

## VIII. Government and Governance

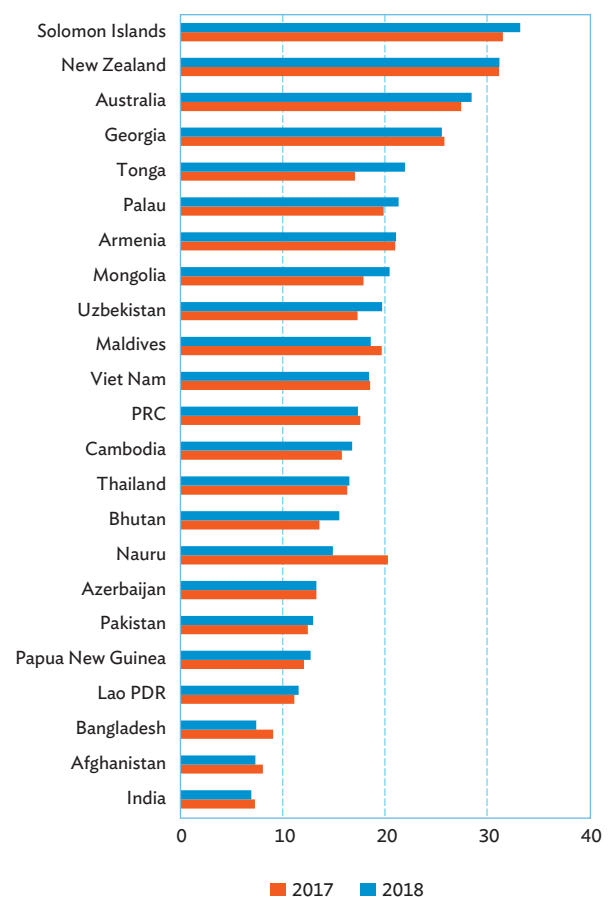
**Government and Governance** presents statistics on government taxes, revenues, and expenditure; government net lending/net borrowing; and government expenditures on health, education, and social protection. The section also includes data on the time and cost required to register a new business in each economy, as well as the latest global rankings for Transparency International's Corruption Perceptions Index. The discussion here focuses on government taxes as a share of GDP, as well as the number of days required to start a business.

### In 2018, the share of taxes collected by government as a proportion of GDP was 20% or higher in around one third of the 23 economies with available data

Government taxes comprise value-added tax, sales tax, import duties, income tax, profit tax, property tax, capital gains tax, and compulsory social security charges, among others. The total government tax take as a share of GDP was 20.0% or higher in 8 of the 23 economies with available data for 2018 (Figure 2.8.1).

From 2017 to 2018, the proportion of government taxes to GDP rose in 13 of the 23 reporting economies. In 8 economies, there was a decrease in the proportion of government taxes to GDP, and in 2 economies the proportion remained unchanged. The largest increases during the review period were observed in Tonga (4.9 percentage points), Mongolia (2.6 percentage points), and Uzbekistan (2.4 percentage points). The largest decreases were observed in Nauru (-5.4 percentage points), Bangladesh (-1.7 percentage points), and Maldives (-1.1 percentage points).

**Figure 2.8.1: Government Taxes as a Proportion of Gross Domestic Product in Select Economies of Asia and the Pacific (%)**



Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, PRC = People's Republic of China.  
 Note: Only economies with data for both 2017 and 2018 are included in the chart. Data refer to general government, except for Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, India, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Maldives, Nauru, Palau, Solomon Islands, Tonga, and Viet Nam, where data refer to central government.

Source: Table 2.8.2, Key Indicators for Asia and the Pacific 2019.

[Click here for figure data](#)

## Economies in Asia and the Pacific are spurring entrepreneurial activity by reducing the number of days required to start a business.

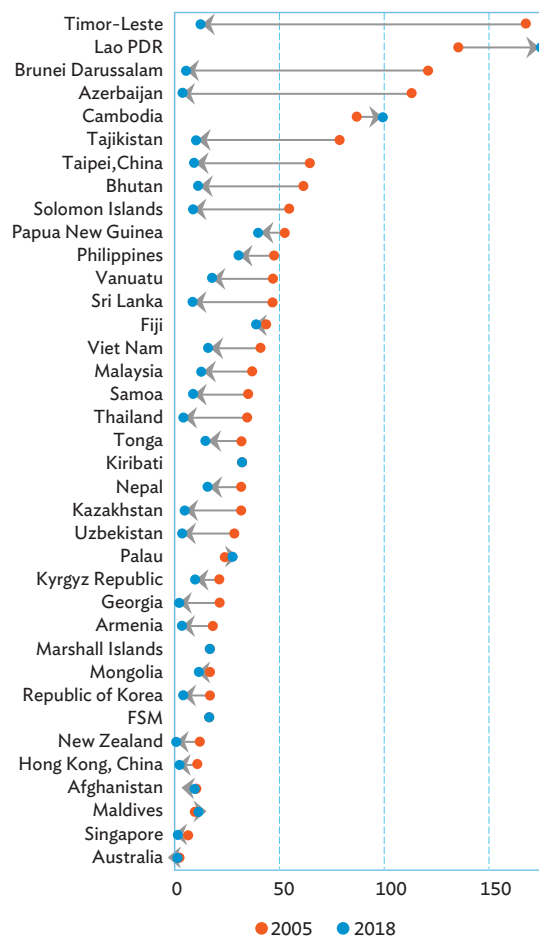
Reducing the amount of time required to start a business can act as an incentive to entrepreneurial activity. Shorter start-up times are associated with simplified registration procedures and reduced opportunities for bribes (World Bank 2019b).

From 2005 to 2018, of the 37 regional economies with available data, 30 reduced the number of days required to start a business, 4 reported an increase, and 3 had no change (Figure 2.8.2). On a subregional basis, the average number of days required to start a business were reduced as follows: Southeast Asia (25.8 days), the Pacific (25.6 days), South Asia (22.8 days), Central and West Asia (33.0 days), and East Asia (20.5 days). Among ADB's developed member economies in Asia and the Pacific, the average reduction was 2.8 days.

By individual economy, the largest reductions from 2005 to 2018 were achieved in Timor-Leste (154.0 days), Brunei Darussalam (116.0 days), and Azerbaijan (109.5 days). The three most populous economies of the region achieved significant reductions in the number of days required to start a business between 2013 and 2018 for which data are available—the PRC (from 32.4 to 8.6 days), India (from 32.7 to 16.5 days), and Indonesia (from 75.5 to 19.6 days).

The high-income economies of New Zealand (0.5 days); Hong Kong, China (1.5 days); and Singapore (1.5 days) had the shortest amount of time required to start a business among the 37 economies reporting for 2018 (Figure 2.8.2). The longest delays in starting a business in 2018 were incurred in the Lao People's Democratic Republic (174.0 days), Cambodia (99.0 days), and Papua New Guinea (41.0 days).

**Figure 2.8.2: Time Required to Start a Business in Select Economies of Asia and the Pacific (days)**



FSM = Federated States of Micronesia, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic.  
Note: Only economies with data for both 2005 and 2018 are included in the chart. Initial year for Brunei Darussalam is 2006.

Source: Table 2.8.6, Key Indicators for Asia and the Pacific 2019.

