

Examining the Impact of E-Government Development Index and Worldwide Governance Indicators: A Comparative Study of Thailand and Six Selected ASEAN Countries

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Abstract:

The purpose of this research is to analyze the comparison between Thailand and the six selected ASEAN countries in this study, namely Singapore, Brunei Darussalam, Malaysia, Indonesia, Myanmar, and the Philippines. This study will analyze the data further using Google Data Studio, which is correlated between two indicators, namely the World Governance Indicator (WGI) and the E-Government Development Index (EGDI). Based on the six indicators of the World Governance Indicator (WGI), it can be concluded that on the Voice and Accountability indicator, Thailand scored 82.53 because the freedom of expression in Thailand is still not completely free. In the Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism indicator, Thailand faced acts of terror. In terms of Government Effectiveness, Thailand's government implemented strong regulatory practices and is dedicated to enhancing regulatory quality. Additionally, Thailand has been reforming for three years to establish a solid foundation for sustainable regulatory policies.

Keywords:

Worldwide Governance Indicator; E-Government Development Index; Democracy; ASEAN

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Introduction

Every country in the world wants to implement good governance in its country (Poniatowicz et al., 2020). The implementation of good governance certainly encourages the formulation and execution of government programs that will have an impact on economic life and human development in the country itself (Muhammad Quranul Kariem & Ishmatuddin, 2021). The application of good governance has a great influence in every developing country, especially the quality of government, which is an important factor in achieving high human development because the government can efficiently convey existing resources to the community to improve the welfare of its people (Muzni Hanipah & Aryani, 2022). The concept of good governance is very diverse, and according to the World Bank, good governance is a process of implementing responsible development that aligns with the principles of democracy and an efficient market, avoiding the wrong allocation of investment funds and preventing corruption, implementing budgetary discipline, and creating a legal and political framework for the growth of business activities (Widjanarko, 2021).

Good Governance is the basis for democratizing a country's administration and improving governance (Eka Asbarini, 2021). The performance and involvement of three main actors—the government, the community, and the private sector—determine the success or failure of the implementation of good governance (R. H. Putri, 2022). The concept of good governance was first proposed by the World Bank, UNDP, and Asian Development Bank (ADB), then developed with many contributions from experts in developing countries (Viona & Khairiyah, 2022). Several countries in the world measure how far the implementation of good governance in their country is based on the World Governance Indicator (WGI). ASEAN countries such as Thailand, Singapore, Myanmar, Brunei Darussalam, Malaysia, Indonesia, and the Philippines, utilize the World Governance Indicator (WGI) as one of the important aspects for measuring the extent to which good governance has been implemented (Takiya, 2022).

WGI is a collection of indicators in the field of governance published by the World Bank through the Macroeconomics and Growth Team-Development Research Group since 1996. WGI measures six dimensions of governance. Based on the World Bank report written by Kaufman, Kraay, and Zoido-Lobato in 2009, there is a direct relationship between good governance, stable government, and good socioeconomic conditions (A. F. J. Putri et al., 2022). Based on the concept of good governance from the World Bank (2022), good governance has a WGI with six index indicators, namely: Voice and Accountability, Political Stability and Absence of violence or terrorism, Government Effectiveness, Regulatory Quality, Rule of Law, and control of Corruption (Sukarno & Nurmandi, 2023).

In Eka Asbarini's research (2021), these indicators can be explained as follows: Voice and Accountability is a description of the extent to which citizens in that country participate in choosing their leaders and how citizens are free to express themselves, freely associate,

and express opinions. Political Stability and Absence of Violence or Terrorism is a standard to measure the picture of political instability and or politically motivated violence, including terrorism, in a country. Government effectiveness is a representation of the caliber of public services, the caliber of civil services and the degree to which they are free from political influence, the caliber of policy creation and implementation, and the legitimacy of the government's adherence to a policy. The ability of the government to create sound regulations, put them into action, and advance the growth of the private sector is known as regulatory quality. The term "control of corruption" refers to the degree to which public power is used for personal gain, including minor and major forms of corruption and the state's arrest of elites as a result of these elites' mistakes. The term "rule of law" refers to the degree to which agents have trust and adhere to social norms (Eka Asbarini et al., 2021).

