



CHANDLER GOOD GOVERNMENT INDEX 2024

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



CHANDLER
INSTITUTE OF GOVERNANCE



The Chandler Good Government Index (CGGI) is an annual index, built by government practitioners, for government practitioners, measuring the capabilities and outcomes of 113 governments around the world. The Index shows how investing in effective government capabilities is vital to securing positive outcomes for citizens and businesses.

The CGGI provides a practical tool for governance stakeholders to understand and benchmark government performance, and to foster honest conversations about opportunities for progress. It takes a practical and non-partisan view of governance. By focusing on state capabilities and performance, the Index does not prioritise any form of government over another. The CGGI is designed to be relevant and accessible to countries at different stages in their national development journeys.



CGGI 2024 - Governing for the Future

In this year's CGGI Report, we look at how governments, regardless of their circumstances or the political systems they are operating within, can govern effectively with an eye towards the future: to be better tomorrow than they are today. We look at how they have deepened their capacities and readied their countries for a changing world, in three broad ways that resonate with the capabilities measured by the CGGI.

First, we explore how countries have invested in the present and next generations of public servants. The skills and judgment to govern well takes time to develop. The government leaders and officials best able to help their countries thrive tomorrow need to be inducted and nurtured today. Technical abilities will be vital in a technologically saturated future. But so will interpersonal skills, a strong foundation of integrity, and a shared ethos of excellence in service of the public good—as governments face a trust deficit and an increasingly contentious sociopolitical landscape.

Next, we consider countries which are engineering systems and processes that can not only weather the turbulent storms of the 21st century, but also become platforms for the next phase of national progress. To strengthen national resilience, prudent administrations are laying infrastructure, enhancing whole-of-government coordination and performance, and shoring up their country's economic and other resources against crisis. Technologies such as artificial intelligence offer governments tremendous opportunities to level up their systemic capabilities, but they also bring serious and still-emerging risks that must be addressed.

Finally, we examine how countries have achieved outcomes that improve the wellbeing of their people and raise their global standing. They demonstrate how good governance involves clarity about what brings a nation together—a central question when social cohesion and public trust in institutions are being eroded. Delivering tangible results that matter to the people instils confidence in a government's ability to bring about a brighter future. This in turn can promote a virtuous cycle of development.

The CGGI is an enabler for the future: it measures aspects of good governance—including visionary leadership, a capable bureaucracy, resilient institutions, and meaningful outcomes—that are fundamental to a country's ability to meet the challenges of today and step up towards a better tomorrow. As governments brace themselves for the inevitable whirlwinds of change ahead, they can be confident that the core principles for good governance in the future will endure, even as the skills, structures, strategies, and societal needs of the day evolve. The centre can hold.

Introducing Nine New Countries

In 2024, the CGGI has been able to expand its coverage to include nine new countries: Bangladesh, Benin, Cameroon, Dominican Republic, Luxembourg, Malta, Paraguay, Saudi Arabia, and Slovakia. This brings our total country coverage to 113 countries, which represents more than 90% of the world's population.





Bangladesh

Known as the “Land of six seasons” and the eighth most populous country in the world, Bangladesh ranks 37th in the Long-Term Vision indicator.



Benin

This country has the third-highest birth rate in the world. Benin ranks 8th in the Macroeconomic Environment indicator due to both its low inflation rate this past year and a relatively high employment rate.



Cameroon

Known as “Africa in Miniature” for its geographical and cultural diversity, Cameroon ranks 36th in the Country Budget Surplus indicator.



Dominican Republic

This Caribbean country’s GDP has been one of the region’s fastest growing over the past 50 years. It ranks 23rd in the Coordination indicator.



Luxembourg

Luxembourg was one of the six founding countries of the European Economic Community (EEC) in 1957 and is the world’s only remaining sovereign grand duchy. It ranks number 1 in the Government Debt, Country Risk Premium and Attracting Investments indicators.



Malta

This small island nation of just over half a million inhabitants makes the most of its EU membership and ranks 2nd in the International Trade indicator.



Paraguay

This land-locked South American country boasts the world’s cleanest power grid, based on 100% hydroelectric power. It ranks 24th in the Strategic Prioritisation indicator.



Saudi Arabia

Home to the world’s largest sand desert and one of the world’s largest oil producers, Saudi Arabia ranks 3rd in the indicators for both Long-Term Vision and Adaptability.



Slovakia

This land-locked European country is known for its mountainous terrain and historic castles. Slovakia jumps straight into the CGGI to rank number 1 in the Income Distribution indicator.

The Top 20 Countries



For all the country rankings and the
CGGI 2024 Annual Report visit:
<https://chandlergovernmentindex.com/>



Index Insights

Good government now, and for the challenges of tomorrow



The 2021 to 2023 editions of the CGGI Report traced the arc of the COVID-19 pandemic and examined the governance capabilities countries needed to survive and thrive during and after the crisis. In 2024, however, the prevailing challenges countries confront seem only to have been compounded.

Good governance has become a more complex and precarious field than ever. At the same time, new opportunities and prospective ways of governing are emerging. We see the CGGI and this Report as contributing to a culture of learning, adaptation, and change—helping countries to understand where they stand as they navigate today’s uncertain world and prepare for tomorrow’s challenges.

This year, we examine how good governance relates to the challenges and opportunities countries are expected to face in coming years. What might a country’s overall CGGI score tell us about its ability to govern for the future? The breadth of government

capabilities that the CGGI measures, and its geographical reach—113 countries, or more than 90% of the world population—allows us to shed light on these questions with some depth.

To do this, we consider the key domains that are of prime concern to governments, and which hold the potential for existential challenges, both now and in the future. Leaving aside the persistent threat of pandemics that have been covered in previous Reports, we focus our 2024 analysis on the following domains:

