



16th Asia and the Pacific Regional Meeting

Bali, Indonesia, 6–9 December 2016

APRM.16/D.5

Report of the Credentials Committee

1. The Credentials Committee was appointed by the 16th Asian and the Pacific Regional Meeting (APRM) at its first sitting and met on 6, 7 and 8 December 2016, in conformity with article 9 of the *ILO Rules for Regional Meetings* (2008), to examine the credentials of the delegates and their advisers attending the Meeting, as well as objections to credentials, complaints concerning the non-payment of travel and subsistence expenses of delegations, and other communications. The Committee was composed as follows:

Chairperson: Mr Ramin Behzad (Government delegate, Islamic Republic of Iran)

Mr Dick Grozier (Employers' substitute delegate, Australia)

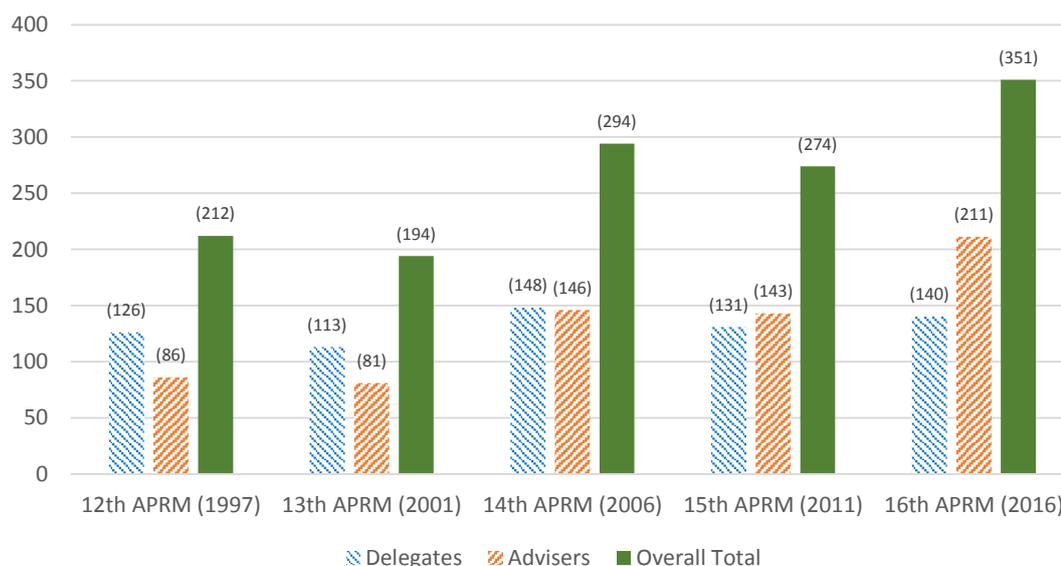
Ms Mary Liew Kiah Eng (Workers' delegate, Singapore)

2. Credentials in respect of the members of the delegations have been submitted in the form of instruments using primarily the recommended ILO form transmitted in most cases as scanned documents through electronic mail. The generalized use of electronic means for the transmission of credentials has facilitated processing of the relevant information. The Committee recalls the recommendation of the Credentials Committee at the 13th African Regional Meeting (Addis Ababa, 2015) concerning the use of a password-protected online accreditation system, such as the one implemented at the International Labour Conference and considers that improvements are indeed possible in this area.
3. The Committee draws the attention of the governments to the importance of respecting article 1, paragraph 3, of the abovementioned Rules, according to which credentials must be deposited at least 15 days before the opening of the Meeting. The Committee notes that credentials from 29 of the 38 Members, as well as one territory that were represented at the Meeting had been received by 22 November 2016 (i.e., deadline for the deposit), which was six less than in 2011. One Member (Afghanistan) submitted credentials after the opening of the Meeting, so that its delegation did not appear on the *Provisional List of Participants* made available online at 8:00 on 6 December 2016. Since this list provides advance information that serves as the basis for possible objections to the credentials of delegates or their advisers, the belated submission of the credentials is a concern to the Committee.

