

VIII. Government and Governance

Snapshot

- 28 of 36 economies in Asia and the Pacific with available data for 2017 incurred a fiscal deficit.
- From 2000 to 2017, government expenditure as a share of GDP rose in 27 of 48 ADB member economies in the region.
- Since 2005, starting a business has become much easier—as measured by the number of days required to do so—in most developing ADB member economies. Reforms that lowered regulatory costs and simplified compliance procedures had the most impact on reducing the time needed to start a business.

Key Trends

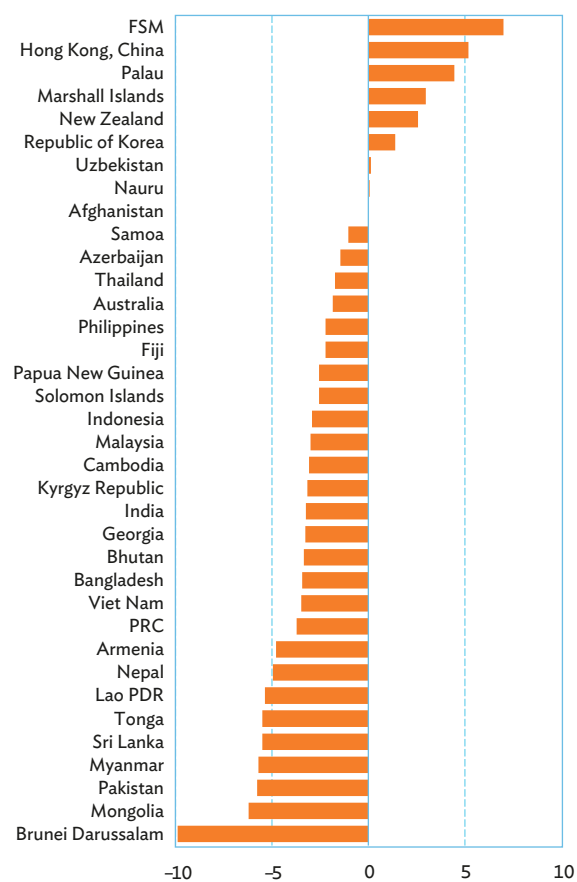
28 of 36 economies in Asia and the Pacific with available data for 2017 incurred a fiscal deficit.

As a percentage of GDP in 2017, the largest fiscal deficits—the excess of current expenditures over government revenue and current grants received—were in Brunei Darussalam (9.9%), Mongolia (6.2%), Pakistan (5.8%), and Myanmar (5.7%) as shown in Figure 2.8.1. Eight economies ran a fiscal surplus in 2017, with the top three being the Federated States of Micronesia (7.0%); Hong Kong, China (5.2%); and Palau (4.5%).

In 2017, deficits were present in all economies in South Asia and Southeast Asia, six of seven economies in Central and West Asia, five of nine economies in the Pacific, and two of four economies in East Asia.

From 2000 to 2017, government expenditure as a share of GDP rose in 27 of 48 ADB member economies in the region. In 2017, the highest shares of government expenditure as a percentage of GDP were observed in Nauru (99.9%), the Marshall Islands (65.1%), Tonga (50.4%), and Solomon Islands (49.9%) as shown in Figure 2.8.2. In terms of absolute change, the largest increases in government expenditure, as a share of GDP for countries with

Figure 2.8.1: Fiscal Balance as a Percentage of Gross Domestic Product, 2017 (%)



FSM = Federated States of Micronesia, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, PRC = People's Republic of China.

Source: Table 2.8.1, Key Indicators for Asia and the Pacific 2018.

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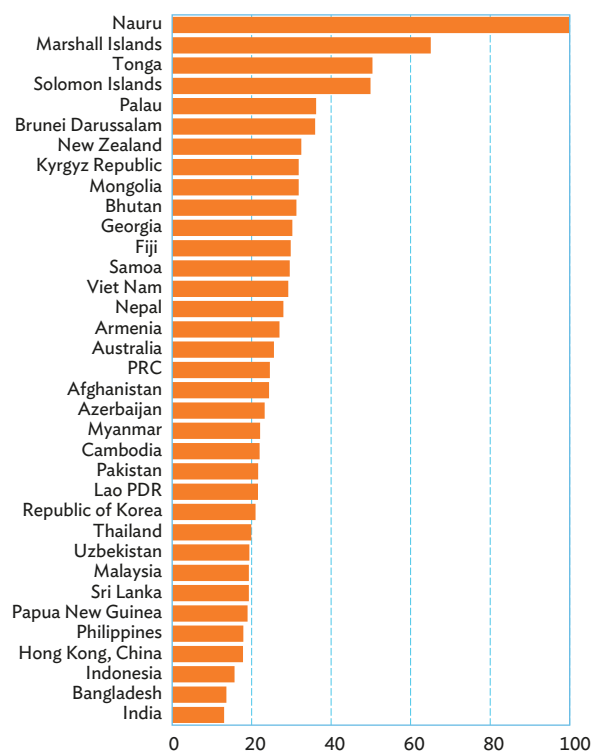
available data from 2000 to 2017, were in Nauru (71.4 percentage points) and Tonga (28.2 percentage points) as illustrated by Table 2.8.4. The largest declines occurred in Palau (21.5 percentage points), and Papua New Guinea (13.9 percentage points); and Bhutan (10.9 percentage points).

Since 2005, starting a business has become much easier—as measured by the number of days required to do so—in most developing ADB member economies. Reforms that lowered regulatory costs and simplified compliance procedures had the most impact on reducing the time needed to start a business. From 2005 to 2017, the number of days required to start a business fell in 34 of 40 developing member economies for which data were available (Figure 2.8.3). During the review period, Timor-Leste led the way in terms of reducing the time required to start a business (from 167 days to 9 days), followed by Indonesia (from 164 days to 23 days), and Brunei Darussalam (from 122 days to 13 days). On the other hand, the number of days required to start a business increased in Cambodia (from 87 days to 99 days), Palau (from 24 days to 28 days), and Maldives (from 9 to 12 days), while it remained the same in Kiribati (31 days), the Marshall Islands (17 days), and the Federated States of Micronesia (16 days).

Online business registration, having a one-stop shop for business startup permits, and reduced minimum capital requirements are among the reforms that can expediate the business startup process. From 2016 to 2017, the most common types of business startup reforms were those that reduced the complexity and cost of regulatory processes and accessing credit (World Bank 2017a).

One of the largest declines in the time required to start a business occurred in Thailand, where the average number of days required fell from 28 days in 2016 to 5 days in 2017. This improvement was a result of the government abolishing the requirement for the country's labor department to obtain a company's seal and approve its work regulations (World Bank 2017b).

Figure 2.8.2: Total Government Expenditure as a Proportion of Gross Domestic Product, 2017 (%)



Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, PRC = People's Republic of China.
Source: Table 2.8.4, Key Indicators for Asia and the Pacific 2018.