1 
**Geopolitical
stability**

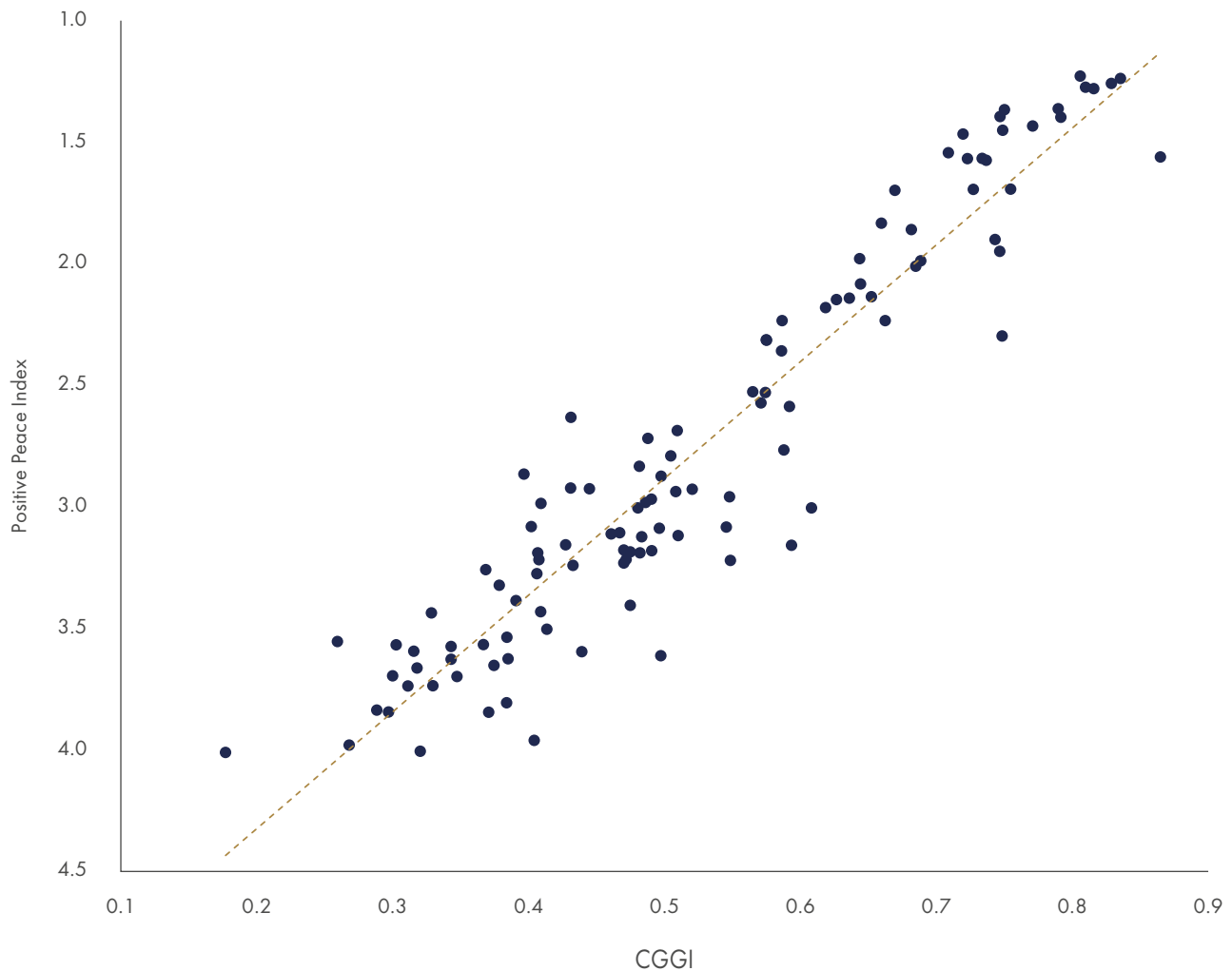
2 
**Socio-economic
development**

3 
**Technological
advancements**

4 
**Environmental
challenges**

Good Governments Are More Poised Towards Peace

$r = 0.95$



For Positive Peace Index, a lower score indicates a better performance.

Source: CGGI 2024; Positive Peace Report, 2022, The Institute for Economics & Peace

1 Good Government and Geopolitical Stability

Geopolitical stability is fundamental to a nation's security and the wellbeing of its citizens. It provides the necessary conditions for sustainable development, economic prosperity, effective governance, and positive engagement in the global community. In turn, these contribute to greater societal wellbeing and an environment in which people may rise.

In 2024, however, conflict is raging in Europe, the Middle East and elsewhere, and tensions are rising in Asia. Observers have warned that geopolitical risks are higher than at any point in recent history.

According to data from the Uppsala Conflict Data Program,¹ there are now more active armed conflicts involving sovereign states, and displaced persons, than at any time since World War II. Is good governance associated with an orientation towards peace and stability, rather than conflict?

A strong relationship emerges when we compare countries' CGGI overall scores with the **Positive Peace Index**, a political risk assessment tool developed by The Institute for Economics & Peace that analyses the necessary conditions for peace and for society to flourish.² Good governments are shown to prioritise peace-building elements that allow their nations to fully function, thrive, and address the needs of citizens.

2 Good Government and Socio-Economic Development

Socio-economic development requires long-term coordinated efforts that build on a range of key elements and capabilities, as reflected in the pillars of the CGGI.

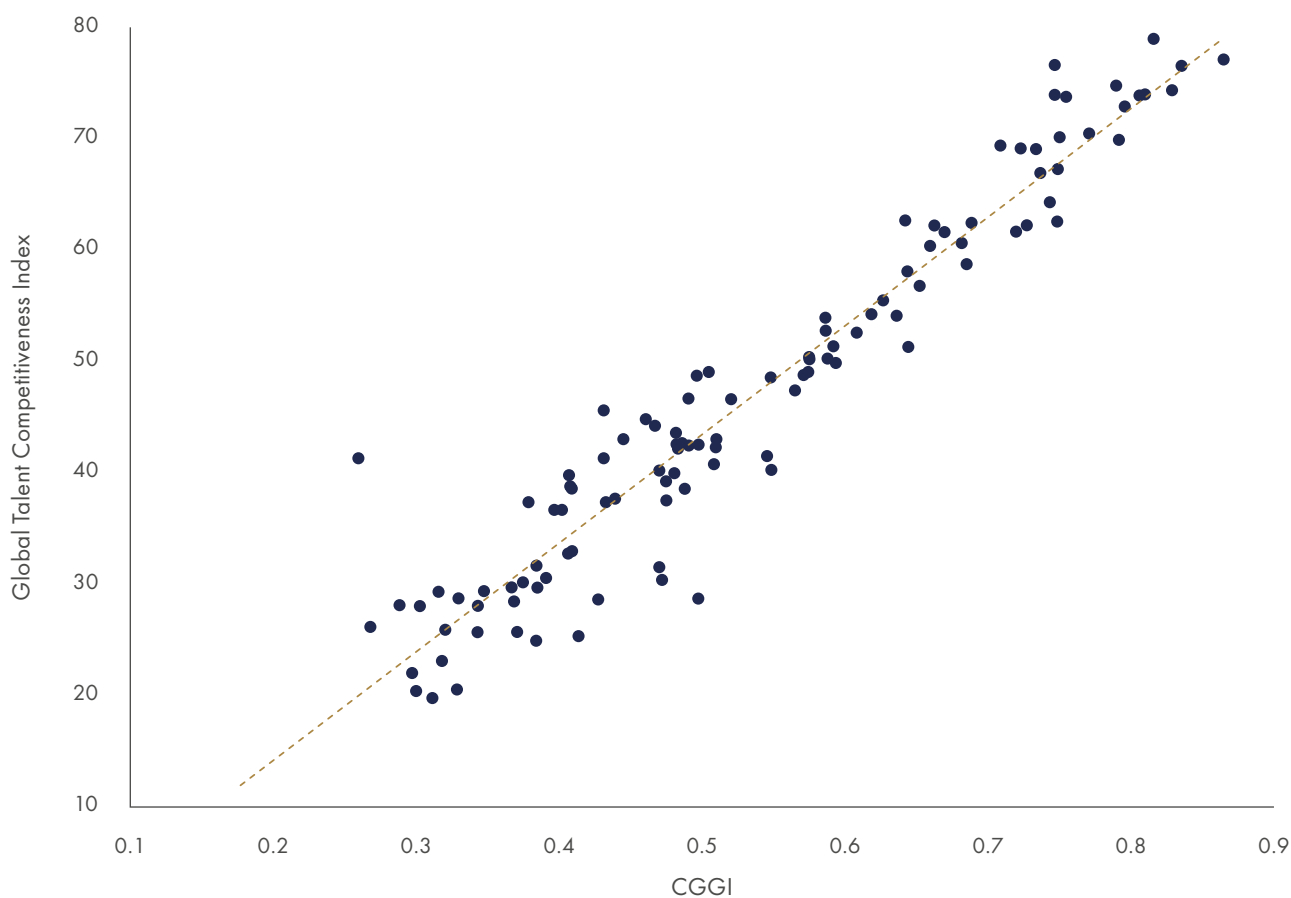
Every government wants to create a more prosperous and equitable society for its citizens. Beyond GDP, sustainable socio-economic development calls for governments working with businesses and investors to ensure a steady flow of resources, capital, and talent to their respective country. This is part of something we at the Chandler Institute of Governance term the “governance competition”.

