

VIII. Government and Governance

Government and Governance presents statistics on the revenues and expenditures of governments across Asia and the Pacific; their fiscal balances; their expenditures on health and education services, and their financial commitments to social security and welfare. The theme's discussion focuses on government taxes as a proportion of GDP and the number of days required to start a business. The statistical tables also include the latest global rankings for Transparency International's Corruption Perceptions Index.

Government taxes represented one-fifth or more of GDP in almost half of all reporting economies

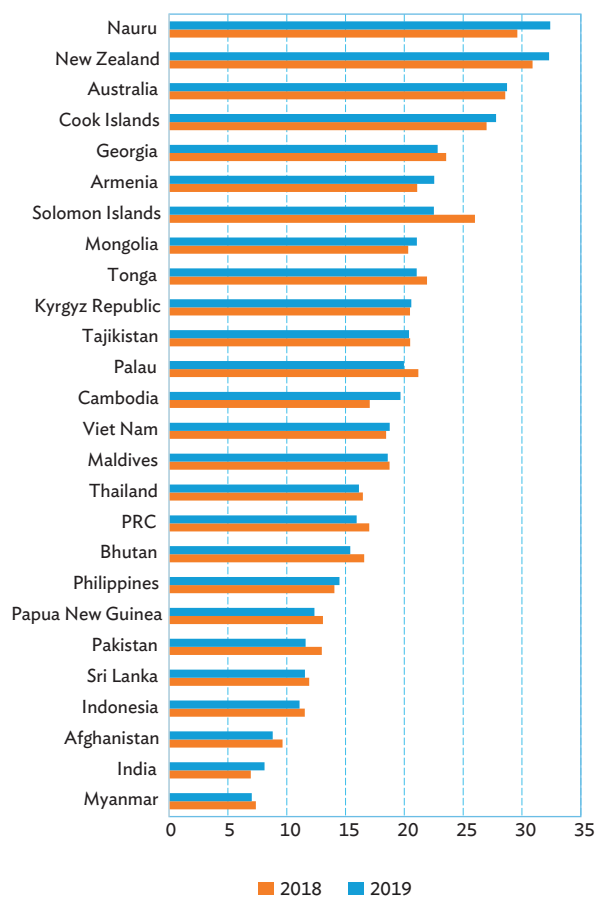
Government taxes include value-added tax, sales tax, import duties, income tax, profit tax, property tax, capital gains tax, and compulsory social security charges, among others. In 2019, government taxes were equal to or exceeded 20.0% of GDP in 12 of the 26 economies with available data (Table 2.8.2).

Comparing 2018 to 2019, the government taxes-to-GDP ratio rose in 11 of the 26 reporting economies between (Figure 2.8.1). The largest increases were observed in Nauru (2.8 percentage points), Cambodia (2.6 percentage points), and Armenia and New Zealand (1.4 percentage points each). In 15 economies, there was a decrease in government taxes as a percentage of GDP. The largest decreases were observed in the Solomon Islands (-3.5 percentage points), Pakistan (-1.4 percentage points), and Bhutan and Palau (1.2 percentage points each).

Between 2005 and 2019, more than four-fifths of economies in Asia and the Pacific reduced the number of days required to start a business

Simplifying registration procedures and restricting opportunities for bribes can reduce the amount of time required to start a business, which can facilitate entrepreneurial activity (World Bank 2019).

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



PRC = People's Republic of China.

Note: Only economies with data for both 2018 and 2019 are included in the chart. Data refer to general government, except for Bhutan; Cambodia; India; Maldives; Nauru; Palau; the Philippines; Solomon Islands; Sri Lanka; Tonga; and Viet Nam, where data refer to central government.

Source: Table 2.8.2, Key Indicators for Asia and the Pacific 2020.

[Click here for figure data](#)

From 2005 to 2019, 30 economies throughout Asia and the Pacific reduced the number of days required to start a business (Figure 2.8.2). During the same period, four economies experienced an increase in the number of days required, while three had no change. The largest reductions among individual economies were achieved by Timor-Leste (154.0 days), Brunei Darussalam (116.0 days), and Azerbaijan (109.5 days).

As demonstrated in Table 2.8.6 for 2005–2019, the average reduction in the number of days required to start a business varied by subregion as follows: Central and West Asia (33.6 days), Southeast Asia (33.0 days), South Asia (21.8 days), East Asia (19.5 days), and the Pacific (12.8 days). For the developed member economies, the average reduction was only 3.0 days.

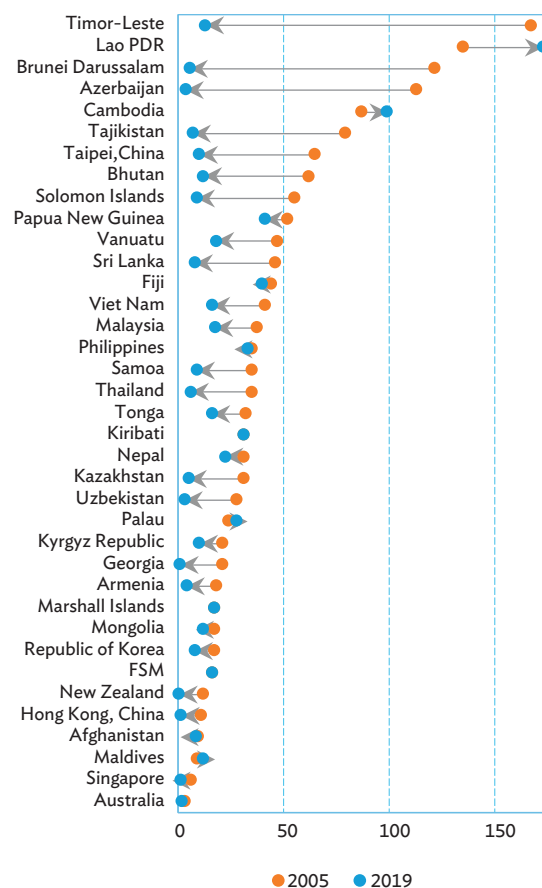
Economies in which starting a business required 2 days or fewer in 2019 included New Zealand (0.5 days); Georgia (1.0 day); Hong Kong, China (1.5 days); Singapore (1.5 days); and Australia (2.0 days). The longest delays in starting a business in 2019 were observed in the Lao PDR (173.0 days), Cambodia (99.0 days), and Papua New Guinea (41.0 days).

