific regions returned the Annex and only four could provide the requested data. In this regard, the FAO Statistics Division should identify the country needs in terms of capacity building and technical assistance to improve the availability and the quality of Land Use statistics.

## 4.2 Pesticides questionnaire

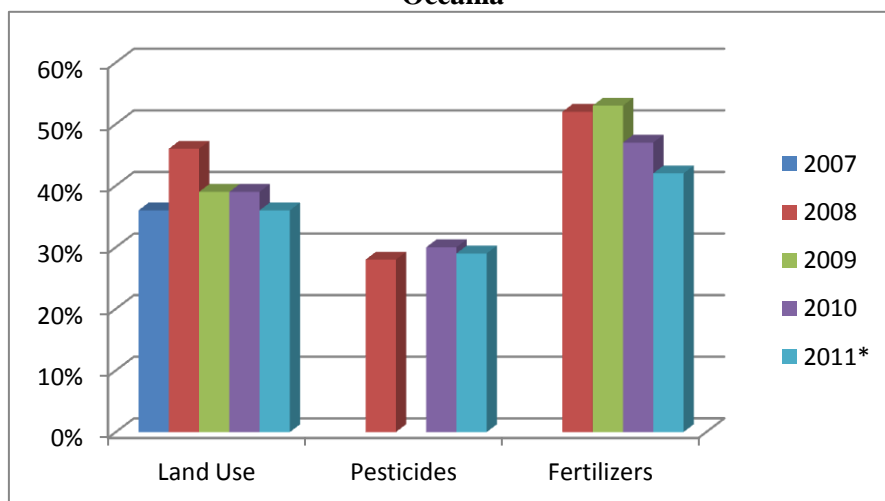
FAO relies on its annual Pesticides Questionnaire as the primary source of official country data on *pesticides use*. The questionnaire covers major groups of pesticides and seed treatments. These data are supplemented with information from secondary data sources in order to fill in the gaps, such as official country data from national websites. In the period 2003-2007, the pesticides use data collection has undergone a full overhaul, thus data collection was resumed in 2008 with a further interval for a minor revision of the questionnaire in the year 2009. The revised FAO questionnaire on pesticides was sent out to 69 countries of the Asian and Pacific region, in 2008, 2010 and 2011. The response to this questionnaire has been quite stable over the period on average 29 percent across the three periods. The response rate is higher if considering Asia/APCAS separately (on average 37 percent in both groups). (see Figure 4).

## 4.3 Fertilizers questionnaire

Most government institutions and private sector agencies promote a balanced fertilization usage, trying to reconcile the environmental impact with other factors related to soil fertility and the need to boost crop yield in order to reduce food insecurity. In the annual Fertilizer Questionnaire, FAO requests official data on the production, trade and use of fertilizer for crop production and non-agriculture use in 64 countries in Asia and the Pacific, in order to derive a supply-use balancing equation. The response rate to that questionnaire reached a peak in 2009 (53%) and has declined in the following two years. In 2011, 27 replies were received out of the 64 questionnaire dispatched (see Figure 4 and the detailed annex). The response rate is relatively higher in the Asia region (reaching 65% in 2009 and 50% in 2011) and in Oceania. A relevant factor behind this declining trend is the concentration of the fertilizer industry. Production figures are becoming confidential at national level when they refer to a handful of manufacturers.

Another factor affecting data quality and time series consistency comes from the technical conversion factors used to express fertilizers quantities in nutrient terms. The FAO questionnaires requests, for each fertilizer type, both the quantities and the country-specific conversion factors to be used. Countries are encouraged to provide country-specific factors where appropriate.

**Figure 4: Response rate to the FAO questionnaires on agriculture resources and inputs in Asia and Oceania**



(\*) preliminary response rate on land use

## 5. Economic statistics: prices, capital stock and spending

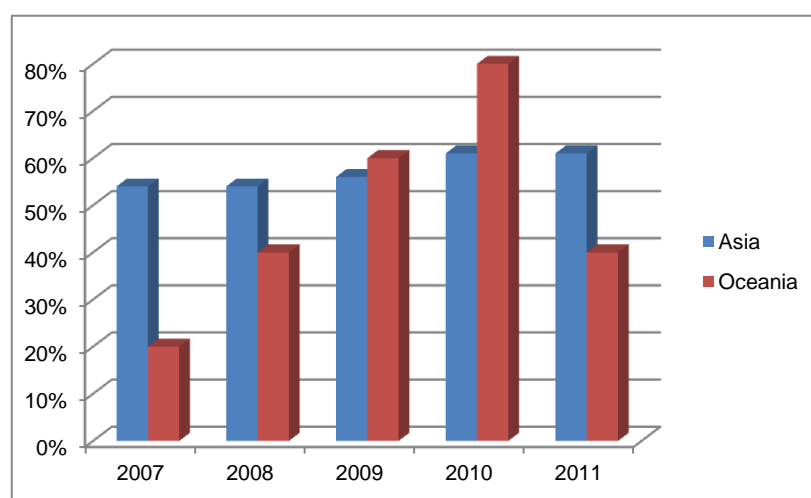
FAO Statistics Division compiles data which are crucial for understanding the economic interactions for agricultural commodities and food on the markets worldwide. These include data on producer prices, consumer price indices, agriculture machinery and equipment, estimations of agriculture capital stock, official development assistance, foreign direct investment and public expenditure related to agriculture, which together comprise an Investment domain. For a detailed discussion of the FAO investment datasets, see relevant

document. The basic data are collected through questionnaires and other sources, and compiled in global datasets for internal analytical use, the preparation of reports, and dissemination through FAOSTAT.

