

Background Paper on
Asian Region Contribution to WADA for 2008 and Beyond

*4th Asian Region Intergovernmental Meeting
Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
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1. Introduction

- 1.1 The Asian region is one of the largest and most culturally diverse areas of the world and as such, presents unique challenges. The Governments who are represented on the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA) Foundation Board (past and present) are all committed to supporting the work of WADA and to showing leadership in the fight against doping in sport.

2. Purpose

- 2.1 The purpose of this paper is to provide information to assist the Governments of Asia to determine how the region's 20.46% apportionment of the Government share of WADA's annual budget should be allocated amongst Asian countries for 2008 and beyond.
- 2.2 WADA invoices countries in November for the following financial year therefore it is important that a decision on funding for 2008 is reached prior to November 2007. Attachment One provides a background paper relating to the Asians Regions share contribution 2002 – 2007. This paper is focused on the 2008 proposal, which the Government of Japan will present at the meeting.

3. Contributions to WADA for the Asian Region for 2008 and beyond

- 3.1 Formulating and agreeing to how the 20.46% apportionment of the Government share of WADA's annual budget be allocated to WADA for 2008 and beyond needs to reach a consensus and a decision taken amongst Asian countries. Reaching agreement on a formula will be a positive step towards creating a more certain future.

4. The Proposal for 2008 and Beyond

- 4.1 The proposal (see attachment two) has a formula which uses a 15% sports indicator, i.e. number of competitors sent to the Athens Olympic Games and Doha Asian Games; and 85% economic indicator using Gross National Income (GNI 2005) per capita considering the income of each nation and people.
- 4.2 The proposal was prepared on the direction and advice received from the WADA Asian Region Foundation Board members after having fully considered the discussion amongst the Governments in the region over the past three years.

- 4.3 The aim of the proposal is to obtain full payment of contributions from all 42 countries/governments in the region, including those who have not paid in the past, through a fair sharing of the contributions by all of the countries. The GNI per capita was used at the third IICGAD's meeting in Cape Town South Africa in May 2001 to calculate the share split for each region in the world ie Africa 0.50%, Americas 29%, Asia 20.46%, Europe 47.5%, Oceania 2.54%.
- 4.4 For the past six years there have been a core group of countries who have paid their dues and fully supported WADA on behalf of the region. It is the overall view that it is time for all other countries to step forward and play their part in making contributions to WADA. This should be achieved through consensus while maintaining or increasing the contribution level to WADA from the region.

5. Assumptions and Explanations for the GNI Proposal:

- 5.1. In the calculation, Hong Kong, Macau and Chinese Taipei (Taiwan) are not listed separately, while each of these territories has a National Olympic Committee, they are considered to be part of "One China" by UNESCO.
- 5.2. For 2008 we have used a budget estimate figure of US\$2,473,427 which assumes a 5% increase in 2008 over year 2007. We emphasize that all WADA budgets go through a rigorous process and must be finally approved by the WADA Executive Committee and WADA Foundation Board. For 2008 this has yet to occur and it is extremely unlikely that the budget would go above these figures.
- 5.3. In the future the sports indicators will change according to the number of athletes from each country who attend the Asian Games 2010 and Summer Olympic Games 2008. The same applies to the economic indicator used. It will be necessary to recalculate each year using the most recent data available in order to establish the amount of the contribution of each country to WADA prior to November.
- 5.4. The spreadsheet for the Proposal shows that 8 of the 10 original funding countries who are: China, India, Iran, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Malaysia, Pakistan, and Thailand would maintain the same amount of contributions that they currently give, even though under the GNI proposal they would normally be required to pay less.
- 5.5. The proposal maintains the idea (first introduced and implemented in 2005) that a minimum payment, of US\$5000, be made by **all** countries to WADA that would help to encourage and promote make a wider contribution to WADA among governments in the region.