Data Issues and Comparability

Most economies generally follow the IMF's Government Finance Statistics (GFS) guidelines: some still use the 1986 version, while others have switched to the 2001 or 2014 versions. 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 that are 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

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 years 2005 and 2019 are included.
 Initial year for Brunei Darussalam is 2006.
 Source: Table 2.8.6, Key Indicators for Asia and the Pacific 2020.

[Click here for figure data](#)

refer to general government for some economies, and central government for other economies.

Statistics on the time, score, and rank 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, so small changes from one year to the next should be interpreted with caution.

Government Finance

Table 2.8.1: Government Net Lending/Net Borrowing^a
(% of GDP)

ADB Regional Member	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Developing ADB Member Economies										
Central and West Asia										
Afghanistan ^b	2.4	-0.5	-0.6	3.6	-1.7	-1.4	0.2	-0.4	0.8	-2.0
Armenia	-5.0	-2.8	-1.5	-1.5	-1.9	-4.8	-5.5	-4.8	-1.6	-0.8
Azerbaijan	15.4	12.9	5.7	4.4	4.5	-2.8	2.4	1.9	9.6	...
Georgia	-4.3	-0.8	-0.6	-1.1	-1.9	-1.0	-1.3	-0.8	-0.7	-2.7
Kazakhstan	5.0	8.3	6.0	5.0	3.5	-2.2	-2.8	-3.0	1.4	...
Kyrgyz Republic	-4.9	-4.8	-6.5	-0.7	-0.5	-1.4	-4.4	-3.1	-1.1	-0.1
Pakistan ^c	-6.0	-6.4	-8.6	-8.1	-4.7	-5.2	-4.5	-5.8	-6.5	-8.8
Tajikistan	-9.2	-6.9	-3.5	-5.5	-3.8	-7.4	-10.1	-11.8	-10.6	-7.8
Turkmenistan	2.0	3.5	6.4	1.5	0.9	-0.7	-2.4	-2.8	-0.2	-0.2
Uzbekistan	...	...	...	8.4	7.8	6.8	4.0	1.5	3.2	...
East Asia										
China, People's Republic of	-1.6	-1.1	-1.6	-1.9	-1.8	-3.4	-3.8	-3.7	-4.1	-4.9
Hong Kong, China ^d	4.1	3.8	3.5	0.7	4.2	1.4	4.7	6.3	3.5	...
Korea, Republic of	...	...	1.1	1.4	1.3	1.2	2.5	2.6	3.1	...
Mongolia	-3.2	-11.8	-15.5	-8.3	-11.5	-10.9	-23.0	-11.1	-4.1	-8.2
Taipei, China	-2.6	-1.5	-2.8	-1.0	-0.8	0.2	-0.3	-0.1	0.1	...
South Asia										
Bangladesh ^c	-1.7	-0.9	-0.5	-1.3	-2.3	-2.2	-2.7	-3.0	-1.9	...
Bhutan ^c	1.5	-2.2	-1.2	-4.3	3.9	1.5	-1.1	-3.5	-0.3	-0.8
India ^d	-4.9	-5.9	-4.9	-4.5	-4.1	-3.9	-3.5	-3.5	-3.4	-3.5
Maldives ^e	-12.9	-5.8	-6.7	-3.5	-2.4	-6.5	-10.0	-3.1	-5.5	-4.2
Nepal ^f	-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	-5.5	-5.4	-6.8
Southeast Asia										
Brunei Darussalam ^g	15.1	24.7	18.0	7.6	-1.0	-14.8	-16.7	-13.2	0.2	-5.0
Cambodia	-4.5	-5.4	-4.4	-2.7	-1.3	-0.9	-0.4	-1.0	0.4	2.4
Indonesia	-0.6	-0.7	-1.5	-1.8	-2.6	-3.0	-1.9	-2.0	-1.7	-2.1
Lao People's Democratic Republic ^h	-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	-3.6	...
Myanmar ⁱ	...	...	-4.4	-3.2	-2.5	-4.4	-3.3	-3.7	-5.9	-4.0
Philippines	-3.3	-1.7	-1.9	-1.2	-0.5	-1.3	-2.2	-2.1	-3.1	-3.3
Singapore ^d	7.5	9.1	8.5	8.1	7.1	4.2	5.0	7.6	4.8	...
Thailand ^h	-0.7	-0.6	-0.8	0.6	-0.7	0.2	0.4	-0.4	0.1	0.4
Timor-Leste	...	...	...	-13.3	-33.0	7.3	-10.4	8.5	5.0	...
Viet Nam ^j	-2.1	-0.5	-3.4	-5.0	-4.7	-4.3	-4.0	-3.4	-3.5	-3.4
The Pacific										
Cook Islands ^c	2.9	9.6	0.8	14.2	-2.9	-7.8	1.4	8.7	5.2	5.0
Fiji	-2.6	-1.7	-1.4	-0.9	-2.4	-2.0	-0.8	-0.9	-4.4	...
Kiribati ^c	...	-6.9	3.5	20.3	44.7	56.1	21.6	16.8	51.9	...
Marshall Islands ^h	3.5	2.1	-0.8	-0.2	3.2	2.8	3.9	4.4	2.5	...
Micronesia, Federated States of ^h	0.5	-0.6	0.9	2.9	11.1	10.3	7.3	14.2	24.2	...
Nauru ^c	0.1	...	7.9	1.5	25.0	10.5	21.4	21.4	32.5	16.1
Niue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau ^h	-1.0	1.3	1.0	0.7	3.6	5.2	3.6	4.8	6.2	0.3
Papua New Guinea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-2.4	-2.6	-4.1
Samoa ^c	...	...	-8.1	-3.9	-4.8	-3.7	0.7	-0.6	1.3	...
Solomon Islands	5.6	6.1	4.6	3.6	2.1	0.8	-3.2	-2.2	1.5	-1.5
Tonga ^c	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.5	3.6	2.9	1.3
Tuvalu	...	...	11.5	26.6	29.0	40.0	4.8	...	...	...
Vanuatu	...	...	-1.6	-0.2	1.2	6.9	-0.3	2.2	...	...
Developed ADB Member Economies										
Australia ^c	-5.5	-4.8	-4.3	-2.7	-2.9	-2.9	-2.6	-2.2	-1.3	-1.2
Japan ^d	-8.9	-9.0	-8.2	-7.2	-5.0	-3.4	-3.4	-2.7	-2.2	...
New Zealand ^c	-3.4	-7.4	-2.6	-1.8	-0.8	-0.1	0.7	1.4	1.2	1.6

