IIAS
International Institute of Administrative Sciences

IGI
IIAS GOVERNANCE INDEX



RESULTS REPORT

IIAS GOVERNANCE INDEX 2026

Measuring how governments perform, and how far they can realistically improve.

IGI-INDEX.ORG

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The IIAS Governance Index was designed and developed at the International Institute of Administrative Sciences (IIAS).

We are grateful to the members of the Institute as a whole, and to the members of the advisory group, who serve in a personal capacity.

We also wish to thank the external stakeholders who took part in the early discussions at the IASIA 2026 Annual Conference in Athens on 15 October 2026 and shared their thoughts and feedback, especially those who joined the session "When rankings are not enough", which offered a first look at the IIAS Governance Index.

The index stands on the work of the organisations that produce its sources: the World Justice Project, the V-Dem Institute, the Bertelsmann Stiftung, the Quality of Government Institute at the University of Gothenburg, the World Bank, the International Telecommunication Union, the International Budget Partnership and Open Data Watch. The citizen layer draws on Afrobarometer, LAPOP Lab, the World Values Survey Association and Arab Barometer.

HOW TO CITE

De la Cruz, M. (2026). *IIAS Governance Index 2026: Results report*. Brussels: International Institute of Administrative Sciences. https://igi-index.org

Dataset: De la Cruz, M. (2026). *IIAS Governance Index 2026: pillar and composite scores for 175 countries* (Version 1.0) [Data set]. Zenodo. https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.23135200

AUTHORSHIP

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This report is based on a research paper by the author, currently under peer review at an academic journal, which sets out the full methodology and construction of the IIAS Governance Index. The full reference will be added on publication.

Every score in this report can be explored and downloaded at **igi-index.org**.

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AI DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

Claude Sonnet 4.6 and Gemini 1.5 Flash were used for page layout and chart design, alongside in-house graphic design. The IGI logo and the colour palette were created by the team. Claude was also used to improve clarity and shorten text in earlier drafts.

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SECTION 01

FOREWORD

Foreword from the President of IIAS



I am honoured to present the first edition of the IIAS Governance Index, which opens a new chapter for an institute that, since 1930, has brought together academics, governments and practitioners to improve public administration across nations.

As we approach our centenary in 2030, we must celebrate this legacy while preparing boldly for what comes next. IIAS is becoming an institute that creates and builds its own knowledge, drawing on the expertise of its global community, and I am convinced that this is where its future lies. The Index is one of the first expressions of this vision, offering governments, researchers and civil servants evidence that is useful, policy-relevant and globally inclusive.

Drawing on 50 indicators from eight families of international sources, the Index covers 175 countries across six areas of governance. These areas reflect the challenges I consider most pressing for our time, including digital public institutions that serve citizens, trust in public governance, and the contribution of public administration to the Sustainable Development Goals.

Fairness lies at the heart of the Index, since each country is compared not only with the world's leaders but also with countries from its own region and income group. For an institute committed to open dialogue between the Global North and the Global South, this approach allows every country to learn from peers that share its context, and to see improvement targets that are realistic rather than out of reach.

Rather than a league table, the Index is a tool for peer learning and reform, and a starting point for dialogue between researchers, civil servants and policymakers, built on a transparent method and on data that are open to all.

I thank our Director General, Dr. Sofiane Sahraoui, the IIAS team and the members of the advisory group for this work, and I invite governments, universities and practitioners to use the Index, to question it, and to help it grow in the years to come. It is in the spirit of collaboration without borders, knowledge without boundaries and governance without exclusion that we offer this first edition.

Voruganti Srinivas

President

International Institute of Administrative Sciences

Foreword from the Director General



It is a pleasure to introduce the IIAS Governance Index, a new knowledge product of the International Institute of Administrative Sciences and a project that is particularly close to my heart. For almost a century, IIAS has brought together scholars and practitioners around a simple conviction: better public administration builds better societies. The Index is a natural extension of that mission, and a proud moment for our community.

Since I became Director General in 2017, I have had the privilege of working with members from national schools of administration, ministries and universities around the world, and I have seen how much they value reliable evidence that they can share and discuss. The Index answers that need by offering our community a shared language and a common reference point on how governments perform, together with a basis for learning from countries that face similar conditions.

For IIAS, the Index is also a strategic step that strengthens our capacity to connect research, policy and practice, to support member states and institutions, and to speak with evidence in international debates. It also opens new space for collaboration across our academic, governmental and professional networks.

As I approach the end of my term, I see the Index as part of the legacy I leave to the Institute. Over these years, we have worked to place IIAS on a sound footing, to strengthen its ties with members in all regions, and to make it a place where knowledge is produced as well as exchanged. The Index brings these efforts together, and I am proud that it was conceived and built within the Institute. I am confident that it will keep growing under the leadership of my successor, edition after edition, with the support of our members.

This report is, in many ways, the crowning of the scientific activities IIAS has carried forward under the leadership of our Scientific Director, Dr. Marco De la Cruz, and I thank him for making this possible. I also thank President Srinivas and the members of the advisory group for their support. I invite the IIAS community to use the Index, challenge it and help it grow.



Sofiane Sahraoui

Director General
International Institute of Administrative Sciences

SECTION 02

BACKGROUND AND PURPOSE

Governance indices are widely used to compare countries, and most of them stop at the ranking. The IIAS Governance Index goes one step further: it shows each country where it stands, which improvements are realistically within its reach, and which countries offer relevant examples.

Why a new index

Comparing how governments perform has become a routine part of public policy. Rankings are cited in reform plans, in development assessments and in public debate. Yet a ranking shows where a country stands without explaining why. Two countries with the same overall score can owe it to very different strengths, and a low position in a global league table says little about what a government could do next, or whom it could learn from.

The International Institute of Administrative Sciences brings together scholars and practitioners of public administration from across the world. The IIAS Governance Index (IGI) is built in that spirit: for comparison among peers, so that the results support learning between administrations and not only their ranking.

What the index measures

The IGI assesses how governments exercise public authority, set and sustain priorities, deliver services, organise digital administration, include citizens and manage public resources. These six properties are its six pillars (page 7). Each is defined from the governance literature and built from at least two independent families of expert assessment, although for some countries only one of them is available, so coverage is part of how a score should be read.

The index ranks 164 countries observed on all six pillars. Where a pillar cannot be observed, the country is reported as the range of scores it could obtain; this is the case for eleven more countries. The scores draw on 50 indicators from eight established international sources, all based on expert assessment or administrative records, in their latest editions, so the results describe the period 2023 to 2025 and not a single year.

What makes it different

Primary evidence only. Every source had to produce its own assessment. Indices that repackage other indices, such as the Worldwide Governance Indicators, were reviewed and set aside, so no evidence is counted twice.

No pillar can dominate. Each country is assessed with the set of weights that shows its own profile in the best light, within two limits: no single pillar can account for more than 35 per cent of a country's score, and no pillar weight may exceed three times another.

Peers matter. Every country is compared with its regional and its income peers as well as globally, and both comparisons are published.

What it leaves out

Outcomes such as life expectancy or learning results are excluded, because they also reflect conditions beyond the control of government. The scores are national, so differences within countries are not captured. Citizen surveys are analysed alongside the index and reported separately from the score: citizen and expert assessments can diverge, and the size of that gap appears to vary with freedom of expression (page 24).

A note on reading indices

Every composite index simplifies. Its results depend on choices about which evidence to include, how to scale it and how to combine it, and those choices involve judgement as well as data. The IGI states its choices openly and tests how much they matter (Section 7), but its scores remain estimates. Small differences between countries should not be over-read, and a score is best read together with the pillar profile behind it and with what governments know about their own administrations. This report is based on a research paper currently under peer review, which sets out the full methodology.

THE CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

In the IGI, governance means the rules, organisations and capabilities that shape how public power is held in check and put to use. The framework draws on three bodies of research: work on the **quality of institutions** (limits on power, impartial treatment, answerability), work on the **capacity of states** to make and carry out policy, and work on **inclusion**, which asks who gets access to public decisions and a say in them.

The six pillars keep these properties apart, so that a country's position can be traced to the property that produces it. Loose checks on power and poor coordination can both pull a score down, but they are different problems that call for different responses. Each indicator enters only one pillar, according to its main content, so no evidence is counted twice.



Related, but not interchangeable

All six pillars move together to some degree. The weakest link is between digital and inclusive governance (correlation 0.53) and the strongest between institutional integrity and inclusive governance (0.93). Strong digital systems can support better services, and checks on power affect who can take part, but strength in one pillar does not stand in for the others.

One source, one voice

Within a pillar, indicators from the same source are first averaged into one contribution, and the pillar score is the mean of those source contributions. A source that publishes many indicators therefore carries no more weight than one that publishes few, and the number of indicators in a pillar says nothing about its importance.

SECTION 03

OVERALL RESULTS

164	11	6	50	2023–25
countries ranked on all six pillars	more countries reported as a score range	pillars of governance	expert indicators from eight source families	period covered by the latest editions

The top of the index

Denmark ranks first and is the only country to reach the maximum score of 1.000: even with the weighting that suits each country best, no other country scores higher. Australia (0.971), Norway (0.966), Estonia (0.964) and Finland (0.948) complete the top five, followed by Germany, the Netherlands, Ireland, Sweden and Canada.

Seven of the top ten are in Western Europe. Australia, Estonia and Canada are the only countries from other regions in the top ten, and each leads its own region. Singapore (12th), South Korea (13th) and New Zealand (14th) follow closely, as does Uruguay (17th), the highest-ranked country in Latin America, ahead of Japan (19th), the United Kingdom (20th), France (22nd) and the United States (32nd).

Every region has a country in the global top 40

In the global ranking, the highest-placed country in each region is Denmark in Western Europe, Australia in Asia and the Pacific, Estonia in Eastern Europe and Canada in the Americas, followed by the United Arab Emirates (34th) in the Middle East, North Africa and Central Asia (MENCA) and Mauritius (36th) in Sub-Saharan Africa. Scores just below are often close: Kazakhstan, Qatar, Jordan and Saudi Arabia lie within 0.03 of each other, as do South Africa, Ghana, Rwanda and Tanzania within 0.05. Section 5 compares countries against their regional and income peers.

A wide spread of scores

Scores range from 1.000 to 0.076 (North Korea). The median country scores 0.649, and half of all countries lie between 0.483 and 0.747. Regional averages differ markedly: 0.906 in Western Europe, 0.743 in Eastern Europe, 0.637 in the Americas, 0.626 in Asia and the Pacific, 0.517 in MENCA and 0.499 in Sub-Saharan Africa.

Differences within regions are larger still. In MENCA scores run from 0.819 (United Arab Emirates) to 0.137 (Yemen); in Asia and the Pacific from 0.971 (Australia) to 0.076 (North Korea). Western Europe is the most compact region, with every country between 0.825 and 1.000 (page 10).

Countries assessed as a range

Eleven countries lack reliable evidence for one pillar. Rather than guess the missing value, the index reports the lowest and highest composite each could obtain. Iceland (0.892 to 0.975) and Switzerland (0.881 to 0.971) would rank somewhere between 2nd and 23rd, and Palestine (0.404 to 0.553) between 108th and 141st.

How robust is the ranking?

The ordering is stable. We re-estimated the index under nine combinations of the two weight limits; in every case the ranking correlates at 0.998 or more with the published one, and it is close to what equal weights would produce (0.992). Excluding the twelve countries affected by armed conflict between 2021 and 2024 leaves every other score unchanged.

Small differences in score, particularly between neighbouring countries, should still be read with care. The index is a tool for comparison and peer learning, not a precise measurement, and it is designed to complement the information that governments hold about their own administrations.

Composite score and pillar profile, top 40 countries

Bars show the composite score. Cells show the six pillar scores, shaded from lower to higher. Two countries with similar composites can rest on quite different profiles.