This competition will remain a challenge for any country well into the future. The competition for global talent illustrates this well. INSEAD’s **Global Talent Competitiveness Index** (GTCI) measures

how countries are competing globally for the talent they need to fuel innovation, economic growth, and overall competitiveness. So, to compete effectively, prudent governments put in place policies to “grow their own talent pools, attract talent from underrepresented and underprivileged domestic sources, as well as overseas and external sources, and to develop the means to retain these essential workers.”³

Comparing the 2024 CGGI rankings with the 2023 GTCI rankings, another very strong relationship emerges. Good governments are good at *managing* talent: not just attracting the right people, but making the most of their contributions, and retaining their engagement and commitment over time. The GTCI 2023 Report also predicts that in the coming decade, the competition for talent will become fiercer still, and that, “talent competitiveness will gain even more importance as a critical element of competitiveness, innovation, and geopolitical soft power”.

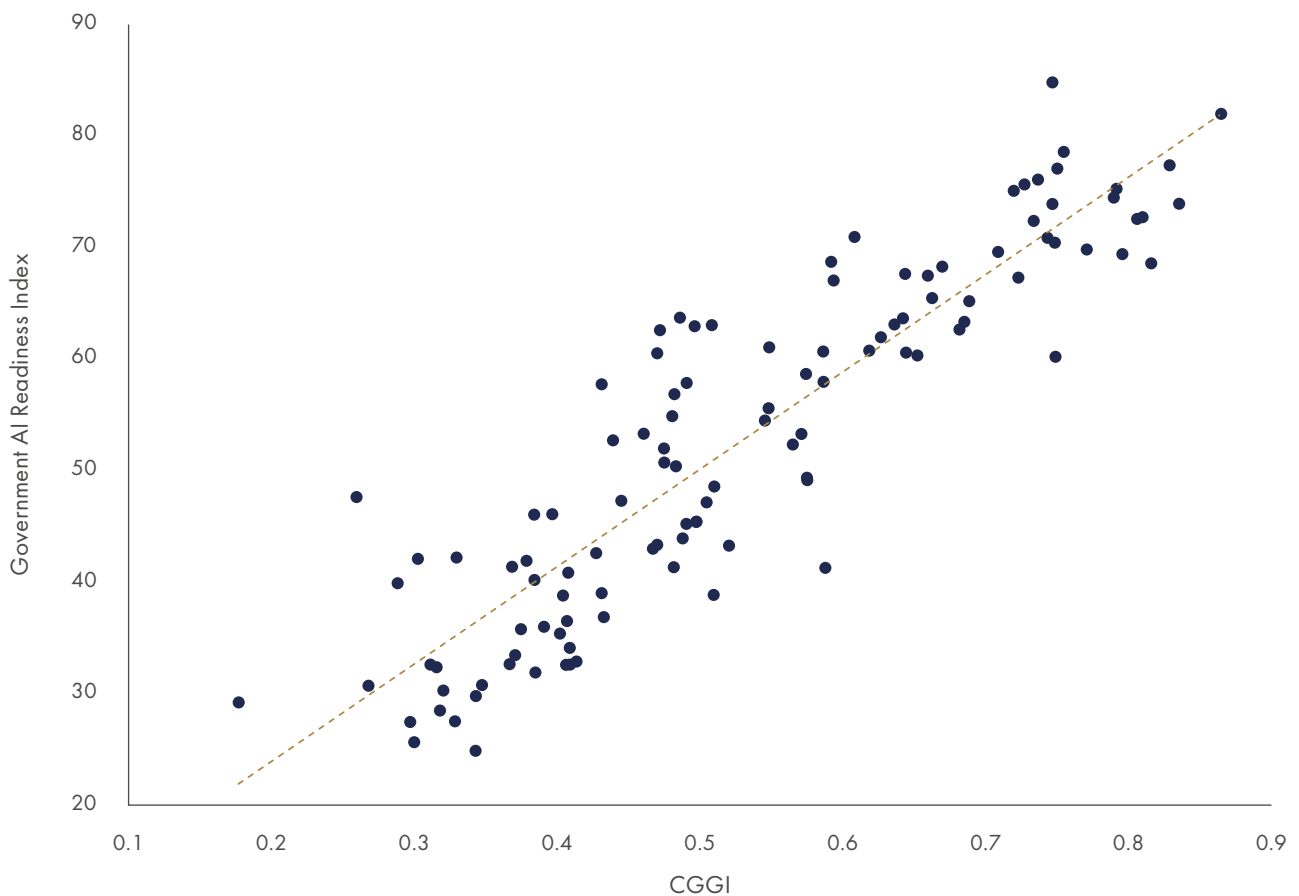
Good Governments Grow, Attract, Retain, and Develop Talent
 $r = 0.96$



Source: CGGI 2024; Global Talent Competitiveness Index 2023, INSEAD

Good Governments Are Ready For AI

$r = 0.90$



Source: CGGI 2024; Government AI Readiness Index, 2023, Oxford Insights

3 Good Government and Technological Advancements

The year 2023 was a watershed for artificial intelligence (AI), with the world, including governments, coming to realise the transformative potential—as well as unprecedented risks—of emerging AI technologies. In this rapidly evolving space, slow-moving governments are especially vulnerable. Xiaolan Fu, Professor of Technology and International Development at the University of Oxford's Department of International Development, has remarked that AI is a "milestone in human history", but that the world's poorest countries are ill-prepared.⁴ How ready then are governments around the world to meet the AI challenge?

This year's countries' CGGI rankings show a strong relationship with the **Government AI Readiness Index**⁵, an effort by Oxford Insights to assess the AI

readiness of 193 governments worldwide. The Index comprises 39 indicators reflecting the intersection of government strategy, its technology sector, and its data and infrastructure setup.

4 Good Government and Environmental Challenges

The World Economic Forum's 2024 **Global Risks Report**, released earlier this year, asked global leaders to rank the risks most likely to present a material crisis on a global scale over the next decade.⁶ Their responses indicate that by 2034, environmental risks would be the most concerning, accounting for the top four risks by severity:

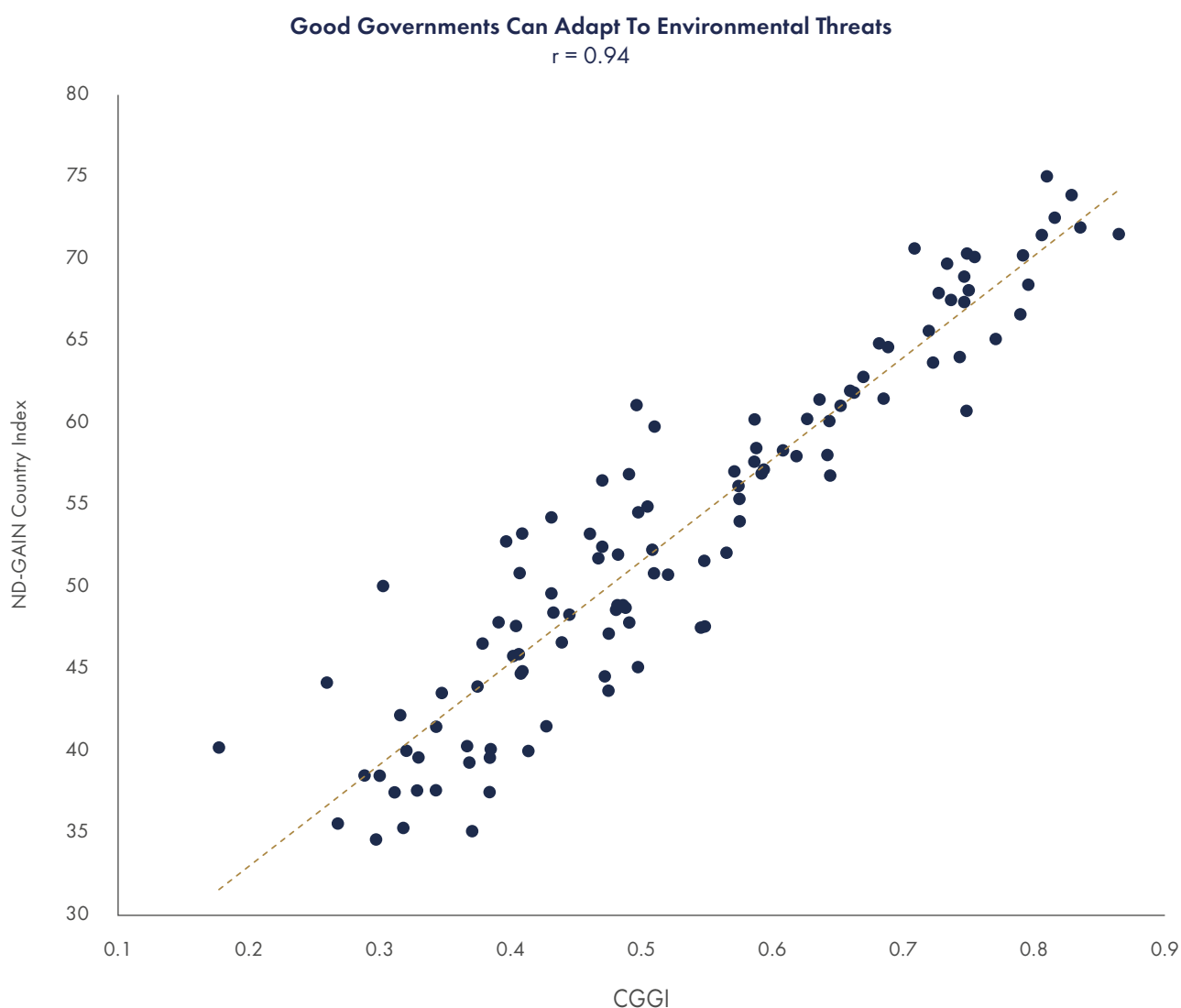
1. Extreme weather events
2. Critical change to Earth systems
3. Biodiversity loss and ecosystem collapse
4. Natural resource shortages

Climate shocks and environmental threats have long been on governments' radar as existential, and they remain the most complex and intractable concerns for our planet. Worryingly, many of the countries most at risk of these nature-based challenges are also among the least prepared to effectively govern and manage them. The **Notre Dame-Global Adaptation Country Index** (ND-GAIN)⁷, which aims to help governments, businesses, and communities better prioritise investments in light of future global challenges, includes analysis of a country's **vulnerability** to climate change and other environmental challenges, along with its **readiness** to improve resilience. Here, *vulnerability* means a country's exposure, sensitivity, and capacity to adapt to the negative effects of climate change by considering six life-supporting sectors—food, water, health, ecosystem service, human habitat, and infrastructure. *Readiness* measures a country's

ability to leverage investments and convert them to adaptation actions by considering three components—economic readiness, governance readiness, and social readiness.

There is a very strong correlation between a government's performance in the CGGI and its preparedness to adapt to climate-related threats. This paints a concerning picture for the future of the world's most climate-vulnerable countries. It reiterates the urgent need for countries to address the governance issues that hinder efforts to head off or mitigate these and other anticipated risks.

It is our sincere hope that the CGGI, in describing and measuring the diverse capabilities underpinning sound governance, we can contribute to helping countries ready themselves to better govern for tomorrow, and to overcome the challenges facing us ahead.



Source: CGGI 2024; ND-GAIN Country Index 2023, University of Notre Dame Global Adaptation Initiative

Top Performers & Rising Stars

Looking ahead: who will win the governance competition?

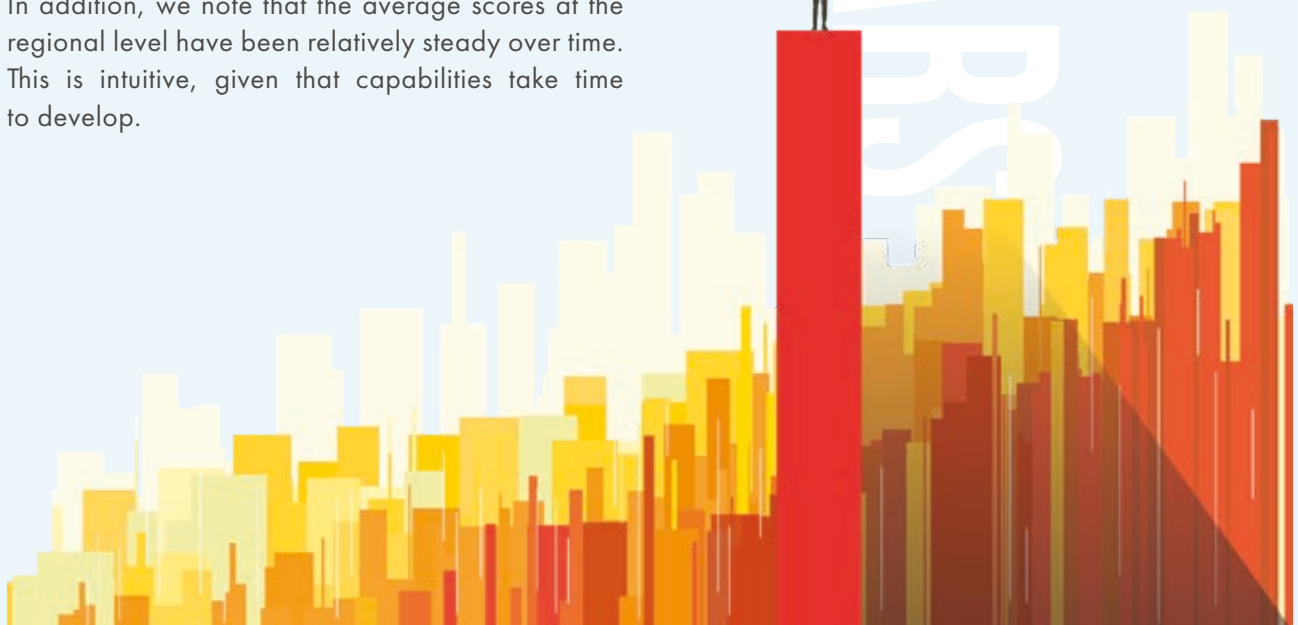
Good government is the deciding factor in whether a nation succeeds. Strengthening government is an iterative, long-term endeavour which can take years and even decades to bear fruit.