... = data not available, 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; the Kyrgyz Republic; 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 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 for 2000–2007 are based on the state budget. For Cambodia, data refer to central government excluding extra budgetary 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, data prior to 2011 refer to central government.
- b For 2005–2011, GFS data are based on fiscal year beginning 21 March. For 2012, GFS data cover 9 months from 21 March to 20 December. For 2013 onward, GFS data are based on fiscal year ending 20 December. For 2005–2015, national accounts data are based on fiscal year beginning 21 March. For 2016 onward, national accounts data are based 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 For 2013 onward, data are calculated excluding net lending.
- 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 the 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 Data are based on fiscal year ending 30 September.
- i For 2012–2018, GFS data are based on fiscal year beginning 1 April. For 2019, GFS data are based on fiscal year beginning 1 October. For 2012–2015, national accounts data are based on fiscal year beginning 1 April. For 2016 onward, national accounts data are based on fiscal year beginning 1 October.
- j Taxes include local government taxes.

Sources: Economy sources. For Azerbaijan (2008–2018); Fiji; Hong Kong, China; Nepal, Sri Lanka (2000–2003); and Timor-Leste: International Monetary Fund. Government Finance Statistics. <https://data.imf.org/> (accessed May–June 2020). For Nauru (2012–2019): 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 May 2020); and Republic of Nauru: 2019 Article IV. <https://www.imf.org/en/Publications/CR/Issues/2020/01/29/Republic-of-Nauru-2019-Article-IV-Consultation-Press-Release-Staff-Report-and-Statement-by-49001> (accessed 6 May 2020).

Table 2.8.2: Government Taxes^a
(% of GDP)

ADB Regional Member	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Developing ADB Member Economies										
Central and West Asia										
Afghanistan ^b	8.8	8.4	5.4	6.7	6.4	7.1	8.2	8.8	9.6	8.8
Armenia	17.7	17.8	19.2	22.0	22.2	21.3	21.5	21.0	21.1	22.5
Azerbaijan	12.3	12.3	12.9	13.5	14.3	15.7	14.7	13.3	13.1	...
Georgia	22.3	24.1	24.5	23.3	23.3	23.6	24.5	24.0	23.6	22.8
Kazakhstan	19.6	21.7	16.9	19.5	17.8	13.6	12.4	13.8	15.1	...
Kyrgyz Republic	17.9	18.5	20.6	20.5	20.6	19.7	19.7	19.5	20.5	20.6
Pakistan ^c	10.0	9.4	10.2	9.8	10.2	11.0	12.4	12.5	13.0	11.6
Tajikistan	18.0	19.5	19.6	20.8	22.7	20.8	20.4	20.3	20.5	20.4
Turkmenistan	...	17.5	20.2	17.7	17.0	15.6	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	...	...	...	21.1	20.4	20.3	20.0	17.3	19.7	...
East Asia										
China, People's Republic of	17.8	18.4	18.7	18.6	18.5	18.1	17.5	17.4	17.0	15.9
Hong Kong, China ^d	13.5	14.2	13.7	13.4	15.5	14.4	13.6	14.3	13.8	...
Korea, Republic of	...	...	18.0	17.3	17.3	17.6	18.4	19.0	20.1	...
Mongolia	24.2	24.3	21.1	21.9	19.1	17.7	16.0	17.9	20.3	21.1
Taipei, China	7.7	8.4	8.3	8.0	8.3	8.6	8.7	8.6	8.9	...
South Asia										
Bangladesh ^c	10.2	10.6	10.3	9.7	9.6	8.9	8.8	9.1	7.4	...
Bhutan ^c	13.3	15.1	16.5	15.6	14.8	15.0	14.5	14.2	16.6	15.4
India ^d	7.5	7.2	7.5	7.3	7.2	6.9	7.2	7.3	6.9	8.1
Maldives	8.8	12.1	15.5	17.5	19.1	19.4	19.8	20.2	18.7	18.6
Nepal ^e	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	12.5	11.9	11.6
Southeast Asia										
Brunei Darussalam ^f	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cambodia	7.3	7.6	11.6	12.1	14.6	14.6	14.8	15.8	17.1	19.7
Indonesia	12.1	12.2	12.5	12.5	12.1	12.0	11.6	11.2	11.5	11.1
Lao People's Democratic Republic ^g	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	12.0	...
Myanmar ^h	...	...	6.6	7.3	7.8	7.5	8.4	7.9	7.4	7.0
Philippines	11.6	11.8	12.3	12.7	13.0	13.0	13.1	13.6	14.0	14.5
Singapore ^d	12.8	13.1	13.6	13.3	13.6	13.1	13.3	14.0	13.1	...
Thailand ^e	16.1	17.7	16.8	18.4	17.3	17.6	16.8	16.3	16.5	16.1
Timor-Leste	...	...	...	7.6	8.7	7.8	9.5	8.7	8.5	...
Viet Nam ⁱ	22.4	22.3	19.0	19.1	18.2	18.0	17.9	18.3	18.5	18.8
The Pacific										
Cook Islands ^c	27.0	26.4	23.8	28.1	25.3	23.5	26.3	26.0	27.0	27.8
Fiji	21.8	23.0	23.2	23.6	22.7	23.7	23.5	24.7	24.2	...
Kiribati ^c	...	18.3	19.0	18.6	18.4	22.7	25.5	22.6	21.7	...
Marshall Islands ^g	15.8	14.7	14.0	14.2	13.4	14.0	14.4	14.3	14.5	...
Micronesia, Federated States of ^g	12.0	12.0	11.6	12.1	18.9	12.3	12.9	17.5	32.2	...
Nauru ^c	...	...	8.1	15.3	14.9	21.7	23.0	21.2	29.6	32.4
Niue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau ^g	17.0	17.9	18.4	18.5	19.3	20.3	19.9	19.8	21.2	20.0
Papua New Guinea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12.3	13.1	12.4
Samoa ^c	...	...	20.9	23.5	24.9	23.6	24.3	25.0	25.5	...
Solomon Islands	21.9	25.0	26.0	26.6	25.6	25.8	24.0	24.6	26.0	22.5
Tonga ^c	...	...	...	...	...	...	19.8	21.0	21.9	21.1
Tuvalu	...	...	28.5	34.7	30.1	33.1	28.0	...	...	...
Vanuatu	...	...	16.5	17.2	17.3	16.3	15.3	17.1	...	...
Developed ADB Member Economies										
Australia ^c	25.6	25.3	26.0	27.0	27.1	27.3	27.9	27.6	28.6	28.7
Japan ^d	15.7	16.4	16.7	17.4	18.7	18.8	18.6	19.0	19.4	...
New Zealand ^c	29.2	28.7	29.4	30.6	29.7	30.8	31.0	31.1	30.9	32.3