Composition of the Meeting

4. By the time of the adoption of this report, and as reflected in the table in Annex A, out of the 50 member States invited to attend the Meeting, 37 Members and one territory had sent credentials in due form. Of the two member States responsible for the external relations of non-metropolitan territories located in the region one had sent credentials. Of the three member States (Cook Islands, Palau and the Kingdom of Tonga) which had been admitted to ILO membership since the last Regional Meeting, only one (Kingdom of Tonga) participated at the Meeting.
5. The Meeting was composed of 72 Government delegates, 34 Employers' delegates and 34 Workers' delegates, i.e. 140 delegates in all. In addition, the Meeting comprised 92 Government advisers, 40 Employers' advisers and 79 Workers' advisers, amounting to a total of 211 advisers. Persons appointed as both substitute delegates and advisers have been included among the advisers. The total number of accredited delegates and advisers thus amounted to 351. The Committee notes that the level of participation was the highest of the last four Regional Meetings. By comparison, the total number of accredited delegates and advisers was 274 in 2011, 310 in 2006, 194 in 2001, and 235 in 1997 (Figure 1).

Figure 1. Total Regional Meeting Participation

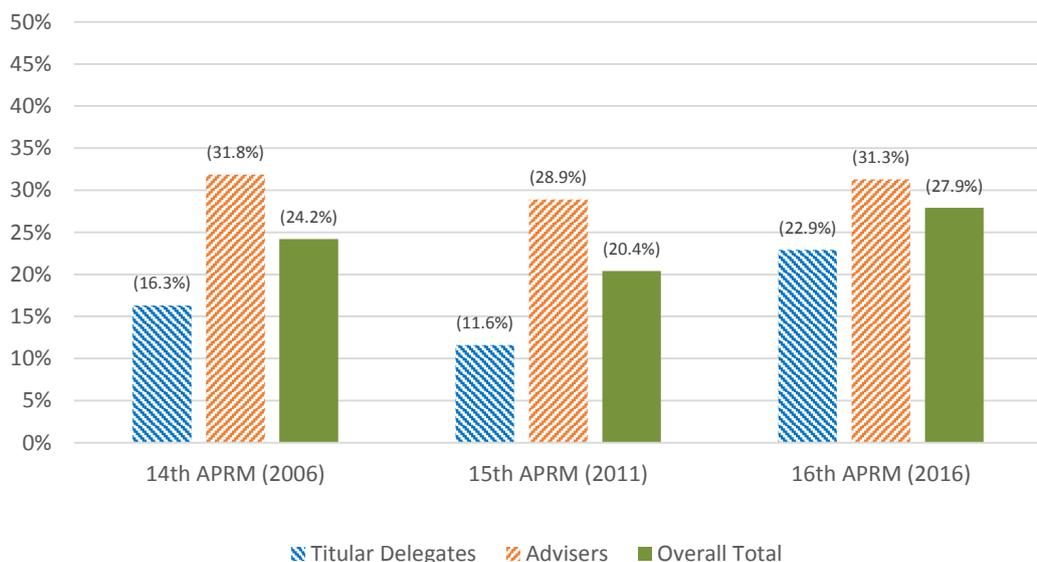


6. Regarding the number of registered delegates and advisers, there were 66 Government delegates, 33 Employers' delegates and 30 Workers' delegates, for a total of 129 delegates. The total number of advisers amounted to 177, of whom 86 were Government advisers, 32 Employers' advisers, and 59 Workers' advisers. Annex B to this report contains more detailed information on the number of delegates and advisers registered to the Meeting, amounting to a total of 306.
7. The Committee notes that the delegations of four member States accredited to the Meeting (Afghanistan, Lebanon, Myanmar and Pakistan) were exclusively governmental. The Committee emphasizes that under article 1, paragraph 1, of the *Rules for Regional Meetings*, the acceptance by a member State of an invitation to be represented at a Meeting implies the obligation to appoint a complete delegation so as to ensure a balanced representation of

employers and workers at the Meeting. The failure of governments to send full tripartite delegations to Regional Meetings, particularly when recurrent, is a matter of serious concern. The Committee recalls, in this connection, that the Credentials Committee of the International Labour Conference has repeatedly expressed regret at the number of delegations that have been either incomplete or not accredited to the sessions of the International Labour Conference. Recalling that the Governing Body last examined the question of incomplete and non-accredited delegations at its 323rd Session (March 2015), the Committee urges member States to comply with their constitutional obligations to accredit full tripartite delegations to sessions of the International Labour Conference and Regional Meetings and requests the Director-General to continue to regularly monitor the situation of member States which fail to accredit any tripartite delegation to sessions of the International Labour Conference and Regional Meetings. The Committee makes further observations on this point in paragraphs 24, 28 and 31-32 below.

