**KEY FINDINGS**

The Philippines scored particularly high in the Governance pillar, due to having a law on data protection and framework on data sharing. In terms of Availability, Philippines scored higher than the global average for public finance, public procurement and political integrity. However, Philippines showed some lacking in terms of Capabilities, especially on open data and civil servants training possibly due to challenges during the pandemic.

**CAPABILITIES**

There is isolated evidence of government supporting civil servants training on data matters, possibly due to challenges due to the pandemic during 2020-2021 and shift in focus to address the pandemic. Some training do exist but they are either online (which are restrictive due to internet connection challenges) or are paid. In terms of open data, there is some reactivation being led by the Department of Information and Communications Technology in line with iGov Philippines Program. At sub-national level, there is no evidence of effective data management. In addition, there is also little support for data initiatives due to challenges in data availability.

**GOVERNANCE**

The Republic Act No. 10173 or the Data Privacy Act of 2012, along with its Implementing Rules and Regulations and the Advisory Opinions being released by the National Privacy Commission, provide a detailed framework for protecting personal data.

On data management, as open data and FOI still being an issue in the Philippines, there is no existing framework. Whereas for data sharing, the National Privacy Commission's data sharing circular may be enough as an initial data sharing guideline, but may improved and does not have full force of the law.

**AVAILABILITY**

Philippines has data available for beneficial ownership, existing land use, public consultation data, budget and spend data, public procurement data, biodiversity, climate vulnerability, vital statistics and COVID-19 vaccination.

However, there is low availability of data in areas such as company register, land tenure, political finance data, asset declarations, lobbying data, RTI performance data, emission and real-time health-care system capacity.

**USE AND IMPACT**

There are isolated cases of use of datasets assessed in the Philippines. Media and civil society have done well in maximizing available data on public officials accountability, land and procurement. In particular for procurement data, news organization like PCIJ and Rappler use them to uncover possible anomalies and irregularities.

Unfortunately there is no open data for companies.
The Philippines is an archipelagic country in Southeast Asia and has a democratic government in the form of a constitutional republic with a presidential system. Its economy is supported by its growing consumer demand due to a large population of more than 112 million people, as well as vibrant labour market and robust remittances. Inclusive growth has also been remarkable, as recorded by the decline in poverty rate from 23.5% in 2015 to 16.7% in 2018. While severely impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic, the economy had a GDP of 5.6% in 2021.

Socioeconomic Background

The Philippines, with a population of more than 112 million people, has a democratic government in the form of a constitutional republic with a presidential system. Its economy is supported by its growing consumer demand, a vibrant labour market, and robust remittances. Inclusive growth has been remarkable, with a decline in poverty rate from 23.5% in 2015 to 16.7% in 2018. Despite the impact of COVID-19, the economy had a GDP of 5.6% in 2021.

Data Ecosystem in the Country

The working basis of Open Data in the Philippines is a joint memorandum circular from 2015, released by the Open Data Philippines Task Force, but the portal appeared to be inactive since 2016. There is evidence of the country's indicators by standards of international organizations, such as the SDG (Index Rank: 95/163).

Public and private sector collecting data are regulated under the Republic Act No. 10173 or the Data Privacy Act of 2012, along with its Implementing Rules and Regulations and the Advisory Opinions being released by the National Privacy Commission.

Other Indicators

- Internet users among population: 50%
- Internet access, urban & rural: Data not available
- R&D contribution to GDP: 0.2%
- Average monthly broadband traffic per subscription: 3.8K

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 to 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/.

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