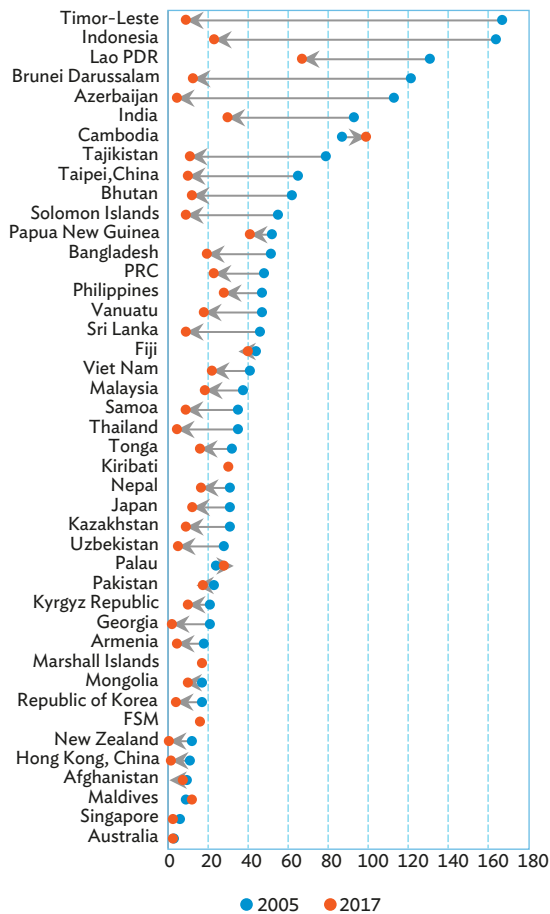
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In 2017, Central and West Asia had the lowest (arithmetic) average number of days required to start a business (7.9 days), followed by East Asia (9.7 days), South Asia (16.5 days), the Pacific (21.3 days), and Southeast Asia (29.1 days) as shown in Table 2.8.6. For comparison, the (arithmetic) average among developed ADB member economies in 2017 was 5.1 days.

Data Issues and Comparability

Data on government expenditures and revenue are derived from economy sources and are therefore not standard throughout Asia and the Pacific. Data refer only to the central government, except for Bangladesh, Georgia, the Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, the Kyrgyz Republic, Mongolia, Pakistan,

Figure 2.8.3: Time Required to Start Business
(days)



FSM = Federated States of Micronesia, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, PRC = People's Republic of China.

Source: Table 2.8.6, Key Indicators for Asia and the Pacific 2018.

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and Tajikistan, where data refer to consolidated government or general government. For the People's Republic of China, data refer to consolidated central and local governments. For Australia, data refer to the Commonwealth Government.

Most economies generally follow the IMF's Government Finance Statistics guidelines, with some economies still using the 1986 version, while others have switched to the 2001 or 2014 guidelines. There is no single framework for an extended time series available in most economies that are using the 2014 guidelines. Furthermore, most economies record their transactions on a cash basis; a few, on an accrual basis.

Statistics on the time and cost for registering new businesses, and on perceived corruption, are taken from nonofficial sources. Common procedures are used in all economies and the researchers producing these data have refined their procedures over several surveys. However, because of the subjective nature of many of the data, they can only be used to give a broad idea of trends, levels, and rankings and small changes from one year to the next should be interpreted with caution.

Government Finance

Table 2.8.1: Fiscal Balance^a
(% of GDP)

ADB Regional Member	2000	2005	2010	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Developing ADB Member Economies									
Central and West Asia									
Afghanistan ^b	-1.2 (2002)	-4.5	2.5	-0.5	2.3	-1.7	1.6	-0.1	-0.0
Armenia	-4.9	-1.9	-5.0	-1.5	-1.6	-1.9	-4.8	-5.5	-4.8
Azerbaijan	-1.0	-0.7	-0.9	-0.2	0.6	-0.5	-0.5	-0.4	-1.5
Georgia	-1.3	1.2	-5.6	-1.7	-2.1	-2.8	-2.6	-2.9	-3.3
Kazakhstan	-0.1	0.6	-2.4	-2.9	-1.9	-2.7	-2.2	-1.6	...
Kyrgyz Republic	-2.0	0.2	-4.9	-6.5	-0.7	-0.5	-1.4	-4.4	-3.2
Pakistan ^c	-4.9	-2.8	-6.0	-8.6	-8.1	-4.7	-5.2	-4.5	-5.8
Tajikistan	-0.6	0.2	-7.1	-3.4	-5.4	-3.8	-7.8	-10.4	...
Turkmenistan	-0.3	0.8	2.0	6.4	1.5	0.9	-0.7	...	...
Uzbekistan	-1.0	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.3	1.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
East Asia									
China, People's Republic of	-2.8	-1.2	-1.6	-1.6	-1.8	-1.8	-3.4	-3.8	-3.7
Hong Kong, China ^d	-0.6	1.0	4.2	3.2	1.0	3.6	0.6	4.5	5.2
Korea, Republic of	1.0	0.4	1.3	1.3	1.0	0.6	-0.0	1.0	1.4
Mongolia	-5.4	2.4	0.4	-6.4	-1.2	-3.8	-4.5	-15.3	-6.2
Taipei, China	-4.5	-0.3	-2.6	-2.8	-1.0	-0.8	0.2	-0.3	...
South Asia									
Bangladesh ^c	-4.5	-3.7	-2.8	-3.2	-3.8	-3.6	-3.9	-3.8	-3.4
Bhutan ^c	-3.9	-6.6	1.5	-1.1	-4.0	3.6	1.4	-1.1	-3.3
India ^d	-5.5	-4.0	-4.8	-4.9	-4.5	-4.1	-3.9	-3.5	-3.2
Maldives	-4.4	-7.0	-12.9	-6.7	-3.5	-2.4	-6.7	-10.4	...
Nepal ^e	-4.7	-2.4	-1.9	-2.2	0.5	0.6	-1.0	-0.5	-5.0
Sri Lanka	-9.3	-7.0	-7.0	-5.6	-5.4	-5.7	-7.6	-5.4	-5.5
Southeast Asia									
Brunei Darussalam ^g	10.9	21.1	15.6	15.7	10.1	-0.7	-14.5	-21.7	-9.9
Cambodia	-2.1	-0.7	-8.8	-6.8	-6.9	-3.8	-2.6	-2.7	-3.1
Indonesia ^h	-1.1	-0.5	-0.7	-1.8	-2.2	-2.1	-2.6	-2.5	-2.9
Lao People's Democratic Republic ⁱ	-4.6	-4.5	-2.2	-1.0	-5.2	-3.2	-3.8	-4.4	-5.4
Malaysia	-5.5	-3.4	-5.3	-4.3	-3.8	-3.4	-3.2	-3.1	-3.0
Myanmar ^{d,e}	0.7	-4.3 (2006)	-4.6	1.6	-1.4	-1.1	-4.3	-2.6	-5.7
Philippines	-3.7	-2.6	-3.5	-2.3	-1.4	-0.6	-0.9	-2.4	-2.2
Singapore ^d	9.7	6.4	7.6	8.6	8.1	7.2	4.3	5.2	...
Thailand ^j	-2.8	0.1	-2.9	-2.2	-0.6	-1.8	-1.2	-0.7	-1.7
Viet Nam ^k	-4.3	-1.0	-2.1	-3.4	-5.0	-4.4	-4.3	-4.2	-3.5
The Pacific									
Cook Islands ^c	-1.5	2.1	6.4	4.1	2.6	...	...	...	...
Fiji ^l	-3.1	-3.4	-2.2	-1.1	-0.5	-4.0	-3.2	-4.1	-2.2
Kiribati ^m	42.3	7.0	16.7 (2008)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands ⁱ	8.0	-21.9	3.4	-0.7	-0.2	3.2	2.8	4.0	3.0
Micronesia, Federated States of ⁱ	-3.5	-5.6	0.5	0.9	2.9	11.2	10.4	7.3	7.0
Nauru ^c	...	4.3	0.1	-	-	0.1	-	-0.1	0.1
Palau ^l	-13.1	1.6	-1.0	1.0	0.7	3.6	4.9	3.5	4.5
Papua New Guinea	-2.0	0.1	0.5	-3.1	-5.6	-5.3	-4.0	-4.6	-2.6
Samoa ^c	-0.7	2.0	-5.6	-7.2	-3.7	-5.1	-3.8	-0.4	-1.0
Solomon Islands	-0.6	-0.9	8.3	6.6	5.0	2.9	1.1	-4.6	-2.6
Timor-Leste	...	4.0	3.7	-31.6	-29.4	-54.8	-76.0	-115.6	...
Tonga ^c	-0.3	3.0	-2.7	-7.1	-0.8	1.9	-0.1	-	-5.5
Tuvalu ^c	-2.0	-7.8	-0.1	9.4	26.6	36.9	7.3	...	...
Vanuatu	-6.2	2.9	4.9	1.6	0.9	0.7	1.3	7.7	...
Developed ADB Member Economies									
Australia ^c	1.8	1.5	-3.5	-2.7	-1.4	-1.9	-2.3	-2.1	-1.8
Japan ^d	-6.1	-3.9	-7.5	-7.4	-6.8	-5.2	-4.5	-4.6	...
New Zealand ⁿ	1.8	5.8	-2.0	-1.9	-0.6	0.2	1.1	1.8	2.6