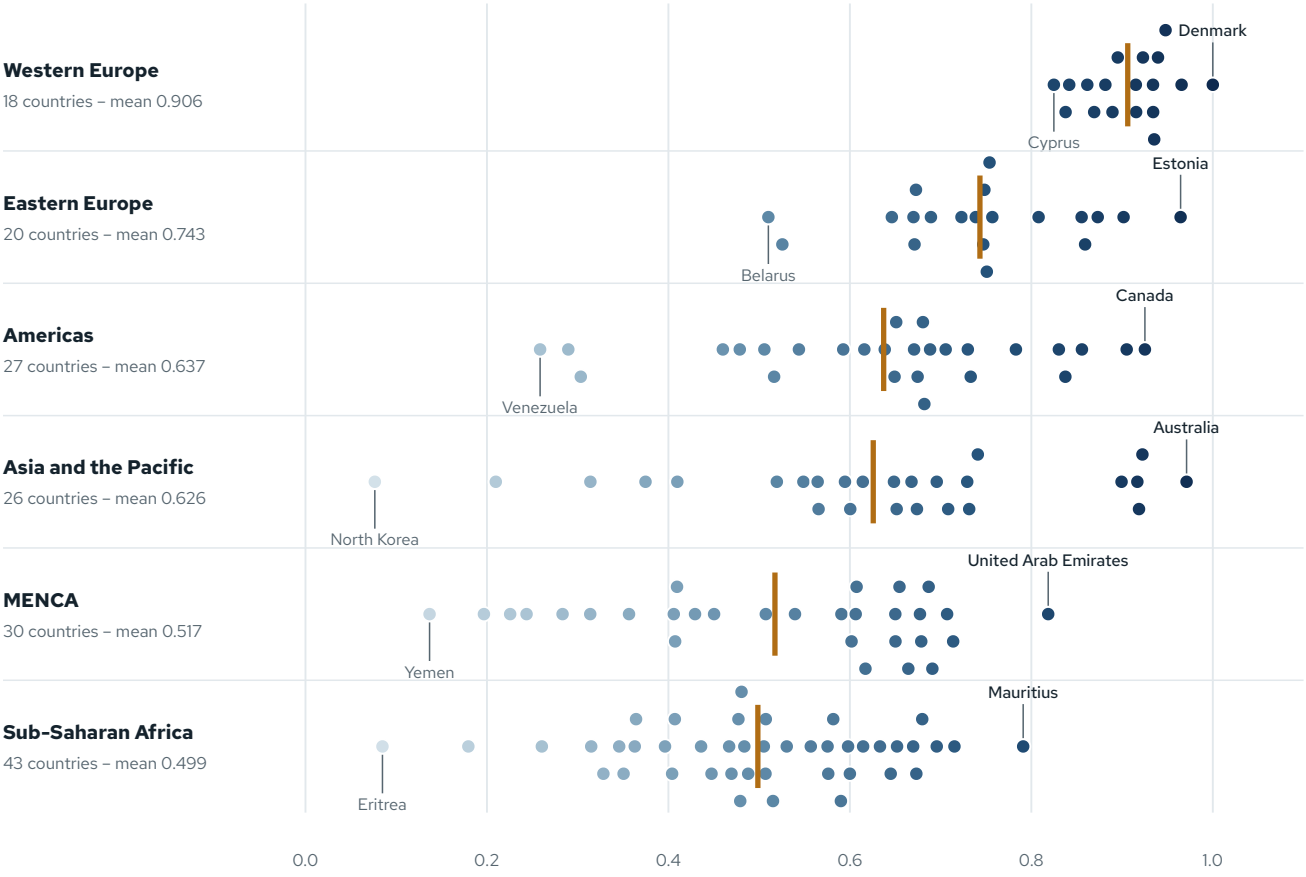
Rank	Country	Region	Composite score (0 to 1)	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
				Pillar scores					
1	Denmark	W. Europe	1.000	0.93	0.91	0.95	0.97	0.92	0.95
2	Australia	Asia-Pacific	0.971	0.86	0.83	0.99	0.94	0.87	0.82
3	Norway	W. Europe	0.966	0.91	0.94	0.79	0.87	0.90	0.85
4	Estonia	E. Europe	0.964	0.90	0.72	0.96	0.97	0.83	0.88
5	Finland	W. Europe	0.948	0.89	0.87	0.90	0.89	0.88	0.86
6	Germany	W. Europe	0.940	0.87	0.91	0.80	0.89	0.87	0.82
7	Netherlands	W. Europe	0.935	0.85	0.85	0.79	0.92	0.85	0.91
8	Ireland	W. Europe	0.934	0.84	0.84	0.92	0.89	0.85	0.86
9	Sweden	W. Europe	0.934	0.89	0.84	0.76	0.89	0.89	0.88
10	Canada	Americas	0.925	0.82	0.77	0.95	0.92	0.75	0.79
11	Austria	W. Europe	0.923	0.82	0.81	0.96	0.87	0.83	0.76
12	Singapore	Asia-Pacific	0.922	0.70	0.83	0.89	0.97	0.63	0.92
13	South Korea	Asia-Pacific	0.919	0.80	0.77	0.87	0.99	0.74	0.79
14	New Zealand	Asia-Pacific	0.917	0.89	0.78	0.82	0.90	0.82	0.85
15	Luxembourg	W. Europe	0.915	0.82	0.89	0.73	0.84	0.88	0.84
16	Belgium	W. Europe	0.915	0.78	0.78	0.91	0.78	0.90	0.81
17	Uruguay	Americas	0.905	0.86	0.75	0.87	0.90	0.84	0.74
18	Lithuania	E. Europe	0.902	0.86	0.72	0.82	0.91	0.83	0.81
19	Japan	Asia-Pacific	0.899	0.80	0.77	0.87	0.96	0.75	0.69
20	United Kingdom	W. Europe	0.895	0.81	0.78	0.84	0.95	0.79	0.73
21	Spain	W. Europe	0.889	0.76	0.70	0.90	0.91	0.84	0.65
22	France	W. Europe	0.882	0.79	0.79	0.81	0.89	0.83	0.75
23	Latvia	E. Europe	0.873	0.81	0.71	0.86	0.84	0.81	0.81
24	Portugal	W. Europe	0.869	0.73	0.71	0.95	0.85	0.72	0.65
25	Italy	W. Europe	0.862	0.71	0.65	0.90	0.83	0.82	0.73
26	Slovenia	E. Europe	0.859	0.77	0.71	0.82	0.89	0.80	0.74
27	Chile	Americas	0.856	0.82	0.71	0.85	0.82	0.79	0.70
28	Czechia	E. Europe	0.855	0.83	0.70	0.86	0.78	0.81	0.66
29	Malta	W. Europe	0.842	0.69	0.65	0.82	0.87	0.80	0.69
30	Greece	W. Europe	0.838	0.63	0.63	0.88	0.87	0.76	0.67
31	Costa Rica	Americas	0.838	0.82	0.66	0.73	0.77	0.85	0.65
32	United States	Americas	0.830	0.72	0.63	0.77	0.90	0.70	0.78
33	Cyprus	W. Europe	0.825	0.71	0.72	0.78	0.85	0.75	0.74
34	United Arab Emirates	MENCA	0.819	0.46	0.69	0.79	0.92	0.42	0.86
35	Croatia	E. Europe	0.808	0.68	0.62	0.74	0.85	0.77	0.69
36	Mauritius	SS Africa	0.791	0.67	0.72	0.78	0.81	0.69	0.64
37	Brazil	Americas	0.783	0.65	0.54	0.75	0.94	0.49	0.69
38	Poland	E. Europe	0.757	0.66	0.64	0.74	0.75	0.66	0.72
39	Slovakia	E. Europe	0.754	0.70	0.54	0.75	0.74	0.68	0.72
40	Albania	E. Europe	0.751	0.56	0.52	0.78	0.86	0.68	0.42

I Institutional integrity II Strategic capacity III Service delivery IV Digital governance V Inclusive governance VI Financial governance

Shading: 0.30 to 0.90. Composite scores under the central specification (contribution cap 35%, weight ratio 3). Countries with equal scores to three decimals are ordered by their unrounded scores.

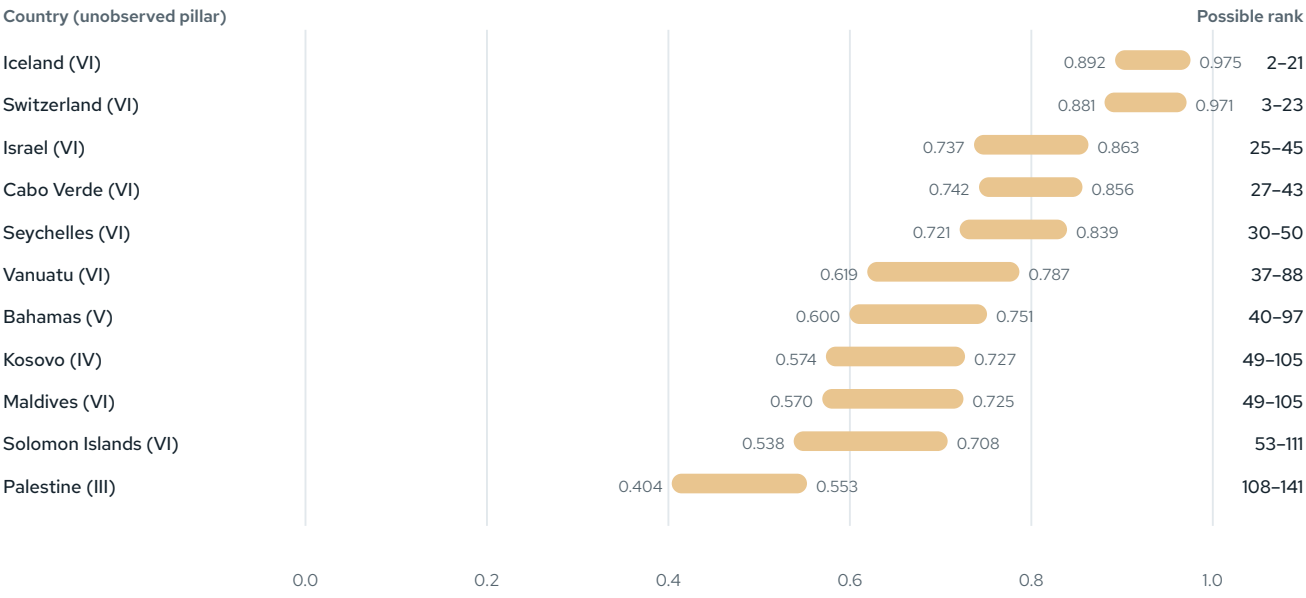
How global composite scores spread within each region

Each dot is one country, shaded by its score. The amber line marks the regional average; the highest- and lowest-scoring countries are named.



Countries assessed as a range

Eleven countries lack reliable evidence for one pillar (shown in brackets). Each bar runs from the composite the country would obtain with the lowest possible value on that pillar to the composite with the highest value observed among the 164 ranked countries. These are bounds, not confidence intervals; no midpoint is implied.



For eight of the eleven, financial governance (VI) would rest on the Open Data Inventory alone; it covers public-finance data only, a narrower question, and is used only alongside another source.

SECTION 04

PILLAR RESULTS

Each pillar is scored from 0 to 1, where 1 is the best performance observed or possible on its indicators. Because the pillars differ in their averages and spread, the same score can mean different things: 0.60 is above the global average for institutional integrity (0.492) but below it for digital governance (0.611).

Digital governance has the highest average and the widest spread; institutional integrity has the lowest average. The profile of a region often matters as much as its level. MENCA's average on digital governance (0.573) is close to the global figure, while its averages on institutional integrity (0.318) and inclusive governance (0.349) are the lowest of any region.

Top five countries on each pillar

Pillar scores, 164 ranked countries.

PILLAR I Institutional integrity		PILLAR II Strategic capacity		PILLAR III Service delivery		PILLAR IV Digital governance		PILLAR V Inclusive governance		PILLAR VI Financial governance	
Denmark	0.930	Norway	0.942	Australia	0.991	South Korea	0.994	Denmark	0.923	Denmark	0.947
Norway	0.908	Germany	0.912	Austria	0.964	Saudi Arabia	0.989	Norway	0.902	Singapore	0.918
Estonia	0.901	Denmark	0.912	Estonia	0.956	Estonia	0.974	Belgium	0.901	Netherlands	0.914
Finland	0.894	Luxembourg	0.887	Canada	0.952	Singapore	0.968	Sweden	0.894	Estonia	0.877
Sweden	0.890	Finland	0.867	Portugal	0.950	Denmark	0.966	Finland	0.880	Sweden	0.877

Average pillar scores by region

Cells are shaded from lower to higher. The last column names each region's strongest and weakest pillar on average.

	I Institutional	II Strategic	III Service	IV Digital	V Inclusive	VI Financial	Strongest / weakest
Western Europe	0.802	0.792	0.855	0.879	0.838	0.786	Digital / Financial
Eastern Europe	0.611	0.554	0.721	0.778	0.649	0.646	Digital / Strategic
Americas	0.530	0.499	0.573	0.599	0.594	0.558	Digital / Strategic
Asia and the Pacific	0.500	0.510	0.588	0.663	0.485	0.540	Digital / Inclusive
MENCA	0.318	0.414	0.474	0.573	0.349	0.481	Digital / Institutional
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.399	0.419	0.398	0.426	0.483	0.459	Inclusive / Service
All 164 countries	0.492	0.503	0.560	0.611	0.536	0.551	Digital / Institutional

Every region is strongest on digital governance except Sub-Saharan Africa, where inclusive governance (0.483) and financial governance (0.459) are the highest averages. Eastern Europe's averages exceed the global figure on every pillar, most of all on digital governance (0.778) and service delivery (0.721).

The pages that follow present each pillar in turn: what it measures, the sources it draws on, the top 12 countries and the spread of scores in each region, with the three leading countries named for every region.

SECTION 04 – PILLAR I

INSTITUTIONAL INTEGRITY

Is power checked, and are officials held to account?

14	3	0.492	0.493
indicators	source families	global mean	median

What it measures

Institutional integrity looks at whether public power is checked and whether those who hold it answer for how it is used: limits on the executive, independent courts, impartial treatment, control of corruption and open government. It answers a different question from strategic capacity. Safeguards on power do not by themselves make government effective, and an effective government is not necessarily one that is held to account.

Results

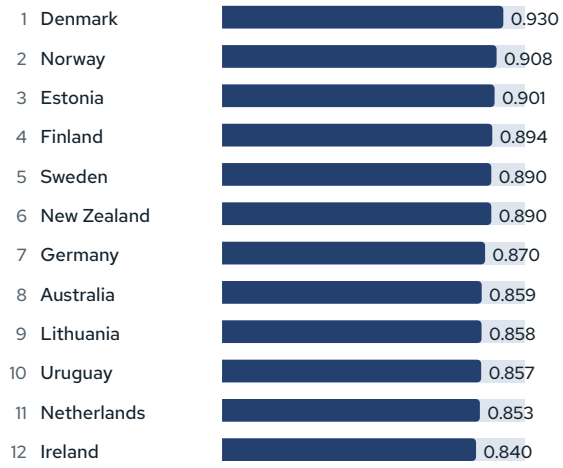
This pillar has the lowest global average of the six (0.492). Denmark leads (0.930), followed by Norway (0.908), Estonia (0.901), Finland (0.894), and Sweden and New Zealand (both 0.890). Uruguay (0.857, 10th), Chile (0.824) and Costa Rica (0.822) lead the Americas.