On the other hand, The United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN DESA) publishes EGDI 2001 every two years, which is used as a guideline for implementing e-government and as a policy tool for making decisions. The EGDI is a composite indicator that measures the willingness and capacity of government administration (Saefudin, 2022)

Systematically in the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology, it is explained that the EGDI has three important dimensions of E-Government, namely Online Service Index (OSI) is defined as the presence of the government online with the availability of information related to processes and policies and online services that make it easier for the public, Telecommunications Infrastructure Index (TII) is defined as the status of the development of telecommunications infrastructures such as the Internet, signals, and others (Ali & Anwar, 2021; Nasution et al., 2021; Rahman, 2022). This infrastructure is related to meeting the needs of the community, and the Human Capital Index (HCI) is defined as how well the government utilizes existing human resources.

In this study, we will discuss the regional context of Thailand and The Six Selected ASEAN Countries, which are located in Southeast Asia, and compare their EGDI scores to provide insight into the broader regional trends in e-government development there (Dorania Lumbanraja, 2020). These countries were selected based on significant political and economic considerations, They hold considerable influence within the ASEAN region and play a key role in shaping regional policies (Addainuri et al., 2023). Additionally, there exists a robust economic connection between Thailand and these six nations, spanning trade, investment, and various economic collaborations (Elder & Ellis, 2023).

Furthermore, their similar political structures, such as democratic governance or comparable governmental systems, facilitate more pertinent comparisons in governance and policymaking contexts. The choice of these countries is justified by their substantial political and economic impact within the ASEAN region. As major players, they wield significant influence over regional policies and initiatives. Moreover, their close economic ties with Thailand, including strong trade relations, investments, and cooperative economic endeavors, provides a solid foundation for comparison (Akhmad et al., 2023). Additionally,

the resemblance in political structures, such as democratic governance or comparable governmental systems, enhances the relevance of comparative analysis in governance and policymaking.

Table 1. E-Government Survey Index 2022

Country	Score
Singapore	0,913
Malaysia	0,774
Thailand	0,766
Brunei Darussalam	0,727
Indonesia	0,716
Philippines	0,716
Myanmar	3.634

Source : United Nations (2022)

In the data from the United Nations (UN) report entitled E-Government Survey 2022 above, Thailand ranks third with a score of 0.7660 points. Meanwhile Singapore occupies the top position in Southeast Asia with an EGDI score of 0.9133 points. Furthermore, Malaysia took second place with a score of 0.7740 points. Furthermore, Brunei Darussalam was ranked fourth with 0,727 points. Then Indonesia and The Philippines with EGDI scores of 0.716 and 0.716 respectively. The reason behind selecting Thailand as a case study amidst ASEAN countries is not solely because it is the only nation experiencing conflict. It's important to clarify that although Thailand faces internal issues, it's not unique in this aspect within the ASEAN region. Several other countries, such as Indonesia, Malaysia, Brunei Darussalam, and the Philippines, have encountered or are currently facing various internal challenges (Machmud et al., 2021).

Singapore stands out as a notable exception with minimal internal conflicts, while other ASEAN nations also experience internal tensions, albeit not solely based on racial issues. For instance, Malaysia has resistance groups opposing the government, while Indonesia and the Philippines have experienced diverse internal conflicts ranging from ethnic to religious conflicts. In this context, selecting Thailand as a case study is crucial due to the unique dynamics of the racial conflict between the Thai government and the Muslim community (Arief, 2023). This conflict provides a complex backdrop to explore how e-government development initiatives and World Bank indicators are implemented and influenced amidst existing challenges.

By analyzing Thailand as a case study, this research can provide valuable insights into how internal conflicts affect e-government development efforts within the ASEAN context. Moreover, comparing to other ASEAN countries will allow for a better understanding of differences in approaches and responses to internal conflicts in the region. Therefore, the selection of Thailand is not about emphasizing its conflict but rather about gaining deeper insights into how conflict dynamics can impact e-government development in the ASEAN region as a whole (Cindy Mutia Annur, 2022).

