

	Indicator (Unit of Measure)	Definition	Data Sources
CORE INDICATORS	Total Population (million)	Total population is based on the de facto definition of population, which counts all residents regardless of legal status or citizenship. The values shown are midyear estimates.	Economy sources
	Average Annual Population Growth Rate (%)	Average growth for the period indicated computed using geometric growth formula. Note: For Basic Statistics 2018, the period covered is 2012-2017.	Asian Development Bank (ADB) estimates based on economy sources
	Proportion of Population below \$1.90 Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) a Day (%)	Percentage of the population living on less than the 'international poverty line' of \$1.90 a day at 2011 international prices. Data are consumption-based, except for Malaysia, which is income-based. For the People's Republic of China, India, and Indonesia, data are weighted average of rural and urban estimates.	World Bank PovcalNet Database (accessed 07 May 2018) In some economies, surveys were conducted in overlapping years. Basic Statistics Publication adopts the approach of the World Bank's World Development Indicators database of reflecting the initial year of the survey as the reference period for the poverty estimates.
	Proportion of Population Living below the National Poverty Line (%)	Percentage of the total population living below the national poverty line. Note: National poverty rate is defined at country-specific poverty lines in local currencies which are different in real terms across countries and different from the \$1.90-a-day international poverty line. Thus, national poverty rates cannot be compared across countries or with the \$1.90-a-day poverty rate.	Economy sources

	Indicator (Unit of Measure)	Definition	Data Sources
CORE INDICATORS	Annual Growth Rate of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (%)	Annual growth rates of GDP valued at constant market prices, factor costs, or basic prices. GDP at market prices is the aggregation of the value added of all resident producers at producers' prices including taxes less subsidies on imports plus all nondeductible value-added or similar taxes. Constant factor cost measures differ from market price measures in that they exclude taxes on production and include subsidies. Basic price valuation is the factor cost plus some taxes on production, such as property and payroll taxes, and less some subsidies, such as labor related subsidies but not product-related subsidies.	Asian Development Outlook (ADO) 2018 (Table A1) (accessed 24 April 2018)
	Per Capita Gross National Income (GNI), Atlas Method (\$)	Gross National Income, converted to U.S. dollars using the World Bank Atlas method, divided by the midyear population. GNI is the sum of value added by all resident producers plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output plus net receipts of primary income (compensation of employees and property income) from abroad.	World Bank - World Development Indicators (WDI) (accessed 07 May 2018)
	Inflation Rate (%)	Inflation as measured by the consumer price index reflects the annual percentage change in the cost to the average consumer of acquiring a basket of goods and services that may be fixed or changed at specified intervals, such as yearly. The Laspeyres formula is generally used.	ADO 2018 (Table A6) (accessed 24 April 2018)
	Current Account Balance (% of GDP)	The current account balance is the sum of the balance of trade for merchandise, net trade in services and factor income, and net transfers. The values reported are divided by GDP at current prices in US dollars.	ADO 2018 (Table A14) (accessed 24 April 2018)

	Indicator (Unit of Measure)	Definition	Data Sources
LAND	Surface Area ('000 km ²)	A country's total area, including areas under inland bodies of water and some coastal waterways.	World Bank - WDI (accessed 07 May 2018)
			For Cook Islands: Secretariat of the Pacific Community's 2015 Pocket Statistical Summary (accessed 24 April 2018)
			For Hong Kong, China: Census and Statistics Department (accessed 24 April 2018)
			For Taipei,China: Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics (DGBAS) Statistical Yearbook 2016 (accessed 24 April 2018)