### 5.1. Producer prices questionnaire

For the compilation of producer prices, FAO sends its price questionnaire to 185 countries world-wide, approximately 100 of which respond every year with an average response rate of 53 percent in the last five years. The response rate in Asia is consistently higher than the world average, and has kept increasing in the last five years from 57 to 63 percent. The response rate in the APCAS countries is even higher, reaching 70 percent in 2010 and 2011. On the contrary, many countries in Oceania do not collect producer price data and questionnaires are sent only to them Australia, Fiji, Vanuatu, New Zealand and Tonga. Response rate for Oceania in figure therefore refer these five countries and do not compare with the other charts (see Figure 5 and the Annex for the details).

**Figure 5. Response to the FAO's price questionnaire in Asia and Oceania**



As a result of the 2008 food price crises, the annual price questionnaire was revised in 2011 with the introduction of a section on monthly producer prices. Globally, 66 countries (36 percent) provided monthly series. These more frequent data, which are essential to monitor price changes, to measure volatility and to analyze price transmission both across borders and along the value chain, will be disseminated for the first time in the FAOSTAT price domain at the end of 2012. Response rates in Asia and Oceania, and the APCAS member countries are 31 and 43% respectively (see Annex). Statistics Division does not currently plan to collect monthly data outside its annual questionnaire because of resource constraints.

### 5.2. Consumer price indices (CPIs)

Another new dataset available in FAOSTAT includes annual and monthly CPIs for total and food consumption. Data are extracted monthly from the ILO Laborsta database without additional reporting burden to countries and CPIs are used to compile price volatility and transmission measures. An ad hoc joint ILO/FAO questionnaire has been sent to countries in 2012 to up-date the metadata information and to collect detailed food expenditure weights. These detailed weights will be used to analyze the interactions between food price changes and food security. The detailed CPI metadata by country will complement the indices in the FAOSTAT Price domain.

### 5.3 Capital stock estimates

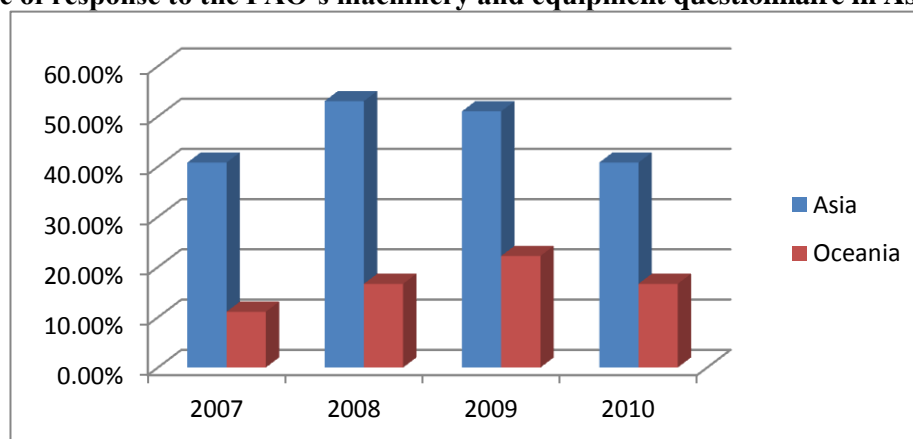
FAO Statistics Division is developing an investment domain with the aim to provide a full picture of investment taking place in agriculture. Private investment is particularly difficult to measure and FAO compiles estimates agriculture capital stock at constant prices based on the quantity of physical assets in use (land, fixed assets and inventories for livestock, structures for livestock, and machinery) available through FAOSTAT. A set of benchmark prices have been compiled ad hoc for the reference year 2005 to obtain

estimates of the gross capital stock in agriculture based on a number of sources<sup>1</sup>. These data are available on FAOSTAT. Countries are encouraged to review and provide comments, and to provide any price available price information to help FAO Statistics Division revise and improve the benchmark prices.

#### 5.4 Machinery and Equipment questionnaire

An important part of the capital stock statistics concerns machinery and equipment. FAOSTAT information covers on numbers in use, and imports and exports measured in quantity and value. The primary source of the former is the annual Questionnaire on Agricultural Machinery and Equipment while trade data comes primarily from the UN COMTRADE database. In recent years, the response rate in Asia and Oceania to the FAO questionnaire ranged between 22 and 29 percent. In the APCAS countries, the same rate ranged between 41 and 71 percent. Furthermore, the data matrix is very sparse with only tractors being adequately reported. Official data are hence supplemented with secondary sources data from national websites, publications and data reported by international organizations.