Recommendations

It is recommended that Governments:

- i. Decide whether they support using the Proposal using GNI as the economic indicator for the Asian Region for 2008 and beyond;
- ii. Note that 8 of original funding countries who are: China, India, Iran, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Malaysia, Pakistan, and Thailand are opting

to pay a higher contribution level under the GNI proposal and this means other countries in the region pay less as a result;

- iii. Note that the countries with a high standard of GNI per capita are expected to increase their contributions more than in previous years. These countries are: Brunei Darussalam, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, United Arab Emirates.
- iv. Decide and agree that the most recent available statistics for the sports and economic indicators be used when updating the contributions.
- v. Decide and agree which country will be responsible for administering, and providing the contribution amounts payable by each country to WADA by November of each year, in preparation for invoicing.

Attachment One

1. Background

- 1.1. In February 1999, the International Olympic Committee (IOC) convened a World Conference on Doping in Sport which was attended by both the Sports Movement and Governments of the world to consider the problem of doping in sport and address how to better deal with it in the future.
- 1.2. The result was the establishment of an independent organization known as the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA). WADA is an entirely unique hybrid organization that is governed and funded equally by the Sports Movement and Governments. By joining forces, it was recognized that the problem of doping in sport was to be better tackled/eliminated for the good of sport throughout the world through co-operation.
- 1.3. The WADA Foundation Board comprises a total of 38 members including Chair and Vice-Chair; 19 representing the Olympic Movement, and 19 Public Authority representatives (governments). The public authorities representation comes from each of the five Olympic Regions as agreed to at the International Inter-Governmental Consultative Group on Anti-Doping in Sports (IICGADS) Summit in Cape Town, South Africa in May 2001. The membership is as follows (except Chair and Vice Chair):

Africa	- 3 members;
Americas	- 4 members;
Asia	- 4 members;
Europe	- 5 members; and
Oceania	- 2 members.
- 1.4. At present, the countries representing the Asian region are: Japan, China, Malaysia and Jordan. Japan holds the region's seat on WADA's Executive Committee.
- 1.5. Past representative countries from the Asian Region are:

India (WADA Foundation Board Member 1999 – 2002)
Iran (WADA Foundation Board Member 2003 – 2004)
Republic of Korea (WADA Foundation Board Member 2003 – 2005)
- 1.6. One of the key responsibilities of the WADA Government Board representatives is to facilitate and lead the process in determining how the regional contribution will be apportioned to countries within the region. This information is then provided to WADA so that invoicing can be undertaken annually.

2. Intergovernmental Meetings on Anti-Doping in Sport (IICGAD's)

- 2.1. The International Intergovernmental Consultative Group on Anti-Doping in Sport (IICGADs) made up of Governments from around the world, met over the course of four years to discuss anti-doping issues. The first

IICGAD's summit was held in Sydney, Australia in November 1999 and the second in Oslo, Norway in November 2000.

- 2.2. At the third IICGAD's meeting held in Cape Town, South Africa in May 2001, the governments 50% share of the funding of WADA was considered and finalized. It was agreed by governments that for the five Olympic regions of the world, the WADA budget allocation for governments would be apportioned as follows:

Africa: 0.50%
 Americas: 29.0%
 Asia: 20.46%
 Europe: 47.5%
 Oceania: 2.54%

NB This was a governmental decision process and WADA was not involved in this process.

For more in-depth information on the above formula and information from the IICGADS meetings you can access these at the following site: <http://www.dcita.gov.au/drugsinsport/>.

3. Funding to WADA

- 3.1. For the first two full years of operation (2000–2001), WADA was funded in entirety by the Olympic Movement; a total of US \$25 million. The IOC made this decision to allow governments appropriate time to get budgetary approvals for their 50% contribution. In January 2002, the agreed co-funding of WADA began with Governments providing 50% and the Olympic Movement 50%.
- 3.2. Each year, WADA's budget is presented by WADA management as a draft to the WADA Foundation Board at its mid-year meeting. It is then presented for final approval at the November WADA Foundation Board meeting in preparation for the following operational year. This process enables adequate planning by Governments so their respective payments can be planned for in a timely manner, together with the assurance that expenditure by WADA is both prudent and economically sound.
- 3.3. The actual Budget Figures and the Contributions received by WADA for 2002 – 2006 are listed below (in \$ USD):

Year	WADA Total Actual Budget (US\$)	WADA Actual Budget Govt Share (US\$)	Contribution Received from Govts %
2002	17,000,000	8,500,000	89.65
2003	20,235,000	10,117,500	85.22
2004	20,235,000	10,117,500	95.03
2005	21,705,000	10,129,680	93.33
2006	22,356,150	10,616,949	94.98
2007	23,026,835	11,513,417	86.44*

* Received as of 27 April 2007

- 3.4. The IOC has a policy of making payments to WADA only when governments make their payments (i.e. matching dollar for dollar). Consequently over the three year period from 2002 - 2006 a total of US \$7,755,932. was not received. Such shortfall impacts on the activities that WADA can undertake in the fight against doping in sport.