8. With regard to the resolutions concerning the participation of women in ILO meetings, adopted by the International Labour Conference at its 60th, 67th, 78th and 98th Sessions (June 1975, June 1981, June 1991 and June 2009), the Committee notes that 32 of the 140 delegates (22.9 per cent) and 66 of the 211 advisers (31.3 per cent) that were accredited to the Meeting were women. Women therefore represented 27.9 per cent of the total delegates and advisers at the present Meeting as compared to 20.4 per cent in 2011. The Committee notes the increase in the overall percentage and is pleased to note the marked increase of women titular delegates (22.9 per cent) accredited to the present Meeting as compared to women titular delegates in 2011 (11.6 per cent) (Figure 2). The Committee encourages member States to continue these efforts in order to meet the initial target set by the United Nations of increasing the proportion of women to at least 30 per cent, especially in leadership positions – and beyond that target – to gender parity, as called for by the Director-General in his letter of invitation to the meeting. The Committee also notes with satisfaction the considerable decrease in the number of delegations composed exclusively of men which fell from 14 in 2011 to seven delegations at the present Meeting.

Figure 2. Participation of Women



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9. The Meeting was attended by one Vice-President, 24 Ministers or Vice-Ministers of member States of the region as compared to 28 Ministers or Vice-Ministers in 2011. While the Committee expresses satisfaction for this high-level participation, it notes that there was only one woman among the dignitaries present at the Meeting (as compared to four in 2011).
 10. Twelve member States belonging to the region were not accredited, which is three more than in 2011. The Committee stresses that failure to respond to the Director-General's invitation to attend the Regional Meeting prevents employers and workers of the member States concerned from fully engaging in the work of the Organization and drawing benefit from its meetings. The Committee also recalls, in this respect, the resolution concerning the strengthening of tripartism in the overall activities of the ILO, adopted by the International Labour Conference at its 56th Session (1971) according to which sending tripartite delegations to the Conference and Regional Meetings is not only a right of member States but also an obligation laid upon them. The Committee therefore considers that member States, particularly those which have repeatedly not participated in Regional Meetings, should be requested to provide full explanations to the Director-General's inquiries under the 1971 Resolution, and make every effort to ensure participation in the future. The Committee makes additional observations on this point in paragraphs 24, 28 and 31-32 below.
 11. The Committee notes the participation of ten official international organizations in the Meeting, as compared to five in 2011, and of ten international non-governmental organizations, as detailed below.

Representatives of official international organizations

12. Of the official international organizations – universal or regional – invited to attend the Meeting, in accordance with the relevant agreements or decisions of the Governing Body, the following were accredited:
 - United Nations Children's Funds (UNICEF)
 - UN Women
 - World Food Programme
 - Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
 - World Bank Group
 - International Fund for Agricultural Development
 - International Organization for Migration
 - Arab Labour Organization
 - Gulf Cooperation Council and its Council of Ministers of Labour
 - Association of South East Asian Nations

Representatives of non-governmental international organizations

13. The international non-governmental organizations that were invited to participate at the Meeting, in conformity with article 1, paragraph 8, of the *Rules*, and were represented, were:
- International Co-operative Alliance
 - World Federation of Trade Unions
 - International Organization of Employers
 - International Trade Union Confederation
 - International Confederation of Arab Trade Unions
 - Arab Trade Union Confederation
 - International Transport Workers' Federation
 - Institution of Occupational Safety and Health
 - Public Services International
 - International Young Christian Workers

