

As citizens demand accountability, governments keep data locked away

The Web Foundation believes that open data must be:



for **everyone** —  
a right for all



the data  
people **need**



data people can  
**easily use**

In this edition of the Barometer, 1,725 datasets from 15 different sectors across 115 countries were assessed. We found that most governments are not meeting the basic [Open Data Charter principles](#). In most cases, the right policies are not in place, nor is the breadth and quality of the datasets released sufficient.



Countries in the region  
have made significant  
progress, with South Korea  
and the Philippines taking  
the lead.



Only 7% of the key  
datasets published are  
fully open.



True impact from open  
data remains elusive,  
particularly for the region's  
low or middle-income  
countries.

## What is Open Data and why is it important?

Open data is data which is freely available and shareable online, without charge or any other restrictions. Without good data, it is impossible to hold governments to account for the decisions that they make, the policies they pass, and the money they budget and spend.



## General regional highlights and findings

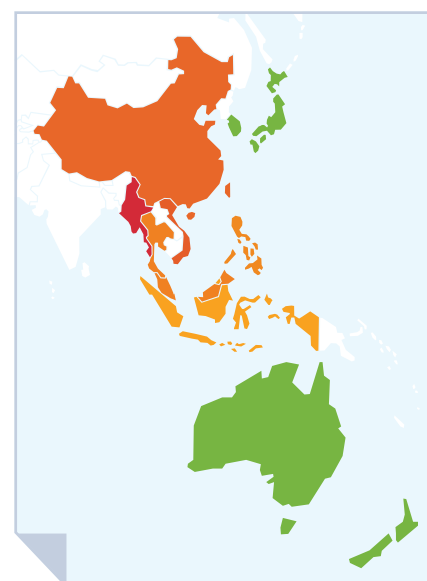
Countries in the region continue to challenge early open data leaders for top spots, with four countries now ranking in the top 10. South Korea is the top performing country in the region — 5th in the global rankings — while the Philippines leads the lower middle-income countries, ranking 22nd.

But in line with the global trend, progress on open data implementation remains slow. Only 7% of datasets analysed in the region were open, and key datasets that can be used by citizens to hold governments to account — like contracts, companies and spending data — remain closed. Indeed, spending data was the least open dataset in the region.



## Open Data Barometer 4th Edition Regional Ranking

Global Rank	Score	Country	Readiness	Implementation	Impact
5	81	Korea	95	59	100
5	81	Australia	85	78	78
7	79	New Zealand	92	58	99
8	75	Japan	84	60	89
22	55	Philippines	58	41	76
23	53	Singapore	73	46	41
38	38	Indonesia	51	39	25
53	28	Malaysia	53	20	19
53	28	Thailand	40	31	11
71	20	China	46	10	11
79	17	Vietnam	25	18	13
113	1	Myanmar	2	5	4



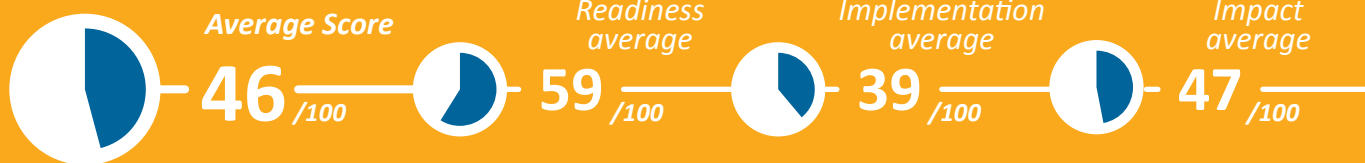
Produced by:



In collaboration with our regional partner:

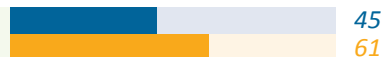


[opendatabarometer.org](http://opendatabarometer.org)

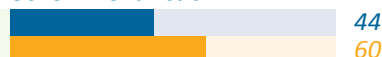


### Readiness for open data initiatives

#### Government Policies



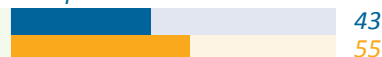
#### Government Action



#### Citizens and Civil Rights



#### Entrepreneurs and Business



Civil society engagement remains strong - even in countries with a weak history of civil society participation such as Malaysia and Singapore.



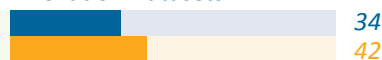
Readiness of the private sector to take advantage of open data remains stagnant even though government support for innovation is increasing.



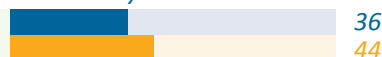
**Indonesia** ranks 38<sup>th</sup> out of 115 countries in the fourth edition of the Barometer. The country continues to improve its readiness to implement open data policies. Government collaboration with civil society on projects fostering innovation — such as [Hackathon Merdeka](#) and [Compfest](#) — shows promising support for open data at regional and national levels. However, there remains a lack of progress in the implementation and visible impact of open data in the country.

### Implementation of open data programmes

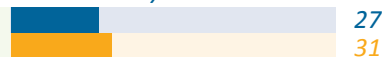
#### Innovation Datasets



#### Social Policy Datasets



#### Accountability Datasets



Publication of innovation datasets is improving with high-income countries in the region leading the way in using data to drive economic growth.



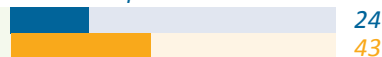
While budget data is accessible in most countries, contracting and spending data remains closed.



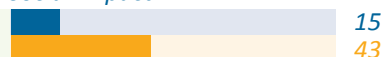
**Philippines** leads among lower middle-income countries in overall openness, ranking 22<sup>nd</sup> of 115 countries. While Freedom of Information laws have not been enacted, open data is required to be published by agencies through annual budget legislation. Several new initiatives have capitalised on this data — with impressive results. These include [Bottom-Up Budgeting](#), [Open Reconstruction](#) and [Project NOAH](#), projects that seek to make budgeting and planning inclusive, bring greater scrutiny to donor and government projects, and improve capacity for disaster-preparedness.

### Impact that open data is having

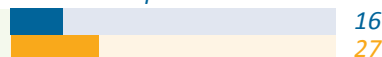
#### Political Impact



#### Social Impact



#### Economic Impact

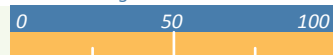


There is increasing evidence that open data is improving government efficiency, both in high-income and in low/middle-income countries.



Open data impact has not yet translated into concrete improvements in the lives of ordinary people, especially for traditionally marginalised groups.

#### Global average scores



#### Regional average scores