- 3.5. It has taken time for governments to fulfill their obligations but the recent achievement rates show the steadily improving commitment governments are making.

4. Overview of the five Olympic regions and their respective funding formulas

4.1. Africa (0.50%)

The Supreme Council of Sport for Africa is the body through which the funding formula and allocation has been made and agreed to. Countries are divided into three categories (A, B, C), whereby the categorizations are based on geographical size, population size and GDP.

4.2. Americas (29%)

For 2002, there was an agreement in principle between Canada and the USA. This agreement was based on 1/3 USA, 1/3 Canada with the remaining 1/3 to be apportioned across the remaining countries in the Americas.

In December 2002 at the Summit of Sports Minister of the Americas meeting in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil and at a meeting in Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic in February 2003, a funding formula was discussed known as the Organization of American States (OAS) formula. Agreement was reached by most countries to this formula. In 2004, the USA and Canada agreed to pay 75 % (USA 50% and Canada 25%) with the rest apportioned according to the OAS formula. The same principle applied for 2005, 2006 and 2007.

4.3. Asia (20.46%)

For 2002, the original IICGADS funding formula was applied across seven countries in the Asian Region. This was the agreement reached in Cape Town, South Africa. Australia acted as Chair of this IICGAD's meeting. The IICGAD's formula is calculated on: 15% of the competitors who had attended Summer Olympic Games and 85% ratio of a country's economic indicator as set forth by the World Bank.

In 2003, a new funding formula was determined, through the work of the Asian Foundation Board members, using 15% assessed on the number of competitors who had attended Olympic Games and Asian Games and 85% assessed from an economic indicator using a countries' Gross Domestic Product. The Government of Japan agreed to pay US \$1,502,800 with the remaining shares apportioned among 9 countries: China, India, Iran, Republic of Korea, Malaysia, Pakistan, Qatar, Singapore and Thailand.

In 2004 it was agreed at the First Asian Regional intergovernmental meeting in Tokyo, Japan that the same funding principle would apply for 2005, however more new countries would be invited to make a minimum payment of US \$5,000, to share the funding for the region.

In 2005 it was agreed at the Second Asian Regional intergovernmental meeting in Beijing, China that the same funding principle would apply for 2006, however all 32 countries would be invoiced and invited to make a minimum payment of US \$7,082.

In 2006 it was agreed at the Third Asian Regional intergovernmental meeting in Bangkok, Thailand that the same funding principle would apply for 2007, and all 42 countries would be invoiced and invited to make a minimum payment of US \$8,878.

4.4. Europe (47.5%)

Europe operates through two public authority forums - the Council of Europe and the European Union. For the years 2002 - 2005, the Council of Europe through the Committee of Ministers, agreed the payments and formula. In 2002, the payments were based on the indicative scale of contributions calculated for states party to the European Cultural Convention. The indicative scale is based on GDP and population and this has continued through to 2007.

4.5. Oceania (2.54%)

The governments of Australia and New Zealand reached an agreement in 2001 that Australia pays 2.18% and New Zealand contributes 0.36% annually to cover the full cost of the region on behalf of all countries in the region.

5. The Asian Region

5.1. Before 2002, there was no established government forum in Asia for anti-doping matters to be discussed and agreed. With the advent of the Asian Regional Intergovernmental meetings in Tokyo, Japan (2004), Beijing, China (2005), Bangkok, Thailand (2006) and now Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia this year, a forum is now available to discuss anti-doping matters, including the contributions to WADA.