... = data not available, 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; the Kyrgyz Republic; 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 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 Armenia, data prior to 2010 refer to central government. For Azerbaijan, data for 2000–2007 are based on the state budget. For Cambodia, data refer to central government excluding extra budgetary 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, data prior to 2011 refer to central government.
- b For 2005–2011, GFS data are based on fiscal year beginning 21 March. For 2012, GFS data cover 9 months from 21 March to 20 December. For 2013 onward, GFS data are based on fiscal year ending 20 December. For 2005–2015, national accounts data are based on fiscal year beginning 21 March. For 2016 onward, national accounts data are based 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 includes duties, taxes, and licenses.
- g Data are based on fiscal year ending 30 September.
- h For 2012–2018, GFS data are based on fiscal year beginning 1 April. For 2019, GFS data are based on fiscal year beginning 1 October. For 2012–2015, national accounts data are based on fiscal year beginning 1 April. For 2016 onward, national accounts data are based on fiscal year beginning 1 October.
- i Taxes include local government taxes.

Sources: Economy sources. For Azerbaijan (2008–2018); Fiji; Hong Kong, China; Nepal, Sri Lanka (2000–2003); and Timor-Leste: International Monetary Fund. Government Finance Statistics. <https://data.imf.org/> (accessed May–June 2020). For Nauru (2012–2019): 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 May 2020); and Republic of Nauru: 2019 Article IV. <https://www.imf.org/en/Publications/CR/Issues/2020/01/29/Republic-of-Nauru-2019-Article-IV-Consultation-Press-Release-Staff-Report-and-Statement-by-49001> (accessed 6 May 2020).

Click on the indicator name in the table header to access the time series in the Key Indicators Database.

Government Finance

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

ADB Regional Member	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Developing ADB Member Economies										
Central and West Asia										
Afghanistan ^b	23.0	22.0	16.8	26.8	23.0	23.9	29.2	27.7	30.5	28.5
Armenia	23.2	24.0	24.4	24.2	24.4	23.8	23.8	22.9	23.1	24.6
Azerbaijan	47.0	45.6	41.4	40.5	40.1	34.4	35.3	35.3	39.9	...
Georgia	26.9	27.0	27.8	26.0	26.1	26.4	27.0	26.8	26.5	25.8
Kazakhstan	25.5	27.6	26.3	24.2	23.2	17.6	17.6	19.9	19.6	...
Kyrgyz Republic	23.1	24.2	26.2	26.1	27.3	27.7	25.3	25.2	25.0	26.1
Pakistan ^c	14.2	12.5	12.8	13.3	14.5	14.4	15.0	15.5	15.2	12.7
Tajikistan	19.3	21.1	21.5	22.7	25.1	23.7	23.3	22.5	23.3	23.0
Turkmenistan	15.8	18.1	21.0	18.4	17.9	16.6	11.7	14.9	13.5	13.0
Uzbekistan	...	...	...	30.3	29.0	27.6	27.5	24.3	27.8	...
East Asia										
China, People's Republic of	20.2	21.3	21.8	21.8	21.8	22.1	21.4	20.7	19.9	19.2
Hong Kong, China ^d	22.3	23.8	23.5	21.5	23.6	21.7	24.6	25.8	23.8	...
Korea, Republic of	...	...	33.3	32.3	32.3	32.2	32.6	33.2	33.5	...
Mongolia	32.0	32.2	29.3	31.0	28.2	25.8	24.4	26.1	28.5	29.3
Taipei, China	10.7	11.8	11.0	11.5	10.8	11.4	10.8	10.8	11.2	...
South Asia										
Bangladesh ^c	13.0	13.9	13.7	12.9	11.5	10.6	10.2	10.5	8.3	...
Bhutan ^c	27.4	23.0	22.6	21.3	21.5	21.4	19.8	19.5	22.8	17.9
India ^d	10.8	9.0	9.3	9.4	9.2	9.1	9.4	9.1	8.8	10.2
Maldives	19.3	22.6	22.0	23.3	26.4	26.4	27.2	27.3	25.3	24.8
Nepal ^e	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	13.8	13.5	12.6
Southeast Asia										
Brunei Darussalam ^f	49.0	55.5	49.4	41.2	32.7	20.9	23.0	23.1	32.9	26.1
Cambodia	13.8	12.5	16.3	17.9	19.1	18.5	19.8	20.4	22.1	23.9
Indonesia	16.6	16.8	17.0	16.9	16.8	15.1	14.4	14.1	14.8	14.3
Lao People's Democratic Republic ^g	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	16.1	...
Myanmar ^h	...	...	9.8	11.2	13.9	11.8	12.5	11.8	10.9	10.2
Philippines	12.9	13.4	13.8	14.2	14.4	14.7	14.5	14.9	15.5	16.1
Singapore ^d	16.8	17.0	17.5	17.2	18.0	18.0	18.5	20.3	18.4	...
Thailand ^e	20.6	21.3	20.4	22.2	21.3	22.2	21.4	20.8	21.2	20.9
Timor-Leste	...	...	...	63.0	59.4	91.0	87.8	80.9	85.8	...
Viet Nam ⁱ	26.7	25.5	22.3	22.8	22.0	23.5	24.4	25.7	25.6	25.6
The Pacific										
Cook Islands ^c	38.3	40.6	39.0	42.2	38.8	39.7	39.2	38.8	42.3	39.2
Fiji	24.3	25.6	25.6	26.1	25.9	27.4	26.1	27.5	27.0	...
Kiribati ^c	...	64.4	77.9	92.2	112.1	127.8	99.9	103.4	131.0	...
Marshall Islands ^g	62.3	57.4	51.8	54.4	52.8	58.8	61.0	68.3	62.6	...
Micronesia, Federated States of ^g	67.7	64.7	66.0	62.4	65.4	66.0	68.9	78.2	79.7	...
Nauru ^c	39.2	...	31.9	39.1	60.0	74.5	91.6	100.6	108.5	126.6
Niue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau ^g	46.7	45.1	44.9	41.1	43.7	41.2	42.0	40.0	44.4	43.5
Papua New Guinea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15.5	17.6	15.4
Samoa ^c	...	...	30.2	31.7	36.0	32.0	32.6	34.0	36.0	...
Solomon Islands	28.1	32.7	33.8	35.3	33.4	35.1	30.8	30.6	32.2	27.8
Tonga ^c	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38.7	43.2	44.2
Tuvalu	...	...	105.3	123.3	140.4	184.0	161.5	...	...	...
Vanuatu	...	...	21.8	21.4	23.4	31.1	24.8	31.3	...	...
Developed ADB Member Economies										
Australia ^c	32.3	31.7	32.3	33.7	33.7	34.2	34.8	34.6	35.5	35.8
Japan ^d	30.2	31.5	32.0	33.1	34.9	35.6	35.4	35.7	36.3	...
New Zealand ^c	37.0	38.3	36.8	37.9	36.8	37.6	37.6	37.5	37.0	38.5