	Indicator (Unit of Measure)	Definition	Data Sources
POPULATION	Population Density (persons per km ² of surface area)	Population divided by the surface area.	ADB estimates based on population and surface area of indicated sources
	Total Fertility Rate (births per woman)	Number of children who would be born per woman if she lived to the end of her childbearing years and bore children at each age in accordance with prevailing age-specific fertility rates.	United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) - The State of the World's Children (accessed 24 April 2018)
	Age Dependency Ratio (% of working-age population)	Ratio of dependents – people younger than 15 or older than 64 – to the working-age population – those ages 15–64. Data are shown as the proportion of dependents per 100 working-age population.	World Bank - WDI (accessed 07 May 2018) World Population Prospects (WPP): The 2017 Revision (accessed 24 April 2018) For Cook Islands, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Palau, and Tuvalu: ADB estimates using data from WHO (World Health Organization)'s Global Health Observatory (GHO) Data Repository (accessed 24 April 2018) Note: Data refer to number of persons aged <15 and >60 to number of persons aged 15–60. For Taipei,China: DGBAS Statistical Yearbook 2016 (accessed 24 April 2018)

	Indicator (Unit of Measure)	Definition	Data Sources
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS	(1.1.1) Proportion of Employed Population below \$1.90 PPP a Day (%)	Proportion of employed population below the international poverty line of \$1.90 per day, also referred to as the working poor, is defined as the proportion of the employed population living in households with per-capita consumption or income that is below the international poverty line of US\$1.90.	International Labour Organization (ILO) (accessed 07 May 2018)
	(2.1.1) Prevalence of Undernourishment (%)	Proportion of the population whose habitual food consumption is insufficient to provide the dietary energy levels that are required to maintain a normal active and healthy life. Note: Undernourishment is defined as the condition by which a person has access, on a regular basis, to amounts of food that are insufficient to provide the energy required for conducting a normal, healthy and active life, given his or her own dietary energy requirements.	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) (accessed 24 April 2018)
	(2.2.1) Prevalence of Stunting among Children under 5 Years of Age (%)	Prevalence of stunting (height-for-age is <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age.	Joint Child Malnutrition Estimates from UNICEF, World Bank and WHO (accessed 24 April 2018)
	(2.2.2) Prevalence of Malnutrition (Overweight) among Children under 5 Years of Age (%)	Prevalence of wasting (weight-for-height is <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age.	Joint Child Malnutrition Estimates from UNICEF, World Bank and WHO (accessed 24 April 2018)

Indicator (Unit of Measure)	Definition	Data Sources
<p>(2.2.2) Prevalence of Malnutrition (Overweight) among Children under 5 Years of Age (%)</p>	<p>Prevalence of overweight (weight-for-height is >+2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age.</p>	<p>Joint Child Malnutrition Estimates from UNICEF, World Bank and WHO (accessed 24 April 2018)</p>
<p>(3.1.1) Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100,000 live births)</p>	<p>Number of maternal deaths during a given time period per 100,000 live births during the same time period. It depicts the risk of maternal death relative to the number of live births and essentially captures the risk of death in a single pregnancy or a single live birth.</p> <p>Note: The annual number of female deaths from any cause related to or aggravated by pregnancy or its management (excluding accidental or incidental causes) during pregnancy and childbirth or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the duration and site of the pregnancy, expressed per 100,000 live births, for a specified time period.</p>	<p>Maternal Mortality Estimation Interagency Group (composed of: WHO, UNICEF, United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), World Bank, UN Population Division) (accessed 24 April 2018)</p> <p>For Hong Kong, China: Department of Health, Centre for Health Protection (accessed 24 April 2018)</p> <p>For Taipei,China: DGBAS Statistical Yearbook 2016 (accessed 24 April 2018)</p>
<p>(3.2.1) Under-5 Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)</p>	<p>The probability of a child born in a specific year or period dying before reaching the age of 5 years, if subject to age specific mortality rates of that period, expressed per 1,000 live births.</p>	<p>UNICEF (accessed 24 April 2018)</p>

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

	Indicator (Unit of Measure)	Definition	Data Sources
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS	(3.2.2) Neonatal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	The probability that a child born in a specific year or period will die during the first 28 completed days of life if subject to age-specific mortality rates of that period, expressed per 1,000 live births.	UNICEF (accessed 24 April 2018) For Taipei,China: Ministry of Health and Welfare (accessed 24 April 2018)
	(3.3.2) Tuberculosis Incidence (per 100,000 population)	The estimated number of new and relapse Tuberculosis (TB) cases (all forms of TB, including cases in people living with HIV) arising in a given year, expressed as a rate per 100,000 population.	WHO (accessed 24 April 2018)
	(3.4.1) Mortality Rate Attributed to Cardiovascular Disease, Cancer, Diabetes, or Chronic Respiratory Disease (%)	Percent of 30-year-old-people who would die before their 70th birthday from cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease, assuming that she/he would experience current mortality rates at every age and s/he would not die from any other cause of death (e.g., injuries or HIV/AIDS). This indicator is calculated using life table methods.	WHO - Global Health Observatory (GHO) Data Repository (accessed 24 April 2018)