... = data not available, - = magnitude equals zero, -0.0 = magnitude is less than half of unit employed, ADB = Asian Development Bank, GDP = gross domestic product.

a Data refer to fiscal balance (% of GDP) of central government, except for Bangladesh, Georgia, the Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, the Kyrgyz Republic, Mongolia, Pakistan, and Tajikistan, where data refer to fiscal balance of consolidated government or general government. For the People's Republic of China, data refer to fiscal balance of consolidated central and local governments. For Australia, data refer to the fiscal balance of the Commonwealth Government.

b For 2012, government finance covers 9 months only (21 March to 20 December) due to the change of fiscal year (FY) effective in 2012 (FY1391). For 2013 onward, the fiscal year begins on 21 December and ends on 20 December.

c Data are based on fiscal year ending 30 June.

d Data are based on fiscal year beginning 1 April.

e For 2012 onward, data were compiled based on International Monetary Fund's Government Finance Statistics Manual 2014 and are mapped to the current government finance structure followed in the Key Indicators publication. The data on 'disposal of nonfinancial assets' is treated as capital receipts, the 'acquisition of nonfinancial assets' as capital expenditure, and the 'net acquisition of nonfinancial assets' as capital account surplus/deficit.

f Data are based on fiscal year ending 15 July.

g For 2005 onward, data are based on fiscal year beginning 1 April. Data are derived as excess of revenue over expenditure (ordinary plus charged) less the sum of contribution to a development fund, contribution to a government trust fund, and capital and currency adjustments.

h For 2000, data cover 9 months, from 1 April to 31 December.

i Data are based on fiscal year ending 30 September.

j For 2013 onward, data were compiled based on International Monetary Fund's Government Finance Statistics Manual 2014 and are mapped to the current government finance structure followed in the Key Indicators publication.

k Tax revenue includes local government taxes.

l For 2015 onward, data are based on fiscal year ending 31 July.

m For 2000–2013, data are based on calendar year. For 2014 onward, data are based on fiscal year ending 30 June and are compiled following the International Monetary Fund's Government Finance Statistics Manual 2014.

n For 2000–2008, data are based on fiscal year beginning 1 April. For 2009–2017, data are based on fiscal year ending 30 June. For 2009 onward, the fiscal balance refers to net operating balance which is also equal to the sum of net lending and acquisition of nonfinancial assets.

Source: Economy sources.

[Click here for table data](#)

Table 2.8.2: Tax Revenue^a
(% of GDP)