In Sub-Saharan Africa, São Tomé and Príncipe leads with 0.740, ranking 27th on this pillar against 90th overall, ahead of South Africa (0.676) and Botswana (0.674). Several other countries rank far higher here than overall, among them Papua New Guinea (43rd against 108th), Timor-Leste (45th against 95th) and Gambia (53rd against 104th).

MENCA records the lowest regional average of any pillar in any region (0.318). Its leaders, Georgia (0.523), Jordan (0.522) and Armenia (0.516), sit just above the global average. North Korea (0.062), Eritrea (0.079) and Yemen (0.091) record the lowest scores.

Top 12 countries

Pillar score and rank among 164 countries



BUILT FROM 14 INDICATORS

Rule of Law Index: constraints on government powers; absence of corruption; open government; civil justice; criminal justice

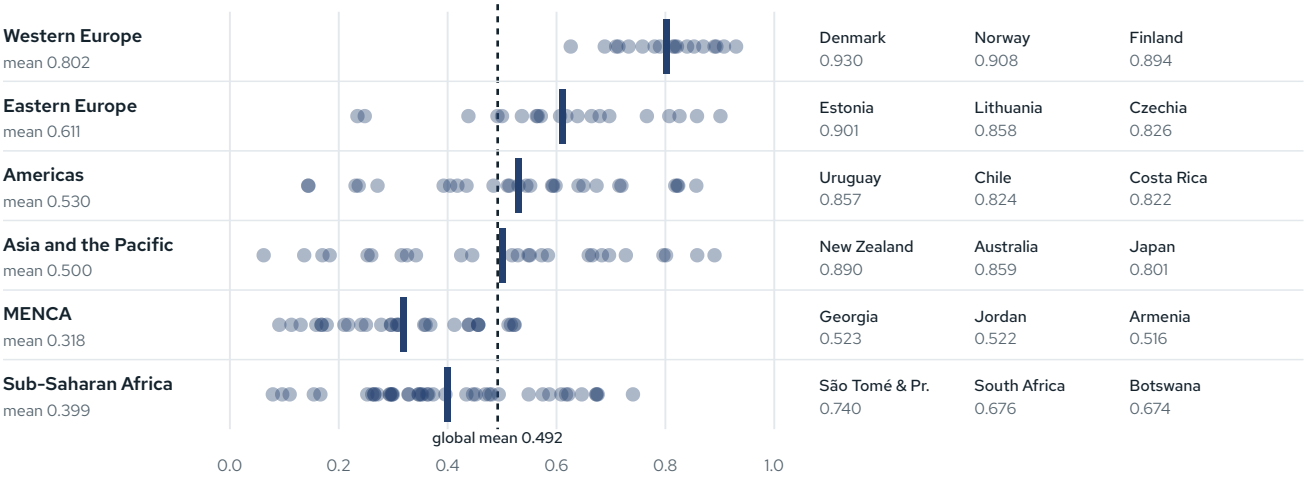
V-Dem: rule of law; judicial and legislative constraints on the executive; high court independence; judicial corruption

BTI: separation of powers; independent judiciary; prosecution of office abuse; civil rights

Agreement between source contributions: average correlation 0.79.

Scores by region

Each dot is a country; the solid mark is the regional mean and the dotted line the global mean.



Top three in each region

Western Europe	Denmark 0.930	Norway 0.908	Finland 0.894
Eastern Europe	Estonia 0.901	Lithuania 0.858	Czechia 0.826
Americas	Uruguay 0.857	Chile 0.824	Costa Rica 0.822
Asia and the Pacific	New Zealand 0.890	Australia 0.859	Japan 0.801
MENCA	Georgia 0.523	Jordan 0.522	Armenia 0.516
Sub-Saharan Africa	São Tomé & Pr. 0.740	South Africa 0.676	Botswana 0.674

SECTION 04 – PILLAR II

STRATEGIC CAPACITY

Can government set priorities and see them through?

8	3	0.503	0.489
indicators	source families	global mean	median

What it measures

Strategic capacity asks whether a government can choose its priorities, get its agencies working together and keep going long enough to deliver. It combines expert judgements on prioritisation, implementation, coordination and policy learning with measures of consultation and reasoned justification in policy making, and an expert rating of the overall quality of government, covering corruption, law and order, and the quality of the bureaucracy.

Results

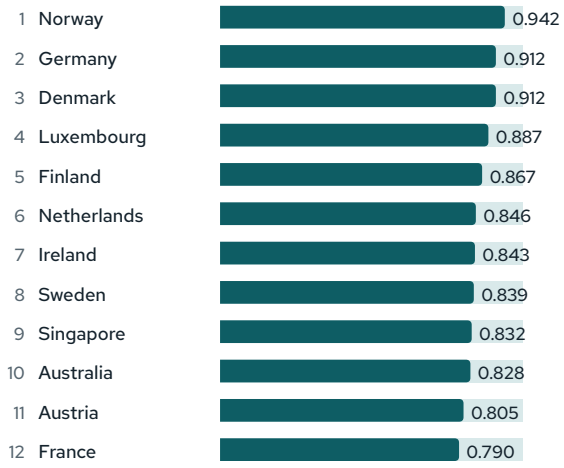
Western European countries hold the first eight places. Norway leads (0.942), followed by Germany and Denmark (both 0.912), Luxembourg (0.887) and Finland (0.867). Singapore (0.832) and Australia (0.828) complete the top ten, and Canada (0.770) leads the Americas.

Mauritius ranks 21st (0.721), the highest score outside Western Europe, the Americas and Asia and the Pacific. Lithuania, Estonia and Slovenia lead Eastern Europe within 0.005 of one another, and this is Estonia's weakest pillar. The United Arab Emirates (0.693) and Qatar (0.632) lead MENCA, and Morocco (0.559) ranks 51st, against 92nd overall. Senegal ranks 47th, against 87th overall.

Agreement between sources is lower here (average correlation 0.48) than in most pillars. This points to more varied content across the sources; it does not by itself indicate weak measurement. Sudan (0.056), Venezuela (0.119) and Eritrea (0.122) record the lowest scores.

Top 12 countries

Pillar score and rank among 164 countries



BUILT FROM 8 INDICATORS

BTI: prioritisation; implementation; policy learning; policy coordination

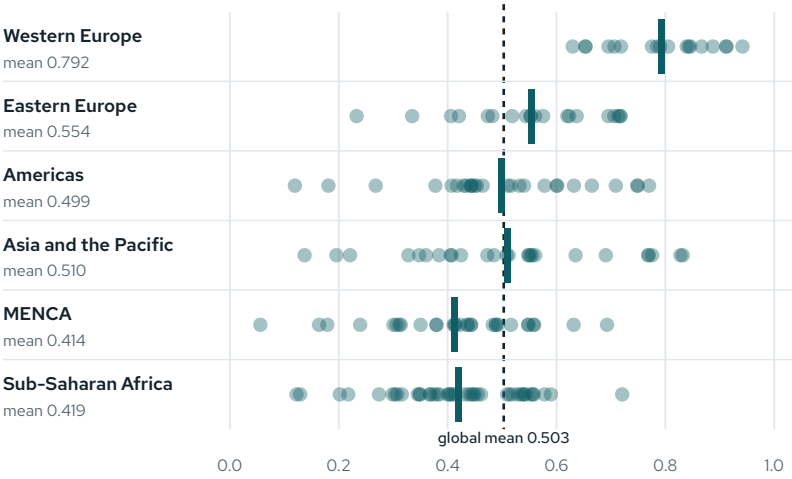
V-Dem: range of consultation; reasoned justification; engaged society

QoG (ICRG): quality of government: corruption, law and order, bureaucratic quality

Agreement between source contributions: average correlation 0.48.

Scores by region

Each dot is a country; the solid mark is the regional mean and the dotted line the global mean.



Top three in each region

Western Europe	Norway 0.942	Germany 0.912	Denmark 0.912
Eastern Europe	Lithuania 0.718	Estonia 0.717	Slovenia 0.713
Americas	Canada 0.770	Barbados 0.749	Uruguay 0.748
Asia and the Pacific	Singapore 0.832	Australia 0.828	New Zealand 0.776
MENCA	UAE 0.693	Qatar 0.632	Morocco 0.559
Sub-Saharan Africa	Mauritius 0.721	Ghana 0.590	Senegal 0.578

SECTION 04 – PILLAR III

SERVICE DELIVERY

Do public systems turn commitments into services people can use?

5	2	0.560	0.586
indicators	source families	global mean	median

What it measures

Service delivery looks at the machinery that turns what governments promise into services people can actually use: the efficient use of public assets, anti-corruption policy, social safety nets, core government systems and the delivery of public services. Health and education outcomes are deliberately outside its scope, because they also depend on conditions beyond government.

Results

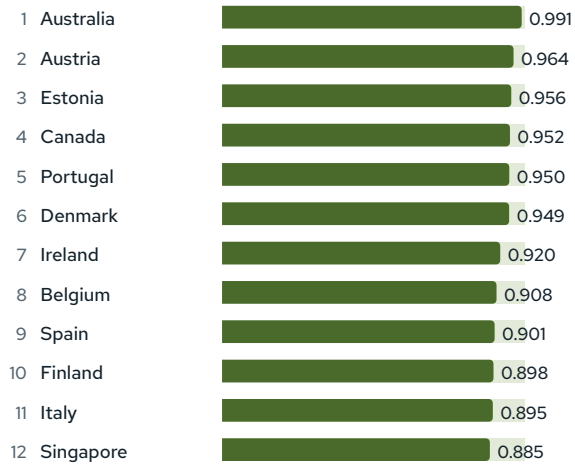
Australia leads with 0.991, one of the two highest scores recorded on any pillar. Austria (0.964), Estonia (0.956), Canada (0.952), Portugal (0.950) and Denmark (0.949) follow. The United Arab Emirates (0.794, 28th) and Mauritius (0.777, 32nd) lead MENCA and Sub-Saharan Africa.

Some countries rank well above their overall position: El Salvador (92nd against 126th overall), Russia (54th against 84th) and Angola (99th against 127th). Sub-Saharan Africa's average (0.398) is its lowest across the six pillars, 0.16 below the global average.

The spread is wide, from 0.991 down to 0.003 in North Korea, followed by Syria (0.037) and Eritrea (0.040). For 30 of the 164 countries the pillar rests on a single source, so their scores carry less corroboration than the rest.

Top 12 countries

Pillar score and rank among 164 countries



BUILT FROM 5 INDICATORS

BTI: efficient use of assets; anti-corruption policy; social safety nets

GovTech Maturity Index: core government systems; public service delivery

Agreement between source contributions: average correlation 0.68.

Scores by region

Each dot is a country; the solid mark is the regional mean and the dotted line the global mean.



Top three in each region

Western Europe	Austria 0.964	Portugal 0.950	Denmark 0.949
Eastern Europe	Estonia 0.956	Latvia 0.860	Czechia 0.858
Americas	Canada 0.952	Uruguay 0.870	Chile 0.851
Asia and the Pacific	Australia 0.991	Singapore 0.885	South Korea 0.870
MENCA	UAE 0.794	Qatar 0.757	Saudi Arabia 0.740
Sub-Saharan Africa	Mauritius 0.777	Rwanda 0.663	Ghana 0.637

SECTION 04 – PILLAR IV

DIGITAL GOVERNANCE

Can government work, serve and stay secure online?

9	3	0.611	0.676
indicators	source families	global mean	median

What it measures

Digital governance asks whether a state has the institutions and technology to run, offer and protect government services online: online services and e-participation, digital engagement with citizens, the enabling systems of government technology, and the legal, technical and organisational sides of cybersecurity. Online services alone are not taken as a full measure of digital capacity.

Results

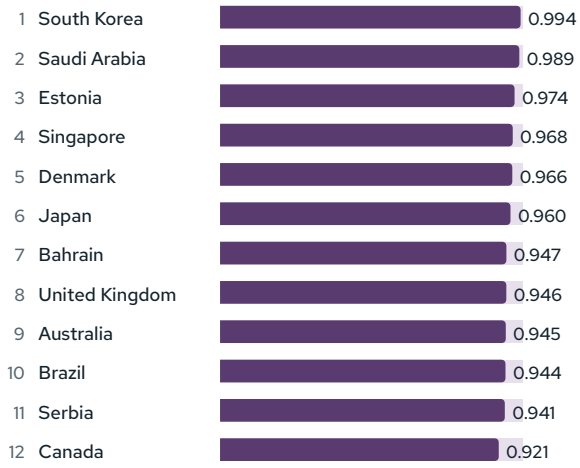
This pillar has both the highest global average (0.611) and the widest spread. South Korea leads with 0.994, the highest score on any pillar, followed by Saudi Arabia (0.989), Estonia (0.974), Singapore (0.968), Denmark (0.966) and Japan (0.960). Bahrain (7th), the United Kingdom, Australia and Brazil (10th, 0.944) complete the top ten, and Serbia ranks 11th.

Digital governance lifts many countries far above their overall position: Bahrain ranks 7th against 75th overall, Saudi Arabia 2nd against 60th, Türkiye 29th against 80th and Egypt 46th against 100th. Rwanda leads Sub-Saharan Africa (0.872, 31st).

Without limits on weighting, this pillar would be the dominant contributor to the scores of 73 countries. For Saudi Arabia the score would come from it entirely, lifting the country from 84th under equal weights to 7th. This is why the index caps any pillar's share (page 23).