**Figure 6. Rate of response to the FAO's machinery and equipment questionnaire in Asia and Oceania**



To address these problems and the increasing demands for greater detail, in particular to monitor conservation agriculture, FAO Statistics Division has undertaken two actions. First, the questionnaire has been revised in 2012. A group of experts set a new list of items which is more detailed and better aligned with the HS2012 classification to facilitate compilation. The questionnaire is also requesting information from the latest agriculture census and information on the average number of years that equipment is in use in order to improve capital stock estimates. Second, a detailed analysis will be carried out on trade data from the questionnaires and from the COMTRADE database. Countries are asked to provide their views on how best to gather these trade data.

#### 5.5 Government expenditure questionnaire

Government expenditure data collection uses a questionnaire developed in collaboration with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and piloted in 2010-11. This exercise has been expanded to all the regions for the first time in 2012. Countries have begun responding and FAO is implementing a strategy to improve data coverage in line with the other investment datasets which are discussed in a separate paper.

### 6. Conclusions

The comparative analysis of the countries' responses to the FAO questionnaires, over the last years, shows that the response rates vary by statistical domain and by geographical sub-region. Response rates are constant or increase for the production, trade and price questionnaires, while they decrease for agricultural inputs, land and machinery. FAO encourages all APCAS member countries to respond regularly and timely to the FAO questionnaires. Special attention should be paid to the completeness, and quality of the requested data and metadata.

<sup>1</sup> The development of the FAO Agriculture Capital Stock dataset was facilitated by the Government of Japan Trust Fund project, "GCP/GLO/267/JPN: Support to Study on Appropriate Policy Measures to Increase Investments in Agriculture to Stimulate Food Production".

FAO Statistics Division should intensify its cooperation and collaboration with the national authorities in order to increase the availability and the quality of the food and agriculture statistics, identify new techniques to exchange data and to increase the value added to the original country data. In this regard the FAO Statistics Division together with RAP should

- actively work together with the national authorities to foster two-way communication with the national statisticians and agriculture experts;
- involve regional offices and country experts to facilitate reconciliation of the data before dissemination, implement new techniques for compiling and validating data, and for imputing missing information;
- support the implementation of CountrySTAT in more countries to improve data access and standardization;
- continue capacity building activities by domain either through regional workshops, e-training/e-learning on agriculture statistics, or the creation of small working groups of countries that could interact electronically/virtually;
- strengthen the link with the Global Strategy programme to help countries build their core set of indicators.

Furthermore, FAO Statistics Division encourages the conference to:

- share good practices and experiences between countries (e.g. the Philippines could assist other countries on the implementation of CountrySTAT)
- assist FAO in validating the data using country and regional statistical expertise.
- provide FAO Statistics Division with up-to-date country contacts for all datasets and in particular for the new investment data (central banks, ministries of finance and/or other relevant agencies)
- propose concrete modalities to improve communication and cooperation between FAO Statistics Division and the national agencies

#### **7. Points for discussion:**

- Should FAO collect producer prices monthly? Would APCAS members provide them in a timely manner using an agreed template?
- Country views on data harvesting: can it be done unilaterally or should countries validate?
- Countries availability to provide estimates for missing data and missing data techniques.



## Annex 1: Summary tables

Table 1. Number of countries responding to the FAO Land and irrigation questionnaire by region in Asia, Oceania and APCAS

Asia	Number of Countries	2007		2008		2009		2010		2011 (partial)	
		Replies	Response rate	Replies	Response rate	Replies	Response rate	Replies	Response rate	Replies	Response rate
Central Asia	5	1	20%	3	60%	3	60%	2	40%	1	20%
Eastern Asia	7	5	71%	3	43%	3	43%	2	29%	4	57%
Southern Asia	9	5	56%	6	67%	5	56%	6	67%	4	44%
South-eastern Asia	11	4	36%	7	64%	4	36%	4	36%	2	18%
Western Asia	18	8	44%	10	56%	10	56%	10	56%	11	61%
<b>Asia total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>46%</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>58%</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>50%</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>48%</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>44%</b>
Oceania	20	2	10%	3	15%	2	10%	3	15%	3	15%
<b>Asia and Oceania total</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>36%</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>46%</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>39%</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>39%</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>36%</b>
<b>APCAS</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>44%</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>68%</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>56%</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>60%</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>52%</b>