Based on this background, this study will analyze the data further using Google Data Studio, which correlates with two indicators, namely the WGI and the EGDI. Google data Data Studio helps visualize data in various formats, such as tables, diagrams, and others. Before that, researchers took interactive data from selected ASEAN countries through the website <https://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/>, which was then correlated with EGDI data.

After the data has been visualized as tables, pivot tables, and graphs, the researcher can analyze the data according to the results from Google Data Studio. Researchers will examine how Thailand compares to the six selected ASEAN countries using the WGI and EGDI indicators. These comparisons will be based on primary data sourced from journals and news articles relevant to the research topic

Analysis of the E-Government Development Index (EGDI) of Seven Selected ASEAN Countries

In this study, several findings either support, challenge, or reconcile existing theories in the relevant literature. First, the finding that Singapore excels in the HCI and scores high in the OSI supports the theory emphasizing the importance of investing in education and information technology to strengthen human capacity and enhance public services. However, the finding regarding countries like Myanmar, which have low HCI scores and lagging OSI values, challenges the belief that investment alone leads to progress in electronic governance. This underscores the complexity of factors influencing the adoption of information technology in governance contexts. Lastly, the finding that Indonesia occupies a middle position in both indicators reconciles debates about the dominant factors in electronic governance progress. It suggests that each country has unique dynamics affecting policy implementation. Therefore, these findings offer valuable insights into the relationship between human capital investment, information technology development, and governmental performance in ASEAN countries.

In this study, six ASEAN countries were selected to be compared with Thailand. According to a study by Widjanarko (2021), Thailand, a nation with an autocratic political system and low levels of good governance, was the only country to achieve economic growth below 5%. The growth achievement of each country is different, depending on the country's conditions (Widjanarko, 2021). Based on the EGDI indicators of the seven

countries selected in this study, namely the HCI, Online Service Index (OSI), and TII, it can be seen from Table 2.

Table 2. EGDI of Seven selected ASEAN Countries in 2020

Country	Human Capital Index (HCI)	Online Service Index (OSI)	Telecommunications Infrastructure Index (TII)	Rank
Singapore	6.183	6.699	6.179	11
Brunei Darussalam	5.281	4.411	5.700	60
Malaysia	5.217	5.922	5.301	47
Indonesia	5.098	4.738	3.936	88
Thailand	5.382	5.514	4.863	57
Philippines	5.238	5.065	4.054	77
Myanmar	3.559	1.797	3.634	146

Source: https://datastudio.google.com/reporting/f4e74364-ded6-4fff-81a1-92bfded3a8552/page/p_8805s8bkzc (2022)

Based on table 2, it can be explained that the rank order of the seven selected ASEAN countries is as follows: Singapore is ranked 11th and is the most superior among the other six countries; Brunei Darussalam is ranked 60th; Malaysia is ranked 47th; Indonesia is ranked 88th; Thailand is ranked 57th; the Philippines is ranked 77th; and finally, Myanmar is ranked 146th. Of course, when viewed from the rank order of the seven countries, it explains that the implementation of the indicators from the EGDI varies. (Drajat, 2015; Eka Asbarini et al., 2021; Husain & Marselina, 2022; Ramadhan, 2021; Widianatasari, 2021).

On the Human Capital Index indicator, Singapore gets the highest score, namely 6,183, and when compared to Myanmar, it is 3,559. This is due to Singapore's successful implementation of the Human Capital Index indicator and the country's top-notch education system, which has a wide range of specialties. Furthermore, Singapore's health sector is also very good, especially during the COVID-19 pandemic (Pusparisa, 2020).

However, this is inversely proportional to Myanmar, which ranks 146th with a value of 3,559 and is the 7th country out of the seven countries selected in this study. In 2021, the United Nations predicts that half of Myanmar's population will experience poverty. This is due to the effects of the coup and the COVID-19 pandemic that hit the country (Sorongan, 2021). This gives Myanmar a low Human Capital Index value. However, Brunei Darussalam has a Human Capital Index value of 5,281, which is relatively high. This is because Brunei Darussalam has a government that bears all the costs of education

in the country, which makes the quality of human resources in the country high. Brunei Darussalam occupies the 30th position in the world and is number two in Southeast Asia (M. Ali Nur, 2018).

