BASIC 2022 STATISTICS

Statistics and Data Innovation Unit
Economic Research and Regional Cooperation Department
METADATA

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Indicator (Unit of Measure)		Definition	Data Source
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 the latest estimates. Population reference year is midyear, except for the Kyrgyz Republic and Uzbekistan, which is at the beginning of the year; the People's Republic of China (PRC) and Kazakhstan, which is at the end of the year; Afghanistan, as of 10 June; Bhutan, as of 30 May; Cambodia, as of March; India, as of October, which is midyear of its financial year; and Myanmar, as of 1 October.	The sources are from each specific economy's data, except for the Pacific economies, which are from the **Pacific Community—Pacific Data Hub**.
	Average annual population growth rate (%)	Average growth for the period indicated is computed using geometric growth formula. For Basic Statistics 2022, the period covered is 2016–2021, except Afghanistan, for which the period covered is 2015–2020.	Asian Development Bank (ADB) estimates, based on each economy's data.
	Proportion of population below the $1.90 purchasing power parity (PPP) a day (%)	This represents the 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; the Republic of Korea; and Taipei,China, which are income-based. For the PRC and Indonesia, the data are the weighted average of rural and urban estimates.	**World Bank Poverty and Inequality Platform** (accessed 11 April 2022) In some economies, surveys were conducted in overlapping years. The *Basic Statistics* publication adopts the approach of the World Bank's *World Development Indicators* database, reflecting the initial year of the survey as the reference period for the poverty estimates.
	Proportion of population living below the national poverty line (%)	This represents the percentage of the total population living below the national poverty line. Note: National poverty rate is defined at specific poverty lines in local currencies, which are different in real terms across economies and different from the $1.90-a-day international poverty line. Thus, national poverty rates cannot be compared across economies or with the $1.90-a-day poverty rate. For Afghanistan, data refer to the multidimensional poverty headcount ratio. For the PRC, the national poverty rate presented is for rural areas only. For Hong Kong, China, they refer to the overall poverty rate postintervention (recurrent cash). For Indonesia, they refer to the estimate for Semester 1, 2021. For the Philippines, they refer to the estimate for Semester 1, 2021. The latest annual data available are for 2018 at 16.7%. For Taipei,China, they refer to the proportion of low-income population.	Figures are based on the specific economy's data. For Afghanistan: **World Bank** (accessed 19 April 2022) For Kiribati, Maldives, Vanuatu, and Viet Nam: **UN Global Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) Indicators Database** (accessed 1 April 2022)

Indicator (Unit of Measure)	Definition	Data Source
CORE INDICATORS		
Nominal gross domestic product (GDP) ($ billion)	This shows the unduplicated market value of the total production activity of all resident producer units within the economic territory during a given period. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or for depletion and degradation of natural resources. Transfer payments are excluded from the GDP calculation. The GDP can be calculated using the production, expenditure, and income approaches. Note: For Myanmar, the fiscal year is from 1 October of the previous year to 30 September of the current year. Real GDP, where the annual GDP growth rates are based, is compiled at constant 2015–2016 prices.	Asian Development Outlook (ADO) 2022 (Economy Tables) (accessed 6 April 2022) For Afghanistan: International Monetary Fund, World Economic Outlook (IMF-WEO), October 2021 (accessed 6 April 2022)
Annual growth rate of GDP (%)	Annual growth rates of GDP are 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 the former excludes taxes on production and includes 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.	ADO 2022 (Table A1) (accessed 6 April 2022)
Per capita gross national income (GNI), Atlas method ($)	Gross national income is converted to United States (US) 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. For Afghanistan, data refer to per capita GDP.	ADO 2022 (Table A2) (accessed 6 April 2022) For Afghanistan: IMF-WEO, October 2021 (accessed 6 April 2022)
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 2022 (Table A6) (accessed 6 April 2022)
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 2022 (Table A14) (accessed 6 April 2022)
LAND		
Surface area ('000 square kilometers [km²])	This comprises the total area, including areas under inland bodies of water and some coastal waterways.	World Bank—World Development Indicators (WDI) (accessed 31 March 2022) For the Cook Islands and Niue: Pacific Community—Pacific Data Hub (accessed 31 March 2022) For Taipei,China: Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics (DGBAS) Statistical Yearbook 2020 (accessed 31 March 2022)