[Click here for figure data](#)

## Data Issues and Comparability

Most economies generally follow the IMF's Government Finance Statistics (GFS) guidelines, with some economies still using the 1986 version, while others have switched to the 2001 or 2014 GFS guidelines. The comparability of the data is limited by variations in the concepts and definitions used in different versions of the GFS framework.

Furthermore, there is no single framework for an extended time series available in most economies using the 2014 guidelines, with most economies recording their transactions on a cash basis (and a few on an accrual basis).

Data on government expenditures and revenue are derived from economy sources and are therefore not standard throughout Asia and the Pacific. Data refer to general government for some economies, and central government for other economies.

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. Therefore, small changes from one year to the next should be interpreted with caution.

## Government Finance

**Table 2.8.1: Government Net Lending/Net Borrowing<sup>a</sup>**  
(% of GDP)

ADB Regional Member	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>Developing ADB Member Economies</b>									
<b>Central and West Asia</b>									
Afghanistan <sup>b</sup>	0.8	-1.2	-0.6	-2.7	-1.8	-1.3	0.5	-0.4	-
Armenia	-5.0	-2.8	-1.5	-1.5	-1.9	-4.8	-5.5	-4.8	-1.6
Azerbaijan	-10.8	-13.0	-13.1	-13.6	-13.4	-12.4	-5.5	-6.3	-9.0
Georgia	-4.5	-0.9	-0.6	-1.1	-2.0	-1.1	-1.4	-0.9	-0.8
Kazakhstan	5.0	8.3	6.0	5.0	3.5	-2.2	-2.8	-3.0	...
Kyrgyz Republic	-4.8	-4.8	-6.5	-0.8	0.0	-1.0	-3.7	-2.6	...
Pakistan <sup>c</sup>	-6.0	-6.4	-8.6	-8.1	-4.7	-5.2	-4.5	-5.8	-6.5
Tajikistan	-7.1	-5.8	-3.4	-5.4	-3.8	-7.8	-10.4	...	...
Turkmenistan	2.0	3.5	6.4	1.5	0.9	-0.7	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	...	...	...	8.4	7.8	6.8	4.0	1.5	3.2
<b>East Asia</b>									
China, People's Republic of	-1.6	-1.1	-1.6	-1.9	-1.8	-3.4	-3.8	-3.7	-4.2
Hong Kong, China <sup>d</sup>	4.1	3.8	3.5	0.7	4.2	1.4	4.7	6.3	...
Korea, Republic of	...	...	1.1	1.4	1.3	1.2	2.5	2.6	...
Mongolia	-3.2	-11.8	-15.5	-8.3	-11.5	-10.9	-23.0	-11.1	-4.1
Taipei, China	-2.6	-1.5	-2.8	-1.0	-0.8	0.2	-0.3	-0.1	...
<b>South Asia</b>									
Bangladesh <sup>c</sup>	-1.7	-0.9	-0.5	-1.3	-2.3	-2.2	-2.7	-3.0	-1.9
Bhutan <sup>c</sup>	1.5	-2.0	-1.1	-4.0	3.6	1.4	-1.0	-3.3	-0.3
India <sup>d</sup>	-4.8	-5.9	-4.9	-4.5	-4.1	-3.9	-3.5	-3.5	-3.4
Maldives	-12.9	-5.8	-6.7	-3.5	-2.4	-6.7	-10.4	-3.0	-5.5
Nepal <sup>e</sup>	-1.4	-1.0	-0.6	1.7	1.8	1.1	1.4	-3.1	...
Sri Lanka	-6.3	-5.8	-5.3	-5.3	-5.6	-7.6	-5.3	-5.4	-5.3
<b>Southeast Asia</b>									
Brunei Darussalam <sup>f</sup>	15.6	25.6	15.7	10.1	-0.7	-14.5	-21.7	-9.9	...
Cambodia	-4.5	-5.4	-4.4	-2.7	-1.3	-0.9	-0.4	-1.0	0.2
Indonesia	-0.6	-0.7	-1.5	-1.8	-2.6	-3.0	-1.9	-2.0	...
Lao People's Democratic Republic <sup>g</sup>	-0.9	-0.9	-0.7	-4.9	-3.3	-3.7	-4.9	-4.4	-6.0
Malaysia	-5.0	-4.6	-4.4	-3.8	-3.3	-3.1	-3.0	-2.9	...
Myanmar <sup>d</sup>	...	...	-4.4	-3.2	-2.5	-4.4	-3.0	-3.1	...
Philippines	-3.5	-1.8	-1.9	-1.2	-0.5	-1.3	-2.3	-2.2	...
Singapore <sup>d</sup>	7.5	9.1	8.5	8.1	7.1	4.2	5.1	7.7	...
Thailand <sup>g</sup>	-0.7	-0.6	-0.8	0.6	-0.7	0.1	0.4	-0.3	0.3
Viet Nam <sup>h</sup>	-2.1	-0.5	-3.4	-5.0	-4.4	-4.3	-4.2	-3.5	-3.5
<b>The Pacific</b>									
Cook Islands <sup>c</sup>	2.9	9.6	0.8	14.2	-2.9	-7.8	1.4	8.7	...
Fiji	-2.6	-1.7	-1.4	-0.9	-2.4	-2.0	-0.8	-0.9	...
Kiribati <sup>c</sup>	...	-6.9	3.5	20.3	44.7	56.1	21.6	17.0	...
Marshall Islands <sup>g</sup>	0.3	2.1	-0.7	0.7	2.8	2.8	4.0	4.5	...
Micronesia, Federated States of <sup>g</sup>	0.5	-0.6	0.9	2.9	11.2	10.4	7.3	14.6	...
Nauru <sup>c</sup>	0.1	...	7.9	1.5	25.0	8.9	23.5	10.4	9.0
Niue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau <sup>g</sup>	10.0	8.8	9.3	5.1	8.1	10.0	9.2	7.8	8.2
Papua New Guinea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-2.4	-2.5
Samoa <sup>c</sup>	...	...	-8.1	-3.9	-4.8	-3.7	0.7	-0.6	...
Solomon Islands	7.3	7.9	6.0	4.5	2.7	1.0	-4.1	-2.9	1.9
Timor-Leste	...	...	...	-3.3	-11.8	3.8	-6.9	5.5	...
Tonga <sup>c</sup>	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.7	4.4	3.0
Tuvalu	...	...	11.5	26.6	29.0	40.0	4.8	...	...
Vanuatu	...	...	-1.6	-0.2	1.2	6.9	2.5	1.9	...
<b>Developed ADB Member Economies</b>									
Australia <sup>c</sup>	-5.5	-4.8	-4.3	-2.7	-2.9	-2.9	-2.7	-2.3	-1.1
Japan <sup>d</sup>	-8.9	-9.0	-8.2	-7.2	-5.0	-3.4	-3.4	-2.8	...
New Zealand <sup>c</sup>	-3.4	-7.5	-2.7	-1.9	-0.9	-0.1	0.6	1.2	1.1

... = data not available, | = marks break in series, - = magnitude equals zero, ADB = Asian Development Bank, GDP = gross domestic product.