Indicator (Unit of Measure)	Definition	Data Sources
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS	<p>(4.2.2) Participation Rate in Organized Learning (1 year before the official primary entry age) (%)</p> <p>Percentage of children (total, female, and male) in the given age range who participate in one or more organized learning programs, including programs that offer a combination of education and care.</p> <p>Note: An organized learning program is one which consists of a coherent set or sequence of educational activities designed with the intention of achieving pre-determined learning outcomes or the accomplishment of a specific set of educational tasks. Early childhood and primary education programs are examples of organized learning programs.</p>	<p>UNESCO Institute for Statistics (accessed 24 April 2018)</p>
	<p>(4.c.1) Proportion of Teachers Who Have Received at Least the Minimum Organized Teacher Training (%)</p> <p>The percentage of teachers by level of education taught (pre-primary, primary, lower secondary, and upper secondary education) who have received at least the minimum organized pedagogical teacher training pre-service and in-service required for teaching at the relevant level in a given country.</p>	<p>UNESCO Institute for Statistics (accessed 24 April 2018)</p>
	<p>(5.5.1) Proportion of Seats Held by Women in National Parliaments (%)</p> <p>The number of seats held by women members in single or lower chambers of national parliaments, expressed as a percentage of all occupied seats.</p>	<p>Inter-Parliamentary Union (accessed 27 April 2018)</p> <p>For Cook Islands: Secretariat of the Pacific Community - National Minimum Development Indicators (accessed 24 April 2018) Source: Pacific Leaders Gender Equality Declaration 2012-2016 report</p>

	Indicator (Unit of Measure)	Definition	Data Sources
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS	<p>(6.1.1) Proportion of Population Using Safely Managed Drinking Water Services (%)</p>	<p>Currently being measured as the proportion of population using an improved basic drinking water source which is located on premises, available when needed and free of faecal (and priority chemical) contamination. Separate estimates are made for urban and rural areas, and national estimates are generated as weighted averages of the two, using population data from the most recent report of the United Nations Population Division.</p> <p>Note: Improved drinking water sources include the following: piped water into dwelling, yard or plot; public taps or standpipes; boreholes or tube-wells; protected dug wells; and protected springs and rainwater. Packaged drinking water is considered improved if households use an improved water source for other domestic purposes.</p>	<p>WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation (accessed 24 April 2018)</p>
	<p>(6.2.1) Proportion of Population Using Safely Managed Sanitation Services, Including a Hand-washing Facility with Soap and Water (%)</p>	<p>Currently being measured as the proportion of the population using a basic sanitation facility which is not shared with other households and where excreta is safely disposed in situ or treated off-site. Population with a handwashing facility: a device to contain, transport, or regulate the flow of water to facilitate handwashing with soap and water in the household. Separate estimates are made for urban and rural areas, and national estimates are generated as weighted averages of the two, using population data from the most recent report of the United Nations Population Division.</p> <p>Note: A safely managed sanitation service involves a process in which fecal wastes from different types of sanitation facilities are tracked through stages of containment, emptying, transport, treatment, and reuse or final disposal.</p>	<p>WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation (accessed 24 April 2018)</p>