Top 12 countries

Pillar score and rank among 164 countries



BUILT FROM 9 INDICATORS

QoG (UN E-Government Survey): online services; e-participation

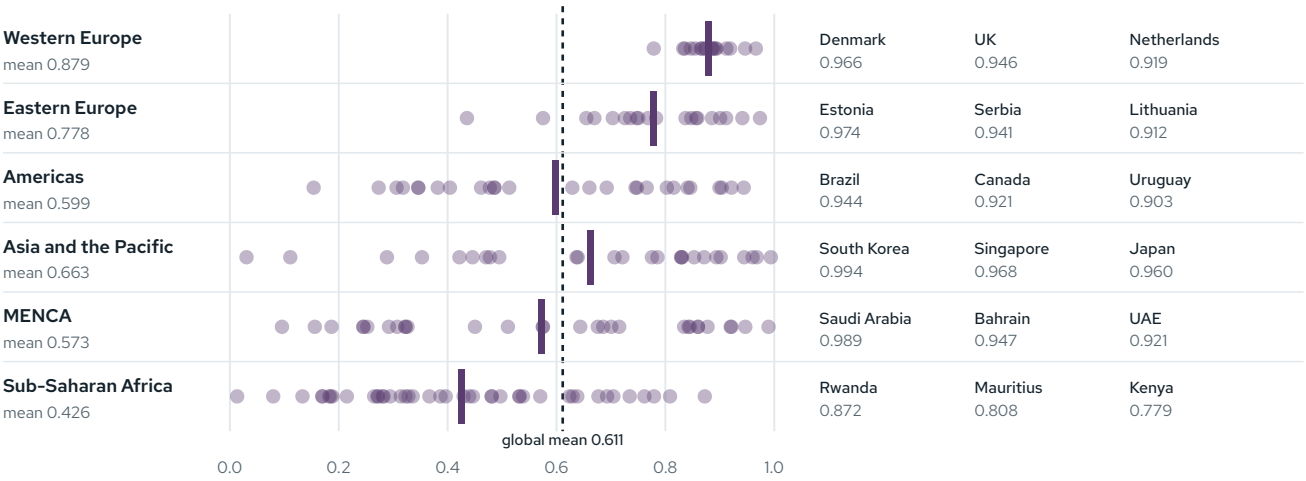
GovTech Maturity Index: digital citizen engagement; GovTech enablers

Global Cybersecurity Index: legal, technical, organisational, capacity-development and cooperative measures

Agreement between source contributions: average correlation 0.82.

Scores by region

Each dot is a country; the solid mark is the regional mean and the dotted line the global mean.



Top three in each region

Western Europe	Denmark 0.966	UK 0.946	Netherlands 0.919
Eastern Europe	Estonia 0.974	Serbia 0.941	Lithuania 0.912
Americas	Brazil 0.944	Canada 0.921	Uruguay 0.903
Asia and the Pacific	South Korea 0.994	Singapore 0.968	Japan 0.960
MENCA	Saudi Arabia 0.989	Bahrain 0.947	UAE 0.921
Sub-Saharan Africa	Rwanda 0.872	Mauritius 0.808	Kenya 0.779

SECTION 04 – PILLAR V

INCLUSIVE GOVERNANCE

Can every group take part and be heard on equal terms?

9	2	0.536	0.536
indicators	source families	global mean	median

What it measures

Inclusive governance looks at whether all social groups have a fair chance to take part in public decisions and to shape them: civil society participation, equal protection and equal access, freedom of expression, the political empowerment and representation of women, equal opportunity and the management of social divisions. General safeguards on power can coexist with unequal participation, which is why this pillar stands apart from institutional integrity.

Results

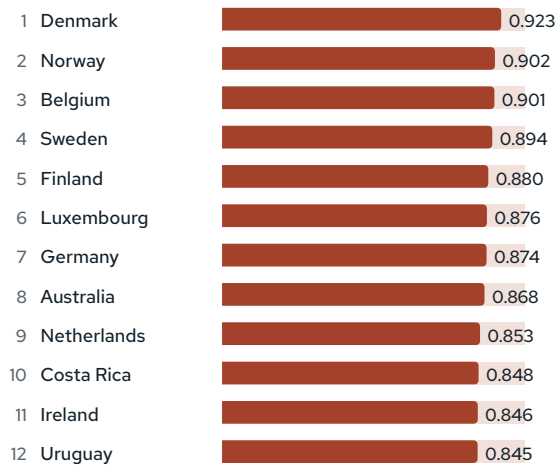
Denmark (0.923), Norway (0.902), Belgium (0.901), Sweden (0.894) and Finland (0.880) lead. Costa Rica (0.848, 10th) and Uruguay (0.845, 12th) are the highest-ranked countries outside Europe and Australia.

Several countries in the Americas rank much higher here than overall: Suriname (27th against 89th), Guyana (35th against 99th) and Bolivia (53rd against 109th). Senegal leads Sub-Saharan Africa (0.711, 37th) and Armenia leads MENCA (0.637, 55th). MENCA's average (0.349) is the lowest regional average on this pillar, and Asia and the Pacific (0.485) sits level with Sub-Saharan Africa (0.483).

The pillar moves closely with institutional integrity (correlation 0.93). Afghanistan (0.050), Yemen (0.087) and Eritrea (0.102) record the lowest scores.

Top 12 countries

Pillar score and rank among 164 countries



BUILT FROM 9 INDICATORS

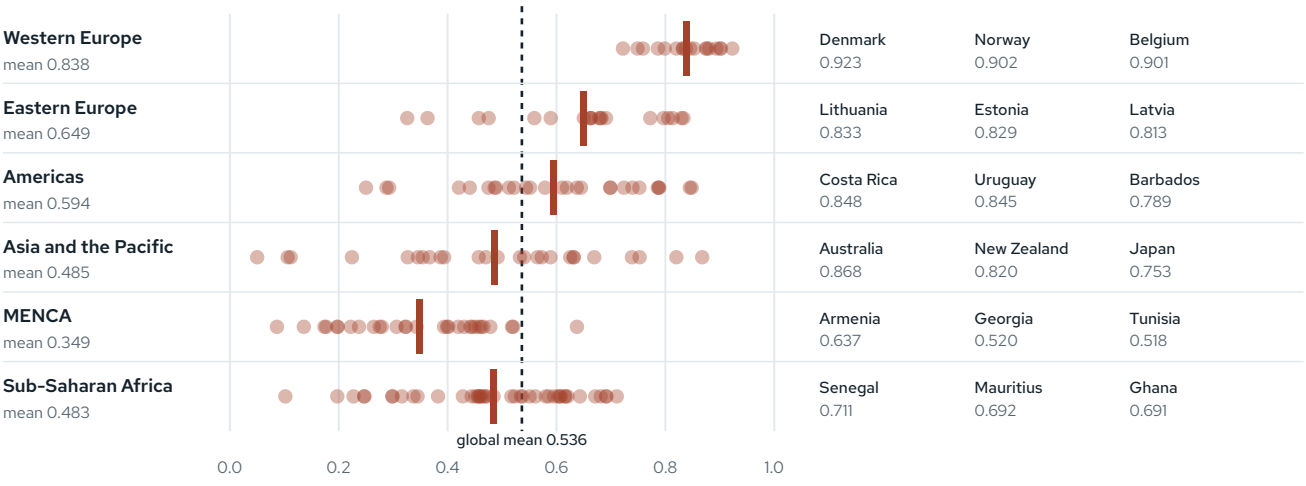
V-Dem: civil society participation; equal protection; equal access; freedom of expression; women's political empowerment; female legislators

BTI: equal opportunity; management of social cleavages; public consultation

Agreement between source contributions: average correlation 0.79.

Scores by region

Each dot is a country; the solid mark is the regional mean and the dotted line the global mean.



SECTION 04 – PILLAR VI

FINANCIAL GOVERNANCE

Is public money managed well and open to scrutiny?

5	4	0.551	0.556
indicators	source families	global mean	median

What it measures

Financial governance links how public money is managed with whether outsiders can follow it: enforcement of regulations, fiscal stability, open budgets, and how complete and open government-finance data are. Spending levels and their effects are outside its scope. Data on public finance enter only alongside another source, since they measure a narrower property; eight countries are reported as ranges for this reason.

Results

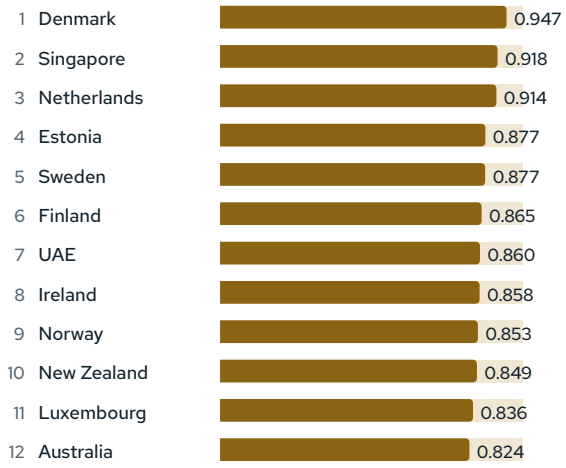
Denmark leads (0.947), followed by Singapore (0.918), the Netherlands (0.914), Estonia and Sweden (both 0.877) and Finland (0.865). The United Arab Emirates ranks 7th (0.860), its highest position on any pillar. Canada (0.790) and the United States (0.778) lead the Americas.

Azerbaijan ranks 42nd against 93rd overall, Côte d'Ivoire 55th against 97th and Burkina Faso 77th against 124th. Mauritius (0.638) and Côte d'Ivoire (0.634) lead Sub-Saharan Africa, and Georgia (0.721) follows the United Arab Emirates in MENCA.

Sources agree less here than in any other pillar (average correlation 0.37), because enforcement, fiscal stability, transparency and data can diverge within a country. Eritrea and North Korea record 0.000, the floor of the only source available for them.

Top 12 countries

Pillar score and rank among 164 countries



BUILT FROM 5 INDICATORS

Rule of Law Index: regulatory enforcement

BTI: fiscal stability

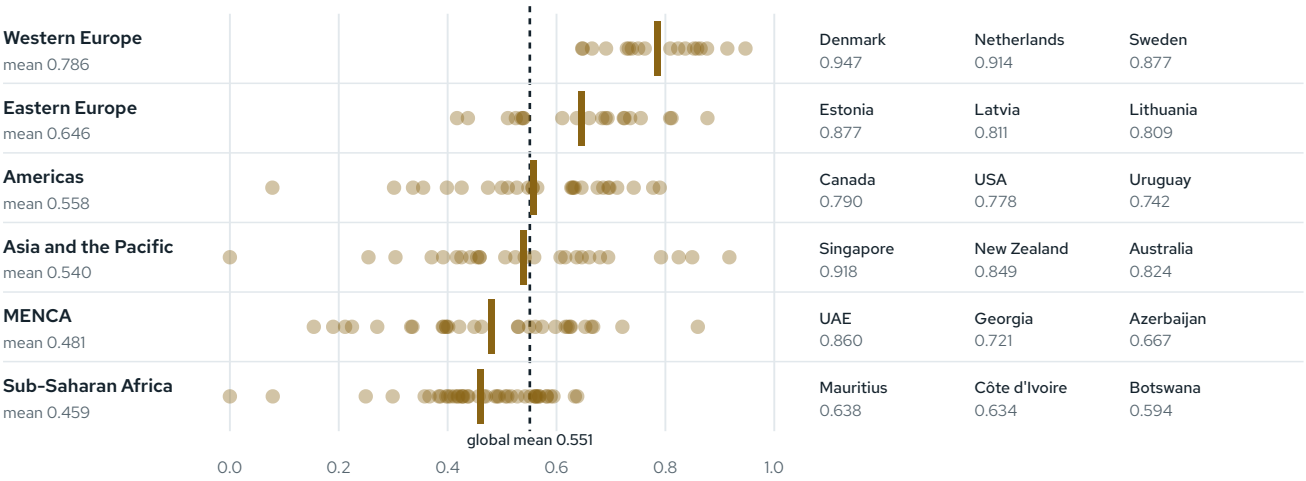
Open Budget Survey: Open Budget Index

Open Data Inventory: government-finance data: coverage and openness

Agreement between source contributions: average correlation 0.37.

Scores by region

Each dot is a country; the solid mark is the regional mean and the dotted line the global mean.