5.2. The Government of Japan, as the WADA Executive Committee member is responsible for leading and developing this process to agree and finalize the Asian regions contribution to WADA. Japan has made an annual contribution of over US1.5M since 2002 and continues to do so and is very committed to looking at how to make anti-doping work within the region. Equally the Governments of China (current WADA Foundation Board member), Malaysia (current WADA Foundation Board member), Jordan (current WADA Foundation Board member), Republic of Korea (past WADA Foundation Board members), Iran (past WADA Foundation Board members) and India (past WADA Foundation Board members) have been constructive and supportive. Co-operation and support is being further developed at each meeting, and through initiatives undertaken by countries within the Asian Region.

6. Outcomes of the First Asian Region Intergovernmental Meeting held in Tokyo, Japan

6.1. At the First Asian Region Intergovernmental Meeting on Anti-Doping held on 22 April, 2004 in Tokyo and attended by 40 representatives from 15 Asian countries, it was agreed that:

6.2. The 10 invoiced countries would continue to fund WADA in 2005 as per the 2004 contributions (same as for 2003) and any new countries would be invited to make a minimum contribution of US \$5,000. The effect of this broadens the contributions amongst governments in the region.

6.3. Funding for 2006 would be discussed at the Second intergovernmental meeting in Beijing, China.

7. Outcomes of the Asian WADA Foundation Board member meeting in November 2004

- 7.1. Further discussions were held at the Asian region meeting held prior to the November WADA Foundation Board meeting in Montreal, Canada. The discussion centered on the increase in the budget for the Asian region of US \$150,000 for 2005, and the question of how this would be resolved.
- 7.2. WADA was directed to invoice all countries in the region for a minimum of US \$5,000 in keeping with the mandate from the First Asian Region Intergovernmental Meeting and that the 13 countries who had funded WADA in previous years would be invoiced for the same amount as in 2004. The Foundation Board members agreed to assist WADA in encouraging all countries to contribute to WADA.

8. Outcomes of the Second Asian Region Intergovernmental Meeting held in Beijing, China in April 2005

- 8.1. The Second Asian Region Intergovernmental Meeting on Anti-Doping was held on 21-22 April, 2005 in Beijing, China and was attended by 40 representatives from 14 Asian countries and there were three observers from the Olympic Council of Asia (OCA).
- 8.2. There were positive discussions on the contributions to WADA for 2006 and beyond however a conclusion/decision could not be reached due to the absence of a large number of the region's countries. It was felt that until a greater caucus and consensus could be reached it would be prudent that the 2006 contributions for Asia would follow the same formula as for 2005 ie those 32 newly invoiced countries for US\$5,000 from 2004 were requested to pay a minimum of US\$5,000 plus an equal portion of the budgetary increase. This amounted to US \$7,082 each.
- 8.3. Funding for 2007 and beyond would be discussed at the intergovernmental meeting in Bangkok, Thailand.

9. Outcomes of the Third Asian Region Intergovernmental Meeting held in Bangkok, Thailand in May 2006

- 9.1. The Third Asian Region Intergovernmental Meeting was held on 26 May, 2006 in Bangkok, Thailand and attended by 35 representatives from 18 Asian countries, together with representatives from the Olympic Council of Asia (OCA) and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).
- 9.2. WADA introduced the background of the contributions and the three formulas, which were proposed by Japan (85% GDP: 15% Sports Indicator), China (85% GNI: 15% Sports Indicator) and Thailand (100% Sports Indicator). After discussion, it was decided that more information was needed in order for each country to make a decision. The WADA Regional Office would provide the additional information and each country would be given until 31 July 2006 to submit their official decision on the proposals. If the countries could not reach a conclusion by voting it was agreed that the contributions for 2007 would follow the present share split formula for 2006.
- 9.3. The outcome of the voting process was the approval of the proposal (using GDP as an economic indicator) by Japan. The WADA RO received gracious offers from several current funding countries who wished to contribute the

same amount as they had in previous years, in spite of a decrease in their required commitment under the new proposal using GNI. Comments were also received stating that some countries would be unable to cope with the drastic increase of their burdens under the GDP proposal and the effect would result in a considerable shortfall of the overall contribution from the Asia region in 2007. The WADA RO again had to liaise and coordinate closely with the funding countries to reach a final consensus.