Table 2. FAO pesticides use questionnaire by region in Asia, Oceania and APCAS

Asia	Number of Countries	2008		2010		2011	
		Replies	Response rate	Replies	Response rate	Replies	Response rate
Central Asia	5	2	40%	1	20%	1	20%
Eastern Asia	7	3	43%	4	57%	4	57%
Southern Asia	9	5	56%	2	22%	5	56%
South-eastern Asia	11	1	9%	5	45%	1	9%
Western Asia	18	8	44%	7	39%	7	39%
<b>Asia total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>38%</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>38%</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>36%</b>
Oceania	19	0	0%	2	11%	2	11%
<b>Asia and Oceania total</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>28%</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>30%</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>29%</b>
<b>APCAS</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>40%</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>36%</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>36%</b>

Table 3. FAO fertilizers questionnaire by region in Asia, Oceania and APCAS

Asia & Pacific	Number of countries	2007		2008		2009		2010		2011	
		Replies	Response rate	Replies	Response rate	Replies	Response rate	Replies	Response rate	Replies	Response rate
Central Asia	5	1	20%	2	40%	2	40%	3	60%	2	40%
Eastern Asia	8	6	75%	6	75%	5	63%	2	25%	3	38%
Southern Asia	9	6	67%	9	100%	7	78%	7	78%	6	67%
South Eastern Asia	10	6	60%	6	60%	9	90%	6	60%	5	50%
Western Asia	16	8	50%	8	50%	8	50%	8	50%	8	50%
<b>TOTAL ASIA</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>56%</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>65%</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>65%</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>54%</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>50%</b>
Oceania	16	3	19%	2	13%	3	19%	4	25%	3	19%
<b>TOTAL ASIA &amp; PACIFIC</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>47%</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>52%</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>53%</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>47%</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>42%</b>
<b>TOTAL APCAS</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>64%</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>80%</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>92%</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>72%</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>68%</b>

Table 4. Number of countries responding to FAO Prices questionnaire by region in Asia, Oceania and APCAS

Asia	Number of Countries	2007		2008		2009		2010		2011	
		Replies	Response rate	Replies	Response rate	Replies	Response rate	Replies	Response rate	Replies	Response rate
Central Asia	5	3	60%	2	40%	3	60%	3	60%	2	40%
Eastern Asia	6	5	83%	4	67%	4	67%	4	67%	4	67%
Southern Asia	9	6	67%	6	67%	4	44%	5	56%	6	67%
South-eastern Asia	11	6	55%	7	64%	4	36%	6	55%	7	64%
Western Asia	18	8	44%	9	50%	12	67%	11	61%	12	67%
<b>Asia total</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>57%</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>57%</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>55%</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>59%</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>63%</b>
Oceania	5	1	20%	2	40%	3	60%	4	80%	2	40%
<b>Asia and Oceania total</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>54%</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>56%</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>56%</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>61%</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>61%</b>
<b>APCAS</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>61%</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>74%</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>57%</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>70%</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>70%</b>

Table 5. Number of Countries responding to FAO Machinery questionnaire by region in Asia, Oceania and APCAS

Region	Number of Countries	2008		2009		2010		2011	
		Replies	Response rate	Replies	Response rate	Replies	Response rate	Replies	Response rate
Central Asia	5	2	40%	2	40%	3	60%	2	40%
Eastern Asia	6	4	67%	3	50%	3	50%	1	17%
Southern Asia	9	4	44%	5	56%	4	44%	2	22%
South-Eastern Asia	11	2	18%	6	55%	3	27%	5	45%
Western Asia	18	8	44%	10	56%	12	67%	10	56%
<b>Total Asia</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>41%</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>53%</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>51%</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>41%</b>
Melanesia	5	0	0%	1	20%	2	40%	1	20%
Australia and New Zealand	2	2	100%	2	100%	2	100%	2	100%
Micronesia	5	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Polynesia	6	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
<b>Total Oceania</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>22%</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>17%</b>

France	1	1	100%	1	100%	1	100%	1	100%
United Kingdom	1	1	100%	1	100%	1	100%	1	100%
United States	1	1	100%	1	100%	1	100%	1	100%
<b>Asia and Oceania totals</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>33%</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>43%</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>43%</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>34%</b>
<b>APCAS</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>48%</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>76%</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>60%</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>48%</b>

Table 6: Number of Countries responding to FAO annual Agricultural Production Questionnaires by region

	2005		2008		2009		2010		2011	
	Reporting Countries	Response Rate %	Reporting Countries	Response Rate %	Reporting Countries	Response Rate %	Reporting Countries	Response Rate %	Reporting Countries	Response Rate %
Africa	8	15	18	34	14	27	31	61	31	61
America	15	36	12	33	15	36	17	40	17	40
Asia/ocea	15	25	25	43	33	55	33	55	41	68
Europe	35	69	30	59	33	65	30	60	27	54
World	73	35	85	44	95	46	111	62	116	64