Top three in each region

Western Europe	Denmark 0.947	Netherlands 0.914	Sweden 0.877
Eastern Europe	Estonia 0.877	Latvia 0.811	Lithuania 0.809
Americas	Canada 0.790	USA 0.778	Uruguay 0.742
Asia and the Pacific	Singapore 0.918	New Zealand 0.849	Australia 0.824
MENCA	UAE 0.860	Georgia 0.721	Azerbaijan 0.667
Sub-Saharan Africa	Mauritius 0.638	Côte d'Ivoire 0.634	Botswana 0.594

SECTION 05

COUNTRY RESULTS

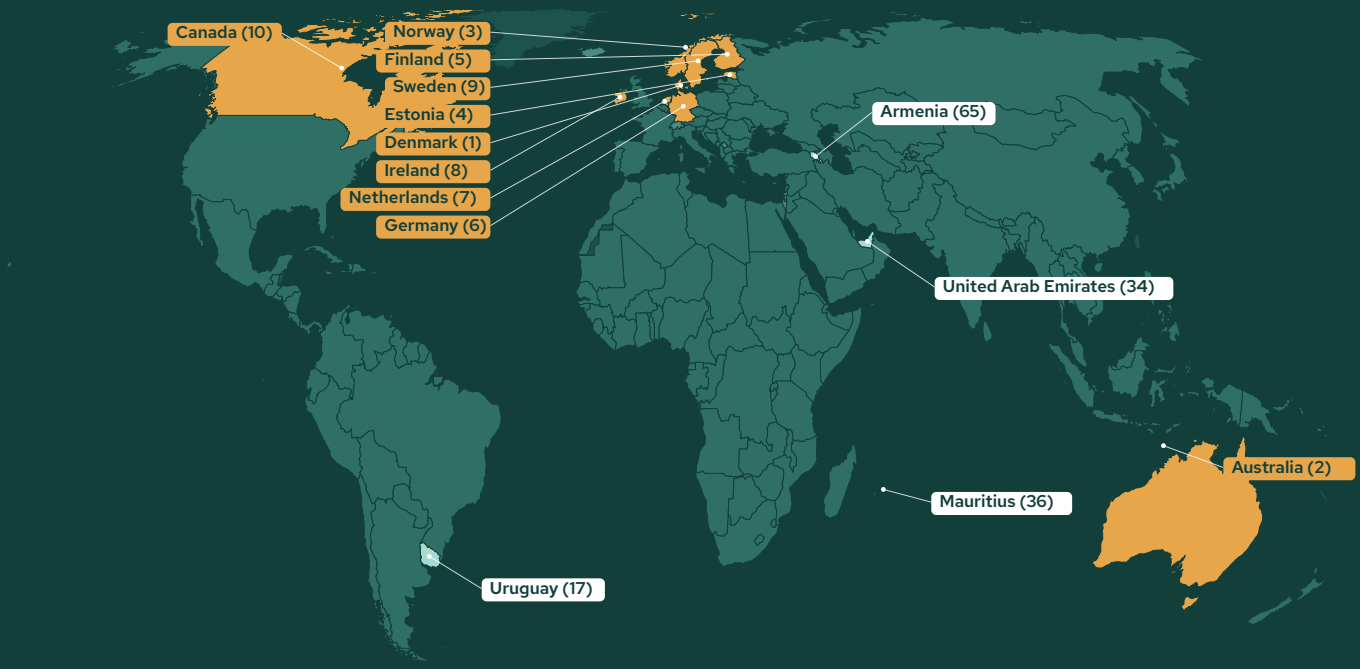
- Top 10 countries overall
- On their regional frontier
- Other ranked countries
- Assessed as a range
- Not assessed

Labels show global rank in brackets.

The index covers 164 ranked countries and 11 countries reported as ranges. For regional comparison, countries are grouped into six regions: Western Europe (18 ranked countries), Eastern Europe (20), the Americas (27), Asia and the Pacific (26), the Middle East, North Africa and Central Asia (MENCA, 30) and Sub-Saharan Africa (43).

For income comparison, countries follow the four World Bank income groups: high income (50), upper-middle income (46), lower-middle income (43) and low income (25).

Within each region and income group, the composite is estimated again against that group's own best performers. A score of 1.000 means a country is on its group's frontier.



ON THE REGIONAL FRONTIER (REGIONAL SCORE 1.000)

WESTERN EUROPE

Denmark

Global rank 1st

Next: Norway 0.966

EASTERN EUROPE

Estonia

Global rank 4th

Next: Lithuania 0.965

AMERICAS

Canada and Uruguay

Global rank 10th and 17th

Next: Chile 0.951

ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

Australia

Global rank 2nd

Next: Singapore 0.986

MENCA

United Arab Emirates and Armenia

Global rank 34th and 65th

Next: Georgia 0.963

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Mauritius

Global rank 36th

Next: South Africa 0.931

RESULTS BY GEOGRAPHIC REGION

For these results the composite is estimated again within each region, against the best performers of that region only. The **regional score** shows how close a country is to its region's best practice; 1.000 means it is on the regional frontier. Each panel ranks countries by this score and shows the global score and rank alongside.

WESTERN EUROPE

18 countries
regional mean **0.906**

	Top five against regional peers	Regional score	Global score	Global rank
1	Denmark	**1.000**	1.000	1st
2	Norway	**0.966**	0.966	3rd
3	Finland	**0.948**	0.948	5th
4	Germany	**0.940**	0.940	6th
5	Netherlands	**0.935**	0.935	7th

Denmark sets both the regional and the global frontier, so regional and global scores are the same. Every country scores above 0.82.

Average pillar scores (line: global average)



EASTERN EUROPE

20 countries
regional mean **0.791**

	Top five against regional peers	Regional score	Global score	Global rank
1	Estonia	**1.000**	0.964	4th
2	Lithuania	**0.965**	0.902	18th
3	Latvia	**0.943**	0.873	23rd
4	Slovenia	**0.927**	0.859	26th
5	Czechia	**0.914**	0.855	28th

Estonia alone sets the regional frontier. Lithuania (0.965) and Latvia (0.943) come closest.

Average pillar scores (line: global average)



AMERICAS

27 countries
regional mean **0.713**

	Top five against regional peers	Regional score	Global score	Global rank
1	Canada	**1.000**	0.925	10th
1	Uruguay	**1.000**	0.905	17th
3	Chile	**0.951**	0.856	27th
4	Costa Rica	**0.934**	0.838	31st
5	United States	**0.932**	0.830	32nd

Canada and Uruguay share the regional frontier. Chile (0.951), Costa Rica (0.934) and the United States (0.932) follow.

Average pillar scores (line: global average)



ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

26 countries
regional mean **0.661**

	Top five against regional peers	Regional score	Global score	Global rank
1	Australia	**1.000**	0.971	2nd
2	Singapore	**0.986**	0.922	12th
3	New Zealand	**0.983**	0.917	14th
4	South Korea	**0.964**	0.919	13th
5	Japan	**0.938**	0.899	19th

Australia sets the frontier, with Singapore (0.986) and New Zealand (0.983) close behind. The range is the widest of any region.

Average pillar scores (line: global average)



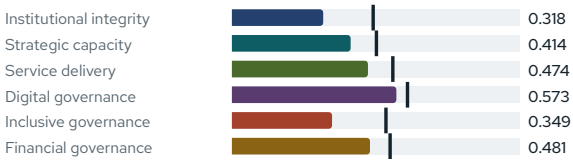
MIDDLE EAST, N. AFRICA AND CENTRAL ASIA

30 countries
regional mean **0.698**

	Top five against regional peers	Regional score	Global score	Global rank
1	United Arab Emirates	**1.000**	0.819	34th
1	Armenia	**1.000**	0.677	65th
3	Georgia	**0.963**	0.679	64th
4	Jordan	**0.931**	0.691	57th
5	Kazakhstan	**0.918**	0.714	51st

The United Arab Emirates and Armenia share the regional frontier with very different profiles. Georgia (0.963) comes next.

Average pillar scores (line: global average)



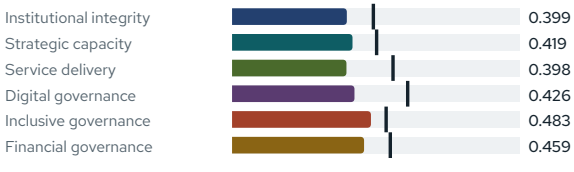
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

43 countries
regional mean **0.657**

	Top five against regional peers	Regional score	Global score	Global rank
1	Mauritius	**1.000**	0.791	36th
2	South Africa	**0.931**	0.715	50th
3	Ghana	**0.906**	0.696	56th
4	Kenya	**0.881**	0.670	73rd
5	Rwanda	**0.879**	0.680	63rd

Mauritius sets the frontier. South Africa (0.931), Ghana (0.906) and Kenya (0.881) follow.

Average pillar scores (line: global average)



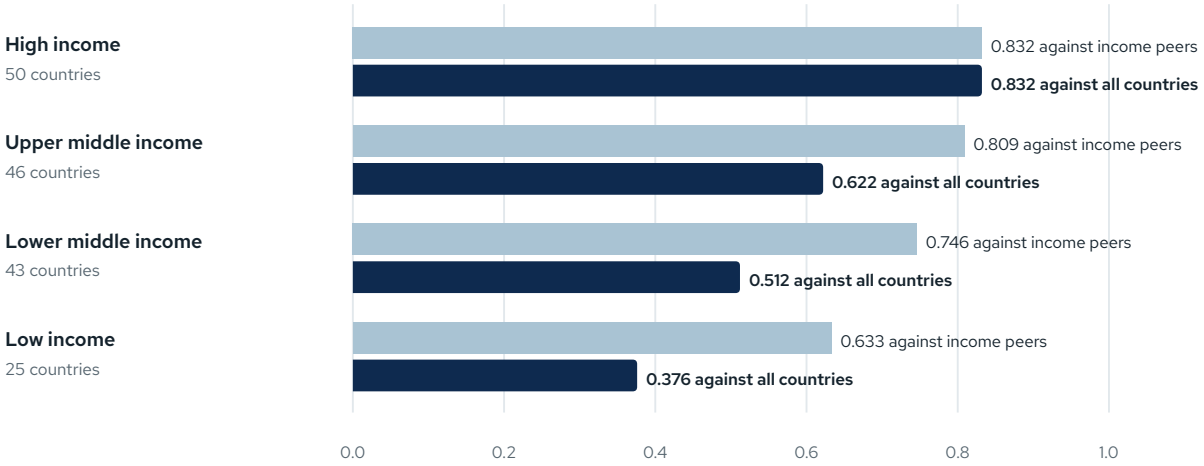
RESULTS BY INCOME GROUP

Governance scores rise with income: the average composite falls from 0.832 among high-income countries to 0.622, 0.512 and 0.376 in the three lower groups. The association is familiar and is not presented as a finding in itself. What matters for the index is what it does to comparison.

Measured against countries with similar resources, many countries are much closer to the best performance in their group than the global ranking suggests: in the low-income group, the average rises from 0.376 to 0.633. Against their income peers, Rwanda, Malawi and Gambia reach the low-income frontier; Bhutan, Ghana, India and Kenya the lower-middle-income frontier; and Mauritius and Brazil the upper-middle-income frontier.

Average composite score, measured globally and against income peers

The light bar compares each country with the best performers in its own income group; the dark bar with all 164 countries.



HIGH INCOME

50 countries – group mean **0.832**

Top five against income peers	Income-group score	Global score	Global rank
Denmark	**1.000**	1.000	1st
Australia	**0.971**	0.971	2nd
Norway	**0.966**	0.966	3rd
Estonia	**0.964**	0.964	4th
Finland	**0.948**	0.948	5th

On the group frontier (1.000): **Denmark**. Distance between group and global frontier: **0.000** on average.

UPPER MIDDLE INCOME

46 countries – group mean **0.809**

Top five against income peers	Income-group score	Global score	Global rank
Mauritius	**1.000**	0.791	36th
Brazil	**1.000**	0.783	37th
Serbia	**0.960**	0.747	42nd
Moldova	**0.957**	0.723	49th
Albania	**0.956**	0.751	40th

On the group frontier (1.000): **Mauritius and Brazil**. Distance between group and global frontier: **0.232** on average.

LOWER MIDDLE INCOME

43 countries – group mean **0.746**

Top five against income peers	Income-group score	Global score	Global rank
Bhutan	**1.000**	0.741	43rd
India	**1.000**	0.708	52nd
Ghana	**1.000**	0.696	56th
Kenya	**1.000**	0.670	73rd
Tanzania	**0.998**	0.673	68th

On the group frontier (1.000): **Bhutan, India, Ghana and Kenya**. Distance between group and global frontier: **0.315** on average.

LOW INCOME

25 countries – group mean **0.633**

Top five against income peers	Income-group score	Global score	Global rank
Rwanda	**1.000**	0.680	63rd
Malawi	**1.000**	0.576	103rd
Gambia	**1.000**	0.575	104th
Uganda	**0.930**	0.590	101st
Sierra Leone	**0.902**	0.515	115th

On the group frontier (1.000): **Rwanda, Malawi and Gambia**. Distance between group and global frontier: **0.408** on average.

Income groups: World Bank classification effective 1 July 2026 (fiscal year 2027). Distance between group and global frontier: one minus the average technology gap ratio (a country's global score divided by its income-group score).

SECTION 06

IMPROVEMENT PATHWAYS

A ranking says where a country stands. The IGI also asks what is attainable: which countries offer a realistic benchmark, how far each gap could narrow, and where the largest gain lies.

1 Where it stands

The composite score and rank among 164 countries, and the profile across the six pillars.

2 Who it is compared with

Its peers: the countries in its region, or in its income group. The best combinations of their performance form the group frontier.

3 What to improve first

A benchmark country, a target on each pillar, the pillar with the largest attainable gain, and how much of each gap can be closed.

From frontier to pathway

For each country, the index finds the best combinations of performance observed among its peers and measures the distance to them, pillar by pillar. The direction of improvement follows each pillar's shortfall from the best score in the group, so the largest gaps call for the largest gains. The result is a target on all six pillars, the countries that support it, and the share of each gap that could be closed without lowering performance elsewhere.

Best practice depends on the comparison

Group frontiers bring countries into view that a global ranking would not. In Eastern Europe, Estonia emerges as the main reference. In MENCA the frontier includes Armenia (65th globally) as well as the United Arab Emirates (34th), and among low-income countries it includes Gambia, 104th globally.

Not every gap can be closed

Taken one pillar at a time, countries in five of the six regions could on average close 95 to 100 per cent of each pillar gap without losing ground elsewhere. In MENCA the figure is 89 per cent, and much lower for some countries (59 per cent for Kuwait, 60 per cent for Bahrain), because the region's best scores on different pillars belong to different countries whose strengths cannot all be achieved together.