Malaysia has a Human Capital Index value of 5,217 and ranks 62nd in the list of the best education in the world and third in ASEAN, as well as Thailand, which has a Human Capital Index value of 5,382, so that it is one of the ASEAN countries with the highest education budget of 7.6% of Gross Domestic product (M. Ali Nur, 2018). According to this explanation, the two nations have a high Human Capital Index because the government is responsible for it and pays attention to the caliber of available human resources, one of which is education (Eka Asbarini et al., 2021).

The Philippines has a Human Capital Index value of 5,238 and is still in fifth place after Singapore, Vietnam, Malaysia, and Thailand in the Southeast Asia scope. While Indonesia received a score of 5,098 due to the lack of health and education contributions, Indonesia is ranked 6th under Singapore, Vietnam, Malaysia, Thailand, and the Philippines and ahead of Cambodia, Myanmar, Laos, and Timor Leste. However, when compared to Singapore, Brunei Darussalam, Malaysia, Thailand, the Philippines, and Indonesia, they are still superior to Myanmar (Databoks, 2019).

Furthermore, the second indicator is the Online Service Index; in this indicator, Singapore gets the highest score of 6,699 compared to Brunei Darussalam, Malaysia, Indonesia, Thailand, the Philippines, and Myanmar. This shows that the two countries have a much faster adaptation speed for e-government development compared to other countries. Singapore's success is due to its government's success in developing various online services or service portals that are able to make it easier for its citizens to get online services, which include electronic participation portals and government websites related to health and others (V. Wirawan, 2020).

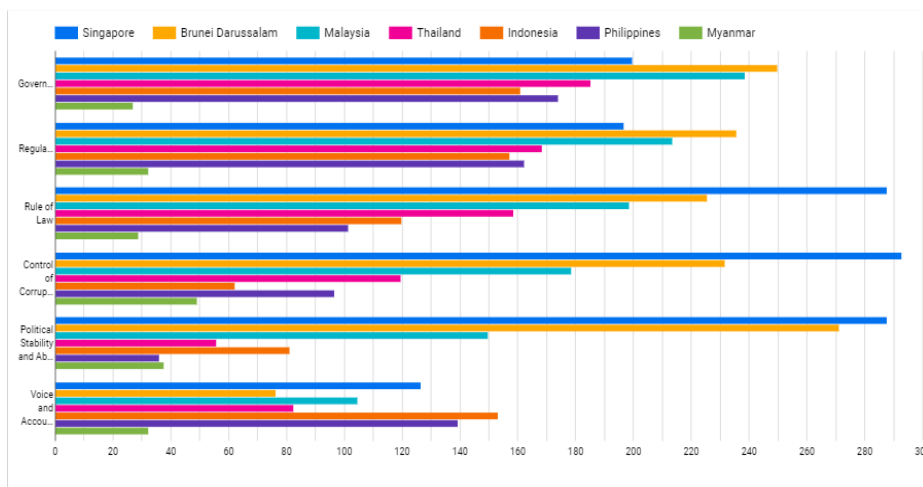
Brunei Darussalam with a score of 4,411, Malaysia with a score of 5,922, Indonesia with a score of 4,738, Thailand with a score of 5,514, the Philippines with a score of 5,065; and the lowest is Myanmar with a score of 1,797. This proves that the Service Index indicators in Brunei Darussalam, Malaysia, Thailand, Indonesia, and the Philippines have been implemented properly (Gioh, 2021; Morato et al., 2021; Puspitaningrum, 2021; Saleh et al., 2021; Tasyah et al., 2021; Urinovich Kobilov et al., 2022). Whereas in Myanmar, it is low due to inadequate online services from various components, such as electronic participation portals and government websites that are not yet optimal, but Myanmar is still superior to Timor Leste and Laos (databoks, 2022).