Objections

14. The Committee received one objection.

Objection concerning the nomination of the Workers' delegate of the Philippines

15. The Committee received an objection presented by the Trade Union Congress of the Philippines (TUCP) concerning the nomination of Mr Luis Corral as Workers' delegate of the Philippines whose affiliation appeared in the *Provisional List of Participants* as being with the TUCP. Mr Ruben Torres, signing as President of the TUCP, recalled that since late 2011 there had been a leadership dispute within the TUCP when the President of TUCP, Mr Democrito Mendoza, had resigned – paving the way for Mr Ernesto Herrera to become TUCP President – but he subsequently withdrew his resignation. This dispute had been litigated before the Department of Labour and Employment (DOLE) and ultimately decided by the Supreme Court in early 2014, which upheld the legitimacy of Mr Herrera's Presidency and ordered the former-President, Mr Mendoza, to vacate the offices of the TUCP and DOLE to recognize that decision. In October 2015, petitioners were able to secure an order giving them possession of the TUCP's offices. No more than a month after said order, the "Mendoza group" forcefully seized the TUCP's offices, thereby depriving petitioners of peaceful possession and enjoyment of the premises. Petitioners turned once again to the DOLE seeking another order, which effectively modified the decision of the Supreme Court. Consequently, an appeal was filed with the Secretary of Labour and Employment and a

petition was filed to declare the Secretary and the Mendoza group in contempt of Court. These cases remain undecided. In November 2016, the Office of the Secretary of Labour and Employment, requested the TUCP, headed by the author of the objection, to nominate the Workers' delegate to the present Meeting. The Mendoza group likewise nominated Mr Corral. The Undersecretary of the Department of Labour and Employment and Government delegate to the Meeting requested the author of the objection to accept the nomination as Workers' adviser and in a meeting on the subject further expressed that the nomination would be decided by the Government. The author of the objection therefore contends that the nomination of the Workers' delegate to the Meeting was done without consultation of the labour sector. As President of the legitimate leadership of the TUCP, pursuant to the decision of the Supreme Court, he verbally protested this decision as undue governmental interference in the labour sector and as being in contravention of the relevant ILO Conventions and of the national labour laws. Consequently, the author of the objection contested the nomination of Mr Corral as the Workers' delegate by the Government and therefore sought to be accredited by the ASEAN Trade Union Council, affiliate of the International Trade Union Confederation – Asia-Pacific (ITUC-AP).

16. In a written communication addressed to the Committee, at its request, the Government indicated that it was seeking to conciliate the parties with regard to the matter that was the subject of the objection lodged by Mr Torres and that it would seek to resolve the issue upon the return of its delegation to the Philippines.
17. *In the absence of a Government's detailed response, the Committee limits itself to noting that the present objection appears to relate to a situation that was previously examined by the Credentials Committees of the 101st Session (June 2012) and 102nd Session (June 2013) of the International Labour Conference. The Committee notes that the representativeness of the TUCP is not questioned, but rather the person representing it, in this case Mr Luis Corral as Workers' delegate. The Committee therefore considers that what it has before it is an internal conflict within the TUCP, which does not come under its mandate and which is being resolved nationally. The Committee encourages all the parties to resolve the conflict affecting the TUCP in the very near future.*

Complaints

18. The Committee received one complaint.

Complaint concerning the non-payment of travel and subsistence expenses of the Workers' delegate by the Government of Bahrain

19. The Committee received a complaint from the International Trade Union Confederation (ITUC), concerning the alleged failure of the Government of Bahrain to pay the travel and subsistence expenses of the Workers' delegate, Mr Hasan Alhalwachi, from the General Federation of Bahrain Trade Unions (GFBTU). The ITUC claimed that the Government's decision was contrary to article 1, paragraph 1, of the Rules for Regional Meetings, according to which acceptance by a State of an invitation to be represented at a Regional Meeting implied that it assumed responsibility for the travel and subsistence expenses of its

tripartite delegation. The ITUC requested the Committee to call upon the Government to provide explanations about this situation and to recommend that it complies with the Rules for Regional Meetings.

20. In a written communication addressed to the Committee at its request, the Government assured that appropriate action was being taken in order to ensure the payment travel and subsistence expenses of the Workers' delegate.
21. *While noting with satisfaction the Government's positive response, the Committee recalls that member States have a clear obligation to cover the participation costs of employers' and workers' representatives in the annual Conference and in Regional Meetings. The Committee notes that the Workers' delegate attended the Meeting at his own expense, apparently without having received any assurances that his expenses would be reimbursed at a later stage. The Committee trusts that the Government will honour its commitment to promptly process the payment of the Workers' delegate's expenses. The Committee considers that unless attendance costs are paid in advance and in full, the participation of employers' and workers representatives will be seriously compromised. The Committee stresses in this respect that under the relevant constitutional principles, employers' and workers' representatives should not have to resort to lodging a complaint in order to recover the travel and subsistence expenses relating to their participation at either the annual Conferences or Regional Meetings. It therefore expects the Government to put procedures in place so that in the future, the financial means necessary for the participation of non-governmental delegates are made available prior to the Regional Meeting.*