Outcomes of the Asian Region WADA Foundation Board Member meeting in November 2006

- 9.4. The final decision for the Asian Region contribution for 2007 was made at the Asian region WADA Foundation Board members meeting in Montreal attended by China, Japan, Jordan, and Malaysia and observed by Republic of Korea on 19 November 2006, in Montreal. It was stressed as a matter of urgency that all Asian countries be strongly encouraged to contribute to WADA. It was also emphasized that countries were receiving benefits through WADA programs such as the RADOs, Education symposia, ADAMS trainings, Outreach and other programs supported on various occasions, and at events and games. Based on this information and suggestions from the Asian Region WADA Board members, the meeting reached agreement on the contribution for 2007. The formula presented and agreed was that the original (10) funding countries make the same contribution as they did in 2006, and any other funding countries share the burden equally meaning all countries were invoiced for the minimum of US\$5000 plus an equal portion of the budgetary increase for 2007. This amounted to US\$8,878.

Attachment two: Draft Funding formula for the Asian governments contributions to WADA's annual budget.

Using GNI (Gross National Income) per capita as the financial indicator and 15% Sports Indicator

Retain the 8 original funding countries present funding level and introduce a minimum payment of \$5000 and maintain \$8,878 which is the current funding level for some countries below.

All Figures in USD			2007 Public authority contribution	2007 Asian contribution	ESTIMATED 2008 Public authority contribution	ESTIMATED 2008 Asian Contribution	Contribution for non-fixed countries				
			11,513,417	2,355,645	12,089,088	2,473,427	283,967.34				
No	Country	IOC Code	2007 Asian Contribution	Sports indicator	Financial (GNI per capita) indicator	ASIAN REGION SHARE SPLIT (A15%:B85%)	ESTIMATED 2008 Asian contribution	Difference between 2007 and 2008	Fixed contribution	2008 ESTIMATED adjusted contribution (A'15%:B'85)	ADJUSTED ASIAN REGION SHARE SPLIT (A'15%:B'85%)
1	Afghanistan	AFG	8,878	0.33631%	0.11607%	0.14911%	3,688	-5,190	5,000	5,000	0.20%
2	Bahrain	BRN	8,878	1.56290%	6.17776%	5.48555%	135,681	126,803	5,000	5,000	0.20%
3	Bangladesh	BAN	8,878	0.49933%	0.20206%	0.24666%	6,101	-2,777	5,000	5,000	0.20%
4	Bhutan	BHU	8,878	0.15907%	0.37402%	0.34179%	8,454	-424	8,878	8,878	0.36%
5	Brunei Darussalam	BRU	8,878	0.05908%	4.61118%	3.92836%	97,165	88,287		21,657	0.88%
6	Cambodia	CAM	8,878	0.17203%	0.16336%	0.16467%	4,073	-4,805	5,000	5,000	0.20%
7	China	CHN	240,510	26.15849%	0.91355%	4.70028%	116,258	-124,252	240,510	240,510	9.72%
8	DPR Korea	PRK	8,878	1.60088%	0.37617%	0.55987%	13,848	4,970	5,000	5,000	0.20%
9	India	IND	93,595	5.02880%	0.30953%	1.01741%	25,165	-68,430	93,595	93,595	3.78%