Indicator (Unit of Measure)	Definition	Data Source
POPULATION		
Population density (persons per km² of surface area)	Population is divided by the surface area.	ADB estimates based on population and surface area of indicated sources.
		For Afghanistan: **World Bank - WDI** (accessed 19 April 2022)
Total fertility rate (births per woman)	This shows the 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)—Data Warehouse** (accessed 5 April 2022)
		For Afghanistan: **World Bank - WDI** (accessed 19 April 2022)
		For the Cook Islands, the Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, and Tuvalu: **Pacific Community—Pacific Data Hub** (accessed 5 January 2022)
		For Taipei,China: **DGBAS Statistical Yearbook 2020** (accessed 5 January 2022)
Age dependency ratio (% of working-age population)	This represents the ratio of dependents—people younger than 15 or older than 64—to the working-age population, or those with ages 15–64. Data are shown as the proportion of dependents per 100 working-age population.	**United Nations World Population Prospects 2019** (accessed 22 March 2022)
		For the Cook Islands, the Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, and Tuvalu: **Pacific Community—Pacific Data Hub** (accessed 5 January 2022)

Note: Data refer to the ratio of persons aged <15 and >59 to persons aged 15–59. |
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS		
(1.1.1b) Proportion of employed population below the $1.90 PPP a day (%) (age 15+)	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 $1.90.	**International Labour Organization (ILO)** (accessed 1 April 2022)
		For Afghanistan; Brunei Darussalam; Hong Kong, China; and Singapore: **UN Global SDG Indicators Database** (accessed 1 April 2022)
(2.1.1) Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	This comprises the 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 in 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 3 November 2021) |

Indicator (Unit of Measure)	Definition	Data Source
(2.2.1) Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age (%)	The figure shows the prevalence of stunting (height-for-age is <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization [WHO] Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age.	UN Global SDG Indicators Database (accessed 17 March 2022)
(2.2.2) Prevalence of malnutrition (wasting) among children under 5 years of age (%)	The figure shows the 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.	UN Global SDG Indicators Database (accessed 17 March 2022)
(2.2.2) Prevalence of malnutrition (overweight) among children under 5 years of age (%)	The figure depicts the 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.	UN Global SDG Indicators Database (accessed 17 March 2022)
(3.1.1) Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	This shows the 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. Note: This shows 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.	UN Global SDG Indicators Database (accessed 17 February 2022) For Hong Kong, China: Census and Statistics Department (accessed 18 February 2022) For the Cook Islands, the Marshall Islands, Nauru, and Niue: Pacific Community—Pacific Data Hub (accessed 18 February 2022) For Taipei,China: DGBAS Statistical Yearbook 2020 (accessed 18 February 2022)
(3.2.1) Under-5 mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	This shows 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.	UN Global SDG Indicators Database (accessed 1 April 2022) For Hong Kong, China: ADB estimates using data from the Annual Digest of Statistics 2021 Edition—Census and Statistics Department (accessed 5 January 2022) For Taipei,China: Ministry of Health and Welfare (accessed 5 January 2022)
(3.2.2) Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	This shows 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.	UN Global SDG Indicators Database (accessed 1 April 2022) For Hong Kong, China: Census and Statistics Department (accessed 15 March 2022) For Taipei,China: Ministry of Health and Welfare (accessed 11 March 2022)