Communications

22. The Committee received five communications concerning three member States.

Communications concerning the Employers' and Workers' delegation of Lebanon

23. The Committee received two communications addressed to the ILO Director-General respectively by the International Trade Union Confederation (ITUC) and the Secretary of the Employers' Group of the Meeting, concerning the failure of the Government of Lebanon to accredit an Employers' delegate and a Workers' delegate to the Meeting. The authors of the communications considered that the delegation of Lebanon was incomplete and not tripartite, contrary to the provisions of article 1, paragraph 1, of the Rules for Regional Meetings. They requested the Committee to call upon the Government to provide explanations concerning this situation and to recommend that it complies with the *Rules* regarding the composition of delegations.
24. *The Committee regrets that the Government has not responded to its request for information and that it has failed to accredit a fully tripartite delegation to the Meeting, despite its obligation to do so under article 1, paragraph 1, of the Rules for Regional Meetings. By sending a delegation that is exclusively governmental, the Government deprives the employers and workers of the country of their right to be represented at the Meeting and to participate in its work. Without the full and constructive interaction between government, employer and worker representatives, the Meeting cannot function properly or attain its*

objectives. The Committee therefore expects that the Government will ensure the participation of a fully tripartite delegation at future Regional Meetings.

Communication concerning the Employers' and Workers' delegation of Myanmar

- 25.** The Committee received a communication addressed to the ILO Director-General by the International Trade Union Confederation (ITUC) concerning the failure of the Government of Myanmar to accredit an Employers' delegate and a Workers' delegate to the Meeting. The ITUC considered that the delegation of Myanmar was incomplete and not tripartite, contrary to the provisions of article 1, paragraph 1, of the Rules for Regional Meetings. The ITUC requested the Committee to call upon the Government to provide explanations concerning this situation and to recommend that it complies with the Rules for Regional Meetings regarding the composition of delegations. Specifically, the ITUC indicated that the Government had failed to undertake any consultations regarding the nomination of the Workers' delegate to the Meeting and that it was only on 1 December 2016 that the President of the Confederation of Trade Unions of Myanmar had been informed of the Government's decision not to send a tripartite delegation as it was unaware of the Meeting and consequently no resources had been earmarked.
- 26.** In response to the Committee's invitation to provide explanations, the Government stated that Myanmar had not had any experience attending Regional Meetings for more than two decades and that acting on the advice of the Office, the Government had requested workers' and employers' organizations to nominate their representatives but at a very late stage. The Government also indicated that whereas two workers' representatives were nominated by two labour organizations, no agreement had been reached between them for the selection of the Workers' delegate. Further, the Government specified that the employers' organizations were not able to nominate an Employers' delegate in time. Under the circumstances, the Government had regrettably not been in a position to supplement its initial credentials which comprised only the names of two government representatives.
- 27.** *The Committee notes the Government's explanations but has serious doubts as to whether the Government has made every effort to accredit in a timely manner a fully tripartite delegation and that it had no alternative than to proceed with the nomination of an exclusively governmental delegation. The Committee recalls that the invitation to the Meeting had been transmitted on 20 July 2016 and again on 29 September 2016 and that it contained clear instructions as to the process for the submission of credentials – which are in any case identical to those of the International Labour Conference. With respect to the nomination of the Workers' delegate, the Committee notes that the Government could have considered the nomination of one of the two workers' representatives as a delegate and the other as an adviser instead of concluding that no nomination was possible for lack of agreement between the two labour organizations. In this connection, the Committee recalls the conclusions of the Credentials Committee of the 105th (2016) International Labour Conference. Turning to the nomination of the Employers' delegate, the Committee also notes that the Government limited itself to indicating that employers' organizations were not able to nominate a delegate in time. It provided no further explanations.*