In compiling the CGGI over the past four years, we have seen some countries and regions making discernible progress in building capabilities and delivering better outcomes over time. In this section we highlight some of these movements and go beneath the surface of the data to see what might be driving this momentum.¹

Regional Reflections

We start by looking at how performance is unfolding at the regional level.²

Our first observation is that regional average CGGI scores fall into four distinct bands (see next page). In addition, we note that the average scores at the regional level have been relatively steady over time. This is intuitive, given that capabilities take time to develop.



CGGI Scores (Regional Averages) from 2021 to 2024



A striking exception is the East Asia region, where the average score has been improving over the past four years.

Second, in the highest-scoring Band 1, both **Western Europe** and **Australia & New Zealand** show a small

gradual decline in overall performance. **Northern Europe** is the only region in this high-performing cluster to show an overall improvement over the four-year period. At the lower end of the chart, both **South Asia** and **Sub-Saharan Africa** also exhibit declining performances.



East Asia at night from space: countries in this region have seen their average scores rise. 17 September 2018.

Why is East Asia on the up?

The East Asia regional grouping comprises four countries: China, Japan, Mongolia, and South Korea.

Improvement in the East Asia region has been relatively broad-based. Between 2021 and 2024, the region—on average—has improved in five out of seven pillars with slight declines in the other two pillars. The improvement was particularly significant in two pillars, **Attractive Marketplace** and **Leadership & Foresight**, both of which have seen consistent year-on-year improvements.

China and Mongolia have been the main drivers for the region's performance improvements, whereas Japan's and South Korea's performance have been relatively stable, with South Korea slightly improving in rank. **China's** scores in the **Leadership & Foresight** pillar have been especially significant, as shown shaded in the stacked bar chart below. It has also demonstrated clear improvements in the **Attractive Marketplace** pillar and the **Helping People Rise** pillar. **Mongolia** has had notable improvement in the **Attractive Marketplace** and the **Financial Stewardship** pillars.

CGGI Scores (By Pillar) of Countries in East Asia, 2021 to 2024



Pillars with the most significant improvements are shaded.³

Crunching Country Performance

In 2024, nine new countries have been added to the CGGI. One of these, **Luxembourg**, has gone straight into 7th place in the overall rankings. The addition of new countries partly explains why countries such as Japan have fallen out of the Top 20, and why other countries have fallen several places, particularly in the lower half of the table.


Nevertheless, when comparing country performance between 2021 and 2024, Index scores overall are remarkably stable, as shown below.

From this chart, we can also see a bifurcation in performance: the biggest improvers come almost entirely from the top half of countries in the CGGI rankings, whereas those countries that saw the largest declines came from the bottom half.

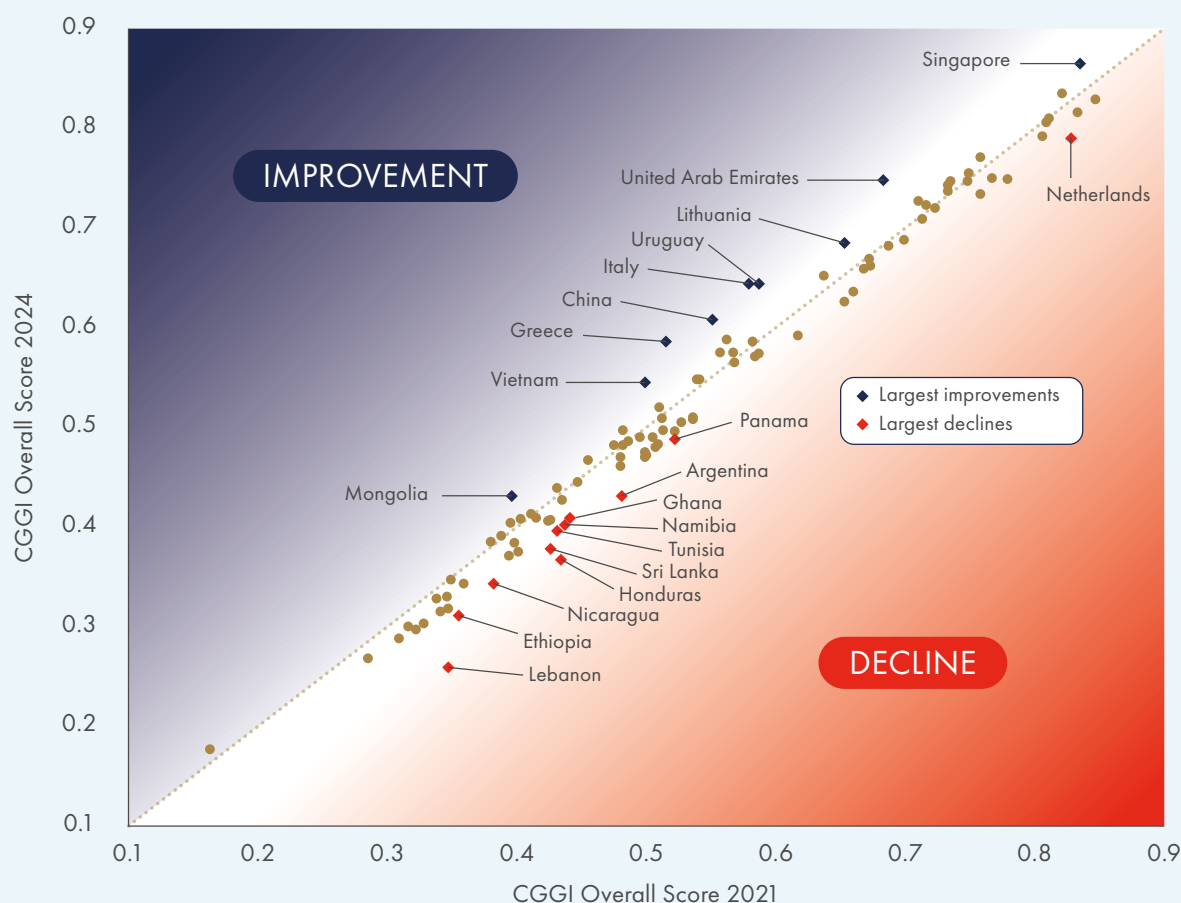
Put differently—it appears that the better performers are getting better, whereas the worst performers are slipping further. It is too early to tell if this will be a trend into the future—but if it does continue, it could worsen the disparity in the quality of governance across the world.

Improved performance in the Index is emerging in different corners of the globe.⁴ Here, we take a more detailed look at four countries that have shown breakaway performances over the past four years.