The third indicator, namely telecommunications infrastructure, shows that the country with the highest score in the telecommunications infrastructure index points is Singapore, with a score of 6,179 higher than Brunei Darussalam with a value of 5,700, Malaysia with a value of 5,301, Thailand with a value of 3,936, Indonesia with a value of 4,863, the Philippines with a value of 4,054, and Myanmar with a score of

4,054. Singapore is superior because the country has very adequate infrastructure and telecommunications, and Singapore has become a developed country compared to other ASEAN countries. So, the Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU) gave Singapore a score of 84 in the 2021 Inclusive Internet Index. This score places Singapore in the 12th position out of 120 countries in the world, as well as being the highest in Southeast Asia. Malaysia is in second place with a score of 76 (Andrea Lidwina, 2021).

Furthermore, Thailand and Vietnam each have a score of 73.4 and 71.4, respectively. Meanwhile, Indonesia has a score of 67.8. With this score, Indonesia is in fifth place in Southeast Asia, or 66th in the world. Furthermore, the Philippines and Myanmar each have a score of 67.4 and 62, respectively (Andrea Lidwina, 2021). According to an explanation of the three EGDI indicators for Singapore, Brunei Darussalam, Malaysia, Thailand, Indonesia, the Philippines, and Myanmar, each country’s e-government development is unique (Siahaan et al., 2022; Wijaya et al., 2022b). This situation is due to several influencing factors, such as environmental, cultural, and social factors (Dizrisa et al., 2020).

Figure 1 The World Governance Indicator (WGI) indicators of Seven Selected ASEAN contries



Source: Author (2022)

Based on the graph above, the six indicators of Thailand’s WGI are always superior to Myanmar’s. In the Voice and Accountability indicator, Thailand scored 82.53 points lower than Indonesia, Singapore, the Philippines, and Malaysia. However, it is higher than Brunei Darussalam. In the indicator of Political stability and Absence of violence or terrorism, Thailand scored 55.86 points lower than Indonesia, Singapore, Brunei Darussalam, and Malaysia. But higher than the Philippines and Myanmar. In the Government Effectiveness indicator, Thailand scored 185.2 points lower than Brunei Darussalam, Singapore, and Malaysia. However, it is higher than Indonesia, the Philippines, and Myanmar.

In the Regulatory indicator, Thailand scored 168.43, lower than Singapore, Brunei Darussalam, Malaysia, and the Philippines. But higher than Indonesia and Myanmar. On the Rule of Law indicator, Thailand scored 158.44 points lower than Singapore, Brunei Darussalam, and Malaysia. However, it is higher than Indonesia, the Philippines, and Myanmar. In the last indicator, namely Control of Corruption, Thailand scored 119.55 points lower than Singapore, Brunei Darussalam, and Malaysia. However, it is superior to the Philippines, Indonesia, and Myanmar. The WGI in Thailand in terms of percentiles is estimated to be in the middle rank, around 50–60. (Kraipornsak, 2018).

The analysis of findings in this study indicates that Thailand has diverse EGDI scores, with some indicators showing significant progress, while others still pose challenges. For instance, in some indicators like the Human Capital Index and Online Service Index, Thailand demonstrates adequate performance, supporting the theory that investments in human resources and information technology can enhance the quality of public services. However, in other indicators such as Political Stability and Control of Corruption, Thailand still faces challenges, challenging the belief that high EGDI scores always correlate with stable and transparent governance (Sasikirono et al., 2023). This analysis highlights the complexity of Thailand's situation in facing various aspects of development, depicting that political, economic, and social factors play a role in determining governance quality. Therefore, to understand Thailand's overall governance performance, a holistic and diverse approach is needed, integrating these various factors (Widjanarko, 2021).

When compared between Thailand and Brunei Darussalam on the Voice and Accountability indicator, it was found that the Voice and Accountability indicator of Brunei Darussalam was close to Thailand with a score of 76.42. However, on the Voice and Accountability indicator, Thailand scored 82.53 lower than Indonesia, Singapore, the Philippines, and Malaysia. This is due to the low freedom of expression in Thailand, that freedom of expression in Thailand is very terrible, it is not uncommon for people to hold demonstrations or demonstrations and ended up imprisoned (republika.co.id, 2020; Ucanews.com, 2019).