## Annex 2: Country-Tables

Table A2: Share of official data in total number of FAOSTAT production cells

		2000	2005	2009	2010
			(%)		
2	Afghanistan	31	50	56	53
10	Australia	65	62	66	31
16	Bangladesh	92	87	89	77
18	Bhutan	26	56	72	72
28	Myanmar	79	77	56	5
38	Sri Lanka	78	91	96	88
41	China M.	32	32	34	12
128	China Macao	0	0	0	0
214	China Taiwan	94	91	91	81
96	China H.K	0	0	0	0
66	Fiji	31	30	39	21
100	India	73	74	66	63
101	Indonesia	69	76	76	65
102	Iran	51	55	42	31
110	Japan	85	94	76	48
115	Cambodia	71	44	41	37
117	Korea Rep	89	80	78	70
120	Lao PDR	37	40	40	35
131	Malaysia	30	13	69	41
149	Nepal	48	84	86	86
156	New Zealand	66	45	34	12
165	Pakistan	88	91	82	75
171	Philippines	72	87	87	85
216	Thailand	73	75	72	68
237	Vietnam	66	55	48	46
68	France	84	81	77	76
229	UK	76	73	68	70
231	USA	88	88	84	82
	APCAS	64	66	64	55
	ASIA	60	58	47	41
	Oceania	28	23	22	10

Table A4: Questionnaire on land use – Country table

CC	Country		Continent/Region	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011 <sup>P</sup>
108	Kazakhstan		CENTRAL ASIA		Y	Y		
113	Kyrgyzstan		CENTRAL ASIA	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
208	Tajikistan		CENTRAL ASIA		Y	Y	Y	
213	Turkmenistan		CENTRAL ASIA					
235	Uzbekistan		CENTRAL ASIA					
	<b>Number of reporting</b>		<b>CENTRAL ASIA</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>
	<b>Response rate</b>		<b>CENTRAL ASIA</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>20</b>
41	China - mainland	A	EASTERN ASIA	Y		Y		Y
96	China- Hong Kong		EASTERN ASIA	Y				
128	China- Macao		EASTERN ASIA	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
214	China- Taiwan		EASTERN ASIA	Not sent	Not sent	Not sent	Not sent	Not sent
116	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	A	EASTERN ASIA					
110	Japan	A	EASTERN ASIA	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
141	Mongolia		EASTERN ASIA					
117	Republic of Korea	A	EASTERN ASIA	Y	Y			Y
	<b>Number of reporting</b>		<b>EASTERN ASIA</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>
	<b>Response rate</b>		<b>EASTERN ASIA</b>	<b>71.4</b>	<b>42.9</b>	<b>42.9</b>	<b>28.6</b>	<b>57.1</b>
2	Afghanistan	A	SOUTHERN ASIA	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
16	Bangladesh	A	SOUTHERN ASIA	Y		Y	Y	
18	Bhutan	A	SOUTHERN ASIA		Y		Y	Y
100	India	A	SOUTHERN ASIA	Y	Y		Y	
102	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	A	SOUTHERN ASIA	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
132	Maldives		SOUTHERN ASIA	Y	Y	Y		
149	Nepal	A	SOUTHERN ASIA		Y			Y
165	Pakistan	A	SOUTHERN ASIA			Y		
38	Sri Lanka	A	SOUTHERN ASIA				Y	
	<b>Number of reporting</b>		<b>SOUTHERN ASIA</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>
	<b>Response rate</b>		<b>SOUTHERN ASIA</b>	<b>55.6</b>	<b>66.7</b>	<b>55.6</b>	<b>66.7</b>	<b>44.4</b>
26	Brunei Darussalam		SOUTH-EASTERN ASIA	Y	Y			
115	Cambodia	A	SOUTH-EASTERN ASIA					
101	Indonesia	A	SOUTH-EASTERN ASIA				Y	
120	Lao People's Democratic Republic	A	SOUTH-EASTERN ASIA					
131	Malaysia	A	SOUTH-EASTERN ASIA		Y	Y		Y
28	Myanmar	A	SOUTH-EASTERN ASIA		Y	Y		Y
171	Philippines	A	SOUTH-EASTERN ASIA	Y	Y	Y	Y	
200	Singapore		SOUTH-EASTERN ASIA	Y	Y		Y	
216	Thailand	A	SOUTH-EASTERN ASIA	Y	Y	Y	Y	
176	Timor-Leste		SOUTH-EASTERN ASIA					
237	Viet Nam	A	SOUTH-EASTERN ASIA		Y			
	<b>Number of reporting</b>		<b>SOUTH-EASTERN ASIA</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>
	<b>Response rate</b>		<b>SOUTH-EASTERN ASIA</b>	<b>36.4</b>	<b>63.6</b>	<b>36.4</b>	<b>36.4</b>	<b>18.2</b>
1	Armenia		WESTERN ASIA	Y	Y	Y	Y	
52	Azerbaijan		WESTERN ASIA	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y