- a In general, economies follow the guidelines of the International Monetary Fund on Government Finance Statistics (GFS). Some economies still use the 1986 version of the GFS guidelines, while others have switched to the 2001 or 2014 guidelines. The comparability of the data in this table is limited by variations in the concepts and definitions used in different versions of the GFS framework. Data refer to government net lending/net borrowing as classified in the GFS 2001 or GFS 2014 framework, except for Bhutan; Brunei Darussalam; India, Maldives; Nauru; Pakistan; the People's Republic of China; Taipei, China; Tajikistan; Turkmenistan; and Viet Nam, where data refer to overall budgetary surplus/deficit as classified in the GFS 1986 framework. Data refer to general government, except for Bangladesh; Bhutan; Brunei Darussalam; Cambodia; the Cook Islands; the Federated States of Micronesia; Fiji; India; the Lao People's Democratic Republic; Malaysia; Maldives; the Marshall Islands; Nauru; Nepal; Palau; the Philippines; Solomon Islands; Sri Lanka; Taipei, China; Timor-Leste; Tonga; Tuvalu; Vanuatu; and Viet Nam, where data refer to central government. For Azerbaijan: Data are based on the state budget. For Cambodia: Data refer to central government excluding extra budgetary central government. For the Kyrgyz Republic: For 2010–2013, data refer to central government. For Pakistan: Data refer to the consolidated federal and provincial governments. For the People's Republic of China: Data refer to consolidated central and local governments. For Turkmenistan: For 2010, data refer to central government.
- b For 2005–2011, GFS data are based on fiscal year beginning 21 March. For 2012, data cover 9 months from 21 March to 20 December. For 2013 onward, data are based on fiscal year ending 20 December. National accounts data for 2005–2017 are based on fiscal year beginning 21 March, and for 2018 on fiscal year ending 20 December.
- c Data are based on fiscal year ending 30 June.
- d Data are based on fiscal year beginning 1 April.
- e Data are based on fiscal year ending 15 July.
- f 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.
- g Data are based on fiscal year ending 30 September.
- h Taxes include local government taxes.

Sources: Economy sources. For Fiji; Hong Kong, China; Kiribati (2011–2013 and 2017); the Kyrgyz Republic; Nepal; and Sri Lanka (2010–2013): International Monetary Fund. Government Finance Statistics. <https://data.imf.org/> (accessed May–June 2019). For Nauru: International Monetary Fund. Staff Country Reports. Republic of Nauru: 2017 Article IV. <http://www.imf.org/en/Publications/CR/Issues/2017/04/03/Republic-of-Nauru-2017-Article-IV-Consultation-Press-Release-Staff-Report-and-Statement-by-44794> (accessed 6 June 2019).

**Table 2.8.2: Government Taxes<sup>a</sup>**  
(% of GDP)

ADB Regional Member	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>Developing ADB Member Economies</b>									
<b>Central and West Asia</b>									
Afghanistan <sup>b</sup>	9.2	8.7	7.4	7.5	6.7	7.2	7.1	8.1	7.3
Armenia	17.7	17.8	19.2	22.0	22.2	21.3	21.5	21.0	21.1
Azerbaijan	12.4	12.3	12.7	13.2	14.2	16.2	14.9	13.3	13.3
Georgia	23.5	25.2	25.5	24.8	24.8	25.2	25.8	25.8	25.6
Kazakhstan	19.6	21.7	16.9	19.5	17.8	13.6	12.4	14.2	...
Kyrgyz Republic	15.0	16.1	18.1	17.6	20.4	19.7	19.5	19.6	...
Pakistan <sup>c</sup>	10.0	9.4	10.2	9.8	10.2	11.0	12.4	12.5	13.0
Tajikistan	18.0	19.5	19.6	20.8	22.7	21.9	20.6	...	...
Turkmenistan	...	17.5	20.2	17.7	17.0	15.6	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	...	...	...	21.1	20.4	20.3	20.0	17.3	19.7
<b>East Asia</b>									
China, People's Republic of	17.8	18.4	18.7	18.6	18.6	18.2	17.6	17.6	17.4
Hong Kong, China <sup>d</sup>	13.5	14.2	13.7	13.4	15.5	14.4	13.6	14.3	...
Korea, Republic of	...	...	18.0	17.3	17.3	17.6	18.4	19.0	...
Mongolia	24.2	24.3	21.1	21.9	19.1	17.7	16.0	17.9	20.5
Taipei, China	7.6	8.4	8.4	8.0	8.4	8.7	8.9	8.8	...
<b>South Asia</b>									
Bangladesh <sup>c</sup>	10.2	10.6	10.3	9.7	9.6	8.9	8.8	9.1	7.4
Bhutan <sup>c</sup>	13.3	13.6	15.1	14.6	13.5	13.9	13.1	13.6	15.5
India <sup>d</sup>	7.3	7.2	7.5	7.3	7.3	6.9	7.2	7.3	6.9
Maldives	8.8	12.1	15.5	17.5	19.1	19.4	19.6	19.7	18.6
Nepal <sup>e</sup>	13.4	13.3	13.9	15.3	15.9	16.7	18.7	21.0	...
Sri Lanka	11.3	11.3	10.4	10.5	10.1	12.4	12.2	12.4	...
<b>Southeast Asia</b>									
Brunei Darussalam <sup>f</sup>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cambodia	7.3	7.6	11.6	12.1	14.6	14.6	14.8	15.8	16.8
Indonesia	12.1	12.2	12.5	12.5	12.1	12.0	11.6	11.2	...
Lao People's Democratic Republic <sup>g</sup>	13.8	14.3	13.6	13.7	13.8	13.5	12.9	11.1	11.5
Malaysia	13.3	14.8	15.6	15.3	14.8	14.1	13.6	13.0	...
Myanmar <sup>d</sup>	...	...	6.6	7.3	7.8	7.5	7.8	7.2	...
Philippines	12.1	12.4	12.9	13.3	13.6	13.6	13.7	14.2	...
Singapore <sup>d</sup>	12.8	13.1	13.6	13.3	13.6	13.1	13.4	14.2	...
Thailand <sup>g</sup>	16.1	17.7	16.8	18.4	17.3	17.6	16.8	16.3	16.5
Viet Nam <sup>h</sup>	22.4	22.3	19.0	19.1	18.2	18.0	17.9	18.6	18.5
<b>The Pacific</b>									
Cook Islands <sup>c</sup>	27.0	26.4	23.8	28.1	25.3	23.5	26.3	26.0	...
Fiji	21.8	23.0	23.2	23.6	22.7	23.7	23.5	25.0	...
Kiribati <sup>c</sup>	...	18.3	19.0	18.6	18.4	22.7	25.5	22.8	...
Marshall Islands <sup>g</sup>	16.8	16.5	15.7	15.8	17.0	13.5	17.5	17.9	...
Micronesia, Federated States of <sup>g</sup>	12.0	12.0	11.6	12.1	19.0	12.4	12.9	17.7	...
Nauru <sup>c</sup>	...	...	8.1	15.3	14.9	18.8	22.5	20.3	14.9
Niue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau <sup>g</sup>	17.0	18.0	18.5	18.6	19.3	20.2	19.7	19.9	21.4
Papua New Guinea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12.1	12.7
Samoa <sup>c</sup>	...	...	20.9	23.5	24.9	23.6	24.3	25.0	...
Solomon Islands	28.4	32.5	33.8	33.7	32.7	32.8	30.3	31.6	33.3
Timor-Leste	...	...	...	1.9	3.1	4.0	6.3	5.6	...
Tonga <sup>c</sup>	...	...	...	...	...	...	20.3	17.1	22.0
Tuvalu	...	...	28.5	34.7	30.1	33.1	28.0	...	...
Vanuatu	...	...	16.5	17.2	17.3	16.3	16.3	17.1	...
<b>Developed ADB Member Economies</b>									
Australia <sup>c</sup>	25.6	25.3	26.0	27.0	27.1	27.3	27.8	27.5	28.5
Japan <sup>d</sup>	15.7	16.4	16.7	17.4	18.7	18.8	18.5	19.0	...
New Zealand <sup>c</sup>	29.1	28.6	29.3	30.5	29.6	30.7	30.9	31.2	31.2

... = data not available, | = marks break in series, ADB = Asian Development Bank, GDP = gross domestic product.