Indicator (Unit of Measure)	Definition	Data Sources
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (7.1.1) Proportion of Population with Access to Electricity (%)	Percentage of population with access to electricity.	World Bank - WDI (accessed 07 May 2018)
(7.2.1) Renewable Energy Share in the Total Final Energy Consumption (%)	Percentage of final consumption of energy that is derived from renewable resources. Note: Renewable energy consumption includes consumption of energy derived from: hydro, solid biofuels, wind, solar, liquid biofuels, biogas, geothermal, marine and waste. Total final energy consumption is calculated from national balances and statistics as total final consumption minus non-energy use.	World Bank - WDI (accessed 07 May 2018)
(8.2.1) Annual Growth Rate of Real GDP per Employed Person (%)	Conveys the annual percentage change in real GDP per employed person.	International Labour Organization (accessed 07 May 2018) UN SDG Global Database (accessed 24 April 2018)
(8.5.2) Unemployment Rate, by Sex (%)	Percentage of persons in the labor force who are unemployed. Estimates are calculated separately by gender (total, male, and female).	International Labour Organization (accessed 07 May 2018) UN SDG Global Database (accessed 24 April 2018)

	Indicator (Unit of Measure)	Definition	Data Sources
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS	(8.6.1) Proportion of Youth (Aged 15–24 Years) Not in Education, Employment, or Training (%)	Number of young persons (aged 15–24 years) not in education, employment, or training (NEET) as a percentage of the total youth population. Estimates are calculated separately by gender (total, male, and female).	International Labour Organization (accessed 07 May 2018) UN SDG Global Database (accessed 24 April 2018)
	(8.10.1) Number of Commercial Bank Branches and ATMs (per 100,000 adults)	The number of ATMs per 100,000 adults is calculated by dividing the product of the number of ATMs and 100,000 by total adult population in the reporting country. The number of commercial bank branches is calculated by dividing the product of number of institutions plus number of branches and 100,000 by total adult population in the reporting country. Note: The number of commercial bank branches is calculated for commercial banks, credit unions and financial cooperatives, and all multilateral financing institutions.	International Monetary Fund - Financial Access Survey (accessed 24 April 2018)
	(8.10.2) Proportion of Adults (15 Years and Older) with an Account at a Bank or Other Financial Institution or with a Mobile-Money-Service Provider (%)	The percentage of adults (ages 15+) who report having an account (by themselves or together with someone else) at a bank or another type of financial institution or personally using a mobile money service in the past 12 months. Note: Account at a financial institution includes respondents who report having an account at a bank or at another type of financial institution, such as a credit union, microfinance institution, cooperative, or the post office (if applicable), or having a debit card in their own name.	SDG Indicators Database (accessed 24 April 2018)

Indicator (Unit of Measure)	Definition	Data Sources
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (9.4.1) CO ₂ Emissions	Carbon dioxide (here after, CO ₂) emissions per unit value added is an indicator computed as ratio between CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion and the value added of associated economic activities. The indicator can be computed for the whole economy (total CO ₂ emissions/GDP) or for specific sectors, notably the manufacturing sector (CO ₂ emissions from manufacturing industries per manufacturing value added (MVA). CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP are expressed in kilograms of CO ₂ per USD constant 2010 PPP GDP. CO ₂ emissions from manufacturing industries per unit of MVA are measured in kilograms of CO ₂ equivalent per unit of MVA in constant 2010 USD.	International Energy Agency, CO₂ Highlights 2017 (accessed 24 April 2018) United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) (accessed 24 April 2018)
(9.a.1) Total Official Flows for Infrastructure (disbursements, constant 2015, \$ million)	Gross disbursements of total Official Development Assistance (ODA) and Other Official Flows (OOF) from all donors in support of infrastructure. Support to infrastructure includes all Creditor Reporting System (CRS) sector codes in the 200 series. CRS defines the sector classification, through codes, where contributions can be targeted or transferred.	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (accessed 24 April 2018)
(9.c.1) Proportion of Population Covered by Mobile Network (%)	Percentage of inhabitants living within range of a mobile-cellular signal, irrespective of whether or not they are mobile phone subscribers or users. This is calculated by dividing the number of inhabitants within range of a mobile-cellular signal by the total population and multiplying by 100.	International Telecommunication Union (accessed 24 April 2018)