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Indicator (Unit of Measure)	Definition	Data Source
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (3.3.2) Tuberculosis incidence (per 100,000 population)	This shows the estimated number of new and relapse tuberculosis (TB) cases (all forms of TB, including cases of people living with HIV) arising in a given year, expressed as a rate per 100,000 population.	**UN Global SDG Indicators Database** (accessed 1 April 2022) For Taipei,China: ADB estimates using data from **DGBAS Statistical Yearbook 2020** (accessed 4 April 2022)
(3.4.1) Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease (%)	This represents the percentage of 30-year-olds 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 would not die from any other cause of death (e.g., injuries or HIV/AIDS). This indicator is calculated using life table methods.	**UN Global SDG Indicators Database** (accessed 7 January 2022) For Nauru and Niue: **Pacific Community—Pacific Data Hub** (accessed 7 January 2022) For Taipei,China: **Ministry of Health and Welfare** (accessed 5 January 2022)
(4.2.2) Participation rate in organized learning (1 year before the official primary entry age) (%)	This represents the 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. Note: An organized learning program is one which consists of a coherent set or sequence of educational activities designed with the intention of achieving predetermined learning outcomes or accomplishing a specific set of educational tasks. Early childhood and primary education programs are examples of organized learning programs. For data from the UNESCO Institute of Statistics (UIS), data for Hong Kong, China; Indonesia; and Pakistan are based on official estimation.	**United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Institute for Statistics** (accessed 4 April 2022) For Singapore: **Singapore Department of Statistics** (accessed 5 April 2022)
(4.c.1) Proportion of teachers with the minimum required qualifications (%)	This represents the percentage of teachers by level of education (preprimary, primary, lower secondary, and upper secondary education) who have received at least the minimum organized pedagogical teacher preservice and in-service training required for teaching at the relevant level in a given economy. For data from the UIS, data for Bangladesh (primary) and Bhutan (upper secondary) are based on national estimation.	**UNESCO Institute for Statistics** (accessed 4 April 2022) For Singapore (preprimary and primary level): **Singapore Department of Statistics** (accessed 5 April 2022)
(5.5.1) Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	This shows the number of seats held by women members in single or lower chambers of national parliaments, expressed as a percentage of all occupied seats, at 1 January of the reporting year. For Hong Kong, China, the figure is computed from available data on elected members in the Legislative Council, which refers to the position right after Legislative Council General Elections. By-election figures are not included. Source of primary data is the Registration and Electoral Office, Hong Kong, China. For Myanmar, data from the Inter-Parliamentary Union are as of 1 December 2020.	**UN Global SDG Indicators Database** (accessed 1 April 2022) For Afghanistan, Bangladesh, and Nepal: **Inter-Parliamentary Union** (accessed 4 April 2022) For the Cook Islands and Niue: **Pacific Community—Pacific Data Hub** (accessed 5 January 2022) For Hong Kong, China: ADB estimates using data from **Women's Commission** (accessed 5 January 2022)

Indicator (Unit of Measure)	Definition	Data Source
(6.1.1) Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services (%)	This comprises the proportion of population using an improved drinking water source that is accessible on premises, available when needed, and free from fecal and priority chemical contamination. Improved drinking water sources include the following: piped water, boreholes or tube wells, protected dug wells, protected springs, rainwater, water kiosks, and packaged or delivered water. 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.	**UN Global SDG Indicators Database** (accessed 6 January 2022) For Taipei,China: **Ministry of Health and Welfare** (accessed 6 January 2022)
(6.2.1a) Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	This comprises the proportion of the population using an improved sanitation facility, which is not shared with other households and where excreta are safely disposed of in situ or removed and treated off-site. Improved sanitation facilities are those designed to hygienically separate human excreta from human contact. These include wet sanitation technologies, such as flush and pour flush toilets connected to sewers, septic tanks or pit latrines, and dry sanitation technologies such as dry pit latrines with slabs, ventilated improved pit latrines, and composting toilets. 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.	**UN Global SDG Indicators Database** (accessed 6 January 2022) For Taipei,China: **Ministry of Health and Welfare** (accessed 6 January 2022)
(6.2.1b) Proportion of population using a handwashing facility with soap and water (%)	This comprises the proportion of the population with a handwashing facility available at home with soap and water. Handwashing facilities may be located within the dwelling, yard, or plot. These may be fixed or mobile and include a sink with tap water, buckets with taps, tippy-taps, and jugs or basins designated for handwashing. Soap includes bar soap, liquid soap, powder detergent, and soapy water but does not include ash, soil, sand, or other handwashing agents. 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.	**UN Global SDG Indicators Database** (accessed 6 January 2022)
(7.1.1) Proportion of population with access to electricity (%)	This represents the percentage of the population with access to electricity.	**UN Global SDG Indicators Database** (accessed 1 April 2022)
(7.2.1) Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption (%)	This represents the percentage of the final consumption of energy that is derived from renewable resources. Note: Renewable consumption includes the 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.	**UN Global SDG Indicators Database** (accessed 1 April 2022) For Taipei,China: **International Energy Agency** (accessed 1 April 2022)