- a In general, economies follow the guidelines of the International Monetary Fund on Government Finance Statistics (GFS). Some economies still use the 1986 version of the GFS guidelines, while others have switched to the 2001 or 2014 guidelines. The comparability of the data in this table is limited by variations in the concepts and definitions used in different versions of the GFS framework. Data refer to government taxes as classified in the GFS 2001 or GFS 2014 framework, except for Bhutan; Brunei Darussalam; India; Maldives; Nauru; Pakistan; the People's Republic of China; Taipei, China; Tajikistan; Turkmenistan; and Viet Nam, where data refer to tax revenue as classified in the GFS 1986 framework. Data refer to general government, except for Bangladesh; Bhutan; Brunei Darussalam; Cambodia; the Cook Islands; the Federated States of Micronesia; Fiji; India; the Lao People's Democratic Republic; Malaysia; Maldives; the Marshall Islands; Nauru; Nepal; Palau; the Philippines; Solomon Islands; Sri Lanka; Taipei, China; Timor-Leste; Tonga; Tuvalu; Vanuatu; and Viet Nam, where data refer to central government. For Azerbaijan: Data are based on the state budget. For Cambodia: Data refer to central government excluding extra budgetary central government. For the Kyrgyz Republic: For 2010–2013, data refer to central government. For Pakistan: Data refer to the consolidated federal and provincial governments. For the People's Republic of China: Data refer to consolidated central and local governments. For Turkmenistan: For 2010, data refer to central government.
- b For 2005–2011, GFS data are based on fiscal year beginning 21 March. For 2012, data cover 9 months from 21 March to 20 December. For 2013 onward, data are based on fiscal year ending 20 December. National accounts data for 2005–2017 are based on fiscal year beginning 21 March, and for 2018 on fiscal year ending 20 December.
- c Data are based on fiscal year ending 30 June.
- d Data are based on fiscal year beginning 1 April.
- e Data are based on fiscal year ending 15 July.
- f 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.
- g Data are based on fiscal year ending 30 September.
- h Taxes include local government taxes.

Sources: Economy sources. For Fiji; Hong Kong, China; Kiribati (2011–2013 and 2017); the Kyrgyz Republic; Nepal; and Sri Lanka (2010–2013): International Monetary Fund. Government Finance Statistics. <https://data.imf.org/> (accessed May–June 2019). For Nauru: International Monetary Fund. Staff Country Reports. Republic of Nauru: 2017 Article IV. <http://www.imf.org/en/Publications/CR/Issues/2017/04/03/Republic-of-Nauru-2017-Article-IV-Consultation-Press-Release-Staff-Report-and-Statement-by-44794> (accessed 6 June 2019).



## Government Finance

**Table 2.8.3: Government Revenue<sup>a</sup>**  
(% of GDP)

ADB Regional Member	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>Developing ADB Member Economies</b>									
<b>Central and West Asia</b>									
Afghanistan <sup>b</sup>	23.6	22.5	19.0	26.9	24.1	23.9	25.2	24.6	26.9
Armenia	23.2	24.0	24.4	24.2	24.4	23.8	23.8	22.9	23.1
Azerbaijan	26.9	30.1	31.6	33.5	31.2	32.2	29.0	23.5	28.2
Georgia	28.3	28.2	28.9	27.7	27.9	28.2	28.4	28.9	28.8
Kazakhstan	25.5	27.6	26.3	24.2	23.2	17.6	17.6	20.4	...
Kyrgyz Republic	22.6	24.1	25.0	25.1	35.4	35.6	33.1	33.9	...
Pakistan <sup>c</sup>	14.2	12.5	12.8	13.3	14.5	14.4	15.0	15.5	15.2
Tajikistan	19.3	21.1	21.5	22.7	25.1	25.0	23.4	...	...
Turkmenistan	15.8	18.1	21.0	18.4	17.9	16.6	11.7	14.9	14.1
Uzbekistan	...	...	...	30.3	29.0	27.6	27.5	24.3	27.8
<b>East Asia</b>									
China, People's Republic of	20.2	21.3	21.8	21.8	21.9	22.2	21.6	21.0	20.4
Hong Kong, China <sup>d</sup>	22.3	23.8	23.5	21.5	23.6	21.7	24.6	25.8	...
Korea, Republic of	...	...	33.3	32.3	32.3	32.2	32.6	33.2	...
Mongolia	32.0	32.2	29.3	31.0	28.2	25.8	24.4	26.1	28.7
Taipei, China	10.7	11.8	11.0	11.5	10.9	11.6	11.1	11.1	...
<b>South Asia</b>									
Bangladesh <sup>c</sup>	13.0	13.9	13.7	12.9	11.5	10.6	10.2	10.5	8.3
Bhutan <sup>c</sup>	27.4	20.8	20.7	20.0	19.7	19.9	17.8	18.6	21.4
India <sup>d</sup>	10.6	9.0	9.3	9.4	9.3	9.2	9.4	9.1	8.8
Maldives	19.3	22.6	22.0	23.3	26.4	26.4	27.0	26.6	25.1
Nepal <sup>e</sup>	18.1	18.5	18.7	19.5	20.6	21.1	23.3	24.4	...
Sri Lanka	13.0	13.2	12.2	12.0	11.5	13.3	14.1	13.7	13.4
<b>Southeast Asia</b>									
Brunei Darussalam <sup>f</sup>	49.0	55.3	46.8	37.9	31.1	24.2	17.7	26.1	...
Cambodia	13.8	12.5	16.3	17.9	19.1	18.5	19.8	20.4	21.6
Indonesia	16.6	16.8	17.0	16.9	16.8	15.1	14.4	14.1	...
Lao People's Democratic Republic <sup>g</sup>	21.7	21.5	20.8	20.9	20.9	20.3	16.2	13.9	15.0
Malaysia	19.4	20.3	21.4	20.9	19.9	18.6	17.0	16.1	...
Myanmar <sup>d</sup>	...	...	9.8	11.2	13.9	11.8	11.7	10.7	...
Philippines	13.4	14.0	14.5	14.8	15.1	15.4	15.2	15.6	...
Singapore <sup>d</sup>	16.8	17.0	17.5	17.2	18.0	18.0	18.5	20.5	...
Thailand <sup>g</sup>	20.6	21.3	20.4	22.2	21.3	22.1	21.5	20.9	21.5
Viet Nam <sup>h</sup>	26.7	25.5	22.3	22.8	22.0	23.5	24.3	25.6	25.6
<b>The Pacific</b>									
Cook Islands <sup>c</sup>	38.3	40.6	39.0	42.2	38.8	39.7	39.2	38.8	...
Fiji	24.3	25.6	25.6	26.1	25.9	27.4	26.1	27.9	...
Kiribati <sup>c</sup>	...	64.4	77.9	92.2	112.1	127.8	99.9	104.3	...
Marshall Islands <sup>g</sup>	60.0	57.0	50.8	53.5	58.6	57.9	61.9	70.0	...
Micronesia, Federated States of <sup>g</sup>	67.7	64.8	66.2	62.6	65.7	66.3	69.1	79.1	...
Nauru <sup>c</sup>	39.2	...	31.9	39.1	60.0	64.7	94.1	92.6	74.7
Niue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau <sup>g</sup>	46.7	45.2	45.0	41.2	43.8	41.0	41.5	40.2	44.7
Papua New Guinea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15.2	17.1
Samoa <sup>c</sup>	...	...	30.2	31.7	36.0	32.0	32.6	34.0	...
Solomon Islands	36.5	42.4	43.9	44.8	42.6	44.7	38.8	39.3	41.3
Timor-Leste	...	...	...	15.6	21.3	47.0	58.1	52.4	...
Tonga <sup>c</sup>	...	...	...	...	...	...	26.1	22.6	29.9
Tuvalu	...	...	105.3	123.3	140.4	184.0	161.5	...	...
Vanuatu	...	...	21.8	21.4	23.4	31.1	30.8	30.9	...
<b>Developed ADB Member Economies</b>									
Australia <sup>c</sup>	32.3	31.7	32.3	33.7	33.7	34.2	34.8	34.5	35.6
Japan <sup>d</sup>	30.2	31.5	32.0	33.1	34.9	35.6	35.4	35.7	...
New Zealand <sup>c</sup>	36.9	38.3	36.7	37.8	36.7	37.5	37.6	37.6	37.3