10	Indonesia	INA	8,878	1.62413%	0.55028%	0.71136%	17,595	8,717	8,878	8,878	0.36%
11	Iran	IRI	23,824	2.94511%	1.19084%	1.45397%	35,963	12,139	23,824	23,824	0.96%
12	Iraq	IRQ	8,878	1.18783%	0.51073%	0.61231%	15,145	6,267	5,000	5,000	0.20%
13	Japan	JPN	1,502,800	11.80927%	16.75777%	16.01551%	396,132	-1,106,668	1,502,800	1,502,800	60.76%
14	Jordan	JOR	8,878	0.71227%	1.07477%	1.02041%	25,239	16,361	8,878	8,878	0.36%
15	Kazakhstan	KAZ	8,878	5.08292%	1.25963%	1.83312%	45,341	36,463		23,075	0.93%
16	Kuwait	KUW	8,878	1.57459%	10.33496%	9.02092%	223,126	214,248		52,484	2.12%
17	Kyrgyz	KGZ	8,878	1.38337%	0.18916%	0.36827%	9,109	231	5,000	5,000	0.20%
18	Lao PDR	LAO	8,878	0.17851%	0.18916%	0.18755%	4,639	-4,239	5,000	5,000	0.20%
19	Lebanon	LIB	8,878	0.92140%	2.65682%	2.39651%	59,276	50,398	5,000	5,000	0.20%
20	Malaysia	MAS	21,555	1.96528%	2.13234%	2.10728%	52,122	30,567	21,555	21,555	0.87%
21	Maldives	MDV	8,878	0.45447%	1.02748%	0.94153%	23,288	14,410	8,878	8,878	0.36%
22	Mongolia	MGL	8,878	1.44652%	0.29664%	0.46911%	11,603	2,725	5,000	5,000	0.20%
23	Myanmar	MYA	8,878	0.27660%	0.37617%	0.36124%	8,935	57	5,000	5,000	0.20%
24	Nepal	NEP	8,878	0.40708%	0.11607%	0.15974%	3,951	-4,927	5,000	5,000	0.20%
25	Oman	OMA	8,878	0.67911%	3.89926%	3.41623%	84,498	75,620		20,169	0.82%
26	Pakistan	PAK	15,883	1.56061%	0.29664%	0.48625%	12,027	-3,856	15,883	15,883	0.64%
27	Palestine	PLE	8,878	0.55193%	0.40970%	0.43102%	10,661	1,783	5,000	5,000	0.20%
28	Philippines	PHI	8,878	1.67776%	0.55888%	0.72672%	17,975	9,097	5,000	5,000	0.20%
29	Qatar	QAT	8,878	2.89761%	4.61118%	4.35416%	107,697	98,819		29,959	1.21%
30	Republic of Korea	KOR	115,150	9.65381%	6.80543%	7.23268%	178,895	63,745	115,150	115,150	4.66%
31	Saudi Arabia	KSA	8,878	1.48793%	5.06000%	4.52421%	111,903	103,025		28,182	1.14%
32	Singapore	SIN	18,719	1.17119%	11.81814%	10.22108%	252,811	234,092		58,585	2.37%
33	Sri Lanka	SRI	8,878	1.20575%	0.49869%	0.60475%	14,958	6,080	5,000	5,000	0.20%
34	Syrian Arab	SYR	8,878	1.09991%	0.59327%	0.66927%	16,554	7,676	5,000	5,000	0.20%
35	Tajikistan	TJK	8,878	0.77262%	0.14187%	0.23647%	5,849	-3,029	5,000	5,000	0.20%
36	Thailand	THA	30,631	3.29351%	1.18224%	1.49893%	37,075	6,444	30,631	30,631	1.24%
37	Timor-Leste	TLE	8,878	0.19668%	0.32243%	0.30359%	7,509	-1,369	5,000	5,000	0.20%
38	Turkmenistan	TKM	8,878	0.65446%	0.93311%	0.89131%	22,046	13,168	5,000	5,000	0.20%
39	United Arab Emirates	UAE	8,878	0.84415%	10.21889%	8.81267%	217,975	209,097		49,857	2.02%
40	Uzbekistan	UZB	8,878	2.77766%	0.21925%	0.60301%	14,915	6,037	5,000	5,000	0.20%
41	Viet Nam	VIE	8,878	1.67979%	0.26654%	0.47853%	11,836	2,958	5,000	5,000	0.20%
42	Yemen	YEM	8,878	0.24928%	0.25794%	0.25665%	6,348	-2,530	5,000	5,000	0.20%
Total			2,355,645	100.00000%	99.99998%	100.00006%	2,473,429		2,189,460	2,473,428	100.00%
			2,355,645				2,473,427			2,473,427	