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Indicator (Unit of Measure)	Definition	Data Source
(8.2.1) Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person (%)	This represents the annual percentage change in real GDP per employed person.	**UN Global SDG Indicators Database** (accessed 1 April 2022)
(8.5.2) Unemployment rate, by sex (%)	This represents the percentage of persons in the labor force who are unemployed. Estimates are calculated separately by gender (total, male, and female).	**ILO** (accessed 11 April 2022) **UN Global SDG Indicators Database** (accessed 1 April 2022)
(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 the total adult population in the reporting economy. The number of commercial bank branches is calculated by dividing the product of the number of institutions plus the number of branches and 100,000 by the total adult population in the reporting economy. Note: The number of commercial bank branches is calculated for commercial banks, credit unions, and financial cooperatives, and all multilateral financing institutions.	**UN Global SDG Indicators Database** (accessed 1 April 2022) For Taipei,China: **Financial Supervisory Commission, Banking Bureau** (accessed 9 February 2022)
(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 (%)	This represents 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 is personally using a mobile money service in the past 12 months. Note: An 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.	**World Bank—Global Financial Inclusion** (accessed 4 April 2022)
(9.4.1) Carbon dioxide (CO_2) emissions	CO_2 emissions per unit value added is an indicator computed as the 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, such as 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 (kg) of CO_2 per constant 2017 US dollars. CO_2 emissions from manufacturing industries per unit of MVA are measured in kg of CO_2 equivalent per unit of MVA in constant 2015 US dollars. For Taipei,China, data from the International Energy Agency are expressed in kg of CO_2 per 2015 US dollars.	For CO_2 emissions (million metric tons): **International Energy Agency** (accessed 7 January 2022) For CO_2 emissions per unit of GDP: **UN Global SDG Indicators Database** (accessed 1 April 2022) For Taipei,China: **International Energy Agency** (accessed 7 January 2022)
(9.a.1) Total official flows for infrastructure (disbursements, constant 2019, $ million)	Gross disbursements of total official development assistance and other official flows 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 30 January 2022)

(Left vertical label spanning all rows: SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS)

Indicator (Unit of Measure)	Definition	Data Source
(9.c.1) Proportion of population covered by mobile network (%)	This represents the 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.	UN Global SDG Indicators Database (accessed 1 April 2022)
(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 an economy from household surveys over a roughly 5-year period.	UN Global SDG Indicators Database (accessed 1 April 2022)
(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 an economy from household surveys over a roughly 5-year period.	UN Global SDG Indicators Database (accessed 1 April 2022)
(11.6.2) Average annual mean of particulate matter of 2.5 microns in diameter or smaller (PM2.5) concentration levels in urban areas ($\mu g/m^3$)	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 an economy.	UN Global SDG Indicators Database (accessed 1 April 2022) For Hong Kong, China: Environmental Protection Department (accessed 5 April 2022) For Taipei,China: Environmental Protection Administration (accessed 5 April 2022)
(12.2.1) Material footprint	Material footprint is the attribution of global material extraction to domestic final demand of an economy. The total material footprint is the sum of the material footprint for biomass, fossil fuels, metal ores, and nonmetal ores.	United Nations Environment Global Material Flows Database (accessed 25 January 2022)
(12.2.2) Domestic material consumption	Domestic material consumption is a standard material flow accounting indicator and reports the apparent consumption of materials in a national economy.	UN Global SDG Indicators Database (accessed 1 April 2022)
(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.	UN Global SDG Indicators Database (accessed 1 April 2022)
(15.1.1) Forest area as a proportion of total land area (%)	This constitutes the forest area as a proportion of total land area.	UN Global SDG Indicators Database (accessed 1 April 2022)
(16.9.1) Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority (%)	This comprises the 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. For Brunei Darussalam and the Cook Islands, the data refer to children under 1 year of age.	UNICEF (accessed 3 April 2022)