CC	Country		Continent/Region	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011 <sup>P</sup>
13	Bahrain		WESTERN ASIA					
50	Cyprus		WESTERN ASIA	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
73	Georgia		WESTERN ASIA	Y	Y			Y
103	Iraq		WESTERN ASIA			Y	Y	
105	Israel		WESTERN ASIA	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
112	Jordan		WESTERN ASIA		Y	Y	Y	Y
118	Kuwait		WESTERN ASIA					
121	Lebanon		WESTERN ASIA		Y			
299	Occupied Palestinian Territory		WESTERN ASIA	Y	Y	Y		Y
221	Oman		WESTERN ASIA				Y	
179	Qatar		WESTERN ASIA					Y
194	Saudi Arabia		WESTERN ASIA					
212	Syrian Arab Republic		WESTERN ASIA	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
223	Turkey		WESTERN ASIA	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
225	United Arab Emirates	A	WESTERN ASIA					Y
249	Yemen		WESTERN ASIA			Y	Y	Y
	<b>Number of reporting</b>		<b>WESTERN ASIA</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>
	<b>Response rate</b>		<b>WESTERN ASIA</b>	<b>44.4</b>	<b>55.6</b>	<b>55.6</b>	<b>55.6</b>	<b>61.1</b>
	<b>Number of reporting</b>		<b>TOTAL ASIA</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>22</b>
	<b>Response rate</b>		<b>TOTAL ASIA</b>	<b>46.0</b>	<b>58.0</b>	<b>50.0</b>	<b>48.0</b>	<b>44.0</b>
CC	Country		Continent/Region	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011 <sup>P</sup>
5	American Samoa		Oceania					
10	Australia	A	Oceania	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
47	Cook Islands		Oceania					
145	Federated States of Micronesia		Oceania					
66	Fiji	A	Oceania		Y			
70	French Polynesia		Oceania					
83	Kiribati		Oceania					
127	Marshall Islands		Oceania					
148	Nauru		Oceania					
153	New Caledonia		Oceania				Y	Y
156	New Zealand	A	Oceania	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
160	Niue		Oceania					
163	Northern Mariana Islands		Oceania					
180	Palau		Oceania					
168	Papua New Guinea		Oceania					
244	Samoa		Oceania					
25	Solomon Islands		Oceania					
219	Tonga		Oceania					
227	Tuvalu		Oceania					
155	Vanuatu		Oceania					
	<b>Number of reporting</b>		<b>Total Oceania</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>
	<b>Response rate</b>		<b>Total Oceania</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>15.0</b>
68	France	A	Europe		Y	Y	Y	
229	United Kingdom	A	Europe		Y	Y	Y	Y
231	USA	A	Americas				Y	Y

Table A5: Questionnaire on pesticides – Country table

CC	Country		Continent/Region	2008	2010	2011
108	Kazakhstan		CENTRAL ASIA	Y		
113	Kyrgyzstan		CENTRAL ASIA	Y	Y	Y
208	Tajikistan		CENTRAL ASIA			
213	Turkmenistan		CENTRAL ASIA			
235	Uzbekistan		CENTRAL ASIA			
	<b>Number of reporting</b>		<b>CENTRAL ASIA</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
	<b>Response rate</b>		<b>CENTRAL ASIA</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>20</b>
41	China - mainland	A	EASTERN ASIA	Y	Y	Y
96	China- Hong Kong	A	EASTERN ASIA	Y	Y	Y
128	China- Macao	A	EASTERN ASIA		Y	Y
214	China- Taiwan		EASTERN ASIA	Not sent	Not sent	Not sent
116	Democratic People's Republic of Korea		EASTERN ASIA			
110	Japan	A	EASTERN ASIA	Y	Y	Y
141	Mongolia		EASTERN ASIA			
117	Republic of Korea	A	EASTERN ASIA			
	<b>Number of reporting</b>		<b>EASTERN ASIA</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>
	<b>Response rate</b>		<b>EASTERN ASIA</b>	<b>42.9</b>	<b>57.1</b>	<b>57.1</b>
2	Afghanistan	A	SOUTHERN ASIA			
16	Bangladesh	A	SOUTHERN ASIA	Y	Y	Y
18	Bhutan	A	SOUTHERN ASIA	Y	Y	Y
100	India	A	SOUTHERN ASIA	Y		Y
102	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	A	SOUTHERN ASIA	Y		Y
132	Maldives		SOUTHERN ASIA			
149	Nepal	A	SOUTHERN ASIA			
165	Pakistan	A	SOUTHERN ASIA			
38	Sri Lanka	A	SOUTHERN ASIA	Y		Y
	<b>Number of reporting</b>		<b>SOUTHERN ASIA</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>
	<b>Response rate</b>		<b>SOUTHERN ASIA</b>	<b>55.6</b>	<b>22.2</b>	<b>55.6</b>
26	Brunei Darussalam		SOUTH-EASTERN ASIA			
115	Cambodia	A	SOUTH-EASTERN ASIA			
101	Indonesia	A	SOUTH-EASTERN ASIA			
120	Lao People's Democratic Republic	A	SOUTH-EASTERN ASIA		Y	
131	Malaysia	A	SOUTH-EASTERN ASIA		Y	
28	Myanmar	A	SOUTH-EASTERN ASIA	Y	Y	Y
171	Philippines	A	SOUTH-EASTERN ASIA			
200	Singapore		SOUTH-EASTERN ASIA			
216	Thailand	A	SOUTH-EASTERN ASIA		Y	
176	Timor-Leste		SOUTH-EASTERN ASIA		Y	
237	Viet Nam	A	SOUTH-EASTERN ASIA			
	<b>Number of reporting</b>		<b>SOUTH-EASTERN ASIA</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>
	<b>Response rate</b>		<b>SOUTH-EASTERN ASIA</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>45.5</b>	<b>9.1</b>