Peer groups, frontiers and leaders

Pathway frontier: countries with no attainable improvement against their group. Mean score within group: the composite estimated against the group only. Group leader: a country reaching the highest score within the group; where several share it, one is shown.

Partition	Group	Countries	Pathway frontier	Mean score, global	Mean score, within group	Group leader
Geographic	Western Europe	18	3	0.906	0.906	Denmark
	Eastern Europe	20	2	0.743	0.791	Estonia
	Americas	27	4	0.637	0.713	Canada
	Asia and the Pacific	26	4	0.626	0.661	Australia
	MENCA	30	6	0.517	0.698	United Arab Emirates
	Sub-Saharan Africa	43	4	0.499	0.657	Mauritius
Income	High income	50	5	0.832	0.832	Denmark
	Upper middle income	46	11	0.622	0.809	Brazil
	Lower middle income	43	10	0.512	0.746	Ghana
	Low income	25	5	0.376	0.633	Gambia

THE PEER GROUP CHANGES THE GUIDANCE

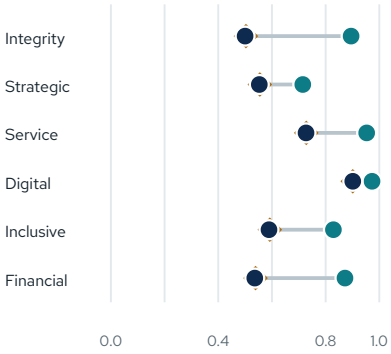
The same observed profile can lead to different targets and benchmarks depending on the choice of peers. Six countries illustrate the point. Each target moves all six pillars together along the direction of the country's gaps; the named benchmark is the country that weighs most in that target.

Observed score · Target against regional peers · Target against income peers

UKRAINE

Eastern Europe

Regional benchmark: Estonia
Income benchmark: Serbia

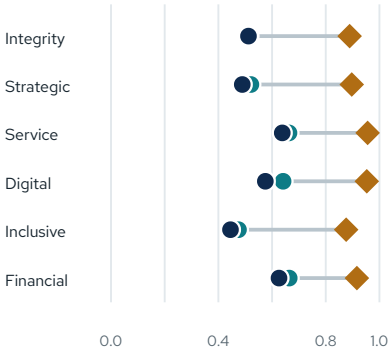


Against its region, the target moves 98% of the way on all six gaps at once, towards Estonia's profile. Among upper-middle-income peers, Ukraine is already close to the frontier (2%).

KUWAIT

MENCA

Regional benchmark: Georgia
Income benchmark: Denmark

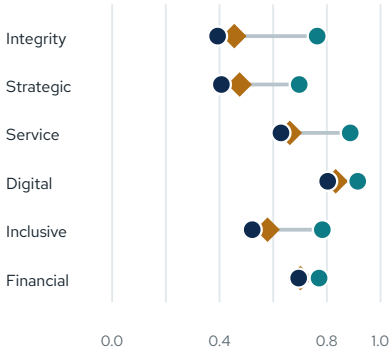


The reverse case. Close to its MENCA frontier (its target moves 16% of the way on all gaps at once), but compared with high-income countries it exceeds 0.87 on all six pillars.

MEXICO

Americas

Regional benchmark: Canada
Income benchmark: Peru

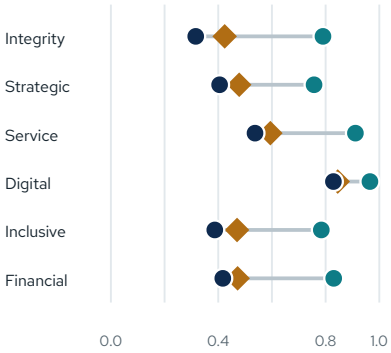


Its institutional-integrity target is 0.764 when Canada is the regional benchmark, but 0.455 when Peru is the income benchmark.

BANGLADESH

Asia and the Pacific

Regional benchmark: Australia
Income benchmark: India

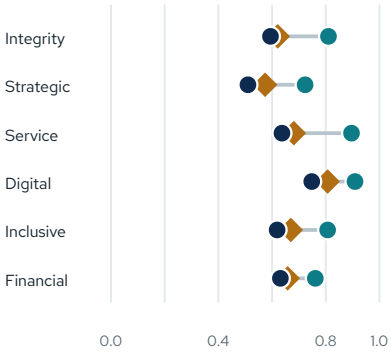


Measured against its region, the reference is Australia. Among lower-middle-income countries it is India, and the targets are far nearer.

COLOMBIA

Americas

Regional benchmark: Uruguay
Income benchmark: Mauritius



Comparison by income selects a benchmark on another continent: Mauritius instead of Uruguay.

MOROCCO

MENCA

Regional benchmark: United Arab Emirates
Income benchmark: none (on the frontier)



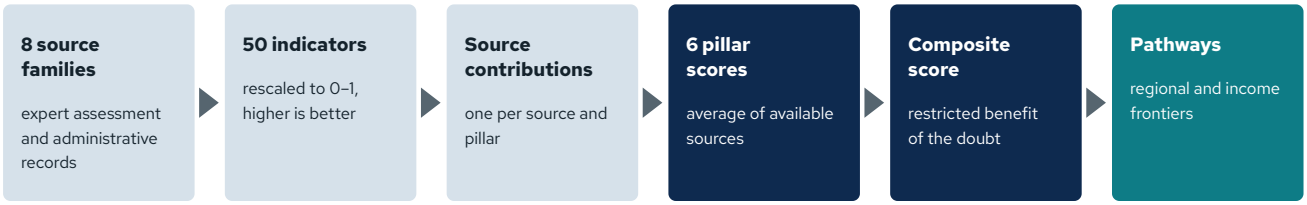
Already at the best-practice frontier among lower-middle-income countries, so it has no income target. Within MENCA, taken on its own, it could close 44% of its inclusion gap without losing ground elsewhere.

HOW TO READ THE CHARTS

The dark dot is the country's score on each pillar today. The teal and amber marks show where it would stand if it matched the best combination of its regional peers or of its income peers, moving on all six pillars together. The benchmark named above each chart is the peer that weighs most in that target. Targets are reference points drawn from what comparable countries have achieved; they do not say how to get there.

SECTION 07

METHODOLOGY



Missing values are never imputed. Countries missing one pillar are reported as a range; countries missing two or more are not assessed.

Scope

Countries are the unit of comparison: most of the rules, organisations and oversight bodies that the pillars describe are national. The comparison frame is the United Nations member and observer states. Separately coded territories are removed; Kosovo is included, as an explicit exception, since three source families cover it.

Choosing the sources

Four tests decided which sources entered: the source makes its own assessment instead of reusing other indices; it covers most of the world; what it measures belongs to one of the six pillars; and its components are published one by one. Eight families qualified (Section 8); eighteen further instruments were set aside. A seventh pillar covering statistics and data was also explored, but only one source had wide enough coverage.

From indicators to pillars

Each of the 50 indicators enters the single pillar that matches its main content. All are rescaled to a range from 0 to 1, with higher values meaning better performance, using the fixed end points of each scale. For five V-Dem measures that have no natural minimum or maximum, and for the share of women in the legislature, the lowest and highest values in the complete V-Dem dataset serve as end points. Because these anchors are set before estimation, adding or removing a country does not change anyone else's rescaled values.

Pillar scores are built in two steps: indicators from the same source are averaged into one contribution, and the contributions of the available sources are averaged into the pillar score. No value is imputed at either step.

Who is ranked

Of 206 country records, 196 remain after territories and duplicates are removed. Twenty-one countries, mostly small states, lack expert data on two or more pillars and are not assessed. That leaves 175 countries: 164 with evidence on all six pillars, which are ranked, and 11 with one pillar missing, which are shown as ranges.

Combining the pillars

The composite uses a benefit-of-the-doubt model: each country is scored with the pillar weights that present its own profile in the best light, on condition that no country scores above 1 with those weights. Left unrestricted, this lets the strongest pillar decide the score, supplying 91.3 per cent of it on average, with 99 countries scored on a single pillar. Two limits prevent this: no single pillar can account for more than 35 per cent of a country's composite, and no pillar weight may be more than three times another. Every pillar therefore carries a positive weight for every country.

Peer groups and pathways

The composite is estimated against all countries and against each country's group, under two partitions: six geographic regions and four World Bank income groups. Improvement pathways compare each country with the convex combinations of its peers' profiles, moving along the direction of its pillar gaps; a second model measures how much each pillar could improve on its own without any other falling.

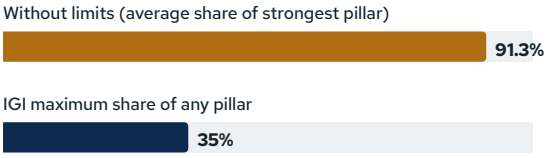
Countries reported as ranges

Where one pillar is missing, the composite is computed with that pillar at zero and at the highest value observed among the 164 ranked countries. The two results bound the score; they are not a confidence interval.

DESIGN CHOICES AND TESTS

No single pillar can dominate

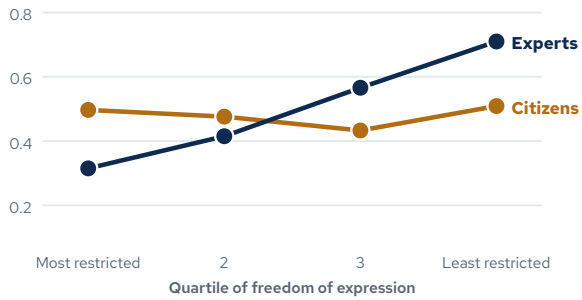
Share of the composite supplied by the strongest pillar.



Without limits, digital governance would be the main contributor for 73 countries. Under the IGI limits, all 984 country-pillar weights are positive; the 35% cap binds for 79 countries.

Experts and citizens answer different questions

Average assessment of institutional integrity, 104 countries with both.



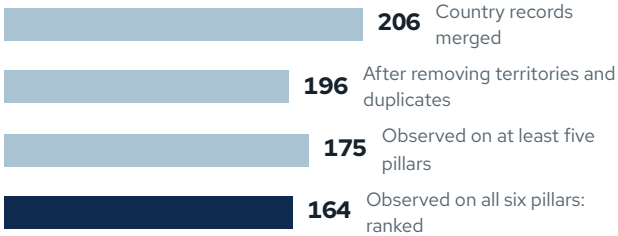
The ranking is robust to the weight limits

Nine combinations of the two limits; the central setting is highlighted.

Cap on any pillar's share	Weight ratio	Mean score	Rank corr. with central setting	Rank corr. with equal weights
30%	2	0.604	0.998	0.998
35%	2	0.606	0.999	0.997
40%	2	0.607	0.999	0.996
30%	3	0.615	0.999	0.995
35%	**3**	**0.620**	**1.000**	**0.992**
40%	3	0.622	0.999	0.991
30%	4	0.621	0.999	0.992
35%	4	0.627	0.999	0.989
40%	4	0.631	0.999	0.987

Who is ranked

From merged records to the ranked sample.



The 11 countries observed on five pillars are reported as ranges (page 10).

Further checks

Exclude the 12 countries affected by armed conflict, 2021–2024	**Other 152 scores unchanged**
Leave Canada and the United States out of the Americas group	**Regional scores change by at most 0.024**
Rank priorities relative to the spread within each group	**Priority pillar unchanged for 58.9% (regions) and 63.2% (income)**

Citizens' views, reported separately

Four regional and global surveys (Afrobarometer, AmericasBarometer, the World Values Survey and Arab Barometer) are analysed alongside the index but do not enter it. Grouping countries into four bands by freedom of expression, citizens' average rating of integrity barely changes (0.43 to 0.51), whereas the experts' average climbs from 0.32 in the most restricted band to 0.71 in the least restricted (chart above). Pooling the two would tend to lift the results of countries where expression is most restricted.

Limits

The index is a cross-section of the period 2023 to 2025 and does not yet show change over time. The pathway models treat pillar scores as fixed, so uncertainty in the underlying indicators is not carried into the targets. Targets show what peers have achieved, not how to achieve it.

The full methodology, including the formulation of the models and all robustness tests, is set out in the research paper on which this report is based, currently under peer review.

SECTION 08

DATA SOURCES

Eight families of expert assessment feed the index. Quality of Government is listed twice: the dataset carries two separate instruments, each with its own coverage. The latest edition of each was used. Coverage counts the 164 ranked countries for which the source is observed.

Source and publisher	Edition	Countries covered (of 164)	Indicators	Pillars
Rule of Law Index World Justice Project	2025	133	6	I VI
Varieties of Democracy (V-Dem) V-Dem Institute	v16	164	14	I II V
Transformation Index (BTI) Bertelsmann Stiftung	2024	135	15	I II III V VI
Quality of Government: UN E-Government Survey components QoG Institute	Jan. 2026	163	2	IV
Quality of Government: ICRG quality of government QoG Institute	Jan. 2026	133	1	II
GovTech Maturity Index World Bank	Dec. 2025	163	4	III IV
Global Cybersecurity Index International Telecommunication Union	2024	164	5	IV
Open Budget Survey International Budget Partnership	2023	123	1	VI
Open Data Inventory Open Data Watch	2024	159	2	VI

Citizen surveys (analysed separately, not in the score)

Survey	Edition	Countries
Afrobarometer Afrobarometer Network	Round 9	37
AmericasBarometer LAPOP Lab, Vanderbilt University	2023	23
World Values Survey WVS Association	Wave 7	58
Arab Barometer Arab Barometer	Wave 8	6

They provide parallel assessments for all pillars except digital governance.