When compared between Thailand, the Philippines, and Myanmar on the indicators of Political Stability and Absence of violence or terrorism, it was found that the difference in scores between Myanmar and the Philippines was not much different, namely 37.5 for Myanmar and 35.98 for the Philippines, but these two countries are still far from the average. Thailand is 55.86. Myanmar was ranked last among the six other selected ASEAN countries in the indicator of Political Stability and Absence of violence or terrorism because Myanmar has experienced unstable political conditions since the overthrow of the elected civilian government on February 1, 2021, and the act of violence carried out by the military junta against anti-coup protests in Myanmar has raised international concern (Hidriyah, 2021).

Thailand itself experienced several acts of terror, namely the 2015 bombing at the Erawan Temple in Bangkok, Thailand. The next happened on August 17, 2015, at around

18:56 local time, when a bomb exploded at the Ratchaprasong intersection, in downtown Bangkok and close to Erawan Temple. The death toll was about 20 people (republika.co.id, 2020). In the Government Effectiveness indicator, Thailand got a score of 185.2, which was almost followed by the Philippines at 174.12 and Indonesia at 160.9. Meanwhile, on the Government Effectiveness indicator, Indonesia is still lagging behind Thailand (Anastasia Arvirianty, 2019).

In this regard, the Government of Thailand has implemented good regulatory practices and is committed to using regulatory policies to achieve social goals, this initiative is a new effort to improve the quality of regulation (OECD, 2020). In the Regulatory Quality indicator, Thailand got a score of 168.42, which was almost followed by the Philippines at 162.28 and Indonesia at 157.09. Thailand has been working to accelerate reforms for three years to set a solid foundation for sustainable regulatory policy intervention.

Based on the OECD (2020), it is explained that the New Thai Constitution establishes the principles and instruments of good regulation. In 2019, a new Law on Legislative Drafting and Evaluation of Laws was formed which implements constitutional requirements and establishes rules for drafting legislation, including the use of Regulatory Impact Assessments (RIA), stakeholder engagement, and ex-post review. This reform offers major improvements in terms of both form and substance and follows previous reform efforts that included good governance principles for regulatory policymaking as well as ex-post evaluation and reform of licensing procedures aimed at targeting the regulatory stock (OECD, 2020).

On the Rule of Law indicator, Thailand scored 158.44 points higher than Indonesia at 119.91 and the Philippines at 101.49. In the news article on Ucanews.com (2019), it is explained that not long after the first elections in Thailand in eight years were completed on March 24, the chaos began (Ucanews.com, 2019). There are differences in the raw votes announced by the commission and its official documents released later; the number of voters does not match the number of ballots used, and the number of votes cast for political parties does not match the number of ballots declared valid, according to a local newspaper (AR Maulana, 2022). Within hours, the report was removed from the Election Commission's website, adding to widespread suspicions that the election had been rigged in favor of the junta (Prateppornnarong, 2021).

Based on the comparison with six other ASEAN countries, the findings suggest that Thailand holds a relative position in the middle in terms of e-government development. On one hand, Thailand can learn from countries like Singapore and Brunei Darussalam that excel in indicators such as the Human Capital Index and Online Service Index, supporting the theory that investments in human resources and information technology can strengthen the quality of public services. (Darusalam et al., 2021)

However, on the other hand, Thailand also faces similar challenges as countries like Indonesia and the Philippines in indicators like Political Stability and Control of Corruption, challenging the belief that high EGDI scores always correlate with stable and transparent

governance. Therefore, considering the comparison with other ASEAN countries, Thailand can draw valuable lessons and adjust its government development strategies to achieve greater progress in certain challenging aspects. Thus, this analysis not only provides an understanding of Thailand’s governance performance itself but also illustrates the importance of regional context in determining the success of governance reforms (Yusril Izha Mahendra et al., 2022).

