

GLOBAL DATA BAROMETER 2022 FIRST EDITION

Country Report



Indonesia

General Country Score

40

South and East Asia

33

Global
33

Capabilities

46

South and East Asia 37
Global 42

Governance

48

South and East Asia 36
Global 36

Availability

32

South and East Asia 29
Global 30

Use and Impact

30

South and East Asia 28
Global 22

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 [Bloro District](#) initiative. However there is isolated evidence of government supporting and encouraging data reuse.

	Country	Region
Open data initiative		6/11
Sub-national institutional capabilities to manage data		2/11
Widespread and regular training for civil servants		6/11
Support for data reuse		2/11

Table 1: Comparison of selected indicators of Capabilities in the country vs region. Green circles refer to availability widespread and regular evidence in the government, yellow circles refer to isolated evidence in the government, and red circles refer to no evidence. x/11 countries refer to x countries reviewed which achieved the corresponding circle.

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.

	Country	Region
Data protection laws		7/11
Data management frameworks		1/11
Data sharing frameworks		7/11

Table 2: Comparison of selected indicators of Governance in country vs region. Green circles refer to existence of framework with full force of law, yellow circles refer to existence of frameworks but no force of law, and red circles refer to no existence of such frameworks. x/11 countries refer to x countries reviewed which achieved the corresponding circle.

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.

	Country
Scored \geq Global Average	Public Procurement, Public Finance, Company Information, Political Integrity, Climate Action, Land
Scored < Global Average	Health & Covid 19

Table 3: Comparison of modules (except Capabilities and Governance) in the country against global average. Note that these are modules, so may have overlapping indicators with Use and Impact.

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.

Use cases	Country	Region
Corporate due diligence		2/11
Influencing policy for inclusion and gender		5/11
Accountability use of political integrity		2/11
Procurement data analytics		5/11

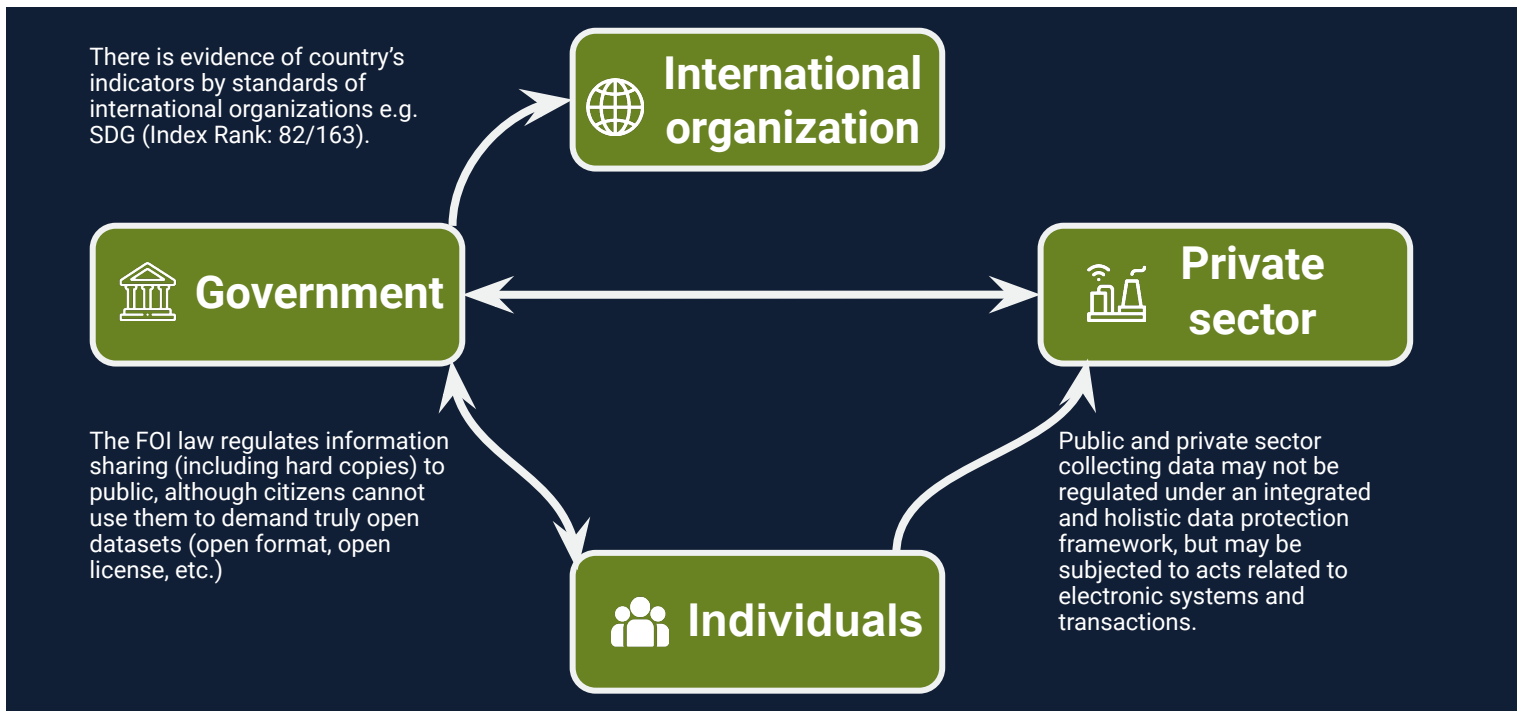
Table 4: Comparison of selected indicators of Use and Impact in country vs region ranked by green referring to uses that are widespread, regular and embedded, yellow referring to uses in isolated cases and red referring to no evidence of use. x/11 countries refer to x countries out of 11 reviewed which achieved the corresponding colour rank.



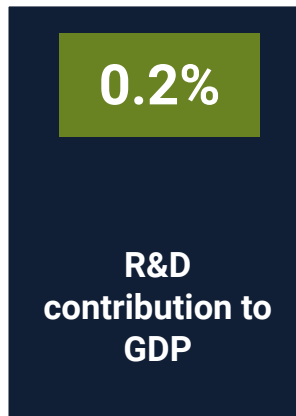
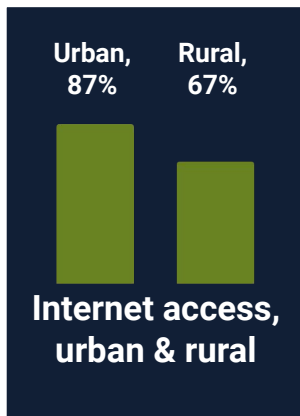
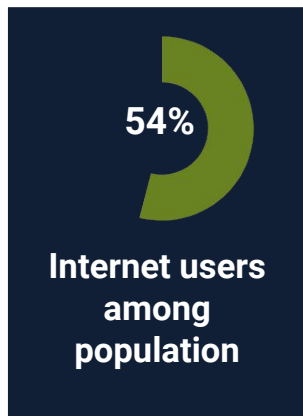
SOCIOECONOMIC BACKGROUND

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 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.

DATA ECOSYSTEM IN THE COUNTRY



OTHER INDICATORS



NOTES:

Data sources in this country report include the World Bank (<https://data.worldbank.org/>, <https://www.worldbank.org/>), World Population Review (<https://worldpopulationreview.com/>), Sustainable Development Goal Index (<https://dashboards.sdgindex.org/profiles>) and Digital Development Dashboard (<https://www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Statistics/Dashboards/Pages/Digital-Development.aspx>).

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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/>.