ADB Regional Member	2000	2005	2010	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Developing ADB Member Economies									
Central and West Asia									
Afghanistan ^b	...	3.8	8.9	5.5	6.7	6.4	7.1	5.0	7.6
Armenia	14.8	14.3	20.2	22.0	22.0	22.0	21.2	21.3	20.8
Azerbaijan	12.2	14.0	12.4	12.7	13.2	14.2	16.2	14.9	13.3
Georgia	14.6	20.8	23.5	25.5	24.8	24.8	25.2	25.8	25.7
Kazakhstan	20.2	26.3	13.4	13.2	13.3	12.9	11.9	13.0	...
Kyrgyz Republic	11.7	16.2	17.9	20.6	20.5	20.6	19.7	19.7	19.8
Pakistan ^c	9.6	9.3	10.0	10.2	9.8	10.2	11.0	12.4	12.5
Tajikistan	13.1	16.5	18.0	19.6	20.8	22.7	21.9	20.6	...
Turkmenistan	23.0	20.9 (2004)	...	20.2	17.7	17.0	15.6	...	...
Uzbekistan	23.4 (2001)	20.6	20.0	19.6	19.6	19.6	19.1	18.1	17.3
East Asia									
China, People's Republic of	12.5	15.4	17.7	18.6	18.6	18.5	18.1	17.5	17.5
Hong Kong, China ^d	9.7	12.3	13.6	13.7	13.5	15.7	14.4	14.0	14.1
Korea, Republic of	17.0	13.9	14.0	14.7	14.1	13.8	14.0	14.8	15.3
Mongolia	21.2	22.8	27.6	25.2	26.5	23.2	22.1	20.7	23.2
Taipei, China	13.1	8.8	7.6	8.4	8.0	8.4	8.7	8.9	...
South Asia									
Bangladesh ^e	6.8	8.6	7.8	9.0	10.4	9.8	8.5	8.8	9.1
Bhutan ^c	10.0	9.4	13.3	15.1	14.6	13.5	13.9	13.4	13.6
India ^d	6.3	7.3	7.3	7.5	7.3	7.3	6.9	7.2	7.3
Maldives	13.8	11.6	8.8	15.5	17.5	19.1	19.9	20.5	...
Nepal ^f	8.7	9.2	13.4	13.9	15.3	15.9	16.7	18.7	20.3
Sri Lanka	14.2	13.7	11.3	10.4	10.5	10.1	12.4	12.3	12.6
Southeast Asia									
Brunei Darussalam ^g	23.4	33.1	24.0 (2009)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cambodia	7.3	7.7	10.1	11.4	11.9	13.8	14.7	15.0	16.2
Indonesia ^h	8.3	12.5	10.5	11.4	11.3	10.9	10.8	10.4	10.8
Lao People's Democratic Republic ⁱ	10.6	9.7	13.5	13.4	13.5	13.6	13.5	12.7	12.0
Malaysia	13.2	14.8	13.3	15.6	15.3	14.8	14.3	13.8	13.1
Myanmar ^{d,e}	2.0	4.3 (2006)	3.2	4.5	5.5	5.9	6.1	6.5	6.1
Philippines	12.8	12.4	12.1	12.9	13.3	13.6	13.6	13.7	14.2
Singapore ^d	14.9	11.6	13.0	13.8	13.4	13.7	13.3	13.7	...
Thailand ^{d,j}	12.8	15.2	14.6	15.1	17.1	15.9	16.3	15.6	15.1
Viet Nam ^k	18.0	21.0	22.4	19.0	19.1	18.2	18.0	17.9	18.6
The Pacific									
Cook Islands ^c	22.3	25.3	25.5	23.6	25.5	...	...	...	...
Fiji ^l	20.0	21.1	21.6	24.2	24.3	24.8	24.6	25.5	25.1
Kiribati ^m	21.5	20.8	16.8	17.4	17.5	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands ⁱ	15.2	18.0	16.8	15.7	15.8	15.7	17.3	17.6	18.3
Micronesia, Federated States of ⁱ	11.9	11.7	12.0	11.6	12.1	19.0	12.4	13.0	...
Nauru ^c	...	...	...	8.0	15.3	14.9	18.8	22.5	18.8
Palau ^l	16.4	17.3	17.1	18.2	18.4	19.3	19.4	19.7	19.5
Papua New Guinea	23.8	24.8	16.6	18.4	18.0	16.9	13.9	12.5	13.0
Samoa ^c	20.6	20.6	20.9	19.7	21.8	22.4	22.3	23.6	...
Solomon Islands	19.1	24.3	34.0	37.3	37.2	35.0	34.2	30.8	30.6
Timor-Leste	...	1.5	1.3	3.5	4.7	7.5	8.0	13.1	...
Tonga ^c	15.8	19.2	16.1	15.9	17.0	17.0	19.0	20.7	21.3
Tuvalu ^c	21.5	21.5	16.4	15.2	19.2	18.2	19.7	...	...
Vanuatu	15.7	16.4	16.3	16.5	17.2	17.2	16.0	16.3	...
Developed ADB Member Economies									
Australia ^c	23.2	24.9	20.6	21.2	22.1	22.1	22.0	22.3	22.2
Japan ^d	10.0	9.8	8.6	9.4	10.0	11.1	11.0	10.7	...
New Zealand ⁿ	32.7	35.9	26.9	27.1	28.3	27.4	28.5	28.7	28.9

... = data not available, ADB= Asian Development Bank, GDP = gross domestic product.

a Data refer to tax revenues (% of GDP) of central government, except for Bangladesh, Georgia, the Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, the Kyrgyz Republic, Mongolia, Pakistan, and Tajikistan, where data refer to tax revenues of consolidated government or general government. For the People's Republic of China, data refer to tax revenues of consolidated central and local governments. For Australia, data refer to the tax revenues of the Commonwealth Government.

b For 2012, government finance covers 9 months only (21 March to 20 December) due to the change of fiscal year (FY) effective in 2012 (FY1391). For 2013 onward, the fiscal year begins on 21 December and ends on 20 December.

c Data are based on fiscal year ending 30 June.

d Data are based on fiscal year beginning 1 April.

e For 2012 onward, data were compiled based on the International Monetary Fund's Government Finance Statistics Manual 2014 and are mapped to the current government finance structure followed in the Key Indicators publication. Data on "disposal of nonfinancial assets" are treated as capital receipts, the "acquisition of nonfinancial assets" as capital expenditure, and the "net acquisition of nonfinancial assets" as capital account surplus/deficit.

f Data are based on fiscal year ending 15 July.

g For 2005 onward, data are based on fiscal year beginning 1 April. Data include duties, taxes, and licenses.

h For 2000, data cover 9 months, from 1 April to 31 December.

i Data are based on fiscal year ending 30 September.

j For 2013 onward, data were compiled based on the International Monetary Fund's Government Financial Statistics Manual 2014 and are mapped to the current government finance structure followed in the Key Indicators publication.

k Tax revenue includes local government taxes.

l For 2015 onward, data are based on fiscal year ending 31 July.

m For 2000–2013, data are based on calendar year.

n For 2000–2008, data are based on fiscal year beginning 1 April. For 2009–2017, data are based on fiscal year ending 30 June.

Source: Economy sources.

[Click here for table data](#)

Government Finance

Table 2.8.3: Total Government Revenue^a
(% of GDP)

