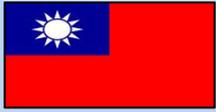# GLOBAL DATA BAROMETER 2022 FIRST EDITION

Country Report

Taiwan

General Country Score
51

South and East Asia
33

Global
33

Capabilities	Governance	Availability	Use and Impact
55	**49**	**53**	**23**
South and East Asia 37 Global 42	South and East Asia 36 Global 36	South and East Asia 29 Global 30	South and East Asia 28 Global 22

KEY FINDINGS

Taiwan scores comparatively higher from a regional standpoint for both the Governance and Capabilities pillars as well as numerous sub-indicators. However, Taiwan's legal frameworks regarding publication of information and lobbying requires improvement, and there is limited proof of impact of data use. Evidence also points to a rural/urban divide in the implementation of an open data environment, and while there is evidence of the desire to train civil servants, as of now there is no evidence of data-related trainings in Taiwan.

CAPABILITIES

The open data environment is nationally led but implementation is done at a ministerial or local level, supported by the the Advanced Action Plan for Open Government Data. Local governments either have their own platforms or share on the national platform. But there is evidence that some local governments are able to open much less data than others, showing evidence of a rural/urban divide. There is no evidence of data-related trainings in Taiwan. However, there is evidence of the desire to train civil servants.

	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

The Taiwan government has a law about the protection of personal data (The Personal Data Protection Act). However, the exceptions have been used and expanded liberally during the COVID-19 pandemic, with the government citing an emergency situation. For data management, Taiwan has frameworks limited to metadata and API standards, although with no force of law. As for data sharing, the Digital Government Program 2.0 of Taiwan (2021-2025) discusses the utility of data sharing for the program on smart/e-government development. However it is neither a legal document nor a policy, but only a plan.

	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

Taiwan has data available for company register, land tenure, existing land use, political finance data, asset declarations, public consultation data, RTI performance data, budget and spend data, public procurement data, emission, vital statistics, real-time healthcare system capacity and COVID-19 vaccination.

However, there is low availability of data in areas such as beneficial ownership, lobbying data, biodiversity and climate vulnerability.

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

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 are isolated incidents of use of land data but it is unclear the level of impact it has had so far. Although the property, investment, land and housing of politicians are clearly defined, it is difficult to see corruption and other content from these materials, and there are occasional fraud cases, and the unit still needs to be inspected for inspection. With regards to procurement, the Taiwanese government had to abide by international requirements after joining the WTO. It has significantly improved information disclosure in the past ten years. On the other hand, there is no evidence of products and services that use open company data to support due diligence.

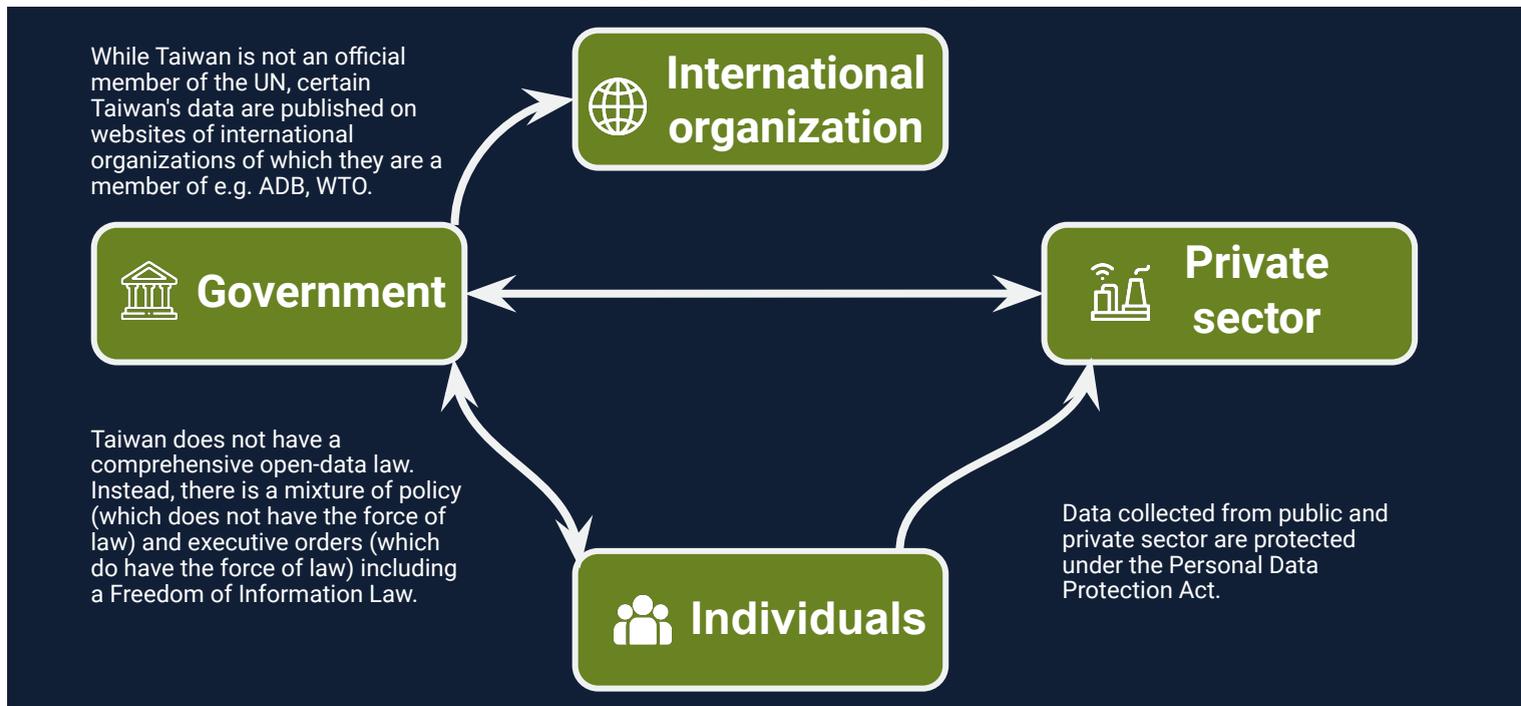| Use cases	Country	Region	
Corporate due diligence	🔴	2/11	🟡
Influencing policy for inclusion and gender	🟡	5/11	🟡
Accountability use of political integrity	🟡	2/11	🟢
Procurement data analytics	🟢	5/11	🟢