 **Greece** gets the prize for the highest overall improvement in score over the four-year period. Its rank has also jumped from 50th to 41st. Scores improved across six pillars, with remarkable gains in the **Leadership & Foresight**, **Strong Institutions**, and **Attractive Marketplace** pillars. The country has made noteworthy advancements in building up diverse capabilities, as seen in indicators such as **Adaptability** and **Quality of Judiciary**, and in outcomes such as the **Social Mobility** indicator. *The Economist* magazine naming Greece as its “Country of the Year” for 2023, noting: “Greece shows that from the verge of collapse it is possible to enact tough, sensible economic reforms, rebuild the social contract, exhibit restrained patriotism—and still win elections.”⁵

 The **UAE** has made consistent year-on-year improvements across six CGGI pillars. It has made the best improvement in overall CGGI rank, jumping

CGGI Overall Scores 2021 vs. 2024 and the Top 20 Movers



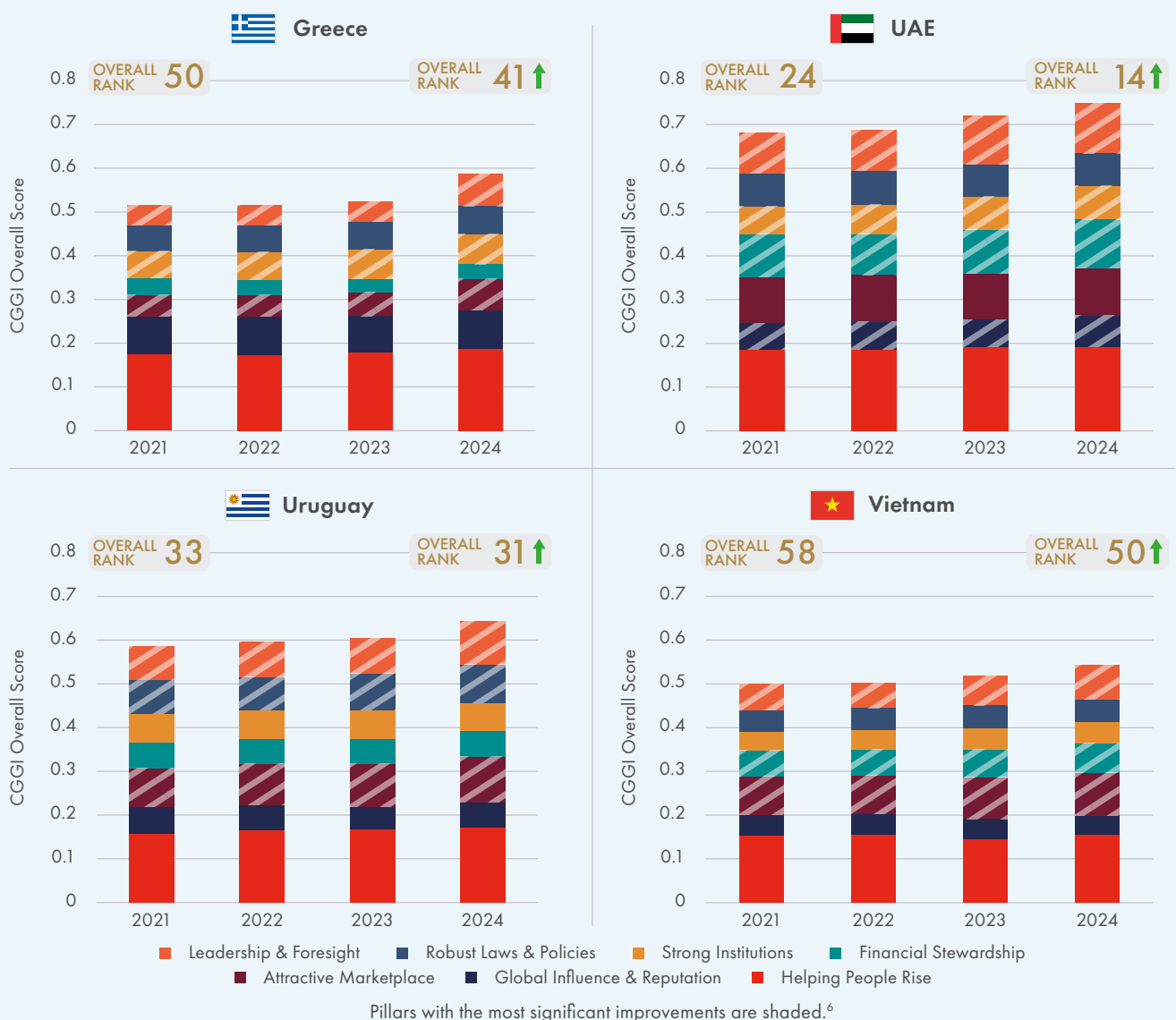
from 24th to 14th. This is particularly remarkable given the strong governance competition shown in the table (see page 33). UAE has made big improvements in four out of seven pillars: **Leadership & Foresight**, **Strong Institutions**, **Financial Stewardship**, and **Global Influence & Reputation**. The UAE has also made big strides in indicators that include **Strategic Prioritisation**, **Implementation**, and **Nation Brand**.

🇺🇾 **Uruguay** has inched up the overall rankings from 33rd to 31st. But delving further we see how the country has in fact leapfrogged 20 places, from 27th to 7th, in the **Leadership & Foresight** pillar with impressive rises in the indicators for **Long-Term Vision** and **Adaptability**. It has also risen across the **Attractive Marketplace** pillar with improved **Property Rights**, **Macroeconomic Environment**, and **Stable Business Regulations** indicators.

🇻🇳 Rounding out the group is **Vietnam**, with consistent year-on-year improvements in four pillars and an improvement in rankings from 58th to 50th. Much has been written in the media about the country's increasingly **Attractive Marketplace** and this is supported with improved indicators for **Property Rights** and **Stable Business Regulations**, amongst others. Some of its strongest gains are in the **Leadership & Foresight** pillar with a jump in rankings from 61st to 28th. These capability gains are also translating into good outcomes for citizens with improvement in the indicators for **Satisfaction with Public Services** and **Income Distribution**.

In future, we look forward to seeing how CGGI time-series data can build up an even more nuanced and storied picture of governance "Top Performers and Rising Stars" across the globe.

CGGI Scores (By Pillar) of Selected Countries with Notable Improvements, 2021 to 2024



CGGI Data Process

The Chandler Good Government Index is a composite Index that measures the capabilities and effectiveness of governments. Our framework and dimensions (which we call pillars) of good governance are derived from interviews and research on what capabilities and characteristics are most important for a government to perform its duties and succeed.

The 35 indicators are made up of more than 50 metrics—of which almost 40% are quantitative data sources.

1

Metrics

The Index uses the most relevant metrics for each indicator, as determined by government and data experts, research on the pillars, and a set of selection criteria:



The metric must be distributed in a free-to-access form in the public domain and online. This supports replicability and widespread use.



The metric should as far as possible be actionable and measure some quality or capability of governance that government leaders and officers can act on to improve performance.



There must be a robust way to convert the data into a clear and relevant numerical format.



The metric must provide data points for a large enough range of countries.

2

Imputation

This is a common step in many major global indices. Missing data from the metrics is imputed via several methods:



Looking for another indicator or study that measures a similar concept or theme.



Finding the average values of peer countries after filtering for geography and income.

3

Transformation & Normalisation

Each metric is normalised to a 0-1 scale using the distance-to-frontier method. The highest and lowest scores of each metric from the past four years are used for the normalisation. For 2024, the same normalisation process was used to re-calculate CGGI results for previous years (see CGGI website for recalculated results). Indicators that comprise more than one metric are weighted equally, rescaled, and aggregated again.



4

Data Aggregation & Ranking

The final score of the Index is aggregated using a simple average of all 35 indicators. This means that each indicator in the Index has an equal weighting. Finally, countries are ranked.