ADB Regional Member	2000	2005	2010	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Developing ADB Member Economies									
Central and West Asia									
Afghanistan ^b	2.9 (2002)	6.9	10.8	7.5	9.2	8.2	9.7	10.4	11.5
Armenia	15.9	16.2	21.7	23.3	23.3	23.4	22.6	22.6	22.0
Azerbaijan	14.7	16.3	26.8	31.6	33.5	31.2	32.2	29.0	23.5
Georgia	15.5	27.1	27.1	28.9	27.3	27.3	28.3	28.6	28.4
Kazakhstan	22.9	27.6	14.2	14.3	13.8	13.5	12.7	14.0	...
Kyrgyz Republic	14.2	19.8	23.1	26.2	26.1	27.3	27.7	25.3	25.7
Pakistan ^c	12.1	12.6	14.2	12.8	13.3	14.5	14.4	15.0	15.5
Tajikistan	14.1	19.2	19.3	21.5	22.7	25.1	25.0	23.4	...
Turkmenistan	23.5	20.5	15.8	21.0	18.4	17.9	16.6	...	...
Uzbekistan	28.0	21.6	21.8	21.7	21.7	21.8	21.2	20.5	19.6
East Asia									
China, People's Republic of	13.4	16.9	20.1	21.7	21.7	21.8	22.1	21.5	20.9
Hong Kong, China ^d	16.8	17.5	21.2	21.7	21.3	21.2	18.8	23.0	23.0
Korea, Republic of	21.4	20.8	21.4	22.6	22.0	21.6	21.8	22.7	23.3
Mongolia	28.1	27.4	31.6	29.4	31.0	28.4	26.1	24.0	26.6
Taipei, China	17.7	14.3	10.7	11.0	11.5	10.9	11.6	11.1	...
South Asia									
Bangladesh ^c	8.5	10.6	9.5	10.9	12.4	11.9	9.7	10.0	10.3
Bhutan ^c	23.2	17.0	27.4	20.7	20.0	19.7	19.9	18.3	18.6
India ^d	9.5	9.7	10.6	9.3	9.4	9.3	9.2	9.8	9.0
Maldives	30.0	25.4	19.3	22.0	23.3	26.4	27.1	28.2	...
Nepal ^f	11.3	11.9	14.9	16.0	17.5	18.5	19.1	21.4	22.4
Sri Lanka	16.4	15.5	12.7	12.0	11.9	11.5	13.3	14.2	13.8
Southeast Asia									
Brunei Darussalam ^g	49.1	53.2	49.0	46.8	37.9	31.1	24.2	17.7	26.1
Cambodia	10.0	10.6	12.6	14.4	14.3	17.1	16.8	17.7	18.9
Indonesia ^h	14.7	17.8	14.5	15.5	15.1	14.7	13.1	12.5	12.8
Lao People's Democratic Republic ⁱ	13.1	11.7	15.3	15.2	15.6	16.1	15.8	15.0	14.5
Malaysia	17.4	19.6	19.4	21.4	20.9	19.9	18.9	17.3	16.3
Myanmar ^{d,e}	4.2	17.6 (2006)	14.2	20.8	20.5	22.5	19.2	18.4	16.4
Philippines	14.3	14.4	13.4	14.5	14.9	15.1	15.8	15.2	15.7
Singapore ^d	29.3	20.9	22.1	22.8	22.0	22.0	21.9	21.9	...
Thailand ^{i,j}	14.7	17.3	16.8	17.1	19.6	18.6	19.2	18.8	18.2
Viet Nam ^k	20.1	25.7	26.7	22.3	22.8	22.0	23.5	24.3	25.6
The Pacific									
Cook Islands ^c	27.0	29.3	34.1	33.4	35.3	...	...	...	...
Fiji ^l	25.5	24.2	25.4	27.0	27.0	27.6	27.4	30.5	27.6
Kiribati ^m	94.4	65.2	51.6 (2009)	86.9	85.5	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands ⁱ	21.7	21.7	19.5	19.1	21.2	23.6	27.5	32.2	38.4
Micronesia, Federated States of ⁱ	22.6	19.7	21.4	22.9	26.7	36.9	37.1	36.1	...
Nauru ^c	...	33.1	39.2	31.9	39.1	60.0	64.7	94.1	92.6
Palau ⁱ	22.9	19.8	19.7	21.8	22.2	24.2	24.3	24.9	26.4
Papua New Guinea	25.7	26.8	17.8	19.5	18.8	18.8	16.0	13.5	14.4
Samoa ^c	25.6	24.1	23.6	22.7	23.8	24.6	24.9	26.1	26.7
Solomon Islands	21.6	26.7	37.0	43.0	51.4	47.2	46.6	40.3	40.8
Timor-Leste	...	9.7	22.7	5.4	6.5	10.1	12.0	18.3	...
Tonga ^c	21.1	22.8	20.1	18.1	19.7	20.1	22.3	24.1	25.4
Tuvalu ^c	215.6	55.7	52.6	57.2	83.8	75.2	106.9	...	...
Vanuatu	18.7	18.5	18.1	18.8	19.2	19.1	20.0	21.7	...
Developed ADB Member Economies									
Australia ^c	25.3	26.3	22.5	22.6	23.6	23.5	23.6	23.8	23.8
Japan ^d	11.7	11.5	9.9	10.8	11.6	12.5	12.6	12.2	...
New Zealand ⁿ	37.6	41.9	33.5	33.5	34.5	33.4	34.1	34.2	34.2

... = data not available, ADB = Asian Development Bank, GDP = gross domestic product.

a Data refer to total government revenue (% of GDP) of central government, except for Bangladesh, Georgia, the Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, the Kyrgyz Republic, Mongolia, Pakistan, and Tajikistan, where data refer to the total revenue of consolidated government or general government. For the People's Republic of China, data refer to total revenue of consolidated central and local governments. For Australia, data refer to total revenue of the Commonwealth Government.

b For 2012, government finance covers 9 months only (21 March to 20 December) due to the change of fiscal year (FY) effective in 2012 (FY1391). For 2013 onward, the fiscal year begins on 21 December and ends on 20 December.

c Data are based on fiscal year ending 30 June.

d Data are based on fiscal year beginning 1 April.

e For 2012 onward, data were compiled based on the International Monetary Fund's Government Finance Statistics Manual 2014 and are mapped to the current government finance structure followed in the Key Indicators publication. Data on "disposal of nonfinancial assets" are treated as capital receipts, the "acquisition of nonfinancial assets" as capital expenditure, and the "net acquisition of nonfinancial assets" as capital account surplus/deficit.

f Data are based on fiscal year ending 15 July.

g For 2005 onward, data are based on fiscal year beginning 1 April. Data include duties, taxes, and licenses.

h For 2000, data cover 9 months, from 1 April to 31 December.

i Data are based on fiscal year ending 30 September.

j For 2013 onward, data were compiled based on International Monetary Fund's Government Finance Statistics Manual 2014 and are mapped to the current government finance structure followed in the Key Indicators publication.

k Tax revenue includes local government taxes.

l For 2015 onward, data are based on fiscal year ending 31 July.

m Data on total government revenue for 2000–2009 are not directly comparable with data for 2010 onward due to significant improvements in methodology and use of improved data starting 2010. For 2000–2013, data are based on calendar year.

n For 2000–2008, data are based on fiscal year beginning 1 April. For 2009–2017, data are based on fiscal year ending 30 June.

Source: Economy sources.

[Click here for table data](#)

Table 2.8.4: Total Government Expenditure^a
(% of GDP)