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.
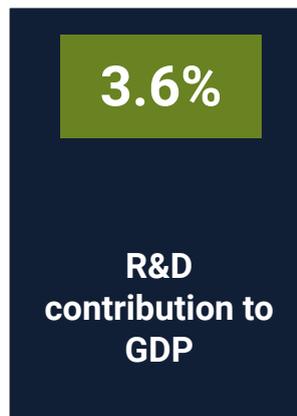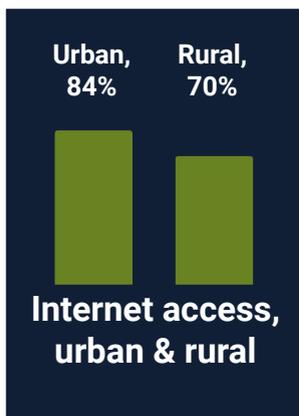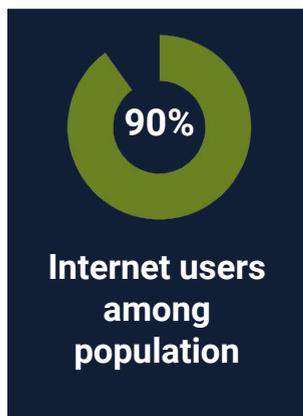
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SOCIOECONOMIC BACKGROUND

Taiwan is a country in East Asia with population of over 23 million people. The political status of Taiwan is contentious, that is whether it is part of PRC or a sovereign state. Nevertheless, it has a republic constitution with an independently elected president, armed forces and even own currency, although no official membership in the UN. Economically, Taiwan is highly developed and is the 8th largest in Asia with even a positive growth of 3.1% during the pandemic in 2020. In terms of social indicators, Taiwan is highly urbanised (79%) and have a low poverty rate of 1.3%.

DATA ECOSYSTEM IN THE COUNTRY

While Taiwan is not an official member of the UN, certain Taiwan's data are published on websites of international organizations of which they are a member of e.g. ADB, WTO.

International organization

Government

Private sector

Taiwan does not have a comprehensive open-data law. Instead, there is a mixture of policy (which does not have the force of law) and executive orders (which do have the force of law) including a Freedom of Information Law.

Individuals

Data collected from public and private sector are protected under the Personal Data Protection Act.

OTHER INDICATORS

90%

Internet users among population

Urban, 84%   Rural, 70%

Internet access, urban & rural

3.6%

R&D contribution to GDP

Data not available

Average monthly broadband traffic per subscription

NOTES:

Unlike other countries, Taiwan's data are not published by World Bank or ITU. Data sources in this country report include the World Population Review, World of Meters, Taiwan Internet Report and AmCham Taiwan.

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/.

GLOBAL REPORT
First edition