Indicator (Unit of Measure)	Definition	Data Sources
(10.1.1a) Growth Rates of Household Expenditure or Income per Capita among the Bottom 40% of the Population (%)	The growth rate in the welfare aggregate of bottom 40% is computed as the annualized average growth rate in per capita real consumption or income of the bottom 40% of the income distribution in a country from household surveys over a roughly 5-year period.	World Bank - Global Database of Shared Prosperity (accessed 07 May 2018)
(10.1.1b) Growth Rates of Household Expenditure or Income per Capita (%)	The national average growth rate in the welfare aggregate is computed as the annualized average growth rate in per capita real consumption or income of the total population in a country from household surveys over a roughly 5-year period.	World Bank - Global Database of Shared Prosperity (accessed 07 May 2018)
(11.1.1) Proportion of Urban Population Living in Slums (%)	Proportion of urban population living in slum households. The agreed definition classified a "slum household" as one in which the inhabitants suffer one or more of the following "household deprivations": 1) Lack of access to improved water source, 2) Lack of access to improved sanitation facilities, 3) Lack of sufficient living area, 4) Lack of housing durability and, 5) Lack of security of tenure.	United Nations Human Settlements Programme - World Cities Report 2016 (accessed 24 April 2018)
(11.6.2) Average Annual Mean of Particulate Matter of 2.5 Microns in Diameter or Smaller (PM2.5) Concentration Levels in Urban Areas ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	The mean annual concentration of fine suspended particles of less than 2.5 microns in diameters (PM2.5) is a common measure of air pollution. The mean is a population-weighted average for urban population in a country.	WHO - GHO Data Repository (accessed 24 April 2018)

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Indicator (Unit of Measure)	Definition	Data Sources
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (12.2.1) Material Footprint	Material Footprint is the attribution of global material extraction to domestic final demand of a country. The total material footprint is the sum of the material footprint for biomass, fossil fuels, metal ores and non-metal ores.	United Nations Environment Programme (accessed 24 April 2018)
(12.2.2) Domestic Material Consumption	Domestic Material Consumption is a standard material flow accounting (MFA) indicator and reports the apparent consumption of materials in a national economy.	United Nations Environment Programme (accessed 24 April 2018)
(14.5.1) Coverage of Protected Areas in Relation to Marine Areas (%)	The indicator shows the percentage of important sites for marine biodiversity (i.e., those that contribute significantly to the global persistence of biodiversity) that are wholly covered by designated protected areas.	SDG Indicators Database (accessed 24 April 2018) UNEP-WCMC (2016). World Database on Protected Areas: Protected area coverage per country/territory by UN Environment Regions (accessed 24 April 2018)
(15.1.1) Forest Area as a Proportion of Total Land Area (%)	Forest area as a proportion of total land area.	Food and Agricultural Organization - The Forest Land Use Data Explorer (accessed 24 April 2018)

	Indicator (Unit of Measure)	Definition	Data Sources
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS	(16.9.1) Proportion of Children under 5 Years of Age Whose Births Have Been Registered with a Civil Authority (%)	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority. Note: The number of children who have acquired their right to a legal identity is collected mainly through censuses, civil registration systems and household surveys.	United Nations Children's Fund (accessed 24 April 2018)
	(17.3.2) Volume of Remittances in United States Dollars as a Proportion of Total GDP (%)	This indicator refers to the inflow of personal remittances expressed as a percentage of GDP. Note: Personal remittances comprise of personal transfers and compensation of employees. Personal transfers consist of all current transfers in cash or in kind made or received by resident households to or from non-resident households. Personal transfers thus include all current transfers between resident and non-resident individuals. Compensation of employees refers to the income of border, seasonal, and other short-term workers who are employed in an economy where they are not resident and of residents employed by non-resident entities.	World Bank - WDI (accessed 07 May 2018)
	(17.4.1) Debt Service as a Percentage of Exports of Goods and Services (%)	Percentage of debt services (principal and interest payments) to the exports of goods and services. Debt services covered in this indicator refer only to public and publicly guaranteed debt.	World Bank - WDI (accessed 07 May 2018)