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28. *In light of the above observations, the Committee considers that the Government not only had sufficient time but should have acted more proactively so as to ensure that a tripartite delegation attended the Meeting. The Committee regrets this situation as it contrasts with the on-going efforts for political transition and does not convey the right message after 16 years of non-attendance of Regional Meetings. The Committee expects that the Government will take the necessary steps to ensure its participation in the next Regional Meeting with a fully tripartite delegation.*

Communications concerning the Employers' and Workers' delegation of Pakistan

29. The Committee received two communications concerning the failure of the Government of Pakistan to accredit an Employers' delegate and a Workers' delegate to the Meeting; one was presented jointly by the Employers' Federation of Pakistan (EFP) and the Pakistan Workers' Federation (PWF) and another one was addressed to the ILO Director-General by the Secretary of the Employers' Group of the Meeting. The authors of the communications considered that the delegation of Pakistan was incomplete and not tripartite, contrary to the provisions of article 1, paragraph 1, of the Rules for Regional Meetings. Moreover, the EFP and PWF stressed the importance of sending a tripartite delegation to the Meeting which remained of high regional importance and noted that the recommended Employers' and Workers' delegates had been informed very late that their participation had not been authorized. The authors of the communications requested the Committee to call upon the Government to provide explanations concerning this situation and to recommend that it complies with the Rules for Regional Meetings regarding the composition of its delegations.
30. In response to the Committee's invitation to provide explanations, the Government indicated that it had not accredited a tripartite delegation to the present Meeting because it did not categorize Regional Meetings as "mandatory". The Government indicated, however, that steps were being taken in order to ensure that such meetings would be classified as mandatory under relevant procedures and that it hoped to be able to send a tripartite delegation to the next Regional Meeting.
31. *The Committee recalls that pursuant to article 1, paragraph 1, of the Rules for Regional Meetings, it is the obligation of the Government of each member State invited to be represented at a Regional Meeting to nominate a complete tripartite delegation. While there is no obligation for Members to accept an invitation to attend Regional Meetings, once the decision is made to participate, a fully tripartite delegation should be nominated. The Committee recalls, in this respect, that Pakistan was represented at both the 2011 Kyoto and the 2006 Busan Regional Meetings with a fully tripartite delegation. The Committee considers that by appointing an exclusively governmental delegation, the Government deprived the country's employers and workers of their right to be represented and contribute to the work of the Meeting in a true spirit of tripartite social dialogue. Without the full and constructive interaction between government, employer and worker representatives, the Meeting cannot function properly or attain its objectives. The Committee expects that the Government will honour its obligations and send a complete tripartite delegation to the next Regional Meeting.*

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32. In conclusion, the Committee believes that the accreditation of exclusively governmental delegations is a matter of concern. In particular, in the case of one member State, credentials may have been submitted belatedly so that its incomplete delegation would go unnoticed. The Committee considers that depriving employers and workers from participation, including by withholding payment of travel and subsistence expenses, undermines tripartism which lies at the heart of the International Labour Organization governance structure. Also of concern is the high number of member States belonging to the region which were not represented at all at the Meeting. The Committee notes, in this respect, that many non-attending member States were Pacific Island member States.

33. The Committee adopts this report unanimously. It recommends that the Meeting request the Office to annex it to the report of the Meeting and to bring it to the attention of the Governing Body, in conformity with article 9, paragraph 4, of the *Rules for Regional Meetings*.

Bali, 8 December 2016

Mr Ramin Behzad (Government delegate,
Islamic Republic of Iran, Chairperson)
(Signed)

Mr Dick Grozier (Employers' substitute
delegate)
(Signed)

Ms Mary Liew Kiah Eng (Workers' delegate,
Singapore)
(Signed)

Annex A

Accredited delegates and advisers

(Updated as of 5 p.m. on 08.12.2016)