... = data not available, 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; the Kyrgyz Republic; 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 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 Cambodia, data refer to central government excluding extra budgetary 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, data prior to 2011 refer to central government.
- b For 2005–2011, GFS data are based on fiscal year beginning 21 March. For 2012, GFS data cover 9 months from 21 March to 20 December. For 2013 onward, GFS data are based on fiscal year ending 20 December. For 2005–2015, national accounts data are based on fiscal year beginning 21 March. For 2016 onward, national accounts data are based 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 the 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 For 2012–2018, GFS data are based on fiscal year beginning 1 April. For 2019, GFS data are based on fiscal year beginning 1 October. For 2012–2015, national accounts data are based on fiscal year beginning 1 April. For 2016 onward, national accounts data are based on fiscal year beginning 1 October.
- i Taxes include local government taxes.

Sources: Economy sources. For Azerbaijan (2008–2018); Fiji; Hong Kong, China; Nepal, Sri Lanka (2000–2003); and Timor-Leste: International Monetary Fund. Government Finance Statistics. <https://data.imf.org/> (accessed May–June 2020). For Nauru (2012–2019): 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 May 2020); and Republic of Nauru: 2019 Article IV. <https://www.imf.org/en/Publications/CR/Issues/2020/01/29/Republic-of-Nauru-2019-Article-IV-Consultation-Press-Release-Staff-Report-and-Statement-by-49001> (accessed 6 May 2020).

Click on the indicator name in the table header to access the time series in the Key Indicators Database.

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

ADB Regional Member	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Developing ADB Member Economies										
Central and West Asia										
Afghanistan ^b	20.6	22.5	17.4	23.2	24.6	25.2	28.9	28.1	29.7	30.5
Armenia	28.2	26.8	25.9	25.7	26.3	28.6	29.3	27.7	24.7	25.4
Azerbaijan	31.6	32.8	35.7	36.1	35.6	37.2	32.8	33.5	30.3	...
Georgia	31.2	27.8	28.3	27.1	27.9	27.4	28.3	27.6	27.2	28.5
Kazakhstan	20.4	19.3	20.3	19.1	19.8	19.8	20.5	22.9	18.2	...
Kyrgyz Republic	31.2	32.0	34.5	29.3	30.3	31.3	31.8	31.3	27.7	28.4
Pakistan ^c	20.4	18.9	21.2	19.8	20.4	20.2	20.3	21.6	21.6	21.5
Tajikistan	27.2	28.5	25.2	28.6	28.9	31.9	33.4	34.6	34.0	30.8
Turkmenistan	13.8	14.6	14.7	16.9	17.0	17.3	14.1	17.8	13.7	13.3
Uzbekistan	...	...	...	25.4	24.7	24.3	23.6	22.8	24.6	...
East Asia										
China, People's Republic of	21.8	22.4	23.4	23.6	23.6	25.5	25.2	24.4	24.0	24.1
Hong Kong, China ^d	18.1	20.0	20.0	20.8	19.3	20.3	19.9	19.5	20.3	...
Korea, Republic of	...	...	32.2	30.9	31.0	31.1	30.2	30.7	30.4	...
Mongolia	35.2	44.0	44.8	39.3	39.8	36.8	47.3	37.1	32.6	37.5
Taipei, China	13.4	13.3	13.7	12.5	11.6	11.2	11.2	10.9	11.1	...
South Asia										
Bangladesh ^c	14.8	14.8	14.2	14.2	13.7	12.7	12.9	13.4	10.2	...
Bhutan ^c	35.6	38.4	39.1	36.9	31.6	29.8	32.6	32.8	34.5	25.0
India ^d	15.7	14.9	14.2	13.9	13.3	13.0	12.8	12.5	12.2	13.7
Maldives	33.2	31.3	29.8	27.0	29.1	34.0	37.6	30.9	31.5	30.1
Nepal ^e	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	19.3	18.8	19.4
Southeast Asia										
Brunei Darussalam ^f	34.0	30.8	31.4	33.6	33.6	35.7	39.7	36.3	32.8	31.1
Cambodia	18.3	17.9	20.7	20.6	20.5	19.4	20.2	21.4	21.7	21.5
Indonesia	17.2	17.5	18.4	18.7	18.5	17.8	16.9	16.5	16.5	16.3
Lao People's Democratic Republic ^g	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	19.7	...
Myanmar ^h	...	...	14.2	14.4	16.4	16.2	15.8	15.5	16.8	14.2
Philippines	16.2	15.1	15.7	15.4	14.9	16.0	16.7	17.0	18.6	19.4
Singapore ^d	9.3	7.9	9.0	9.2	10.9	13.8	13.4	12.7	13.5	...
Thailand ^g	21.3	21.9	21.2	21.6	22.0	22.0	21.0	21.2	21.1	20.5
Timor-Leste	...	...	...	76.3	92.4	83.6	98.2	72.4	80.8	...
Viet Nam ⁱ	27.2	25.4	28.2	28.8	26.4	28.2	26.8	27.1	29.2	29.1
The Pacific										
Cook Islands ^c	35.5	31.0	35.7	28.0	41.7	47.5	37.8	30.1	37.1	26.1
Fiji	27.0	27.3	27.0	26.9	28.4	29.4	26.9	28.4	31.4	...
Kiribati ^c	...	71.3	74.4	71.9	67.4	71.7	78.3	86.6	79.2	...
Marshall Islands ^g	58.8	55.3	52.6	54.6	49.6	56.0	57.1	64.0	60.1	...
Micronesia, Federated States of ^g	67.2	65.3	65.1	59.6	54.2	55.7	61.7	64.0	55.5	...
Nauru ^c	83.6	...	44.7	57.4	51.8	83.1	93.4	100.5	96.8	125.6
Niue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau ^g	25.8	28.8	27.4	31.6	31.1	26.4	27.1	29.3	33.5	34.3
Papua New Guinea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17.9	20.1	19.5
Samoa ^c	...	...	38.3	35.7	40.8	35.7	31.9	34.7	34.7	...
Solomon Islands	22.5	26.6	29.2	31.8	31.3	34.3	34.0	32.8	30.7	29.3
Tonga ^c	...	...	...	...	...	...	37.2	39.6	39.7	42.9
Tuvalu	...	...	93.8	96.7	111.4	144.0	156.7	...	...	...
Vanuatu	...	...	23.4	21.6	22.2	24.2	25.2	29.1	...	...
Developed ADB Member Economies										
Australia ^c	37.8	36.5	36.7	36.4	36.6	37.1	37.4	36.7	36.8	37.0
Japan ^d	39.1	40.4	40.2	40.4	39.8	39.0	38.8	38.4	38.5	...
New Zealand ^c	40.3	45.7	39.4	39.7	37.7	37.6	36.9	36.1	35.8	36.9