Raw Data - Indicators

Original data

Data for draft formula - FINAL III

No	Country	IOC Code	Athlete number at Doha	Asian Games athlete numbers	Athlete number at Athens	Olympic athlete numbers: Data	Olympic athlete numbers	Sports Indicator A	2005 GNI per capita	Financial Indicator A	Athlete number at Doha	Asian Games athlete numbers	Athlete number at Athens	Olympic athlete numbers: Data	Olympic athlete numbers	Sports Indicator E	2005 GNI per capita	Financial Indicator E
			Total 8,555 *China 1,594 = 713 (CHN) + 399 (TPE) + 281 (HKG) + 201 (MAC)	Portion of athletes in Doha Asian Games 2006	Total 11,099 *China 927 = 739 (CHN) + 148 (TPE) + 40 (HKG)	Portion of athletes in Athens Olympic Games 2004	Sport Indicator (= (E+H)/2)	2005 GNI per capita (Data from World Bank)	GNI per capita, Indicator: Portion of each country in the sum of all Asian countries = ROUND (M/sum of M, 7)	Total 1,428	Portion of athletes in Doha Asian Games 2006	Total 8,647	Portion of athletes in Athens Olympic Games 2004	Sport Indicator (= (E+H)/2)	2005 GNI per capita (Data from World Bank)	GNI per capita, Indicator: Portion of each country in the sum of all Asian countries = ROUND (M/sum of M, 7)		
1	Afghanistan	AFG	42	0.49%	5	0.05%	0.18%	0.33631%	270	0.116079%								0.00000%
2	Bahrain	BRN	227	2.65%	13	0.12%	0.47%	1.56290%	14,370	6.17776%								0.00000%
3	Bangladesh	BAN	73	0.85%	4	0.04%	0.15%	0.49933%	470	0.20206%								0.00000%
4	Bhutan	BHU	21	0.25%	2	0.02%	0.07%	0.15907%	870	0.37402%								0.00000%
5	Brunei Darussalam	BRU	7	0.08%	1	0.01%	0.04%	0.05908%	10,726	4.61118%	7	0.49%	1	0.01%	0.33%	0.41176%	10,726	8.8962%
6	Cambodia	CAM	17	0.20%	4	0.04%	0.15%	0.47203%	380	0.16336%								0.00000%
7	China	CHN	1594	18.63%	927	8.35%	33.68%	26.15849%	2,125	0.91355%								0.00000%
8	DPR Korea	PRK	162	1.89%	36	0.32%	1.31%	1.60088%	875	0.37617%								0.00000%
9	India	IND	419	4.90%	142	1.28%	5.16%	5.02880%	720	0.30953%								0.00000%
10	Indonesia	INA	138	1.61%	45	0.41%	1.64%	1.62413%	1,280	0.55028%								0.00000%
11	Iran	IRI	249	2.91%	82	0.74%	2.98%	2.94511%	2,770	1.19084%								0.00000%
12	Iraq	IRQ	82	0.96%	39	0.35%	1.42%	1.18783%	1,188	0.51073%								0.00000%
13	Japan	JPN	631	7.38%	447	4.03%	16.24%	11.80927%	38,980	16.57773%								0.00000%
14	Jordan	JOR	97	1.13%	8	0.07%	0.29%	0.71222%	2,500	1.07477%								0.00000%
15	Kazakhstan	KAZ	335	3.92%	172	1.55%	6.25%	5.08292%	2,930	1.25963%	335	23.46%	172	1.96%	57.33%	40.39636%	2,930	2.43109%
16	Kuwait	KUW	229	2.68%	13	0.12%	0.47%	1.57459%	24,040	10.33496%	229	16.04%	13	0.15%	4.33%	10.18487%	24,040	19.94657%
17	Kyrgyz	KGZ	131	1.53%	34	0.31%	1.24%	1.38337%	440	0.18916%								0.00000%
18	Lao PDR	LAO	15	0.18%	5	0.05%	0.18%	0.17851%	440	0.18916%								0.00000%
19	Lebanon	LIB	139	1.62%	6	0.05%	0.22%	0.92140%	6,180	2.65682%								0.00000%
