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**Examining the Impact of E-Government Development Index (EGDI) and Worldwide Governance Indicators (WGI): A Comparative Study of Thailand and The Six Selected ASEAN Countries**

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**Abstrak:**

The purpose of this research is to analyze how the comparison between Thailand and the six selected ASEAN countries in this study, namely Singapore, Brunei Darussalam, Malaysia, Thailand, Indonesia, 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. On the indicator of Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism Thailand itself experienced several acts of terror in its country. In the Government Effectiveness indicator, Thailand's Government has implemented good regulatory practices and is committed to improving the quality of regulations. On the Regulatory Quality indicator, Thailand has been working to accelerate reforms for three years to set a solid foundation for sustainable regulatory policy intervention.

Keywords:

Worldwide Governance Indicator (WGI); E-Government Development Index (EGDI); ASEAN

**Introduction**

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very country in the world wants to implement good governance in their country. The implementation of good governance certainly encourages the formulation and implementation 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 is in line 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), as well as seven countries in ASEAN such as Thailand, Singapore, Myanmar, Brunei Darussalam, Malaysia, Indonesia, and the Philippines. The World Governance Indicator (WGI) is one of the important aspects of measuring how far good governance has been implemented (Takiya, 2022).

The World Governance Indicator (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. The World Governance Indicator (WGI) measures six dimensions of governance, namely Based on the World Bank report written by Kaufman, Kraay, and Zoido-Lobatón 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 World Governance Indicator (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).

The World Governance Indicator (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. The World Governance Indicator (WGI) measures six dimensions of governance, namely Based on the World Bank report written by Kaufman, Kraay, and Zoido-Lobatón in 2009, there is a direct relationship between good governance, stable government, and good socioeconomic conditions (Lutfiah et al., 2021). Based on the concept of good governance from the World Bank (2022), good governance has a World Governance Indicator (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 (Tanaya et al., 2022) .

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 a policy tool for making decisions , the E-Government Development Index (EGDI) is a composite indicator that measures the willingness and capacity of government administration (Saefudin, 2022). Systematically in the Ministry of Electronics & Information Technology, it is explained that the E-Government Development Index (EGDI) has three most 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. How far is the government's initiative to improve the quality of existing human resources in the country (Wijaya et al., 2022a).

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 E-Government Development Index (EGDI) scores to provide insight into the broader regional trends in e-government development there (Doramia Lumbanraja, 2020). Memilih The Six Selected ASEAN Countries (Singapore, Myanmar, Brunei Darussalam, Malaysia, Indonesia, and the Philippines) dikarenakan keenam negara ini adalah negara yang dekat dengan negara Thailand. Selanjutnya memilih The Six Selected ASEAN Countries berdasarkan data berikut:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Country | Score |
| Singapura | 0,913 |
| Malaysia | 0,774 |
| Thailand | 0,766 |
| Brunai Darussalam | 0,727 |
| Indonesia | 0,716 |
| Philippines | 0,716 |
| Myanmar | 3.634 |

Source : Cindy Mutia Annur, (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 ((Cindy Mutia Annur, 2022). Furthermore, choosing a case study between Thailand and The Six Selected ASEAN countries is important because Thailand is a country that is experiencing conflict in its country, namely conflicts that occur due to issues of racism between the Government of Thailand and the Muslim community in Thailand (Kelas Pintar, 2020). This research will compare how Thailand applies the two indicators from E-Government Development and the World Bank during the conflict it is experiencing compared to The Six Selected ASEAN Countries.

Based on this background, this study will analyze the data further using Google Data Studio, which correlates with two indicators, namely the World Governance Indicator (WGI) and the Electronic Government Development Index (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 Electronic Government Development Index (EGDI) data. After the data has been visualized into tables, pivot tables, and graphs, the researcher can analyze the data according to the results from Google Data Studio. Of course, researchers will see how Thailand compares with the six selected ASEAN countries with the World Governance Indicator (WGI) and Electronic Government Development Index (EGDI) indicators, which are correlated by primary data such as journals and news related to the research topic.

**Anaysis of the E-Government Development Index (EGDI) of The Seven Selected 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). Indonesia has increased even though, on average, in the six index indicators of Good Governance, Indonesia is still below Malaysia and Singapore (Maladevi, 2022). However, the progress that Indonesia has experienced is higher than that of Thailand and the Philippines (Mathematics, 2022). Even though it has a high Good Governance indicator value, close to 100, Singapore, as a country with an autocratic political system, has had an average economic growth of below 5% from 2013 to 2019.