CHANDLER GOOD GOVERNMENT INDEX

PILLARS



Leadership & Foresight

Ethical Leadership
Long-Term Vision
Adaptability
Strategic
Prioritisation
Innovation



Robust Laws & Policies

Rule of Law
Quality of
Judiciary
Transparency
Regulatory
Governance



Strong Institutions

Coordination
Data Capability
Implementation
Quality of
Bureaucracy



Financial Stewardship

Government Debt
Country Budget
Surplus
Spending Efficiency
Country Risk
Premium



Attractive Marketplace

Property Rights
Macroeconomic
Environment
Attracting
Investments
Logistics
Competence
Stable Business
Regulations



Global Influence & Reputation

International
Trade
International
Diplomacy
Nation Brand
Passport Strength



Helping People Rise

Education
Health
Satisfaction with
Public Services
Personal Safety
Environmental
Performance
Income Distribution
Social Mobility
Gender Gap
Non-
Discrimination

Leadership and Foresight

Leadership makes a difference. What public sector leaders decide, do, or say impacts public trust in government. Good leaders create and sustain cultures of integrity, competence, and service. They have a clear sense of medium- and longer-term pathways for their government and country. They cultivate the foresight needed to anticipate emerging challenges and opportunities.



Ethical Leadership

The extent to which government leaders demonstrate integrity and credibility, through the control and prevention of the abuse of public power for private benefit



Adaptability

Responding to various trends and changes with appropriate strategies, policies, and actions



Long-Term Vision

The ability to develop and express the desired goals and destination for the nation over a longer period of time



Strategic Prioritisation

Developing longer-term plans and decision-making frameworks that focus on important goals and outcomes



Innovation

The capacity for learning, and the generation, adaptation, and application of ideas

Robust Laws and Policies

Effective and consistent laws and public policies are essential to a well-functioning and prosperous country. Laws set the rules of the game for social and economic activities. A consistent, principled, accessible, and transparent justice system engenders investor confidence and public trust. Good governments have robust policymaking processes that are balanced, inclusive, and effective.



Rule of Law

Whether laws are just and impartial, whether governments observe due process and are accountable to the laws, and whether justice is accessible to all



Transparency

The public availability and accessibility of government information



Quality of Judiciary

Whether courts of law are efficient and independent from external influence



Regulatory Governance

The ability of governments to establish clear and sound policies and regulations



Strong Institutions

Institutions, such as Ministries, public departments, and statutory agencies, are the cornerstones of a well-functioning government. Strong institutions are grounded in purpose, can coordinate and work effectively with others, analyse and act well on new information, and can translate plans and policies into concrete actions and programmes.



Coordination

The ability to balance interests and objectives, and to ensure that multiple government agencies act coherently and in a collaborative manner



Implementation

The degree to which a government can execute its own policies and meet its policy objectives



Data Capability

The ability to gather and use data, and to provide quality digital and online services



Quality of Bureaucracy

The capability and performance of the civil service, regardless of political and policy changes

Financial Stewardship

How governments acquire, allocate, and distribute public funds has far-reaching consequences for citizens and businesses. To sustain a country's prosperity, governments must ensure sound and prudent management of public revenue and expenditure. Those that manage and account for their spending well, achieve better value for money. Good financial practices improve public trust in government. They also enhance confidence in a government's ability to repay debt, lowering the cost of sovereign borrowing.



Government Debt

The ability of a government to manage its debt sustainably



Spending Efficiency

The extent to which public spending translates into outcomes and services with minimal wastage



Country Budget Surplus

A government's average revenue and expenditure position, based on its fiscal balance, over a five-year period



Country Risk Premium

The risk of investing in a country due to its sovereign debt repayment ability and economic governance





Attractive Marketplace

Competitive and attractive markets are essential for a flourishing economy and thriving nation. To cultivate them, governments must be able to secure and protect property rights, encourage and support domestic and cross-border economic activity, develop economic infrastructure, and design sound and stable regulations. Attractive marketplaces create jobs, innovation, and opportunities.



Property Rights

The extent to which the legal rights to own and use physical and intellectual property are established and protected



Macroeconomic Environment

The maintenance of inflation and unemployment levels within optimal ranges, given the economic situation and needs



Attracting Investments

The ability to attract foreign direct investment (FDI)



Logistics Competence

The quality of logistics infrastructure and systems within a country



Stable Business Regulations

The stability of policies and regulations concerning business activities



Global Influence and Reputation

In a highly globalised world, a country depends on its international presence for trade, capital, information, opportunities, and international "space" to operate in. A government must effectively manage and safeguard its diplomatic networks, economic links, international partnerships, and country "brand". While some countries may wield significant influence due to their size or strengths, others may benefit from their reputation as trusted and constructive global voices.



International Trade

The freedom, access, and capabilities to buy and sell goods and services beyond national borders



Passport Strength

The credibility of a nation's passport, as measured by the number of visa-free arrangements that passport holders enjoy globally



International Diplomacy

The extent of a nation's diplomatic representation and presence abroad



Nation Brand

The coherence of a country's national tourism promotion, and its image and appeal to a variety of non-commercial stakeholders

Helping People Rise

Governments that use their capabilities to create conducive conditions for people from all walks of life to achieve their fullest potential are Helping People Rise. Good public outcomes mean enhanced opportunities and a better quality of life for people; these in turn improve trust in government. The CGGI measures outcomes that governments can have significant control over.



Education

Youth literacy rate, participation in employment, education or training, and years of schooling for the population



Health

How long a newborn child can expect to live, given current health and mortality expectations



Satisfaction with Public Services

Satisfaction with public transport, infrastructure, and education



Personal Safety

The state's ability to protect its people from violent crime



Environmental Performance

The safety and sustainability of a nation's ecosystems and environment



Income Distribution

The evenness of income distribution across the population



Social Mobility

The extent to which socio-economic circumstances at birth influence a person's future status and prosperity



Gender Gap

The extent to which both women and men can participate in, and benefit from, educational and economic opportunities



Non-Discrimination

Freedom from discrimination, regardless of a person's socio-economic status, ethnicity, gender, identity, or faith

Practitioner Stories and Features in the 2024 CGGI Annual Report



Egypt: New Capital, New Culture of Governance

by Dr Saleh El-Sheikh, President of the Central Agency for Organization and Administration (CAOA), Egypt



Ireland: Reaffirming Core Values in a Changing World



Preparing Leaders for Tomorrow's World



Coordinating Excellence & Engineering Performance in Uganda

by Irene Bateebe, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development, Uganda



Botswana: Leading Financial Stewardship in Africa



AI x Governance: Catalysing the Future



Telling the Chilean Story

by Rossana Dresdner, Executive Director of Fundación Imagen de Chile



Singapore: A New Way of Doing Health

by Dr Clive Tan, Assistant Chief for Integrated Care and Population Health, National Healthcare Group, Singapore



What Does It Take to Meet Public Expectations?