	Government Delegates	Employers' Delegates	Workers' Delegates	Government Advisers	Employers' Advisers	Workers' Advisers
Afghanistan	1	-	-	-	-	-
Australia	2	1	1	2	2	1
Bahrain	2	1	1	-	2	4
Bangladesh	2	1	1	1	4	-
Brunei Darussalam	2	1	1	1	-	-
Cambodia	2	1	1	-	-	3
China	2	1	1	6	1	2
Hong Kong S.A.R., China	2	1	1	-	-	-
Macau S.A.R., China	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cook Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fiji	2	1	1	-	-	-
France	2	1	1	-	-	-
India	2	1	1	1	1	1
Indonesia	2	1	1	28	6	22
Islamic Republic of Iran	2	1	1	1	2	4
Iraq	-	-	-	-	-	-
Japan	2	1	1	6	4	6
Jordan	1	1	1	-	-	1
Kiribati	-	-	-	-	-	-
Republic of Korea	2	1	1	8	3	6
Kuwait	2	1	1	1	1	-
Lao People's Democratic Rep.	2	1	1	-	-	-
Lebanon	1	-	-	-	-	-
Malaysia	2	1	1	3	2	6
Maldives	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marshall Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mongolia	2	1	1	-	-	1
Myanmar	2	-	-	1	-	-
Nepal	2	1	1	3	-	1
New Zealand	2	1	1	-	-	-
Oman	2	1	1	-	1	2
Pakistan	1	-	-	-	-	-
Palau	-	-	-	-	-	-
Papua New Guinea	2	1	1	1	-	1
Philippines	2	1	1	4	-	10
Qatar	2	1	1	3	1	-
Russian Federation	-	-	-	-	-	-
Samoa	2	1	1	-	1	-
Saudi Arabia	2	1	1	5	2	1
Singapore	2	1	1	2	2	5
Solomon Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sri Lanka	2	1	1	-	-	-
Syrian Arab Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	2	1	1	6	-	-
Timor-Leste	2	1	1	-	4	-
The Kingdom of Tonga	2	1	1	-	-	-
Tuvalu	-	-	-	-	-	-
United Arab Emirates	2	1	1	8	1	1
United States	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vanuatu	-	-	-	-	-	-
Viet Nam	2	1	1	1	-	1
Yemen	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	72	34	34	92	40	79

Annex B

Registered delegates and advisers

(Updated as of 5 p.m. on 08.12.2016)

	Government Delegates	Employers' Delegates	Workers' Delegates	Government Advisers	Employers' Advisers	Workers' Advisers
Afghanistan	1	-	-	-	-	-
Australia	2	1	1	2	2	1
Bahrain	2	1	1	-	2	-
Bangladesh	2	1	1	1	2	-
Brunei Darussalam	2	1	1	-	-	-
Cambodia	2	1	1	-	-	2
China	2	1	1	5	1	2
Hong Kong S.A.R., China	2	1	1	-	-	-
Macau S.A.R., China	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cook Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fiji	2	1	1	-	-	-
France	1	1	1	-	-	-
India	1	1	1	1	1	1
Indonesia	2	1	1	26	6	16
Islamic Republic of Iran	2	1	1	1	-	2
Iraq	-	-	-	-	-	-
Japan	2	1	1	6	2	6
Jordan	1	1	-	-	-	-
Kiribati	-	-	-	-	-	-
Republic of Korea	2	1	1	8	3	6
Kuwait	2	1	1	1	1	-
Lao People's Democratic Rep.	2	1	1	-	-	-
Lebanon	1	-	-	-	-	-
Malaysia	2	1	-	3	2	5
Maldives	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marshall Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mongolia	2	1	-	-	-	-
Myanmar	-	-	-	1	-	-
Nepal	2	-	1	3	-	-
New Zealand	2	1	1	-	-	-
Oman	2	1	1	-	1	2
Pakistan	1	-	-	-	-	-
Palau	-	-	-	-	-	-
Papua New Guinea	2	1	1	1	-	-
Philippines	1	1	1	2	-	8
Qatar	2	1	1	3	1	-
Russian Federation	-	-	-	-	-	-
Samoa	2	1	-	-	-	-
Saudi Arabia	2	1	1	5	2	1
Singapore	2	1	1	2	2	5
Solomon Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sri Lanka	2	1	1	-	-	-
Syrian Arab Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	2	1	1	6	-	-
Timor-Leste	2	1	1	-	3	-
The Kingdom of Tonga	2	1	1	-	-	-
Tuvalu	-	-	-	-	-	-
United Arab Emirates	1	1	1	8	1	1
United States	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vanuatu	-	-	-	-	-	-
Viet Nam	2	1	1	1	-	1
Yemen	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	66	33	30	86	32	59