... = data not available, | = marks break in series, ADB = Asian Development Bank, GDP = gross domestic product.

a In general, economies follow the guidelines of the International Monetary Fund on Government Finance Statistics (GFS). Some economies still use the 1986 version of the GFS guidelines, while others have switched to the 2001 or 2014 guidelines. The comparability of the data in this table is limited by variations in the concepts and definitions used in different versions of the GFS framework. Data refer to government revenue as classified in the GFS 2001 or GFS 2014 framework, except for Bhutan; Brunei Darussalam; India, Maldives; Nauru; Pakistan; the People's Republic of China; Taipei, China; Tajikistan; Turkmenistan; and Viet Nam, where data refer to total government revenue as classified in the GFS 1986 framework. Data refer to general government, except for Bangladesh; Bhutan; Brunei Darussalam; Cambodia; the Cook Islands; the Federated States of Micronesia; Fiji; India; the Lao People's Democratic Republic; Malaysia; Maldives; the Marshall Islands; Nauru; Nepal; Palau; the Philippines; Solomon Islands; Sri Lanka; Taipei, China; Timor-Leste; Tonga; Tuvalu; Vanuatu; and Viet Nam, where data refer to central government. For Azerbaijan: Data are based on the state budget. For Cambodia: Data refer to central government excluding extra budgetary central government. For the Kyrgyz Republic: For 2010–2013, data refer to central government. For Pakistan: Data refer to the consolidated federal and provincial governments. For the People's Republic of China: Data refer to consolidated central and local governments. For Turkmenistan: For 2010, data refer to central government.

b For 2005–2011, GFS data are based on fiscal year beginning 21 March. For 2012, data cover 9 months from 21 March to 20 December. For 2013 onward, data are based on fiscal year ending 20 December. National accounts data for 2005–2017 are based on fiscal year beginning 21 March, and for 2018 on fiscal year ending 20 December.

c Data are based on fiscal year ending 30 June.

d Data are based on fiscal year beginning 1 April.

e Data are based on fiscal year ending 15 July.

f 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.

g Data are based on fiscal year ending 30 September.

h Taxes include local government taxes.

Sources: Economy sources. For Fiji; Hong Kong, China; Kiribati (2011–2013 and 2017); the Kyrgyz Republic; Nepal; and Sri Lanka (2010–2013): International Monetary Fund. Government Finance Statistics. <https://data.imf.org/> (accessed May–June 2019). For Nauru: International Monetary Fund. Staff Country Reports. Republic of Nauru: 2017 Article IV. <http://www.imf.org/en/Publications/CR/Issues/2017/04/03/Republic-of-Nauru-2017-Article-IV-Consultation-Press-Release-Staff-Report-and-Statement-by-44794> (accessed 6 June 2019).