... = data not available, 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; the Kyrgyz Republic; 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 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 Cambodia: Data refer to central government excluding extra budgetary 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, data prior to 2011 refer to central government.
- b For 2005–2011, GFS data are based on fiscal year beginning 21 March. For 2012, GFS data cover 9 months from 21 March to 20 December. For 2013 onward, GFS data are based on fiscal year ending 20 December. For 2005–2015, national accounts data are based on fiscal year beginning 21 March. For 2016 onward, national accounts data are based 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 2003 onward, data are based on fiscal year beginning 1 April.
- g Data are based on fiscal year ending 30 September.
- h For 2012–2018, GFS data are based on fiscal year beginning 1 April. For 2019, GFS data are based on fiscal year beginning 1 October. For 2012–2015, national accounts data are based on fiscal year beginning 1 April. For 2016 onward, national accounts data are based on fiscal year beginning 1 October.
- i Includes local government expenditure.

Sources: Economy sources. For Azerbaijan (2008–2018); Fiji; Hong Kong, China; Nepal, Sri Lanka (2000–2003); and Timor-Leste: International Monetary Fund. Government Finance Statistics. <https://data.imf.org/> (accessed May–June 2020). For Nauru (2012–2019): 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 May 2020); and Republic of Nauru: 2019 Article IV. <https://www.imf.org/en/Publications/CR/Issues/2020/01/29/Republic-of-Nauru-2019-Article-IV-Consultation-Press-Release-Staff-Report-and-Statement-by-49001> (accessed 6 May 2020).

Click on the indicator name in the table header to access the time series in the Key Indicators Database.

Government Finance

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

ADB Regional Member	Health			Education			Social Protection		
	2010	2015	2019	2010	2015	2019	2010	2015	2019
Developing ADB Member Economies									
Central and West Asia									
Afghanistan ^b	0.9	1.2	1.5	3.6	3.6	3.4	0.5	1.4	1.3
Armenia	1.6	1.7	1.5	3.2	2.9	2.4	7.1	7.7	7.0
Azerbaijan	1.0	1.3	0.9 (2018)	2.9	3.1	2.6 (2018)	6.8	6.8	6.0 (2018)
Georgia	2.1	2.7	2.7	2.8	3.2	3.8	6.5	7.3	6.7
Kazakhstan	2.5	2.1	2.0 (2018)	3.5	3.3	3.3 (2018)	4.5	4.5	4.9 (2018)
Kyrgyz Republic	2.9	3.0	2.4	5.4	5.9	6.1	5.0	5.8	5.5
Pakistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tajikistan	1.4	2.0	2.3	4.0	5.0	5.7	3.5	5.2	4.5
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	...	2.5	2.3 (2018)	...	6.0	5.4 (2018)	...	7.4	6.3 (2018)
East Asia									
China, People's Republic of	1.2	1.7	1.7	3.0	3.8	3.5	2.2	2.8	3.0
Hong Kong, China ^c	2.4	3.2	3.0 (2018)	3.5	3.4	4.0 (2018)	2.4	2.9	3.4 (2018)
Korea, Republic of	0.2	0.3	0.2 (2018)	2.8	3.0	3.4 (2018)	4.3	5.3	5.7 (2018)
Mongolia	2.5	2.5	2.4	5.1	3.0	3.7	11.1	7.6	7.5
Taipei, China	0.2	0.1	0.1 (2018)	1.7	1.4	1.5 (2018)	3.1	3.3	3.2 (2018)
South Asia									
Bangladesh ^d	0.8	0.7	0.3 (2017)	2.0	2.0	2.5 (2017)	0.9	0.7	0.8 (2017)
Bhutan ^d	3.0	2.8	2.8	6.7	6.0	5.4	3.1	3.2	2.4
India ^c	1.0 (2011)	1.2	1.3 (2018)	4.4 (2011)	4.4	4.6 (2018)	1.4 (2011)	1.8	1.9 (2018)
Maldives	2.9	4.0	3.4	5.3	4.6	3.7	1.7	5.1	4.3
Nepal ^e	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	1.6	1.6	2.1	1.9	1.7	5.0	...
Southeast Asia									
Brunei Darussalam ^c	1.8	2.3	2.0	3.6	4.1	3.6	0.8	0.8	0.7
Cambodia	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.6	2.0	2.7	0.5	0.8	0.9
Indonesia	1.0	1.1	1.5	3.4	3.3	3.1	0.1	0.3	1.3
Lao People's Democratic Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaysia	2.0	2.0	1.9 (2018)	6.1	4.8	4.3 (2018)	...	...	...
Myanmar ^f	0.7 (2012)	1.0	0.8	1.5 (2012)	2.1	2.0	0.4 (2012)	0.8	0.9
Philippines ^g	0.3	0.8	0.9	2.4	2.8	3.5	1.6	1.3	2.2
Singapore ^c	1.2	2.1	2.1 (2018)	3.0	2.9	2.6 (2018)	1.1	1.8	0.9 (2018)
Thailand ^h	...	1.1	1.3	...	3.8	3.0	...	2.5	3.1
Timor-Leste	4.0	3.7	3.4 (2018)	7.8	6.5	4.7 (2018)	16.3	11.7	8.6 (2018)
Viet Nam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
The Pacific									
Cook Islands ^d	4.0	3.0	0.7	3.9	3.5	2.1	3.9	4.2	3.8
Fiji	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kiribati ^d	...	9.9	12.2 (2018)	...	9.9	12.0 (2018)	...	1.4	1.2 (2018)
Marshall Islands ^h	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 ^d	3.6	5.4	5.0	5.8	4.5	4.5	1.1	2.1	1.2
Solomon Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tonga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuvalu	8.5 (2012)	9.4	...	16.0 (2012)	23.2	...	6.1 (2012)	18.3	...
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)
Developed ADB Member Economies									
Australia ^d	6.7	6.8	7.1	5.9	5.4	5.4	9.9	10.4	9.7
Japan ^c	6.9	7.4	7.4 (2018)	2.8	2.6	2.5 (2018)	2.2	2.5	2.6 (2018)
New Zealand ^d	7.0	6.9	6.9	6.8	6.3	5.9	12.5	11.5	10.8