Editions and reference period

Each source follows its own release cycle. The oldest reference year among the editions used is 2023 (Open Budget Survey; BTI 2024 covers developments up to early 2023) and the most recent is 2025 (World Justice Project, GovTech Maturity Index, V-Dem); the Global Cybersecurity Index and the Open Data Inventory refer to 2024. The index therefore reflects a recent period rather than one year.

Considered and not used

Eighteen instruments were reviewed during construction and set aside. The reasons for each are set out in the research paper on which this report is based.

Composites of sources already used

- Worldwide Governance Indicators (World Bank)
- Corruption Perceptions Index (Transparency International)
- Democracy Index (Economist Intelligence Unit)
- Global State of Democracy (International IDEA)
- Statistical Performance Indicators (World Bank)
- Statistical Capacity Monitor (PARIS21)
- Ibrahim Index of African Governance
- Fragile States Index (Fund for Peace)
- E-Government Development Index, headline composite (UN)

Coverage too narrow for a global frame

- Sustainable Governance Indicators (Bertelsmann Stiftung)
- Country Policy and Institutional Assessment (World Bank)
- OECD Trust Survey
- Asian Barometer

Different construct or form

- Women, Peace and Security Index (Georgetown)
- Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability (PEFA)
- Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative
- Global Corruption Barometer (Transparency International)
- SDG Global Database, Goal 16 (UN Statistics Division)

SECTION 09

RESULTS FOR ALL COUNTRIES

Global composite, rank and pillar scores for the 164 ranked countries, with each country's score against its regional peers and against its income peers (1.000 = on the group frontier), followed by the 11 countries reported as ranges. Pillar cells are shaded from lower to higher. **I** Institutional integrity **II** Strategic capacity **III** Service delivery **IV** Digital governance **V** Inclusive governance **VI** Financial governance.

Rank	Country	Region	Income	Global composite	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	Regional score	Income score
1	Denmark	W. Europe	High	**1.000**	0.93	0.91	0.95	0.97	0.92	0.95	1.000	1.000
2	Australia	Asia-Pacific	High	**0.971**	0.86	0.83	0.99	0.94	0.87	0.82	1.000	0.971
3	Norway	W. Europe	High	**0.966**	0.91	0.94	0.79	0.87	0.90	0.85	0.966	0.966
4	Estonia	E. Europe	High	**0.964**	0.90	0.72	0.96	0.97	0.83	0.88	1.000	0.964
5	Finland	W. Europe	High	**0.948**	0.89	0.87	0.90	0.89	0.88	0.86	0.948	0.948
6	Germany	W. Europe	High	**0.940**	0.87	0.91	0.80	0.89	0.87	0.82	0.940	0.940
7	Netherlands	W. Europe	High	**0.935**	0.85	0.85	0.79	0.92	0.85	0.91	0.935	0.935
8	Ireland	W. Europe	High	**0.934**	0.84	0.84	0.92	0.89	0.85	0.86	0.934	0.934
9	Sweden	W. Europe	High	**0.934**	0.89	0.84	0.76	0.89	0.89	0.88	0.934	0.934
10	Canada	Americas	High	**0.925**	0.82	0.77	0.95	0.92	0.75	0.79	1.000	0.925
11	Austria	W. Europe	High	**0.923**	0.82	0.81	0.96	0.87	0.83	0.76	0.923	0.923
12	Singapore	Asia-Pacific	High	**0.922**	0.70	0.83	0.89	0.97	0.63	0.92	0.986	0.922
13	South Korea	Asia-Pacific	High	**0.919**	0.80	0.77	0.87	0.99	0.74	0.79	0.964	0.919
14	New Zealand	Asia-Pacific	High	**0.917**	0.89	0.78	0.82	0.90	0.82	0.85	0.983	0.917
15	Luxembourg	W. Europe	High	**0.915**	0.82	0.89	0.73	0.84	0.88	0.84	0.915	0.915
16	Belgium	W. Europe	High	**0.915**	0.78	0.78	0.91	0.78	0.90	0.81	0.915	0.915
17	Uruguay	Americas	High	**0.905**	0.86	0.75	0.87	0.90	0.84	0.74	1.000	0.905
18	Lithuania	E. Europe	High	**0.902**	0.86	0.72	0.82	0.91	0.83	0.81	0.965	0.902
19	Japan	Asia-Pacific	High	**0.899**	0.80	0.77	0.87	0.96	0.75	0.69	0.938	0.899
20	United Kingdom	W. Europe	High	**0.895**	0.81	0.78	0.84	0.95	0.79	0.73	0.895	0.895
21	Spain	W. Europe	High	**0.889**	0.76	0.70	0.90	0.91	0.84	0.65	0.889	0.889
22	France	W. Europe	High	**0.882**	0.79	0.79	0.81	0.89	0.83	0.75	0.882	0.882
23	Latvia	E. Europe	High	**0.873**	0.81	0.71	0.86	0.84	0.81	0.81	0.943	0.873
24	Portugal	W. Europe	High	**0.869**	0.73	0.71	0.95	0.85	0.72	0.65	0.869	0.869
25	Italy	W. Europe	High	**0.862**	0.71	0.65	0.90	0.83	0.82	0.73	0.862	0.862
26	Slovenia	E. Europe	High	**0.859**	0.77	0.71	0.82	0.89	0.80	0.74	0.927	0.859
27	Chile	Americas	High	**0.856**	0.82	0.71	0.85	0.82	0.79	0.70	0.951	0.856
28	Czechia	E. Europe	High	**0.855**	0.83	0.70	0.86	0.78	0.81	0.66	0.914	0.855
29	Malta	W. Europe	High	**0.842**	0.69	0.65	0.82	0.87	0.80	0.69	0.842	0.842
30	Greece	W. Europe	High	**0.838**	0.63	0.63	0.88	0.87	0.76	0.67	0.838	0.838
31	Costa Rica	Americas	High	**0.838**	0.82	0.66	0.73	0.77	0.85	0.65	0.934	0.838
32	United States	Americas	High	**0.830**	0.72	0.63	0.77	0.90	0.70	0.78	0.932	0.830
33	Cyprus	W. Europe	High	**0.825**	0.71	0.72	0.78	0.85	0.75	0.74	0.825	0.825
34	United Arab Emirates	MENCA	High	**0.819**	0.46	0.69	0.79	0.92	0.42	0.86	1.000	0.819
35	Croatia	E. Europe	High	**0.808**	0.68	0.62	0.74	0.85	0.77	0.69	0.859	0.808
36	Mauritius	SS Africa	Upper-mid.	**0.791**	0.67	0.72	0.78	0.81	0.69	0.64	1.000	1.000
37	Brazil	Americas	Upper-mid.	**0.783**	0.65	0.54	0.75	0.94	0.49	0.69	0.861	1.000
38	Poland	E. Europe	High	**0.757**	0.66	0.64	0.74	0.75	0.66	0.72	0.817	0.757
39	Slovakia	E. Europe	High	**0.754**	0.70	0.54	0.75	0.74	0.68	0.72	0.801	0.754
40	Albania	E. Europe	Upper-mid.	**0.751**	0.56	0.52	0.78	0.86	0.68	0.42	0.786	0.956
41	Bulgaria	E. Europe	High	**0.748**	0.61	0.56	0.74	0.73	0.66	0.75	0.795	0.748

Rank	Country	Region	Income	Global composite	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	Regional score	Income score
42	Serbia	E. Europe	Upper-mid.	**0.747**	0.44	0.47	0.74	0.94	0.56	0.64	0.779	0.960
43	Bhutan	Asia-Pacific	Lower-mid.	**0.741**	0.73	0.69	0.76	0.64	0.56	0.56	0.781	1.000
44	Ukraine	E. Europe	Upper-mid.	**0.739**	0.50	0.55	0.73	0.90	0.59	0.54	0.775	0.936
45	Barbados	Americas	High	**0.733**	0.72	0.75	0.46	0.32	0.79	0.63	0.831	0.733
46	Malaysia	Asia-Pacific	Upper-mid.	**0.731**	0.55	0.51	0.73	0.83	0.54	0.65	0.763	0.935
47	Peru	Americas	Upper-mid.	**0.730**	0.53	0.42	0.71	0.85	0.54	0.71	0.813	0.945
48	Indonesia	Asia-Pacific	Upper-mid.	**0.729**	0.53	0.56	0.66	0.87	0.53	0.68	0.777	0.951
49	Moldova	E. Europe	Upper-mid.	**0.723**	0.57	0.55	0.66	0.75	0.69	0.69	0.770	0.957
50	South Africa	SS Africa	Upper-mid.	**0.715**	0.68	0.56	0.56	0.76	0.68	0.58	0.931	0.931
51	Kazakhstan	MENCA	Upper-mid.	**0.714**	0.36	0.55	0.71	0.92	0.44	0.62	0.918	0.918
52	India	Asia-Pacific	Lower-mid.	**0.708**	0.52	0.55	0.71	0.89	0.39	0.52	0.732	1.000
53	Qatar	MENCA	High	**0.707**	0.44	0.63	0.76	0.83	0.32	0.53	0.896	0.707
54	Dominican Republic	Americas	Upper-mid.	**0.706**	0.55	0.58	0.67	0.75	0.61	0.68	0.794	0.927
55	Mongolia	Asia-Pacific	Upper-mid.	**0.696**	0.58	0.55	0.62	0.71	0.67	0.66	0.743	0.925
56	Ghana	SS Africa	Lower-mid.	**0.696**	0.62	0.59	0.64	0.70	0.69	0.51	0.906	1.000
57	Jordan	MENCA	Upper-mid.	**0.691**	0.52	0.49	0.68	0.86	0.45	0.53	0.931	0.878
58	Romania	E. Europe	High	**0.689**	0.64	0.41	0.60	0.70	0.66	0.68	0.736	0.689
59	Colombia	Americas	Upper-mid.	**0.688**	0.59	0.51	0.64	0.75	0.62	0.63	0.778	0.902
60	Saudi Arabia	MENCA	High	**0.687**	0.21	0.56	0.74	0.99	0.24	0.55	0.870	0.687
61	Ecuador	Americas	Upper-mid.	**0.682**	0.51	0.44	0.66	0.84	0.55	0.53	0.748	0.868
62	Mexico	Americas	Upper-mid.	**0.680**	0.39	0.41	0.63	0.80	0.52	0.70	0.761	0.887
63	Rwanda	SS Africa	Low	**0.680**	0.40	0.52	0.66	0.87	0.46	0.57	0.879	1.000
64	Georgia	MENCA	Upper-mid.	**0.679**	0.52	0.55	0.60	0.69	0.52	0.72	0.963	0.890
65	Armenia	MENCA	Upper-mid.	**0.677**	0.52	0.44	0.66	0.70	0.64	0.66	1.000	0.893
66	Trinidad and Tobago	Americas	High	**0.675**	0.64	0.60	0.52	0.48	0.74	0.56	0.763	0.675
67	Thailand	Asia-Pacific	Upper-mid.	**0.674**	0.42	0.38	0.67	0.85	0.37	0.64	0.708	0.866
68	Tanzania	SS Africa	Lower-mid.	**0.673**	0.47	0.51	0.63	0.73	0.64	0.59	0.875	0.998
69	North Macedonia	E. Europe	Upper-mid.	**0.673**	0.57	0.58	0.65	0.67	0.65	0.54	0.732	0.869
70	Hungary	E. Europe	High	**0.671**	0.49	0.48	0.70	0.77	0.48	0.51	0.698	0.671
71	Jamaica	Americas	Upper-mid.	**0.671**	0.67	0.60	0.52	0.51	0.70	0.51	0.757	0.889
72	Montenegro	E. Europe	Upper-mid.	**0.670**	0.62	0.62	0.60	0.58	0.68	0.54	0.746	0.885
73	Kenya	SS Africa	Lower-mid.	**0.670**	0.57	0.56	0.59	0.78	0.55	0.58	0.881	1.000
74	Fiji	Asia-Pacific	Upper-mid.	**0.668**	0.68	0.64	0.65	0.49	0.63	0.46	0.713	0.876
75	Bahrain	MENCA	High	**0.664**	0.24	0.44	0.68	0.95	0.22	0.62	0.818	0.664
76	Oman	MENCA	High	**0.655**	0.30	0.41	0.64	0.84	0.31	0.65	0.801	0.655
77	Botswana	SS Africa	Upper-mid.	**0.652**	0.67	0.55	0.59	0.48	0.62	0.59	0.875	0.875
78	Vietnam	Asia-Pacific	Upper-mid.	**0.652**	0.33	0.56	0.62	0.78	0.47	0.62	0.694	0.849
79	Panama	Americas	High	**0.651**	0.54	0.52	0.55	0.69	0.58	0.63	0.736	0.651
80	Türkiye	MENCA	Upper-mid.	**0.650**	0.31	0.35	0.66	0.88	0.32	0.60	0.808	0.837
81	Uzbekistan	MENCA	Lower-mid.	**0.650**	0.31	0.49	0.63	0.86	0.40	0.57	0.833	0.938
82	Argentina	Americas	Upper-mid.	**0.649**	0.59	0.45	0.65	0.63	0.64	0.56	0.726	0.852
83	Philippines	Asia-Pacific	Upper-mid.	**0.649**	0.45	0.49	0.57	0.79	0.49	0.61	0.692	0.848
84	Russia	E. Europe	High	**0.646**	0.25	0.33	0.68	0.86	0.33	0.61	0.675	0.646
85	Benin	SS Africa	Lower-mid.	**0.645**	0.49	0.54	0.61	0.68	0.61	0.56	0.838	0.957
86	Paraguay	Americas	Upper-mid.	**0.638**	0.48	0.46	0.64	0.66	0.49	0.63	0.708	0.830
87	Senegal	SS Africa	Lower-mid.	**0.633**	0.55	0.58	0.40	0.53	0.71	0.55	0.838	0.940
88	Kuwait	MENCA	High	**0.617**	0.51	0.49	0.64	0.57	0.44	0.63	0.880	0.617
89	Suriname	Americas	Upper-mid.	**0.616**	0.60	0.53	0.34	0.35	0.79	0.43	0.696	0.811
90	São Tomé and Príncipe	SS Africa	Lower-mid.	**0.615**	0.74	0.53	0.26	0.17	0.67	0.56	0.827	0.900
91	Sri Lanka	Asia-Pacific	Upper-mid.	**0.614**	0.57	0.51	0.56	0.64	0.59	0.45	0.649	0.802
92	Morocco	MENCA	Lower-mid.	**0.607**	0.46	0.56	0.45	0.64	0.46	0.62	0.851	0.900
93	Azerbaijan	MENCA	Upper-mid.	**0.606**	0.16	0.31	0.64	0.72	0.34	0.67	0.747	0.781