**Table 2.8.4: Government Expenditure<sup>a</sup>**  
(% of GDP)

ADB Regional Member	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>Developing ADB Member Economies</b>									
<b>Central and West Asia</b>									
Afghanistan <sup>b</sup>	29.5	25.5	24.7	23.9	25.5	25.4	28.2	27.4	26.8
Armenia	28.2	26.8	25.9	25.7	26.3	28.6	29.3	27.7	24.7
Azerbaijan	37.7	43.2	44.7	47.1	44.6	44.6	34.4	29.8	37.2
Georgia	32.8	29.1	29.5	28.8	29.8	29.3	29.8	29.7	29.6
Kazakhstan	20.4	19.3	20.3	19.1	19.8	19.8	20.5	23.4	...
Kyrgyz Republic	27.5	29.0	31.5	25.9	35.4	36.5	36.9	36.5	...
Pakistan <sup>c</sup>	20.4	18.9	21.2	19.8	20.4	20.2	20.3	21.6	21.6
Tajikistan	25.1	27.4	25.1	28.5	28.8	33.6	33.8	...	...
Turkmenistan	13.8	14.6	14.7	16.9	17.0	17.3	14.1	17.7	13.5
Uzbekistan	...	...	...	25.4	24.7	24.3	23.6	22.8	24.6
<b>East Asia</b>									
China, People's Republic of	21.8	22.4	23.4	23.6	23.7	25.6	25.4	24.7	24.5
Hong Kong, China <sup>d</sup>	18.1	20.0	20.0	20.8	19.3	20.3	19.9	19.5	...
Korea, Republic of	...	...	32.2	30.9	31.0	31.1	30.2	30.7	...
Mongolia	35.2	44.0	44.8	39.3	39.8	36.8	47.3	37.1	32.8
Taipei, China	13.3	13.3	13.7	12.5	11.7	11.4	11.4	11.2	...
<b>South Asia</b>									
Bangladesh <sup>c</sup>	14.8	14.8	14.2	14.2	13.7	12.7	12.9	13.4	10.2
Bhutan <sup>c</sup>	35.6	34.8	35.8	34.7	29.0	27.6	29.4	31.3	32.3
India <sup>d</sup>	15.4	14.9	14.2	13.9	13.4	13.1	12.9	12.5	12.2
Maldives	33.2	31.3	29.8	27.0	29.1	34.0	37.3	30.1	31.3
Nepal <sup>e</sup>	19.5	19.5	19.3	17.8	18.8	20.1	21.9	27.5	...
Sri Lanka	19.3	19.0	17.5	17.3	17.0	20.9	19.5	19.1	18.7
<b>Southeast Asia</b>									
Brunei Darussalam <sup>f</sup>	33.3	29.7	31.0	27.8	31.8	38.7	39.4	36.0	...
Cambodia	18.3	17.9	20.7	20.6	20.5	19.4	20.2	21.4	21.4
Indonesia	17.2	17.5	18.4	18.7	18.5	17.8	16.9	16.5	...
Lao People's Democratic Republic <sup>g</sup>	22.7	22.4	21.5	25.7	24.2	24.1	21.1	18.3	21.0
Malaysia	24.4	25.0	25.8	24.7	23.2	21.7	20.0	19.0	...
Myanmar <sup>d</sup>	...	...	14.2	14.4	16.4	16.2	14.7	13.7	...
Philippines	16.9	15.8	16.4	16.1	15.6	16.7	17.4	17.9	...
Singapore <sup>d</sup>	9.3	7.9	9.0	9.2	10.9	13.8	13.5	12.8	...
Thailand <sup>g</sup>	21.3	21.9	21.2	21.6	22.0	21.9	21.1	21.2	21.2
Viet Nam <sup>h</sup>	27.2	25.4	28.2	28.8	26.4	28.2	28.7	29.2	29.2
<b>The Pacific</b>									
Cook Islands <sup>c</sup>	35.5	31.0	35.7	28.0	41.7	47.5	37.8	30.1	...
Fiji	27.0	27.3	27.0	26.9	28.4	29.4	28.0	26.5	...
Kiribati <sup>c</sup>	...	71.3	74.5	71.9	67.4	71.7	78.3	87.4	...
Marshall Islands <sup>g</sup>	59.8	54.9	51.5	52.8	55.8	55.2	57.9	65.5	...
Micronesia, Federated States of <sup>g</sup>	67.2	65.4	65.3	59.8	54.5	55.9	61.8	64.5	...
Nauru <sup>c</sup>	83.6	...	44.7	57.4	51.8	72.3	91.6	99.9	94.5
Niue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau <sup>g</sup>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17.6	19.6
Samoa <sup>c</sup>	...	...	38.3	35.7	40.8	35.7	31.9	34.7	...
Solomon Islands	29.1	34.4	37.9	40.2	39.9	43.7	42.9	42.1	39.3
Timor-Leste	...	...	...	18.9	33.1	43.2	65.0	46.9	...
Tonga <sup>c</sup>	...	...	...	...	...	...	23.4	18.2	26.8
Tuvalu	...	...	92.0	93.3	106.7	117.0	121.9	...	...
Vanuatu	...	...	23.4	21.6	22.2	24.2	28.4	29.1	...
<b>Developed ADB Member Economies</b>									
Australia <sup>c</sup>	37.8	36.5	36.7	36.4	36.6	37.2	37.4	36.9	36.7
Japan <sup>d</sup>	39.1	40.4	40.2	40.4	39.8	39.0	38.8	38.5	...
New Zealand <sup>c</sup>	40.3	45.7	39.4	39.7	37.7	37.7	37.0	36.4	36.2

... = data not available, | = marks break in series, ADB = Asian Development Bank, GDP = gross domestic product.

a In general, economies follow the guidelines of the International Monetary Fund on Government Finance Statistics (GFS). Some economies still use the 1986 version of the GFS guidelines, while others have switched to the 2001 or 2014 guidelines. The comparability of the data in this table is limited by variations in the concepts and definitions used in different versions of the GFS framework. Data refer to government expenditure as classified in the GFS 2001 or GFS 2014 framework, except for Bhutan; Brunei Darussalam; India; Maldives; Nauru; Pakistan; the People's Republic of China; Taipei, China; Tajikistan; Turkmenistan; and Viet Nam, where data refer to total government expenditure as classified in the GFS 1986 framework. Data refer to general government, except for Bangladesh; Bhutan; Brunei Darussalam; Cambodia; the Cook Islands; the Federated States of Micronesia; Fiji; India; the Lao People's Democratic Republic; Malaysia; Maldives; the Marshall Islands; Nauru; Nepal; Palau; the Philippines; Solomon Islands; Sri Lanka; Taipei, China; Timor-Leste; Tonga; Tuvalu; Vanuatu; and Viet Nam, where data refer to central government. For Azerbaijan: Data are based on the state budget. For Cambodia: Data refer to central government excluding extra budgetary central government. For the Kyrgyz Republic: For 2010–2013, data refer to central government. For Pakistan: Data refer to the consolidated federal and provincial governments. For the People's Republic of China: Data refer to consolidated central and local governments. For Turkmenistan: For 2010, data refer to central government.

b For 2005–2011, GFS data are based on fiscal year beginning 21 March. For 2012, data cover 9 months from 21 March to 20 December. For 2013 onward, data are based on fiscal year ending 20 December. National accounts data for 2005–2017 are based on fiscal year beginning 21 March, and for 2018 on fiscal year ending 20 December.

c Data are based on fiscal year ending 30 June.

d Data are based on fiscal year beginning 1 April.

e Data are based on fiscal year ending 15 July.

f 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.

g Data are based on fiscal year ending 30 September.

h Taxes include local government taxes.

Sources: Economy sources. For Fiji; Hong Kong, China; Kiribati (2011–2013 and 2017); the Kyrgyz Republic; Nepal; and Sri Lanka (2010–2013): International Monetary Fund. Government Finance Statistics. <https://data.imf.org/> (accessed May–June 2019). For Nauru: International Monetary Fund. Staff Country Reports. Republic of Nauru: 2017 Article IV. <http://www.imf.org/en/Publications/CR/Issues/2017/04/03/Republic-of-Nauru-2017-Article-IV-Consultation-Press-Release-Staff-Report-and-Statement-by-44794> (accessed 6 June 2019).