20	Malaysia	MAS	243	2.84%	30	0.27%	1.09%	1.96528%	4,960	2.13234%								0.00000%
21	Maldives	MDV	56	0.65%	7	0.06%	0.25%	0.45447%	2,390	1.02748%								0.00000%
22	Mongolia	MGL	176	2.06%	23	0.21%	0.84%	1.44652%	690	0.29664%								0.00000%
23	Myanmar	MYA	38	0.44%	3	0.03%	0.11%	0.27660%	875	0.37617%								0.00000%
24	Nepal	NEP	51	0.60%	6	0.05%	0.22%	0.40708%	270	0.11607%								0.00000%
25	Oman	OMA	82	0.96%	11	0.10%	0.40%	0.67911%	9,070	3.89263%								0.00000%
26	Pakistan	PAK	152	1.78%	37	0.33%	1.34%	1.56061%	690	0.29664%	82	5.74%	11	0.13%	3.67%	4.70448%	9,070	7.52560%
27	Palestine	PLE	82	0.96%	4	0.04%	0.15%	0.55193%	953	0.40970%								0.00000%
28	Philippines	PHI	228	2.67%	19	0.17%	0.69%	1.77766%	1,300	0.55888%								0.00000%
29	Qatar	QAT	359	4.20%	44	0.40%	1.60%	2.89761%	10,726	4.61118%	359	25.14%	44	0.50%	14.67%	19.90336%	10,726	8.8962%
30	Republic of Korea	KOR	657	7.68%	320	2.88%	11.63%	9.65381%	15,830	6.80543%								0.00000%
31	Saudi Arabia	KSA	152	1.78%	33	0.30%	1.20%	1.48793%	11,770	5.06000%	152	10.64%	33	0.38%	11.00%	10.82213%	11,770	9.76585%
32	Singapore	SIN	132	1.54%	22	0.20%	0.80%	1.17119%	27,490	11.81814%	132	9.24%	22	0.25%	7.33%	8.28852%	27,490	22.80911%
33	Sri Lanka	SRI	169	1.98%	12	0.11%	0.44%	1.20575%	1,160	0.49809%								0.00000%
34	Syrian Arab	SYR	154	1.80%	11	0.10%	0.40%	1.09991%	1,380	0.59327%								0.00000%
35	Tajikistan	TJK	98	1.15%	11	0.10%	0.40%	0.77262%	330	0.14187%								0.00000%
36	Thailand	THA	377	4.41%	60	0.54%	2.18%	3.29351%	2,750	1.18224%								0.00000%
37	Timor-Leste	TLE	15	0.18%	6	0.05%	0.22%	0.19668%	750	0.32243%								0.00000%
38	Turkmenistan	TKM	84	0.98%	9	0.08%	0.33%	0.65446%	2,171	0.93311%								0.00000%
39	United Arab Emirates	UAE	132	1.54%	4	0.04%	0.15%	0.84415%	23,770	10.21889%	132	9.24%	4	0.05%	1.33%	5.28852%	23,770	19.72254%
40	Uzbekistan	UZB	239	2.79%	76	0.68%	2.76%	2.77766%	510	0.21925%								0.00000%
41	Viet Nam	VIE	247	2.89%	13	0.12%	0.47%	1.67979%	620	0.26654%								0.00000%
42	Yemen	YEM	24	0.28%	6	0.05%	0.22%	0.24928%	600	0.25794%								0.00000%
Total			8555	100.00%	8347	24.80%	100.00%	100.00000%	232,609	99.99998%	1428	100.00%	300	3.41%	100.00%	100.00000%	120,522	100.00000%

11099 Total

8647 Total

Total		Total	
No	Country	No	Country
42	Afghanistan	5	
227	Bahrain	13	
73	Bangladesh	4	
21	Bhutan	2	
17	Cambodia	4	
1594	China	927	
162	DPR Korea	36	
419	India	142	
138	Indonesia	45	
249	Iran	82	
82	Iraq	39	
631	Japan	447	
97	Jordan	8	
131	Kyrgyz	34	
15	Lao PDR	5	
139	Lebanon	6	
243	Malaysia	30	
56	Maldives	7	
176	Mongolia	23	
38	Myanmar	3	
51	Nepal	6	
152	Pakistan	37	
82	Palestine	4	
228	Philippines	19	
657	Republic of Korea	320	
169	Sri Lanka	12	
154	Syrian Arab	11	
98	Tajikistan	11	
377	Thailand	60	
15	Timor-Leste	6	
239	Uzbekistan	76	
247	Viet Nam	13	
24	Yemen	6	
84	Turkmenistan	9	