KEY FINDINGS
Among the pillars, Indonesia had the highest score in Governance, as evidenced by availability of data sharing and data management frameworks, although lacks full force of the law. Nevertheless, the Indonesian government has plans in place for an actual law for data protection. Data availability in Indonesia is also impressive, as compared to other countries in the region. In terms of Capabilities and Use and Impact, Indonesia showed evidence of training of data skills and use cases in multiple organisations, but may not be widespread.

CAPABILITIES
There is some evidence of government supporting civil servants training on data literacy and data skills such as the Government Transformation Academy program covering 18,500 civil servants, as well as evidence at district level governments. In terms of open data, there is evidence of active government-led open data initiative Indonesia One Data Portal, as well as sub-national government Jakarta Province Open Data initiative, West Java Province Open Data initiative and Blora District initiative. However there is isolated evidence of government supporting and encouraging data reuse.

GOVERNANCE
Indonesia does not yet have an integrated and holistic legal framework for protection of personal data. The Indonesian government and house of representatives are currently working on a draft of Law on Personal Data Protection that will provide a more integrated and robust legal framework. A framework assessed is the Communications and Information Technology Ministerial Regulation No. 20/2016 on protection of personal data in electronic systems. There is a framework on data management and data sharing but lacks full force of law: Presidential Regulation No.39/2019 on One Data Indonesia.

AVAILABILITY
Indonesia has data available for company register, emission information, climate vulnerability, real-time healthcare system capacity, COVID-19 vaccination, existing land use, land tenure, asset declarations, budget and spend data, RTI performance and public procurement. These data are also updated timely and available free of charge.

However, there is low availability of data in areas such as biodiversity, beneficial ownership, lobbying data, public consultation data, political finance data and vital statistics.

USE AND IMPACT
There is evidence of procurement data being analysed to improve procurement practice including development of a monitoring system and red flag analysis by Indonesia Corruption Watch (ICW) and Publish What You Pay Indonesia working on open contracting issues. For political integrity data, there are multiple evidences across organisations: ICW uses the data to scrutinise Indonesia Chief of Police Elections, Tempo media uses public officials’ wealth data for accountability purposes and Scholars from University of Indonesia’s research on election campaign funds. There is no evidence of products or services that use open data with respect to corporate due diligence as well as gender and inclusion.
Indonesia is the largest country in the Southeast Asia region. It is the world's fourth most populous country and the most populous Muslim-majority country with a population over 275 million. Indonesia is a presidential republic with an elected legislature. While its economy was impacted greatly by the pandemic - going from upper-middle income to lower-middle income status and poverty increased to 9.7 percent in 2021, it grew 3.7% in terms of annual growth.

SOCIOECONOMIC BACKGROUND

There is evidence of the country's indicators by standards of international organizations e.g. SDG (Index Rank: 82/163).

The FOI law regulates information sharing (including hard copies) to public, although citizens cannot use them to demand truly open datasets (open format, open license, etc.).

Public and private sector collecting data may not be regulated under an integrated and holistic data protection framework, but may be subjected to acts related to electronic systems and transactions.

DATA ECOSYSTEM IN THE COUNTRY

OTHER INDICATORS

- Internet users among population: 54%
- Urban, 87%; Rural, 67%
- R&D contribution to GDP: 0.2%
- Average monthly broadband traffic per subscription: 5.6K

NOTES:


GLOBAL DATA BAROMETER 2022 FIRST EDITION

The Global Data Barometer is a collaborative project that aims to measure the state of data in relation to urgent societal issues. Building on the Open Data Barometer, which has been used to drive policymaking, advocacy, and academic research, the survey was implemented from May 2019 - May 2021 to create a benchmark encompassing data governance, capability, availability, and use and impact of data for public data.

Full report and downloadable datasets can be found here: [https://globaldatabarometer.org/](https://globaldatabarometer.org/).