... = 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 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. The table refers to government expenditure by economic activity as classified in the GFS 2001 or GFS 2014 framework, except for Bhutan; Brunei Darussalam; India; the Kyrgyz Republic; 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; India; Malaysia; Maldives; the Marshall Islands; Nepal; the Philippines; Samoa; Sri Lanka; Taipei, China; Timor-Leste; Tuvalu; and Vanuatu, where data refer to central government. For Cambodia, data refer to central government excluding extra budgetary central government. For the People's Republic of China, data refer to consolidated central and local governments.
- b For 2005–2011, GFS data are based on fiscal year beginning 21 March. For 2012, GFS data cover 9 months from 21 March to 20 December. For 2013 onward, GFS data are based on fiscal year ending 20 December. For 2005–2015, national accounts data are based on fiscal year beginning 21 March. For 2016 onward, national accounts data are based 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 2012–2018, GFS data are based on fiscal year beginning 1 April. For 2019, GFS data are based on fiscal year beginning 1 October. For 2012–2015, national accounts data are based on fiscal year beginning 1 April. For 2016 onward, national accounts data are based on fiscal year beginning 1 October.
- g For 2000–2013, data on education include expenditure on recreation, culture, and religion.
- h Data are based on fiscal year ending 30 September.

Sources: Economy sources.

Table 2.8.6: Indicators for Business Startups

ADB Regional Member	Time Required to Start a Business (days)			Score (Starting a Business) ^a			Rank ^b
	2005	2010	2019	2005	2010	2019	2019
Developing ADB Member Economies							
Central and West Asia^c	40.1	12.9	6.5				
Afghanistan	9.5	9.5	8.5	83.2	87.8	92.0	52
Armenia	18.0	14.0	4.0	81.3	88.9	96.1	10
Azerbaijan	113.0	8.0	3.5	55.8	90.4	96.2	9
Georgia	21.0	3.0	1.0	79.9	95.8	99.6	2
Kazakhstan	31.0	25.0	5.0	77.6	83.9	94.4	22
Kyrgyz Republic	21.0	14.0	10.0	81.8	91.7	93.0	42
Pakistan	...	...	16.5	...	...	89.3	72
Tajikistan	79.0	16.0	7.0	25.5	80.7	93.2	36
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	28.0	14.0	3.0	77.1	81.5	96.2	8
East Asia^c	27.5	13.0	8.0				
China, People's Republic of	...	...	8.5	...	...	94.1	27
Hong Kong, China	11.0	6.0	1.5	91.1	95.4	98.2	5
Korea, Republic of	17.0	14.0	8.0	61.4	84.5	93.4	33
Mongolia	17.0	17.0	12.0	75.6	82.2	86.7	100
Taipei, China	65.0	15.0	10.0	60.9	88.5	94.4	21
South Asia^c	37.0	31.8	15.3				
Bangladesh	...	...	19.5	...	...	82.4	131
Bhutan	62.0	46.0	12.0	69.2	77.5	86.4	103
India	...	...	17.5	...	...	81.6	136
Maldives	9.0	12.0	12.0	89.8	88.3	89.2	74
Nepal	31.0	31.0	22.5	74.8	77.7	81.7	135
Sri Lanka	46.0	38.0	8.0	70.5	74.6	88.2	85
Southeast Asia^c	67.9	58.4	34.9				
Brunei Darussalam	121.5 (2006)	108.5	5.5	48.9 (2006)	48.3	94.9	16
Cambodia	87.0	102.0	99.0	35.0	35.1	52.4	187
Indonesia	...	...	12.6	...	...	81.2	140
Lao People's Democratic Republic	135.0	86.0	173.0	57.1	62.1	62.7	181
Malaysia	37.5	17.5	17.5	73.4	81.0	83.3	126
Myanmar	...	77.0 (2012)	7.0	...	15.5 (2012)	89.3	70
Philippines	35.0	29.0	33.0	63.5	63.8	71.3	171
Singapore	6.0	2.5	1.5	91.2	96.5	98.2	4
Thailand	35.0	34.0	6.0	75.9	78.9	92.4	47
Timor-Leste	167.0	110.0	13.0	19.6	45.6	89.4	68
Viet Nam	41.0	36.0	16.0	73.1	77.8	85.1	115
The Pacific^c	35.3	32.4	22.5				
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji	44.0	44.0	40.0	75.2	75.8	73.6	163
Kiribati	31.0	31.0	31.0	76.1	76.3	78.4	149
Marshall Islands	17.0	17.0	17.0	87.2	87.8	88.4	83
Micronesia, Federated States of	16.0	16.0	16.0	68.2	70.1	69.6	174
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Niue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	24.0	28.0	28.0	83.8	81.1	82.1	132
Papua New Guinea	52.0	52.0	41.0	76.2	76.3	80.1	142
Samoa	35.0	9.0	9.0	75.2	92.2	92.6	46
Solomon Islands	55.0	55.0	9.0	60.5	67.7	85.6	110
Tonga	32.0	25.0	16.0	86.2	88.6	90.9	62
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	47.0	47.0	18.0	67.6	72.0	81.5	137
Developed ADB Member Economies^c	7.5	1.5	4.5				
Australia	3.0	2.5	2.0	96.2	96.5	96.6	7
Japan	...	...	11.1	...	...	86.1	106
New Zealand	12.0	0.5	0.5	95.6	100.0	100.0	1
DEVELOPING ADB MEMBER ECONOMIES^c	43.4	32.3	19.5				
ALL ADB REGIONAL MEMBERS^c	41.4	30.7	18.5				
WORLD	50.7	35.9	19.6				

... = data not available, ADB = Asian Development Bank.