## Government Finance

**Table 2.8.5: Government Expenditure by Economic Activity<sup>a</sup>**  
(% of GDP)

ADB Regional Member	Health			Education			Social Protection		
	2010	2015	2018	2010	2015	2018	2010	2015	2018
<b>Developing ADB Member Economies</b>									
<b>Central and West Asia</b>									
Afghanistan <sup>b</sup>	1.7	1.2	1.7	4.4	3.5	3.2	1.3	1.4	2.2
Armenia	1.6	1.7	1.3	3.2	2.9	2.5	7.1	7.7	7.0
Azerbaijan	1.0	1.3	0.9	2.8	3.0	2.5	2.6	3.4	2.7
Georgia	2.2	2.9	3.0	2.9	3.4	3.8	6.9	7.8	7.1
Kazakhstan	2.5	2.1	2.6 (2017)	3.5	3.3	3.4 (2017)	4.5	4.5	4.7 (2017)
Kyrgyz Republic	2.8	3.5	3.4 (2017)	2.1	7.0	7.2 (2017)	4.8	10.8	10.0 (2017)
Pakistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tajikistan	1.4	2.1	2.2	4.0	5.2	5.6	3.5	5.4	4.5
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	...	2.5	2.3	...	6.0	5.4	...	7.4	6.3
<b>East Asia</b>									
China, People's Republic of	1.2	1.7	1.7	3.0	3.8	3.6	2.2	2.8	3.0
Hong Kong, China <sup>c</sup>	2.4	3.2	2.9 (2017)	3.5	3.4	3.5 (2017)	2.4	2.9	2.8 (2017)
Korea, Republic of	0.2	0.3	0.2 (2017)	2.8	3.0	3.2 (2017)	4.3	5.3	5.4 (2017)
Mongolia	2.5	2.5	2.5	5.1	3.0	2.8	11.1	7.6	7.4
Taipei, China	0.2	0.1	0.1 (2017)	1.7	1.5	1.5 (2017)	3.1	3.3	3.4 (2017)
<b>South Asia</b>									
Bangladesh <sup>d</sup>	0.8	0.7	0.3 (2017)	2.0	2.0	2.5 (2017)	0.9	0.7	0.8 (2017)
Bhutan <sup>d</sup>	3.0	2.6	2.8	6.7	5.5	6.2	3.1	3.0	1.9
India <sup>c</sup>	1.0 (2011)	1.2	1.3 (2016)	4.4 (2011)	4.4	4.6 (2016)	1.4 (2011)	1.8	1.8 (2016)
Maldives	3.0	3.5	...	5.0	4.7	...	1.7	5.2	...
Nepal <sup>e</sup>	1.5	1.4	1.7 (2017)	3.9	3.7	4.1 (2017)	0.8	0.7	1.4 (2017)
Sri Lanka	1.2	1.6	1.5 (2017)	1.6	2.1	1.9 (2017)	1.7	2.6	2.0 (2017)
<b>Southeast Asia</b>									
Brunei Darussalam <sup>c</sup>	1.8	...	...	3.6	...	...	0.8	...	...
Cambodia	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.6	2.0	2.5	0.5	0.8	0.9
Indonesia	1.0	1.1	1.4 (2017)	3.4	3.3	2.7 (2017)	0.1	0.3	1.2 (2017)
Lao People's Democratic Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaysia	2.0	2.0	1.9 (2017)	6.1	4.8	4.4 (2017)	...	...	...
Myanmar <sup>c</sup>	0.7 (2012)	1.0	0.8 (2017)	1.5 (2012)	2.1	1.8 (2017)	0.4 (2012)	0.8	0.8 (2017)
Philippines <sup>f</sup>	0.3	0.8	1.0	2.5	2.9	4.1	1.7	1.4	2.6
Singapore <sup>c</sup>	1.2	2.1	2.2 (2017)	3.0	2.9	2.8 (2017)	1.1	1.8	1.0 (2017)
Thailand <sup>g</sup>	...	1.1	1.3	...	3.8	3.1	...	2.5	3.0
Viet Nam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>The Pacific</b>									
Cook Islands <sup>d</sup>	3.9	3.0	2.7 (2017)	4.0	3.5	2.7 (2017)	3.9	4.2	3.7 (2017)
Fiji	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kiribati <sup>d</sup>	...	9.9	11.2 (2017)	...	9.9	11.0 (2017)	...	1.4	1.3 (2017)
Marshall Islands <sup>g</sup>	7.8	7.6	12.0 (2017)	19.6	16.7	15.5 (2017)	-	-	3.6 (2017)
Micronesia, Federated States of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Niue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Samoa <sup>d</sup>	3.6	5.4	3.8	5.8	4.5	4.5	1.1	2.1	1.2
Solomon Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Timor-Leste	0.9	1.9	2.2 (2017)	1.7	3.4	3.8 (2017)	3.6	6.0	6.2 (2017)
Tonga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuvalu	8.5 (2012)	9.4	9.6 (2016)	16.0 (2012)	23.2	20.4 (2016)	6.1 (2012)	18.3	9.1 (2016)
Vanuatu	2.9 (2011)	2.4	2.1 (2017)	6.2 (2011)	5.4	5.6 (2017)	0.0 (2011)	0.1	0.0 (2017)
<b>Developed ADB Member Economies</b>									
Australia <sup>d</sup>	6.7	6.8	7.0	5.9	5.4	5.4	9.9	10.4	9.6
Japan <sup>c</sup>	6.9	7.4	7.4 (2017)	2.8	2.6	2.5 (2017)	2.2	2.5	2.6 (2017)
New Zealand <sup>d</sup>	7.0	6.9	6.6	6.8	6.3	5.7	12.5	11.5	10.6

... = 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 In general, economies follow the guidelines of the International Monetary Fund on Government Finance Statistics (GFS). Some economies still use the 1986 version of the guidelines, while others have switched to the 2001 or 2014 guidelines. The comparability of the data in this table is limited by variations in the concepts and definitions used in different versions of the GFS framework. The table refers to government expenditure by economic activity as classified in the GFS 2001 or GFS 2014 framework, except for Bhutan; Brunei Darussalam; Maldives; the People's Republic of China; and Taipei, China, where data refer to health, education, and social security and welfare, as classified in the GFS 1986 framework. Data refer to general government, except for Bangladesh; Bhutan; Brunei Darussalam; Cambodia; the Cook Islands; Malaysia; Maldives; the Marshall Islands; Nepal; the People's Republic of China; the Philippines; Samoa; Sri Lanka; Taipei, China; Timor-Leste; Tuvalu; and Vanuatu, where data refer to central government. For the Kyrgyz Republic: Data for 2010–2013 refer to expenditure of the budgetary central government, while data for 2014 onward refer to expenditure of the general government.
- b For 2005–2011, GFS data are based on fiscal year beginning 21 March. For 2012, data cover 9 months from 21 March to 20 December. For 2013 onward, data are based on fiscal year ending 20 December. National accounts data for 2005–2017 are based on fiscal year beginning 21 March, and for 2018 on fiscal year ending 20 December.
- c Data are based on fiscal year beginning 1 April.
- d Data are based on fiscal year ending 30 June.
- e Data are based on fiscal year ending 15 July.
- f For 2000–2013, data on education include expenditure on recreation, culture, and religion.
- g Data are based on fiscal year ending 30 September.

Source: Economy sources.