CC	Country		Continent/Region	2008	2010	2011
1	Armenia		WESTERN ASIA		Y	Y
52	Azerbaijan		WESTERN ASIA	Y	Y	Y
13	Bahrain		WESTERN ASIA	Y		
50	Cyprus		WESTERN ASIA	Y	Y	
73	Georgia		WESTERN ASIA			
103	Iraq		WESTERN ASIA	Y		
105	Israel		WESTERN ASIA			
112	Jordan		WESTERN ASIA	Y	Y	Y
118	Kuwait		WESTERN ASIA			
121	Lebanon		WESTERN ASIA			
299	Occupied Palestinian Territory		WESTERN ASIA	Y	Y	
221	Oman		WESTERN ASIA		Y	Y
179	Qatar		WESTERN ASIA			Y
194	Saudi Arabia		WESTERN ASIA	Y		
212	Syrian Arab Republic		WESTERN ASIA			
223	Turkey		WESTERN ASIA	Y		Y
225	United Arab Emirates		WESTERN ASIA			
249	Yemen		WESTERN ASIA		Y	Y
	<b>Number of reporting</b>		<b>WESTERN ASIA</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>
	<b>Response rate</b>		<b>WESTERN ASIA</b>	<b>44.4</b>	<b>38.9</b>	<b>38.9</b>
	<b>Number of reporting</b>		<b>TOTAL ASIA</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>18</b>
	<b>Response rate</b>		<b>TOTAL ASIA</b>	<b>38.0</b>	<b>38.0</b>	<b>36.0</b>
CC	Country		Continent/Region	2008	2010	2011
5	American Samoa		Oceania			
10	Australia	A	Oceania			
47	Cook Islands		Oceania		Y	
145	Federated States of Micronesia		Oceania			
66	Fiji	A	Oceania			
70	French Polynesia		Oceania		Y	Y
83	Kiribati		Oceania	not sent	not sent	not sent
127	Marshall Islands		Oceania			
148	Nauru		Oceania			
153	New Caledonia		Oceania			Y
156	New Zealand	A	Oceania			
160	Niue		Oceania			
163	Northern Mariana Islands		Oceania			
180	Palau		Oceania			
168	Papua New Guinea		Oceania			
244	Samoa		Oceania			
25	Solomon Islands		Oceania			
219	Tonga		Oceania			
227	Tuvalu		Oceania			
155	Vanuatu		Oceania			
	<b>Number of reporting</b>		<b>Total Oceania</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>
	<b>Response rate</b>		<b>Total Oceania</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>10.5</b>
68	France	A	Europe	Y		
229	UK	A	Europe	Y	Y	Y
231	USA	A	Americas			



Table A6: Questionnaire on producer prices – Country table

	Country	APCAS	Continent/Region	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
108	Kazakhstan		CENTRAL ASIA	Y	Y	Y	Y	
113	Kyrgyzstan		CENTRAL ASIA	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
208	Tajikistan		CENTRAL ASIA	Y		Y	Y	Y
213	Turkmenistan		CENTRAL ASIA					
235	Uzbekistan		CENTRAL ASIA					
	<b>Number Reporting</b>		<b>CENTRAL ASIA</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>
	<b>Response rate</b>		<b>CENTRAL ASIA</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>40</b>
110	Japan	A	EASTERN ASIA	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
116	Democratic People's Republic of Korea		EASTERN ASIA					
117	Republic of Korea	A	EASTERN ASIA	Y	Y		Y	Y
141	Mongolia		EASTERN ASIA	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
96	China Hong Kong	A	EASTERN ASIA	Y		Y		
41	China	A	EASTERN ASIA	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
	<b>Number Reporting</b>		<b>EASTERN ASIA</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>
	<b>Response rate</b>		<b>EASTERN ASIA</b>	<b>83.3</b>	<b>66.7</b>	<b>66.7</b>	<b>66.7</b>	<b>66.7</b>
2	Afghanistan	A	SOUTHERN ASIA	Y	Y			Y
16	Bangladesh	A	SOUTHERN ASIA		Y			Y
18	Bhutan	A	SOUTHERN ASIA	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
38	Sri Lanka	A	SOUTHERN ASIA	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
100	India	A	SOUTHERN ASIA					
102	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	A	SOUTHERN ASIA	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
132	Maldives		SOUTHERN ASIA	Y				
149	Nepal	A	SOUTHERN ASIA	Y	Y		Y	
165	Pakistan	A	SOUTHERN ASIA			Y	Y	Y
	<b>Number Reporting</b>		<b>SOUTHERN ASIA</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>
	<b>Response rate</b>		<b>SOUTHERN ASIA</b>	<b>66.7</b>	<b>66.7</b>	<b>44.4</b>	<b>55.6</b>	<b>66.7</b>
26	Brunei Darussalam		SOUTH-EASTERN ASIA	Y				
28	Myanmar	A	SOUTH-EASTERN ASIA	Y	Y			Y
101	Indonesia	A	SOUTH-EASTERN ASIA		Y	Y	Y	Y
115	Cambodia	A	SOUTH-EASTERN ASIA		Y			
120	Lao People's Democratic Republic	A	SOUTH-EASTERN ASIA					
131	Malaysia	A	SOUTH-EASTERN ASIA	Y	Y		Y	Y
171	Philippines	A	SOUTH-EASTERN ASIA	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
176	Timor-Leste		SOUTH-EASTERN ASIA					
200	Singapore		SOUTH-EASTERN ASIA	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
216	Thailand	A	SOUTH-EASTERN ASIA	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
237	Viet Nam	A	SOUTH-EASTERN ASIA				Y	Y
	<b>Number Reporting</b>		<b>SOUTH-EASTERN ASIA</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>
	<b>Response rate</b>		<b>SOUTH-EASTERN ASIA</b>	<b>54.5</b>	<b>63.6</b>	<b>36.4</b>	<b>54.5</b>	<b>63.6</b>
1	Armenia		WESTERN ASIA	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
13	Bahrain		WESTERN ASIA			Y		
50	Cyprus		WESTERN ASIA	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
52	Azerbaijan		WESTERN ASIA	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y