ADB Regional Member	2000	2005	2010	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Developing ADB Member Economies									
Central and West Asia									
Afghanistan ^b	7.7 (2002)	16.5	20.6	17.4	23.2	24.6	25.5	25.7	24.4
Armenia	20.1	18.0	27.6	25.2	25.1	25.6	28.0	28.8	27.0
Azerbaijan	16.2	16.8	27.6	31.6	31.4	31.1	31.7	26.9	23.3
Georgia	16.3	26.6	34.0	30.6	29.4	30.3	30.5	31.0	30.3
Kazakhstan	22.2	25.6	22.0	21.5	19.6	21.1	20.7	21.2	...
Kyrgyz Republic	18.0	20.4	31.2	34.5	29.3	30.3	31.3	31.8	31.8
Pakistan ^c	17.0	16.4	20.4	21.2	19.8	20.4	20.2	20.3	21.6
Tajikistan	14.7	19.4	25.1	25.1	28.5	28.8	33.6	33.8	...
Turkmenistan	23.9	19.7	13.8	14.7	16.9	17.0	17.3	...	...
Uzbekistan	28.9	21.5	21.5	21.3	21.4	20.4	21.1	20.5	19.4
East Asia									
China, People's Republic of	16.1	18.1	21.8	23.3	23.6	23.6	25.5	25.2	24.6
Hong Kong, China ^d	17.4	16.5	17.0	18.5	20.3	17.5	18.2	18.6	17.8
Korea, Republic of	17.2	20.1	19.8	20.8	21.1	21.0	21.2	20.9	21.0
Mongolia	28.6	22.7	29.2	35.5	31.5	31.8	30.7	37.5	31.8
Taipei, China	22.2	14.6	13.3	13.7	12.5	11.7	11.4	11.4	...
South Asia									
Bangladesh ^c	14.5	15.0	12.7	13.0	15.3	15.4	13.2	13.8	13.6
Bhutan ^c	42.2	35.4	35.6	35.8	34.7	29.0	27.6	30.1	31.3
India ^d	15.0	13.7	15.4	14.2	13.9	13.4	13.1	13.4	13.1
Maldives	37.3	38.8	33.2	29.8	27.0	29.1	34.8	39.0	...
Nepal ^f	17.5	15.3	19.0	19.3	17.8	18.8	20.1	22.0	28.0
Sri Lanka	25.0	23.8	19.3	17.5	17.3	17.2	20.9	19.6	19.3
Southeast Asia									
Brunei Darussalam ^e	40.6	32.1	33.3	31.0	27.8	31.8	38.7	39.4	36.0
Cambodia	14.8	13.2	21.4	21.2	21.1	20.9	19.4	20.4	22.0
Indonesia ^h	15.8	18.4	15.2	17.3	17.3	16.8	15.7	15.0	15.7
Lao People's Democratic Republic ⁱ	20.8	18.4	24.2	22.1	26.3	24.8	24.8	21.5	21.6
Malaysia	22.9	23.0	24.7	25.7	24.7	23.3	22.1	20.4	19.3
Myanmar ^{d,e}	3.5	19.2	18.9	19.2	22.0	23.5	23.5	21.0	22.1
Philippines	18.1	16.9	16.8	16.6	16.1	15.6	16.7	17.5	17.9
Singapore ^d	18.2	14.5	14.5	14.2	13.9	14.8	17.7	16.8	...
Thailand ^{d,j}	16.8	17.2	19.7	19.4	20.1	20.4	20.4	19.6	19.9
Viet Nam ^k	22.6	25.1	27.2	28.2	28.8	26.4	28.2	28.7	29.2
The Pacific									
Cook Islands ^c	31.0	33.3	33.0	36.5	41.2	...	...	...	...
Fiji ^l	28.6	27.6	27.7	28.3	27.6	31.3	30.6	34.6	29.8
Kiribati ^m	87.4	100.2	85.3	102.3	96.2	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands ⁱ	57.8	83.9	56.7	51.5	53.3	49.4	57.0	58.4	65.1
Micronesia, Federated States of ⁱ	67.3	59.2	67.1	65.1	59.2	53.6	55.6	61.4	...
Nauru ^c	...	28.5	83.6	44.7	57.4	51.8	72.4	91.7	99.9
Palau ⁱ	57.7	40.3	47.9	43.3	40.1	39.8	34.3	37.7	36.2
Papua New Guinea	32.9	35.2	20.9	24.7	26.2	25.6	21.2	20.2	19.0
Samoa ^c	31.2	32.7	30.0	32.6	30.1	34.0	30.8	28.6	29.6
Solomon Islands	31.6	34.6	39.7	41.9	58.4	54.5	55.0	51.3	49.9
Timor-Leste	...	5.7	19.0	36.9	35.9	65.0	88.0	133.9	...
Tonga ^c	22.2	21.2	28.0	29.5	25.5	26.7	35.8	39.0	50.4
Tuvalu ^c	186.3	78.6	105.5	75.9	82.1	88.0	117.8	...	...
Vanuatu	26.0	18.4	22.2	21.8	20.6	21.4	22.8	24.3	...
Developed ADB Member Economies									
Australia ^c	23.5	24.8	26.1	25.3	25.0	25.4	25.8	26.0	25.6
Japan ^d	17.8	15.4	17.3	18.3	18.4	17.8	17.1	16.8	...
New Zealand ⁿ	35.7	35.8	36.2	35.8	35.7	34.0	33.9	33.5	32.5

... = data not available, ADB= Asian Development Bank, GDP = gross domestic product.

a Data refer to total expenditure (% of GDP) of central government, except for Bangladesh, Georgia, the Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, the Kyrgyz Republic, Mongolia, Pakistan, and Tajikistan, where data refer to total expenditure of consolidated government or general government. For the People's Republic of China, data refer to total expenditure of consolidated central and local governments. For Australia, data refer to total expenditure of the Commonwealth Government.

b For 2012, government finance covers 9 months only (21 March to 20 December) due to the change of fiscal year (FY) effective in 2012 (FY1391). For 2013 onward, the fiscal year begins on 21 December and ends on 20 December.

c Data are based on fiscal year ending 30 June.

d Data are based on fiscal year beginning 1 April.

e For 2012 onward, data were compiled based on International Monetary Fund's Government Finance Statistics Manual 2014 and are mapped to the current government finance structure followed in the Key Indicators publication. The data on 'disposal of nonfinancial assets' is treated as capital receipts, the 'acquisition of nonfinancial assets' as capital expenditure, and the 'net acquisition of nonfinancial assets' as capital account surplus/deficit.

f Data are based on fiscal year ending 15 July.

g For 2005 onward, data are based on fiscal year beginning 1 April. Data are derived as excess of revenue over expenditure (ordinary plus charged) less the sum of contribution to a development fund, contribution to a government trust fund, and capital and currency adjustments.

h For 2000, data cover 9 months, from 1 April to 31 December.

i Data are based on fiscal year ending 30 September.

j For 2013 onward, data were compiled based on International Monetary Fund's Government Financial Statistics Manual 2014 and are mapped to the current government finance structure followed in the Key Indicators publication.

k Tax revenue includes local government taxes.

l For 2015 onward, data are based on fiscal year ending 31 July.

m For 2000–2013, data are based on calendar year.

n For 2000–2008, data are based on fiscal year beginning 1 April. For 2009–2017, data are based on fiscal year ending 30 June.

Source: Economy sources.

[Click here for table data](#)

Government Finance

Table 2.8.5: Government Expenditure by Economic Activity^a
(% of GDP)