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	2018	2005	2010	2018
<b>Developing ADB Member Economies</b>						
<b>Central and West Asia<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>28.0</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>40.1</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>7.1</b>
Afghanistan	75.2	26.7	6.4	9.5	9.5	8.5
Armenia	6.1	3.1	0.8	18.0	14.0	3.5
Azerbaijan	12.3	3.1	1.3	113.0	8.0	3.5
Georgia	13.7	5.0	2.2	21.0	3.0	2.0
Kazakhstan	9.9	1.0	0.3	31.0	25.0	5.0
Kyrgyz Republic	10.4	3.7	1.9	21.0	14.0	10.0
Pakistan	...	...	6.8	...	...	16.5
Tajikistan	85.1	36.9	18.0	79.0	16.0	11.0
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	11.5	10.8	3.1	28.0	14.0	4.0
<b>East Asia<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>27.5</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>7.0</b>
China, People's Republic of	...	...	0.4	...	...	8.6
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	1.3	17.0	17.0	11.0
Taipei, China	4.4	4.0	1.9	65.0	15.0	10.0
<b>South Asia<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>37.7</b>	<b>24.0</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>37.0</b>	<b>31.8</b>	<b>14.3</b>
Bangladesh	...	...	21.2	...	...	19.5
Bhutan	16.9	6.1	3.5	62.0	46.0	12.0
India	...	...	14.4	...	...	16.5
Maldives	14.0	9.4	4.0	9.0	12.0	12.0
Nepal	69.9	46.6	22.2	31.0	31.0	16.5
Sri Lanka	50.0	33.9	9.4	46.0	38.0	9.0
<b>Southeast Asia<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>50.9</b>	<b>41.4</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>63.8</b>	<b>55.6</b>	<b>38.0</b>
Brunei Darussalam	8.9 (2006)	13.6	1.2	121.5 (2006)	108.5	5.5
Cambodia	276.1	127.5	47.4	87.0	102.0	99.0
Indonesia	...	...	6.1	...	...	19.6
Lao People's Democratic Republic	25.6	13.3	6.6	135.0	86.0	174.0
Malaysia	26.6	17.5	11.6	37.5	17.5	13.5
Myanmar	...	157.7 (2012)	24.8	...	77.0 (2012)	14.0
Philippines	23.9	22.1	20.3	47.0	37.0	31.0
Singapore	0.9	0.7	0.4	6.0	2.5	1.5
Thailand	17.3	7.7	3.1	35.0	34.0	4.5
Viet Nam	27.6	12.1	5.9	41.0	36.0	17.0
<b>The Pacific<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>59.4</b>	<b>37.1</b>	<b>28.4</b>	<b>47.3</b>	<b>39.5</b>	<b>21.6</b>
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji	28.4	23.8	15.9	44.0	44.0	40.0
Kiribati	40.3	47.1	36.1	31.0	31.0	31.0
Marshall Islands	22.4	17.6	10.6	17.0	17.0	17.0
Micronesia, Federated States of	127.6	137.8	141.7	16.0	16.0	16.0
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...
Niue	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	4.7	5.7	2.9	24.0	28.0	28.0
Papua New Guinea	27.7	27.0	20.5	52.0	52.0	41.0
Samoa	46.4	9.8	7.3	35.0	9.0	9.1
Solomon Islands	135.5	78.5	28.1	55.0	55.0	9.0
Timor-Leste	125.4	5.7	0.6	167.0	110.0	13.0
Tonga	11.7	7.0	6.5	32.0	25.0	16.0
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	83.5	48.2	42.0	47.0	47.0	18.0
<b>Developed ADB Member Economies<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>4.7</b>
Australia	1.9	0.7	0.7	3.0	2.5	2.5
Japan	...	...	7.5	...	...	11.2
New Zealand	0.2	0.4	0.2	12.0	0.5	0.5
<b>DEVELOPING ADB MEMBER ECONOMIES<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>42.0</b>	<b>27.5</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>46.0</b>	<b>33.8</b>	<b>19.6</b>
<b>ALL ADB REGIONAL MEMBERS<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>39.7</b>	<b>26.1</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>43.9</b>	<b>32.1</b>	<b>18.6</b>
<b>WORLD</b>	<b>84.5</b>	<b>45.1</b>	<b>23.9</b>	<b>50.7</b>	<b>35.7</b>	<b>20.1</b>

... = 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 9 July 2019).

## Governance

Table 2.8.7: Corruption Perceptions Index<sup>a</sup>

ADB Regional Member	2000	2005	2010	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Rank in 2017 <sup>b</sup>	Rank in 2018 <sup>b</sup>
<b>Developing ADB Member Economies</b>												
<b>Central and West Asia</b>												
Afghanistan	...	2.5	1.4	8	8	12	11	15	15	16	177	172
Armenia	2.5	2.9	2.6	34	36	37	35	33	35	35	107	105
Azerbaijan	1.5	2.2	2.4	27	28	29	29	30	31	25	122	152
Georgia	2.4 (2002)	2.3	3.8	52	49	52	52	57	56	58	46	41
Kazakhstan	3.0	2.6	2.9	28	26	29	28	29	31	31	122	124
Kyrgyz Republic	...	2.3	2.0	24	24	27	28	28	29	29	135	132
Pakistan	2.3 (2001)	2.1	2.3	27	28	29	30	32	32	33	117	117
Tajikistan	...	2.1	2.1	22	22	23	26	25	21	25	161	152
Turkmenistan	...	1.8	1.6	17	17	17	18	22	19	20	167	161
Uzbekistan	2.4	2.2	1.6	17	17	18	19	21	22	23	157	158
<b>East Asia</b>												
China, People's Republic of	3.1	3.2	3.5	39	40	36	37	40	41	39	77	87
Hong Kong, China	7.7	8.3	8.4	77	75	74	75	77	77	76	13	14
Korea, Republic of	4.0	5.0	5.4	56	55	55	56	53	54	57	51	45
Mongolia	...	3.0	2.7	36	38	39	39	38	36	37	103	93
Taipei, China	5.5	5.9	5.8	61	61	61	62	61	63	63	29	31
<b>South Asia</b>												
Bangladesh	0.4 (2001)	1.7	2.4	26	27	25	25	26	28	26	143	149
Bhutan	...	6.0 (2006)	5.7	63	63	65	65	65	67	68	26	25
India	2.8	2.9	3.3	36	36	38	38	40	40	41	81	78
Maldives	...	3.3 (2007)	2.3	...	...	...	...	36	33	31	112	124
Nepal	...	2.5	2.2	27	31	29	27	29	31	31	122	124
Sri Lanka	3.7 (2002)	3.2	3.2	40	37	38	37	36	38	38	91	89
<b>Southeast Asia</b>												
Brunei Darussalam	...	...	5.5	55	60	...	...	58	62	63	32	31
Cambodia	...	2.3	2.1	22	20	21	21	21	21	20	161	161
Indonesia	1.7	2.2	2.8	32	32	34	36	37	37	38	96	89
Lao People's Democratic Republic	...	3.3	2.1	21	26	25	25	30	29	29	135	132
Malaysia	4.8	5.1	4.4	49	50	52	50	49	47	47	62	61
Myanmar	...	1.8	1.4	15	21	21	22	28	30	29	130	132
Philippines	2.8	2.5	2.4	34	36	38	35	35	34	36	111	99
Singapore	9.1	9.4	9.3	87	86	84	85	84	84	85	6	3
Thailand	3.2	3.8	3.5	37	35	38	38	35	37	36	96	99
Viet Nam	2.5	2.6	2.7	31	31	31	31	33	35	33	107	117
<b>The Pacific</b>												
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji	...	4.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kiribati	...	3.3 (2007)	3.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Federated States of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Niue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	...	2.3	2.1	25	25	25	25	28	29	28	135	138
Samoa	...	4.5 (2007)	4.1	...	...	52	...	...	...	...	...	...
Solomon Islands	...	2.8 (2007)	2.8	...	...	...	...	42	39	44	85	70
Timor-Leste	...	2.6 (2006)	2.5	33	30	28	28	35	38	35	91	105
Tonga	...	1.7 (2007)	3.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	...	3.1 (2007)	3.6	...	...	...	...	...	43	46	71	64
<b>Developed ADB Member Economies</b>												
Australia	8.3	8.8	8.7	85	81	80	79	79	77	77	13	13
Japan	6.4	7.3	7.8	74	74	76	75	72	73	73	20	18
New Zealand	9.4	9.6	9.3	90	91	91	88	90	89	87	1	2

... = 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 0 (highly corrupt) to 10 (very clean). From 2012 onward, an updated methodology was used to calculate scores, and these are presented on a scale from 0 (highly corrupt) to 100 (very clean). 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 the Corruption Perceptions Index of other economies of the world; 2017 and 2018 rankings compare 180 economies.

Source: Transparency International. Corruption Perception Index 2018. <https://www.transparency.org/cpi2018> (accessed 23 May 2019).