The CGGI Advisory Panel



Dr Reuben Abraham
CEO of Artha Global



Ms Elizabeth Anderson
Executive Director of the
World Justice Project



Dr Christian Bason
Founder, Transition
Collective; Former CEO,
Danish Design Center



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**Dr Manuel Gerardo
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Prof Kent Weaver
Professor of
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Georgetown University

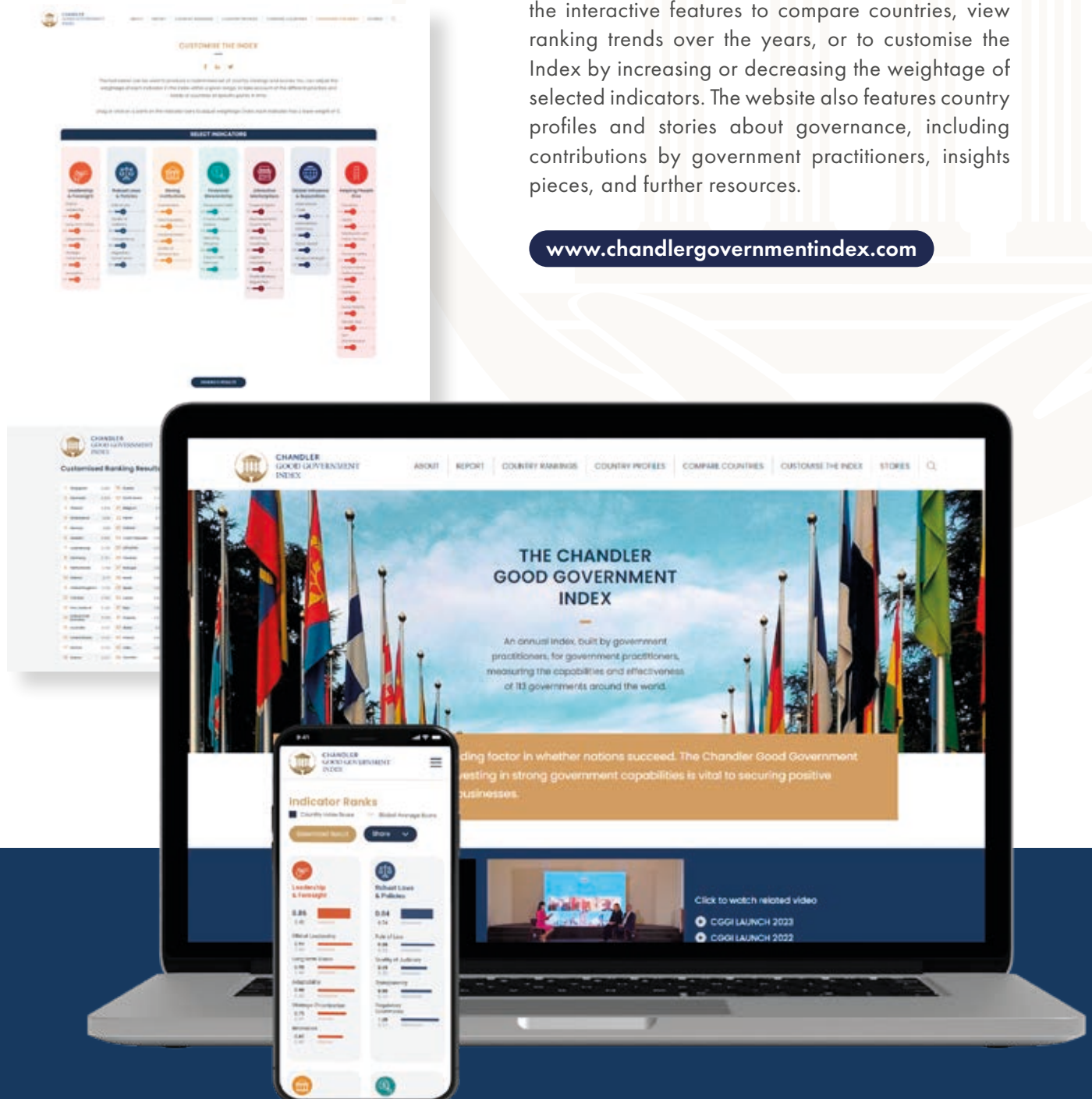
The CGGI Website

The CGGI is designed to turn analysis into action.

The online version of the Index is a dynamic and engaging tool, which allows users to dive deeper into the data.

All 113 countries featured in the Index can be individually explored on the website, with breakdowns for all 35 indicators. Users can use the interactive features to compare countries, view ranking trends over the years, or to customise the Index by increasing or decreasing the weightage of selected indicators. The website also features country profiles and stories about governance, including contributions by government practitioners, insights pieces, and further resources.

www.chandlergovernmentindex.com



CGGI Website Features

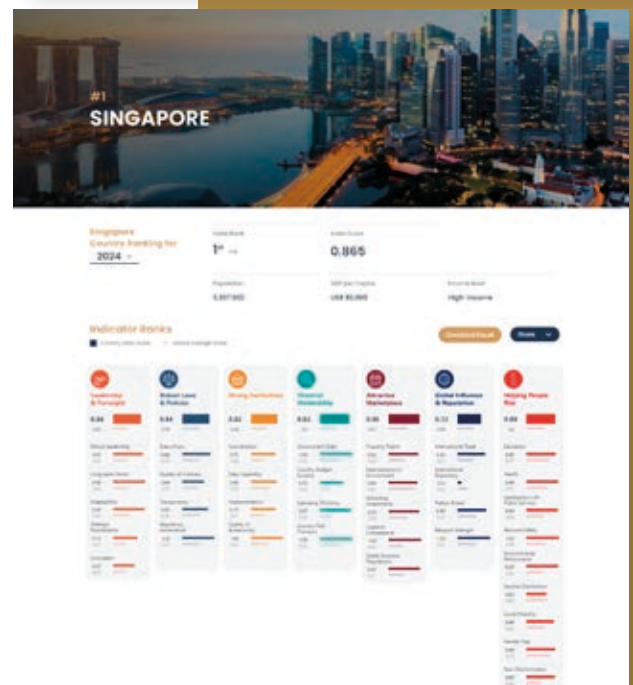
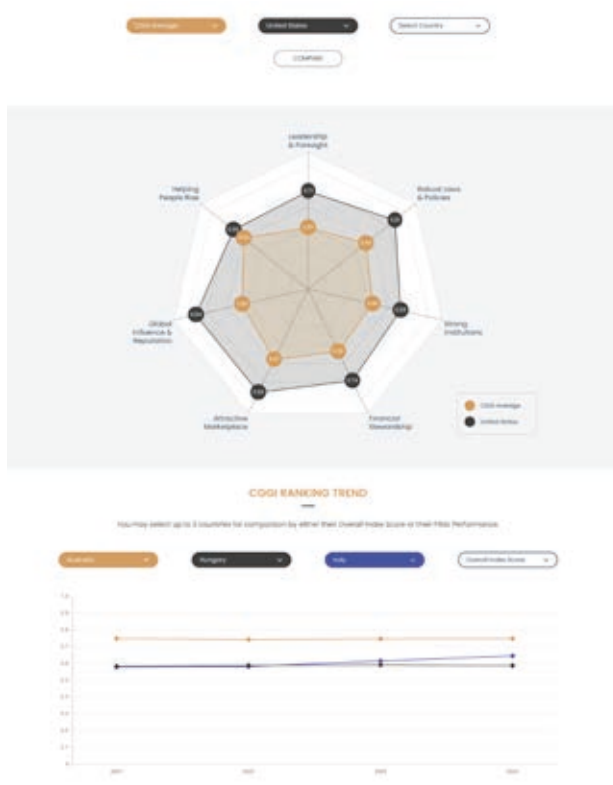
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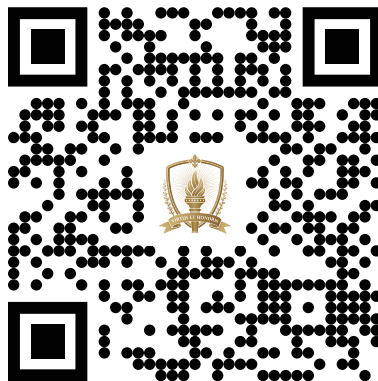
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