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.

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

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General regional highlights and findings

- 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.

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What is Open Data and why is it important?

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**Readiness for open data initiatives**

**Government Policies**
- Average score: 45/100

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

**Government Action**
- Average score: 61/100

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

**Citizens and Civil Rights**
- Average score: 44/100

**Entrepreneurs and Business**
- Average score: 60/100

**Implementation of open data programmes**

**Innovation Datasets**
- Average score: 34/100

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

**Social Policy Datasets**
- Average score: 42/100

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

**Accountability Datasets**
- Average score: 36/100

**Impact that open data is having**

**Political Impact**
- Average score: 24/100

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

**Social Impact**
- Average score: 43/100

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

**Economic Impact**
- Average score: 15/100

**Regional average scores**

- Global: 0/100
- East Asia and the Pacific: 50/100
- Average: 100/100

**Indonesia** ranks 38th 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.

**Philippines** leads among lower middle-income countries in overall openness, ranking 22nd 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.