Rank	Country	Region	Income	Global composite	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	Regional score	Income score
94	Tunisia	MENCA	Lower-mid.	**0.602**	0.46	0.52	0.58	0.68	0.52	0.45	0.870	0.866
95	Timor-Leste	Asia-Pacific	Lower-mid.	**0.600**	0.66	0.55	0.45	0.29	0.63	0.44	0.643	0.858
96	Namibia	SS Africa	Lower-mid.	**0.600**	0.65	0.53	0.43	0.33	0.60	0.56	0.808	0.879
97	Côte d'Ivoire	SS Africa	Lower-mid.	**0.598**	0.37	0.46	0.58	0.62	0.46	0.63	0.783	0.885
98	China	Asia-Pacific	Upper-mid.	**0.595**	0.25	0.47	0.57	0.83	0.35	0.51	0.625	0.771
99	Guyana	Americas	High	**0.593**	0.51	0.44	0.48	0.35	0.72	0.55	0.679	0.593
100	Egypt	MENCA	Lower-mid.	**0.591**	0.30	0.41	0.62	0.84	0.28	0.46	0.752	0.848
101	Uganda	SS Africa	Low	**0.590**	0.36	0.43	0.54	0.69	0.47	0.57	0.774	0.930
102	Zambia	SS Africa	Lower-mid.	**0.582**	0.48	0.54	0.48	0.64	0.56	0.36	0.746	0.845
103	Malawi	SS Africa	Low	**0.576**	0.59	0.51	0.36	0.50	0.62	0.38	0.764	1.000
104	Gambia	SS Africa	Low	**0.575**	0.62	0.54	0.27	0.31	0.62	0.52	0.766	1.000
105	Bangladesh	Asia-Pacific	Lower-mid.	**0.566**	0.32	0.41	0.54	0.83	0.39	0.42	0.585	0.806
106	Nepal	Asia-Pacific	Lower-mid.	**0.565**	0.55	0.41	0.46	0.48	0.57	0.54	0.609	0.846
107	Lesotho	SS Africa	Lower-mid.	**0.557**	0.61	0.44	0.36	0.28	0.61	0.47	0.739	0.802
108	Papua New Guinea	Asia-Pacific	Lower-mid.	**0.549**	0.67	0.42	0.47	0.45	0.46	0.46	0.589	0.796
109	Bolivia	Americas	Lower-mid.	**0.544**	0.40	0.43	0.54	0.46	0.64	0.30	0.607	0.776
110	Kyrgyzstan	MENCA	Lower-mid.	**0.539**	0.36	0.38	0.49	0.58	0.47	0.56	0.758	0.806
111	Togo	SS Africa	Lower-mid.	**0.530**	0.33	0.41	0.47	0.63	0.47	0.49	0.697	0.797
112	Bosnia and Herzegovina	E. Europe	Upper-mid.	**0.526**	0.54	0.42	0.43	0.44	0.46	0.53	0.563	0.711
113	Pakistan	Asia-Pacific	Lower-mid.	**0.520**	0.34	0.36	0.51	0.72	0.33	0.37	0.535	0.733
114	Guatemala	Americas	Upper-mid.	**0.516**	0.43	0.44	0.43	0.49	0.44	0.56	0.592	0.689
115	Sierra Leone	SS Africa	Low	**0.515**	0.45	0.45	0.44	0.40	0.54	0.49	0.693	0.902
116	Belarus	E. Europe	Upper-mid.	**0.510**	0.23	0.23	0.56	0.65	0.36	0.44	0.532	0.656
117	Liberia	SS Africa	Low	**0.507**	0.48	0.41	0.38	0.21	0.60	0.49	0.685	0.896
118	Algeria	MENCA	Upper-mid.	**0.507**	0.37	0.44	0.55	0.45	0.48	0.42	0.744	0.657
119	Nigeria	SS Africa	Lower-mid.	**0.507**	0.43	0.37	0.43	0.57	0.46	0.46	0.662	0.758
120	Honduras	Americas	Lower-mid.	**0.506**	0.42	0.43	0.47	0.38	0.51	0.50	0.582	0.765
121	Gabon	SS Africa	Upper-mid.	**0.505**	0.35	0.45	0.33	0.27	0.59	0.53	0.677	0.677
122	Niger	SS Africa	Low	**0.488**	0.45	0.46	0.21	0.27	0.58	0.47	0.653	0.857
123	Ethiopia	SS Africa	Low	**0.484**	0.29	0.44	0.49	0.54	0.38	0.37	0.611	0.764
124	Burkina Faso	SS Africa	Low	**0.481**	0.35	0.37	0.39	0.44	0.43	0.56	0.642	0.823
125	Guinea	SS Africa	Lower-mid.	**0.479**	0.30	0.41	0.50	0.48	0.44	0.43	0.623	0.701
126	El Salvador	Americas	Upper-mid.	**0.479**	0.27	0.38	0.55	0.49	0.42	0.35	0.525	0.607
127	Angola	SS Africa	Lower-mid.	**0.477**	0.35	0.40	0.51	0.39	0.46	0.43	0.625	0.695
128	Mozambique	SS Africa	Low	**0.470**	0.33	0.40	0.36	0.43	0.52	0.44	0.631	0.801
129	Cameroon	SS Africa	Lower-mid.	**0.467**	0.27	0.31	0.37	0.45	0.45	0.54	0.623	0.706
130	Cuba	Americas	Upper-mid.	**0.460**	0.23	0.45	0.45	0.40	0.47	0.40	0.524	0.601
131	Iraq	MENCA	Upper-mid.	**0.450**	0.41	0.44	0.46	0.33	0.46	0.21	0.688	0.585
132	Madagascar	SS Africa	Low	**0.447**	0.36	0.39	0.36	0.32	0.48	0.44	0.601	0.775
133	Mali	SS Africa	Low	**0.436**	0.35	0.38	0.39	0.26	0.47	0.43	0.586	0.754
134	Lebanon	MENCA	Lower-mid.	**0.429**	0.44	0.42	0.26	0.32	0.43	0.33	0.668	0.606
135	Cambodia	Asia-Pacific	Lower-mid.	**0.410**	0.17	0.33	0.46	0.42	0.22	0.43	0.429	0.591
136	Mauritania	MENCA	Lower-mid.	**0.410**	0.31	0.38	0.42	0.25	0.40	0.40	0.607	0.606
137	Djibouti	MENCA	Lower-mid.	**0.407**	0.28	0.48	0.29	0.19	0.39	0.39	0.595	0.602
138	Zimbabwe	SS Africa	Lower-mid.	**0.407**	0.30	0.37	0.41	0.34	0.34	0.41	0.537	0.597
139	Iran	MENCA	Upper-mid.	**0.406**	0.25	0.31	0.46	0.51	0.17	0.27	0.520	0.514
140	Eswatini	SS Africa	Lower-mid.	**0.404**	0.27	0.20	0.36	0.53	0.25	0.40	0.526	0.592
141	Guinea-Bissau	SS Africa	Low	**0.396**	0.30	0.35	0.24	0.13	0.52	0.39	0.527	0.683
142	Laos	Asia-Pacific	Lower-mid.	**0.375**	0.26	0.35	0.33	0.35	0.35	0.39	0.406	0.565
143	DR Congo	SS Africa	Low	**0.364**	0.25	0.27	0.28	0.37	0.30	0.42	0.478	0.604
144	Burundi	SS Africa	Low	**0.363**	0.15	0.32	0.30	0.28	0.30	0.51	0.481	0.617
145	Libya	MENCA	Upper-mid.	**0.357**	0.22	0.41	0.13	0.31	0.28	0.40	0.487	0.473

Rank	Country	Region	Income	Global composite	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	Regional score	Income score
146	Comoros	SS Africa	Lower-mid.	**0.351**	0.29	0.30	0.21	0.19	0.53	0.25	0.463	0.500
147	Central African Republic	SS Africa	Low	**0.346**	0.27	0.35	0.25	0.08	0.34	0.41	0.460	0.596
148	Equatorial Guinea	SS Africa	Upper-mid.	**0.328**	0.11	0.35	0.14	0.18	0.32	0.42	0.437	0.437
149	Republic of the Congo	SS Africa	Lower-mid.	**0.315**	0.26	0.30	0.21	0.18	0.23	0.40	0.421	0.456
150	Myanmar	Asia-Pacific	Lower-mid.	**0.314**	0.14	0.22	0.28	0.47	0.11	0.30	0.329	0.454
151	Tajikistan	MENCA	Lower-mid.	**0.314**	0.13	0.30	0.27	0.29	0.18	0.39	0.408	0.459
152	Nicaragua	Americas	Lower-mid.	**0.303**	0.14	0.18	0.22	0.27	0.25	0.47	0.343	0.449
153	Haiti	Americas	Lower-mid.	**0.290**	0.24	0.27	0.16	0.15	0.29	0.34	0.336	0.434
154	Somalia	MENCA	Low	**0.283**	0.17	0.24	0.06	0.25	0.26	0.40	0.396	0.480
155	Chad	SS Africa	Low	**0.260**	0.10	0.22	0.11	0.29	0.25	0.30	0.343	0.425
156	Venezuela	Americas	Lower-mid.	**0.259**	0.14	0.12	0.27	0.31	0.29	0.08	0.285	0.372
157	Syria	MENCA	Low	**0.244**	0.17	0.31	0.04	0.24	0.20	0.22	0.347	0.406
158	Turkmenistan	MENCA	Upper-mid.	**0.226**	0.11	0.16	0.19	0.16	0.20	0.34	0.322	0.297
159	Afghanistan	Asia-Pacific	Low	**0.210**	0.18	0.20	0.22	0.11	0.05	0.25	0.223	0.354
160	Sudan	MENCA	Low	**0.197**	0.18	0.06	0.06	0.32	0.14	0.19	0.278	0.320
161	South Sudan	SS Africa	Low	**0.180**	0.17	0.13	0.18	0.17	0.20	0.08	0.235	0.315
162	Yemen	MENCA	Low	**0.137**	0.09	0.18	0.05	0.10	0.09	0.15	0.188	0.233
163	Eritrea	SS Africa	Low	**0.085**	0.08	0.12	0.04	0.01	0.10	0.00	0.112	0.148
164	North Korea	Asia-Pacific	Low	**0.076**	0.06	0.14	0.00	0.03	0.11	0.00	0.082	0.134

Countries reported as a range

One pillar unobserved (n/a). Score and rank ranges are bounds, not confidence intervals.

Rank	Country	Region	Income	Global composite	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	Regional score	Income score
2–21	Iceland	W. Europe	High	0.89–0.98	0.90	0.80	0.92	0.96	0.86	n/a		
3–23	Switzerland	W. Europe	High	0.88–0.97	0.92	0.91	0.82	0.84	0.89	n/a		
25–45	Israel	MENCA	High	0.74–0.86	0.81	0.67	0.63	0.78	0.74	n/a		
27–43	Cabo Verde	SS Africa	Upper-mid.	0.74–0.86	0.77	0.60	0.82	0.62	0.78	n/a		
30–50	Seychelles	SS Africa	High	0.72–0.84	0.88	0.73	0.52	0.36	0.78	n/a		
37–88	Vanuatu	Asia-Pacific	Lower-mid.	0.62–0.79	0.84	0.48	0.40	0.53	0.67	n/a		
40–97	Bahamas	Americas	High	0.60–0.75	0.56	0.72	0.65	0.37	n/a	0.54		
49–105	Kosovo	E. Europe	Upper-mid.	0.57–0.73	0.58	0.49	0.44	n/a	0.59	0.67		
49–105	Maldives	Asia-Pacific	Upper-mid.	0.57–0.73	0.71	0.59	0.55	0.29	0.53	n/a		
53–111	Solomon Islands	Asia-Pacific	Lower-mid.	0.54–0.71	0.71	0.44	0.42	0.24	0.63	n/a		
108–14	Palestine	MENCA	Lower-mid.	0.40–0.55	0.43	0.25	n/a	0.38	0.45	0.42		

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PUBLICATIONS

Report	IIAS Governance Index 2026: Results report	This report
Research paper	The methodology of the IIAS Governance Index, on which this report is based	Under peer review
Dataset	IGI 2026: pillar and composite scores, 175 countries, CC BY 4.0	Zenodo
Practitioner paper	Reading governance indices in today's context	In preparation

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