	Indicator (Unit of Measure)	Definition	Data Sources
NATIONAL ACCOUNTS	Annual Real Growth Rates on Valued Added (%)	<p>Agriculture Shows the growth rates of value added in agriculture at constant prices. The agriculture sector comprises plant crops, livestock, poultry, fisheries, and forestry.</p> <p>Industry Provides the growth rates of value added in industry at constant prices. This sector comprises manufacturing, mining and quarrying, construction, and utilities.</p> <p>Services Gives the growth rates of value added in services at constant prices. Subsectors generally include trade, banking, finance, real estate, public administration, and other services.</p>	<p>ADO 2018 (Tables A3, A4, A5) (accessed 24 April 2018)</p>
	Gross Domestic Investment (% of GDP)	<p>Gross domestic investment (GDI) is the sum of gross fixed capital formation and changes in inventories. Gross fixed capital formation is measured by the total value of a producer's acquisitions, less disposals, of fixed assets in a given accounting period. Additions to the value of non-produced assets, e.g., land, form part of gross fixed capital formation. Inventories are stocks of goods held by institutional units to meet temporary or unexpected fluctuations in production and sales. The value is divided by GDP at current prices.</p>	<p>ADO 2018 (Country Tables) (accessed 24 April 2018)</p> <p>For Afghanistan and Uzbekistan: Key Indicators for Asia and the Pacific 2017 (Country Tables) (accessed 24 April 2018)</p>
MONEY	Annual Change in Money Supply (%)	<p>Annual percentage change in the end-of-period supply of broad money as represented by M2 for most countries. M2 is defined as the sum of M1 and quasi-money, where M1 denotes currency in circulation plus demand deposits, and quasi-money consists of time and savings deposits including foreign currency deposits.</p>	<p>ADO 2018 (Table A7) (accessed 24 April 2018)</p>

	Indicator (Unit of Measure)	Definition	Data Sources
BALANCE OF PAYMENTS	Growth Rate of Merchandise Exports (%)	Annual growth rates of exports and imports of goods. Data are in million US dollars, primarily obtained from the balance-of-payments accounts of each economy. Exports are reported free on board. Import data are reported free on board, except for the following economies, which value them on the basis of cost, insurance, and freight: Afghanistan; Bhutan; Hong Kong, China; India; the Lao PDR; Myanmar; Singapore; and Thailand.	ADO 2018 (Table A11) (accessed 24 April 2018)
	Growth Rate of Merchandise Imports (%)		ADO 2018 (Table A12) (accessed 24 April 2018)
	Trade Balance (% of GDP)	Trade balance is the difference between merchandise exports and merchandise imports. The difference is divided by GDP at current prices.	ADB estimation based on ADO 2018 (Table A13 and GDP from Country Tables) (accessed 24 April 2018)
RESERVES	Gross International Reserves (\$ million)	Defined as the US dollar value of holdings of foreign exchange, special drawing rights, reserve position in the IMF, and gold at the end of a given period.	ADO 2018 (Table A16) (accessed 24 April 2018)
	Total Outstanding (\$ million)	For most economies, external debt outstanding, public and private, includes medium- and long-term debt, short-term debt, and IMF credit.	ADO 2018 (Table A17) (accessed 24 April 2018)
	Total Outstanding (% of GNI)		ADB estimation based on ADO 2018 External Debt , and WDI GNI (accessed 24 April 2018)

	Indicator (Unit of Measure)	Definition	Data Sources
CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCE	Revenue (% of GDP)	Comprise all nonrepayable receipts, both current and capital, plus grants. These amounts are computed as a percentage of GDP at current prices.	ADO 2018 (Table A8) (accessed 24 April 2018)
	Expenditure (% of GDP)	Comprises all nonrepayable payments to both current and capital expenses, plus net lending. These amounts are computed as a share of GDP at current prices.	ADO 2018 (Table A9) (accessed 24 April 2018)
	Fiscal Balance (% of GDP)	The difference between central government revenues and expenditures. The difference is computed as a share of GDP at current prices. Note: Data variations may arise from statistical discrepancies when, for example, balancing items for both central and local governments, and from differences in the concept used in the individual computations of revenues and expenditures as compared with the calculation of the fiscal balance.	ADO 2018 (Table A10) (accessed 24 April 2018)