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Indicator (Unit of Measure)	Definition	Data Source
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS		
(17.3.2) Volume of remittances in US 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 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 nonresident households. Personal transfers thus include all current transfers between resident and nonresident 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 nonresident entities.	World Bank - WDI (accessed 18 February 2022)
(17.4.1) Debt service as a percentage of exports of goods and services (%)	This represents the percentage of debt services (principal and interest payments) to the export of goods and services. Debt services covered in this indicator refer only to public and publicly guaranteed debt.	World Bank—WDI (accessed 6 April 2022)
NATIONAL ACCOUNTS		
Annual real growth rates on value added (%)	**Agriculture** This shows the growth rates of value added in agriculture at constant prices. The agriculture sector comprises plant crops, livestock, poultry, fisheries, and forestry. **Industry** This provides the growth rates of value added in industry at constant prices. This sector comprises manufacturing, mining and quarrying, construction, and utilities. **Services** This provides the growth rates of value added in services at constant prices. The subsectors generally include trade, banking, finance, real estate, public administration, and other services.	ADO 2022 (Tables A3, A4, A5) (accessed 6 April 2022)
Gross domestic investment (% of GDP)	Gross domestic investment 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.	ADO 2022 (Economy Tables) (accessed 6 April 2022)
MONEY		
Annual change in money supply (%)	This represents the annual percentage change in the end-of-period supply of broad money as represented by M2 for most economies. 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.	ADO 2022 (Table A7) (accessed 6 April 2022)

Indicator (Unit of Measure)	Definition	Data Source
BALANCE OF PAYMENTS — Growth rate of merchandise exports (%)	This represent the 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 based on cost, insurance, and freight: Afghanistan; Bhutan; Georgia; Hong Kong, China; India; the Lao People's Democratic Republic; Myanmar; Singapore; and Thailand.	ADO 2022 (Table A11) (accessed 6 April 2022)
Growth rate of merchandise imports (%)		ADO 2022 (Table A12) (accessed 6 April 2022)
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 estimates using data from ADO 2022 (Table A13 and GDP from Economy Tables) (accessed 6 April 2022)
		For Afghanistan: ADB estimates using data from ADO 2022 (Table A13) and GDP from IMF-WEO, October 2021 (accessed 6 April 2022)
RESERVES — Gross international reserves ($ million)	This is defined as the US dollar value of holdings of foreign exchange, special drawing rights, reserve position in the International Monetary Fund, and gold at the end of a given period.	ADO 2022 (Table A16) (accessed 6 April 2022)
Total outstanding debt ($ million)	For most economies, external debt outstanding, public and private, includes medium- and long-term debt, short-term debt, and International Monetary Fund credit. For Afghanistan, data refer to total outstanding debt (% of GDP).	ADO 2022 (Table A17) (accessed 6 April 2022)
Total outstanding debt (% of GNI)		ADB estimates using data from ADO 2022 External Debt and WDI GNI (accessed 6 April 2022)
		For Afghanistan: ADB estimates using data from ADO 2022 (Table A17) and GDP from IMF-WEO, October 2021 (accessed 6 April 2022)
GOVERNMENT FINANCE — Revenue (% of GDP)	This comprises all nonrepayable receipts, both current and capital, plus grants. These amounts are computed as a percentage of GDP at current prices.	ADO 2022 (Table A8) (accessed 6 April 2022)
Expenditure (% of GDP)	This 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 2022 (Table A9) (accessed 6 April 2022)
Fiscal Balance (% of GDP)	This shows 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 2022 (Table A10) (accessed 6 April 2022)

On the cover (clockwise from top left): A foreign exchange booth catering to foreign tourists in Thailand; elementary students wearing masks sit with distance to each other during graduation in Japan; farmers training on tree caring techniques in Viet Nam; and a high school student getting clean water in India. (photos by ADB).