- a The score for ease of starting a business is the simple average of the scores for four component indicators: procedures, time and cost for an entrepreneur to start and formally operate a business, and the paid-in minimum capital requirement. The score is reflected on a scale from 0 to 100, where 0 represents the lowest and 100 represents the best performance.
- b Rank among the 190 economies as presented in the World Bank's Doing Business 2020. The rank is determined by each economy's scores for starting a business.
- c Aggregates are ADB estimates using data from Doing Business 2020. Estimates were calculated as the arithmetic average for reporting economies with data corresponding to the year heading.

Source: World Bank. Doing Business 2020. <https://www.doingbusiness.org/> (accessed 20 July 2020).

Click on the indicator name in the table header to access the time series in the Key Indicators Database.

Governance

Table 2.8.7: Corruption Perceptions Index^a

ADB Regional Member	2000	2005	2010	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Rank in 2018 ^b	Rank in 2019 ^b
Developing ADB Member Economies												
Central and West Asia												
Afghanistan	...	2.5	1.4	8.0	12.0	11.0	15.0	15.0	16.0	16.0	172	173
Armenia	2.5	2.9	2.6	36.0	37.0	35.0	33.0	35.0	35.0	42.0	105	77
Azerbaijan	1.5	2.2	2.4	28.0	29.0	29.0	30.0	31.0	25.0	30.0	152	126
Georgia	2.4 (2002)	2.3	3.8	49.0	52.0	52.0	57.0	56.0	58.0	56.0	41	44
Kazakhstan	3.0	2.6	2.9	26.0	29.0	28.0	29.0	31.0	31.0	34.0	124	113
Kyrgyz Republic	...	2.3	2.0	24.0	27.0	28.0	28.0	29.0	29.0	30.0	132	126
Pakistan	2.3 (2001)	2.1	2.3	28.0	29.0	30.0	32.0	32.0	33.0	32.0	117	120
Tajikistan	...	2.1	2.1	22.0	23.0	26.0	25.0	21.0	25.0	25.0	152	153
Turkmenistan	...	1.8	1.6	17.0	17.0	18.0	22.0	19.0	20.0	19.0	161	165
Uzbekistan	2.4	2.2	1.6	17.0	18.0	19.0	21.0	22.0	23.0	25.0	158	153
East Asia												
China, People's Republic of	3.1	3.2	3.5	40.0	36.0	37.0	40.0	41.0	39.0	41.0	87	80
Hong Kong, China	7.7	8.3	8.4	75.0	74.0	75.0	77.0	77.0	76.0	76.0	14	16
Korea, Republic of	4.0	5.0	5.4	55.0	55.0	56.0	53.0	54.0	57.0	59.0	45	39
Mongolia	...	3.0	2.7	38.0	39.0	39.0	38.0	36.0	37.0	35.0	93	106
Taipei, China	5.5	5.9	5.8	61.0	61.0	62.0	61.0	63.0	63.0	65.0	31	28
South Asia												
Bangladesh	0.4 (2001)	1.7	2.4	27.0	25.0	25.0	26.0	28.0	26.0	26.0	149	146
Bhutan	...	6.0 (2006)	5.7	63.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	67.0	68.0	68.0	25	25
India	2.8	2.9	3.3	36.0	38.0	38.0	40.0	40.0	41.0	41.0	78	80
Maldives	...	3.3 (2007)	2.3	...	...	...	36.0	33.0	31.0	29.0	124	130
Nepal	...	2.5	2.2	31.0	29.0	27.0	29.0	31.0	31.0	34.0	124	113
Sri Lanka	3.7 (2002)	3.2	3.2	37.0	38.0	37.0	36.0	38.0	38.0	38.0	89	93
Southeast Asia												
Brunei Darussalam	...	...	5.5	60.0	...	...	58.0	62.0	63.0	60.0	31	35
Cambodia	...	2.3	2.1	20.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	20.0	20.0	161	162
Indonesia	1.7	2.2	2.8	32.0	34.0	36.0	37.0	37.0	38.0	40.0	89	85
Lao People's Democratic Republic	...	3.3	2.1	26.0	25.0	25.0	30.0	29.0	29.0	29.0	132	130
Malaysia	4.8	5.1	4.4	50.0	52.0	50.0	49.0	47.0	47.0	53.0	61	51
Myanmar	...	1.8	1.4	21.0	21.0	22.0	28.0	30.0	29.0	29.0	132	130
Philippines	2.8	2.5	2.4	36.0	38.0	35.0	35.0	34.0	36.0	34.0	99	113
Singapore	9.1	9.4	9.3	86.0	84.0	85.0	84.0	84.0	85.0	85.0	3	4
Thailand	3.2	3.8	3.5	35.0	38.0	38.0	35.0	37.0	36.0	36.0	99	101
Timor-Leste	...	2.6 (2006)	2.5	30.0	28.0	28.0	35.0	38.0	35.0	38.0	105	93
Viet Nam	2.5	2.6	2.7	31.0	31.0	31.0	33.0	35.0	33.0	37.0	117	96
The Pacific												
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	25.0	25.0	25.0	28.0	29.0	28.0	28.0	138	137
Samoa	...	4.5 (2007)	4.1	...	52.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Solomon Islands	...	2.8 (2007)	2.8	...	...	...	42.0	39.0	44.0	42.0	70	77
Tonga	...	1.7 (2007)	3.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	...	3.1 (2007)	3.6	...	...	...	...	43.0	46.0	46.0	64	64
Developed ADB Member Economies												
Australia	8.3	8.8	8.7	81.0	80.0	79.0	79.0	77.0	77.0	77.0	13	12
Japan	6.4	7.3	7.8	74.0	76.0	75.0	72.0	73.0	73.0	73.0	18	20
New Zealand	9.4	9.6	9.3	91.0	91.0	88.0	90.0	89.0	87.0	87.0	2	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 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; 2018 and 2019 rankings compare 180 economies.

Source: Transparency International. Corruption Perceptions Index. <https://www.transparency.org/cpi> (accessed 8 July 2020).