ADB Regional Member	Health			Education			Social Security and Welfare		
	2000	2010	2017	2000	2010	2017	2000	2010	2017
Developing ADB Member Economies									
Central and West Asia									
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	1.0	1.6	1.5	2.8	2.8	2.2	2.1	7.1	7.3
Azerbaijan	0.9	1.0	1.0	3.9	2.8	2.5	3.0	2.6	3.4
Georgia	0.6	2.2	3.0	2.2	2.9	3.8	4.3	6.9	7.3
Kazakhstan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kyrgyz Republic	2.0	2.9	3.1	3.5	5.4	6.2	1.7	5.0	5.1
Pakistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tajikistan ^b	0.9	1.4	2.1 (2016)	2.3	4.0	5.8 (2016)	1.8	3.5	5.0 (2016)
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	...	2.8	2.8	...	7.2	6.3	...	2.2	0.9
East Asia									
China, People's Republic of ^c	...	1.2	1.8	3.3 (2002)	3.0	3.7	0.7	2.2	3.0
Hong Kong, China ^d	2.4	2.2	2.7	3.9	3.4	3.3	2.1	2.3	2.7
Korea, Republic of	0.1	0.2	0.3 (2016)	3.1	3.0	3.3 (2016)	3.0	4.5	5.6 (2016)
Mongolia	3.8	2.5	2.7	6.7	5.1	2.9	6.2	11.1	7.7
Taipei, China	0.2	0.2	0.1 (2016)	2.3	1.7	1.4 (2016)	5.6	3.1	3.4 (2016)
South Asia									
Bangladesh ^e	1.0	0.8	0.3	2.0	2.0	2.5	0.1	0.9	0.8
Bhutan ^e	...	3.0	2.7	...	6.7	6.7	...	3.1	3.3
India ^{d,f}	0.7	0.7	1.3 (2016)	3.2	1.9	4.6 (2016)	0.8	0.4	1.8 (2016)
Maldives	4.1	3.0	3.6 (2015)	7.4	5.0	4.8 (2015)	1.0	1.7	5.4 (2015)
Nepal ^g	0.9	1.5	1.7	2.4	3.9	4.2	0.9	0.8	1.5
Sri Lanka	1.6	1.2	1.5	2.4	1.6	1.9	2.8	1.7	2.0
Southeast Asia									
Brunei Darussalam ^h	2.1	1.8	...	4.2	3.6	...	1.2	0.8	...
Cambodia	0.9	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.6	2.3	0.2	0.5	0.8
Indonesia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lao People's Democratic Republic ⁱ	1.0	...	...	1.0	...	...	...	...	...
Malaysia	1.5	2.0	1.9	5.6	6.1	4.5	0.9	1.2	0.9
Myanmar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philippines	0.4	0.3	1.0	3.3	2.5	4.4	0.7	0.5	1.8
Singapore ^d	0.9	1.2	2.3 (2016)	3.8	3.0	3.0 (2016)	0.6	1.1	1.5 (2016)
Thailand ⁱ	1.3	1.9	1.2 (2016)	3.9	4.1	3.7 (2016)	0.9	1.7	2.4 (2016)
Viet Nam ^j	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
The Pacific									
Cook Islands ^e	3.1	3.3	...	3.2	4.9	...	...	...	...
Fiji ^k	2.3	2.1	1.9 (2016)	4.3	3.5	3.3 (2016)	0.1	0.1	0.1 (2016)
Kiribati	7.6	8.4	8.9 (2016)	11.0	9.9	8.8 (2016)	0.9	1.6	1.3 (2016)
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Federated States of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	1.6	...	...	5.1	...	...	...	...	...
Samoa ^e	4.0	3.7	4.1	4.9	4.3	4.1	1.1	1.2	1.5
Solomon Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Timor-Leste	...	0.9	4.4 (2016)	...	1.7	9.5 (2016)	...	3.5	11.1 (2016)
Tonga ^e	4.8	...	...	4.4	...	...	...	...	...
Tuvalu	2.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	2.4	...	...	4.9	...	...	0.0	...	...
Developed ADB Member Economies									
Australia ^e	3.9	4.0	4.2	1.6	2.7	1.9	8.6	8.4	8.8
Japan ^d	6.1	7.1	7.5 (2016)	3.7	2.9	2.7 (2016)	10.2	15.8	16.0 (2016)
New Zealand ^l	5.3	7.0	6.5	4.9	6.8	5.9	11.7	12.5	10.8

... = data not available, 0.0 = magnitude is less than half of unit employed, ADB = Asian Development Bank, GDP = gross domestic product.

a Data refer to expenditure of the central government, except for Bangladesh, Georgia, Kiribati, the Kyrgyz Republic, Mongolia, and Tajikistan, where data refer to the consolidated expenditure of central and local governments. For Australia, data refer to the expenditure of the Commonwealth government.

b Expenditure on social security and welfare includes expenditure on defense.

c For 2000–2005, expenditure on education includes health expenditure.

d Data are based on fiscal year beginning 1 April.

e Data are based on fiscal year ending 30 June.

f Data for the central government refer to current and capital expenditure of administrative departments, excluding that of local bodies.

g Data are based on fiscal year ending 15 July.

h For 2005 onward, data are based on fiscal year beginning 1 April.

i Data are based on fiscal year ending 30 September.

j Total expenditure includes local government expenditure.

k For 2015 onward, data are based on fiscal year ending 31 July.

l For 2000–2008, data refer to fiscal year ending 31 March. For 2009–2017, data refer to fiscal year ending 30 June.

Source: Economy sources.

[Click here for table data](#)

Table 2.8.6: Indicators for Business Startups

ADB Regional Member	Cost of Business Startup Procedure (% of GNI per capita)			Time Required to Start Business (days)		
	2005	2010	2017	2005	2010	2017
Developing ADB Member Economies						
Central and West Asia^a	27.8	12.0	13.3	38.2	13.5	7.9
Afghanistan	75.2	26.7	82.3	9.5	7.5	7.5
Armenia	6.1	3.1	0.9	18.0	14.0	4.5
Azerbaijan	12.3	3.1	1.8	113.0	8.0	4.5
Georgia	13.7	5.0	2.5	21.0	3.0	2.0
Kazakhstan	9.9	1.0	0.3	31.0	25.0	9.0
Kyrgyz Republic	10.4	3.7	2.1	21.0	14.0	10.0
Pakistan	25.6	17.8	7.6	23.0	20.0	17.5
Tajikistan	85.1	36.9	19.3	79.0	16.0	11.0
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	11.5	10.8	3.1	28.0	14.0	5.0
East Asia^a	9.3	5.7	3.9	31.6	18.0	9.7
China, People's Republic of	13.6	4.5	0.6	48.0	38.0	22.9
Hong Kong, China	3.4	2.0	1.1	11.0	6.0	1.5
Korea, Republic of	15.7	14.7	14.6	17.0	14.0	4.0
Mongolia	9.6	3.2	1.4	17.0	17.0	10.0
Taipei, China	4.4	4.0	2.0	65.0	15.0	10.0
South Asia^a	44.8	28.0	13.5	48.8	30.6	16.5
Bangladesh	56.1	21.2	22.3	51.5	26.5	19.5
Bhutan	16.9	6.1	3.9	62.0	46.0	12.0
India	62.0	50.5	14.8	93.0	30.0	29.8
Maldives	14.0	9.4	4.7	9.0	12.0	12.0
Nepal	69.9	46.6	24.9	31.0	31.0	16.5
Sri Lanka	50.0	33.9	10.4	46.0	38.0	9.0
Southeast Asia^a	55.6	39.4	14.1	74.4	54.9	29.1
Brunei Darussalam	8.9 (2006)	13.6	1.1	121.5 (2006)	108.5	12.5
Cambodia	276.1	127.5	51.3	87.0	102.0	99.0
Indonesia	101.7	25.8	10.9	164.0	49.0	23.1
Lao People's Democratic Republic	17.4	8.9	3.5	131.0	85.0	67.0
Malaysia	26.6	17.5	5.4	37.5	17.5	18.5
Myanmar	...	157.7 (2012)	40.1	...	77.0 (2012)	14.0
Philippines	23.9	22.1	15.8	47.0	37.0	28.0
Singapore	0.9	0.7	0.5	6.0	2.5	2.5
Thailand	17.3	7.7	6.2	35.0	34.0	4.5
Viet Nam	27.6	12.1	6.5	41.0	36.0	22.0
The Pacific^a	59.4	37.1	28.5	47.3	39.5	21.3
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji	28.4	23.8	16.9	44.0	44.0	40.0
Kiribati	40.3	47.1	40.2	31.0	31.0	31.0
Marshall Islands	22.4	17.6	11.9	17.0	17.0	17.0
Micronesia, Federated States of	127.6	137.8	141.7	16.0	16.0	16.0
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	4.7	5.7	2.9	24.0	28.0	28.0
Papua New Guinea	27.7	27.0	11.5	52.0	52.0	41.0
Samoa	46.4	9.8	7.2	35.0	9.0	8.9
Solomon Islands	135.5	78.5	29.0	55.0	55.0	9.0
Timor-Leste	125.4	5.7	0.5	167.0	110.0	9.0
Tonga	11.7	7.0	7.1	32.0	25.0	16.0
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	83.5	48.2	44.4	47.0	47.0	18.0
Developed ADB Member Economies^a	4.3	2.9	2.8	15.3	8.7	5.1
Australia	1.9	0.7	0.7	3.0	2.5	2.5
Japan	10.7	7.5	7.5	31.0	23.0	12.2
New Zealand	0.2	0.4	0.3	12.0	0.5	0.5
DEVELOPING ADB MEMBER ECONOMIES^a	43.0	27.0	16.5	49.6	33.6	18.1
ALL ADB REGIONAL MEMBERS^a	40.3	25.3	15.5	47.2	31.9	17.2
WORLD	84.4	44.7	25.3	50.1	34.9	19.8