	Country	APCAS	Continent/Region	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
73	Georgia		WESTERN ASIA		Y	Y	Y	Y
103	Iraq		WESTERN ASIA				Y	
105	Israel		WESTERN ASIA	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
112	Jordan		WESTERN ASIA	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
118	Kuwait		WESTERN ASIA					
121	Lebanon		WESTERN ASIA			Y		Y
179	Qatar		WESTERN ASIA					
194	Saudi Arabia		WESTERN ASIA			Y		Y
212	Syrian Arab Republic		WESTERN ASIA		Y	Y	Y	Y
221	Oman		WESTERN ASIA					
223	Turkey		WESTERN ASIA	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
225	United Arab Emirates		WESTERN ASIA					
249	Yemen		WESTERN ASIA	Y			Y	Y
299	Occupied Palestinian Territory		WESTERN ASIA	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
	<b>Number of reporting</b>		<b>WESTERN ASIA</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>12</b>
	<b>Response rate</b>		<b>WESTERN ASIA</b>	<b>44.4</b>	<b>50.0</b>	<b>66.7</b>	<b>61.1</b>	<b>66.7</b>
	<b>Number of reporting</b>		<b>TOTAL ASIA</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>31</b>
	<b>Response rate</b>		<b>TOTAL ASIA</b>	<b>57.1</b>	<b>57.1</b>	<b>55.1</b>	<b>59.2</b>	<b>63.3</b>
CC	Country	APCAS	Continent/Region	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
10	Australia	A	OCEANIA		Y	Y	Y	
66	Fiji	A	OCEANIA			Y	Y	
155	Vanuatu		OCEANIA				Y	
156	New Zealand	A	OCEANIA	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
219	Tonga		OCEANIA					Y
	<b>Number Reporting</b>		<b>OCEANIA</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>
	<b>Response rate</b>		<b>OCEANIA</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>40</b>

### Annex 3: Status of the international trade statistics reported by the APCAS's member countries

(1=reported data)

	Area Name	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Comments
<i>APCAS's member country from Asia and the Pacific region</i>													
1	Afghanistan										1	1	
2	Australia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
3	Bangladesh					1	1	1	1				
4	Bhutan					1				1		1	
5	Cambodia	1	1	1	1	1						1	
6	China, Mainland	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
7	China,H.Kong	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
8	China, Macao	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
9	China,Taiwan	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			1		
10	Fiji	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
11	India	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
12	Indonesia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
13	Iran	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
14	Japan	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
15	Korea Republic of	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
16	Lao PDR												
17	Malaysia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
18	Myanmar												
19	Nepal				1						1	1	
20	New Zealand	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
21	Pakistan	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
22	Philippines	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
23	Sri Lanka	1	1	1	1	1	1				1	1	
24	Thailand	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
25	Viet Nam												only aggregated trade data
<b>Total APCAS's reporting countries from Asia&amp;Pacific region</b>		<b>18</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>20</b>	
<b>% in total APCAS countries from Asia&amp;Pacific region</b>		<b>72</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>80</b>	
<i>Other APCAS's member countries</i>													
26	France	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
27	United Kingdom	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
28	United States of America	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
<b>Total APCAS's reporting countries</b>		<b>21</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>23</b>	
<b>% in total APCAS countries</b>		<b>75</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>82</b>	