In this study, we want to see how Thailand compares with selected ASEAN countries, namely Singapore, Indonesia, Brunei Darussalam, Malaysia, the Philippines, and Myanmar, based on indicators from the World Governance Indicator (WGI) and the Electronic Government Development Index (EGDI) (Ahmad et al., 2021; Luh et al., 2021; Lykidis et al., 2021; Mardiana et al., 2021; Minin & Leo, 2021; Priyashantha & Dilhani, 2022; Sadik-Zada et al., 2022). Based on the E-Government Development Index (EGDI) indicators of the seven countries selected in this study, namely the Human Capital Index (HCI), Online Service Index (OSI), and Telecommunications Infrastructure Index (TII), the following can be seen:

Table 1. The Seven selected Asian countries with the E-Government Development Index (EGDI) score of 2020

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Country | Human Capital Index (HCI): | Online Service Index (OSI), | Telecommunications Infrastructure Index (TII) | Rank |
| Singapura | 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-81a1-92bfed3a8552/page/p_8805s8bkzc> (2022)

Based on the table above, 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 E-Government Development Index (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 E-Government Development Index (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).

**The Comparison of Thailand with the six selected ASEAN Countries based on the World Governance Indicator (WGI)**

It can be explained further about the comparison of Thailand with the six selected ASEAN countries based on the World Governance Indicator (WGI) indicators, which can be seen in the graph below:

Figure 2 The World Governance Indicator (WGI) indicators of Seven Selected ASEAN contries

Timeline

Description automatically generated

Source:<https://datastudio.google.com/reporting/f4e74364-ded6-4fff-81a1-92bfed3a8552/page/p_b1vix3bkzc>. (2022)

Based on the graph above, the six indicators of Thailand's World Governance Indicator (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 World Governance Indicator (WGI) in Thailand in terms of percentiles is estimated to be in the middle rank, around 50–60. (Kraipornsak, 2018).

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 Thailan, 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 (Prateeppornnarong, 2021).

The question of overriding election results is Thailand's biggest challenge. The law frequently reflects the opinions of the powerful. In Thailand, where the rule of law has never been particularly strong, violations occur frequently. Meanwhile, it is well known for individuals in authority, especially those who pass laws and are responsible for upholding them, to do so at will. Even for major crimes, persons with money and power often do not have to worry about legal repercussions (Ucanews.com, 2019).

In the Control of Corruption indicator, Thailand scored 119.55 points higher than the Philippines at 96.73 and Myanmar at 49.02. Thailand's efforts to control corruption in its country are through several anti-corruption regulations, one of which is the Organic Act on Anti-Corruption B.E. 2561 (2018), or the New Anti-Corruption Law, which stipulates the 1999 Organic Law on the Eradication of Corruption (Old OACC) and all its amendments (Yusril Izha Mahendra et al., 2022). Unlike the previous OACC, under this new law, corporations are included as legal entities that can be subject to bribery sanctions. Corporations are responsible if bribes are given by related people, whether employees, joint venture partners, agents, companies, or anyone on behalf of the corporation (Kraipornsak, 2018).

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

Figur 3. The visualization between World Governance Indicator (WGI) and E-Government Development Index (EGDI) data of 2020 from seven selected ASEAN countries**.**

Chart

Description automatically generated

Source: <https://datastudio.google.com/reporting/f4e74364-ded6-4fff-81a1-92bfed3a8552/page/p_t9xuzgbkzc> (2022)

Based on the visualization results between the World Governance Indicator (WGI) data of the seven selected ASEAN countries and the E-Government Development Index (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 World Governance Indicator (WGI) score is the lowest, with a score of 206.61. The higher the World Governance Indicator (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 E-Government Development Index (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 E-Government Development Index (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 comes in third place behind Singapore and Malaysia in the E-Government Development Index (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 the E-Government Development Index (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 below 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 E-Government Development Index (EDGI), Thailand is ranked third behind Singapore and Malaysia. Thailand ranks 57th out of 193 countries in the E-Government Development Index (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 because the freedom of expression in Thailand is still not fully free. 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, which is never too strong in Thailand, is routinely violated. 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 World Governance Indicator (WGI) and E-Government Development Index (EGDI) indicators. For further research, it should focus on all countries in ASEAN and compare all countries in ASEAN.

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