World Governance Indicator (WGI) and E-Government Development Index (EGDI) data of 2020 from seven selected ASEAN Countries

Based on the research background and research methods above, the following are the results of the visualization between WGI and EGDI data of 2020 from seven selected ASEAN countries :

Table 3. The visualization between WGI and EGDI from seven selected ASEAN Countries

Country	WGI Score	EGDI 2020
Singapore	11,44	1.590,93
Brunei Darussalam	92,36	1.290,33
Malaysia	98,65	1.083,48
Indonesia	82,65	772,79
Thailand	94,56	770,01
Philippines	86,15	709,8
Myanmar	53,95	206,61

Source: The author (2022)

Based on the visualization results between the WGI data of the seven selected ASEAN countries and the EGDI of 2020 above, it can be concluded that Singapore has the highest total score compared to Thailand and five other countries with a score of 1,590.93, while Myanmar has a WGI score is the lowest, with a score of 206.61. The higher the WGI score of a country, the higher the quality of that country. Singapore is a country with the best implementation of E-Government compared to Thailand and five other countries. Based on the EGDI 2020 score, Singapore has the highest score compared to Thailand and five other countries with a score of 6.35417, and Myanmar has the lowest score with a score of 2.997222. When compared between Thailand and Indonesia’s EGDI, Indonesia is still

relatively low, so the Indonesian government accelerates the digital transformation process to catch up with other ASEAN countries (Rizkinaswara, 2020).

Thailand ranks third behind Singapore and Malaysia in the EGDI rankings. Thailand has improved on the United Nations' (UN) E-Government Development Index due to the growth of digital government (Annur, 2022). In the E-Government Development Index, Thailand is placed 57th out of 193 nations. It received a high score due to advancements in online services and telecommunications infrastructure. The execution of a digital government development plan for 2020–2022 has helped the Thai government actively shift into a digital government. Thailand has consequently gained respect on a global scale, as a result, Thailand has received recognition on the global stage (Praphornkul, 2021).

Conclusion

Based on the explanation of the three indicators of EGDI from Singapore, Brunei Darussalam, Malaysia, Thailand, Indonesia, the Philippines, and Myanmar, it is explained that the development of e-government in each country is different. This situation is due to several influencing factors, such as environmental factors, cultural factors, and social factors. The achievement of economic growth of less than 5% was obtained by Thailand, which is also a country with an autocratic political system and has lower indicators of good governance. Vietnam has an autocratic political system and an indicator value that is approximately the same as Thailand. Indonesia and Malaysia, with democratic political systems, achieve good governance indicators that are not as high as Singapore's. However, Indonesia and Malaysia achieved average economic growth of 5%. Based on the six indicators from the World Governance Indicator (WGI), Thailand has always been superior to Myanmar. Based on the indicators of the EDGI, Thailand is ranked third behind Singapore and Malaysia. Thailand ranks 57th out of 193 countries in the EGDI. Thailand scores high because of improvements in online services and telecommunications infrastructure.

It can be concluded that on the Voice and Accountability indicator, Thailand scored 82.53 due to restrictions on freedom of expression. On the indicator of Political Stability and Absence of violence or terrorism, it was found that Thailand's score was 55.86, and Thailand itself experienced several acts of terror in its country. In the Government Effectiveness indicator, Thailand scored 185.2. In this case, the Thai Government has implemented good regulatory practices and is committed to improving the quality of regulations. On the Regulatory Quality indicator, Thailand got a score of 168.42. Thailand has been working to accelerate reforms for three years to set a solid foundation for sustainable regulatory policy intervention. On the Rule of Law indicator, Thailand scored 158.44. The rule of law in Thailand, although not consistently robust, is frequently breached. On the Control of Corruption indicator, Thailand scored 119.55 for its efforts to control corruption in its country through several anti-corruption regulations.

The efforts made by the Thai government to accelerate good governance in their country are considered good because there have been several efforts from the Thai government, such as making sustainable regulations, preventing terrorism, and several other efforts. Although there are still some shortcomings compared to other ASEAN countries such as Singapore, Thailand is still in the middle position in the order of measurement based on the WGI and EGDI indicators. Further research should focus on comparing all ASEAN countries.

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