... = data not available, ADB = Asian Development Bank, GNI = gross national income.

a Arithmetic average of reporting economies only.

Source: World Bank. Doing Business Online. <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator> (accessed 11 June 2018).

[Click here for table data](#)

Governance

Table 2.8.7: Corruption Perceptions Index^a

ADB Regional Member	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Rank in 2016 ^b	Rank in 2017 ^b
Developing ADB Member Economies												
Central and West Asia												
Afghanistan	...	2.5	1.4	1.5	8	8	12	11	15	15	169	177
Armenia	2.5	2.9	2.6	2.6	34	36	37	35	33	35	113	107
Azerbaijan	1.5	2.2	2.4	2.4	27	28	29	29	30	31	123	122
Georgia	2.4 (2002)	2.3	3.8	4.1	52	49	52	52	57	56	44	46
Kazakhstan	3.0	2.6	2.9	2.7	28	26	29	28	29	31	131	122
Kyrgyz Republic	...	2.3	2.0	2.1	24	24	27	28	28	29	136	135
Pakistan	2.3 (2001)	2.1	2.3	2.5	27	28	29	30	32	32	116	117
Tajikistan	...	2.1	2.1	2.3	22	22	23	26	25	21	151	161
Turkmenistan	...	1.8	1.6	1.6	17	17	17	18	22	19	154	167
Uzbekistan	2.4	2.2	1.6	1.6	17	17	18	19	21	22	156	157
East Asia												
China, People's Republic of	3.1	3.2	3.5	3.6	39	40	36	37	40	41	79	77
Hong Kong, China	7.7	8.3	8.4	8.4	77	75	74	75	77	77	15	13
Korea, Republic of	4.0	5.0	5.4	5.4	56	55	55	56	53	54	52	51
Mongolia	...	3.0	2.7	2.7	36	38	39	39	38	36	87	103
Taipei, China	5.5	5.9	5.8	6.1	61	61	61	62	61	63	31	29
South Asia												
Bangladesh	0.4 (2001)	1.7	2.4	2.7	26	27	25	25	26	28	145	143
Bhutan	...	6.0 (2006)	5.7	5.7	63	63	65	65	65	67	27	26
India	2.8	2.9	3.3	3.1	36	36	38	38	40	40	79	81
Maldives	...	3.3 (2007)	2.3	2.5	...	...	...	...	36	33	95	112
Nepal	...	2.5	2.2	2.2	27	31	29	27	29	31	131	122
Sri Lanka	3.7 (2002)	3.2	3.2	3.3	40	37	38	37	36	38	95	91
Southeast Asia												
Brunei Darussalam	...	...	5.5	5.2	55	60	...	...	58	62	41	32
Cambodia	...	2.3	2.1	2.1	22	20	21	21	21	21	156	161
Indonesia	1.7	2.2	2.8	3.0	32	32	34	36	37	37	90	96
Lao People's Democratic Republic	...	3.3	2.1	2.2	21	26	25	25	30	29	123	135
Malaysia	4.8	5.1	4.4	4.3	49	50	52	50	49	47	55	62
Myanmar	...	1.8	1.4	1.5	15	21	21	22	28	30	136	130
Philippines	2.8	2.5	2.4	2.6	34	36	38	35	35	34	101	111
Singapore	9.1	9.4	9.3	9.2	87	86	84	85	84	84	7	6
Thailand	3.2	3.8	3.5	3.4	37	35	38	38	35	37	101	96
Viet Nam	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.9	31	31	31	31	33	35	113	107
The Pacific												
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji	...	4.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kiribati	...	3.3 (2007)	3.2	3.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Federated States of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	...	2.3	2.1	2.2	25	25	25	25	28	29	136	135
Samoa	...	4.5 (2007)	4.1	3.9	...	...	52	...	...	...	...	...
Solomon Islands	...	2.8 (2007)	2.8	2.7	...	...	...	...	42	39	72	85
Timor-Leste	...	2.6 (2006)	2.5	2.4	33	30	28	28	35	38	101	91
Tonga	...	1.7 (2007)	3.0	3.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	...	3.1 (2007)	3.6	3.5	...	...	...	...	...	43	...	71
Developed ADB Member Economies												
Australia	8.3	8.8	8.7	8.8	85	81	80	79	79	77	13	13
Japan	6.4	7.3	7.8	8.0	74	74	76	75	72	73	20	20
New Zealand	9.4	9.6	9.3	9.5	90	91	91	88	90	89	1	1

... = data not available, | = marks break in the series, ADB = Asian Development Bank.

- a For 2000–2011, scores relate to perceptions of the degree of corruption as seen by business people and country analysts, and are not comparable over time; scores range from 10 (highly clean) to 0 (highly corrupt). From 2012 onward, an updated methodology was used to calculate scores, and these are presented on a scale of 100 (very clean) to 0 (highly corrupt). Due to the differences in methodology, scores prior to 2012 should not be compared with scores from 2012 onward.
- b Based on the Transparency International index, an economy's rank indicates its position relative to other economies of the world; 2016 rankings compare 176 economies, while 2017 rankings compare 180 economies.

Source: Transparency International. https://www.transparency.org/news/feature/corruption_perceptions_index_2017 (accessed 15 June 2018).

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