Open Government Data

Readiness Assessment Indonesia

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Authors

Jose M. Alonso | Web Foundation

Stephane Boyera | Web Foundation

Aman Grewal | Web Foundation

Carlos Iglesias | Open Data Consultant

Andreas Pawelke | Open Data Consultant

The authors can be reached via contact@webfoundation.org. We welcome your feedback.

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Background

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Governments around the world produce massive amounts of data as part of their work. Such data can be extremely useful for a wide set of actors, yet it often remains inaccessible. New technologies now make it possible to share this data in a practical way, enabling different stakeholders to collaborate around multiple data sources and to build services and applications to exploit data in new and innovative ways.

Releasing government data is in many cases a crucial pillar of an Open Government strategy. Ministries and government agencies put their raw data on the web (in machine-readable formats) to promote transparency and accountability, and to stimulate innovation and economic growth. On a broader framework, Open Government Data (OGD) enables decision-making based on evidence that both government and citizens can evaluate. Various actors including civil society organizations, civic hackers, entrepreneurs, and other members of the general public can review and download the data and create new applications around it to make the most of the available information.

As part of our focus on such OGD initiatives, the World Wide Web Foundation (Web Foundation) conducted an OGD Readiness Assessment of Indonesia, in partnership with the Ford Foundation.

This study builds on the methodology and experience of two prior studies conducted by the Web Foundation in Ghana[1] and Chile[2] as well as the Web Foundation's general OGD expertise.

Open Government Data (OGD) is data provided free of charge, available online in accessible, non-proprietary, machine-readable formats, and licensed in a way that it can be freely used, reused and redistributed by anyone for commercial or non-commercial purposes with the aim of fostering innovation through its re-use. OGD never contains any personal or personally identifiable information.

The Web Foundation believes that OGD programs in middle-income countries can have a positive impact on socio-economic and political development. These initiatives should focus on releasing information that can be used to improve people's lives, and should be structured to achieve the Open Government paradigm shift where citizens are better informed and more directly involved in political decision-making.

As part of the long-term vision of the Web Foundation, these countries should be able to mainstream the impact of OGD programs, understand the costs and benefits of such programs, understand the processes required for the implementation, and find support for engaging and completing this implementation.

[1] https://public.webfoundation.org/2011/05/OGD_Ghana.pdf
[2] https://public.webfoundation.org/2011/05/OGD_Chile.pdf

Objectives

The objective of this assessment is two-fold.

- To identify and describe local challenges, build an appropriate knowledge base and facilitate knowledge sharing in order to address them.
- To assist in defining key elements of a successful strategy to support the implementation of a sustainable OGD program in Indonesia by acting on the six dimensions that make such initiatives successful, namely institutional, organizational, legal, technical, social and economic.[3]

Based on desk research, supplemented by an online survey and a field visit to identify and interact with groups of stakeholders and local champions who might be involved in an OGD project locally, this study explores Indonesia's OGD readiness and seeks to map potential opportunities and challenges for the implementation of an OGD initiative.

Destination Indonesia

The Republic of Indonesia is the world's largest archipelago state by area and population. The world's biggest Muslim-majority nation is home to 240 million people living across more than 17,000 islands. Despite its diversity, including 300 distinct ethnic groups and more than 700 languages and dialects, Indonesia has managed to develop a shared national identity.

The fall of the Suharto regime in May 1998 marked the beginning of Indonesia's "*remarkable transition from repressive dictatorship to possibly the most dynamic and successful democracy in Southeast Asia*"[4]. Far-reaching political, economic and judicial reforms have contributed to the country's rapid democratic consolidation. A massive decentralization program in the early 2000s has transferred political power to the local level.

A member of the G-20, Indonesia's economy is the largest in Southeast Asia with an estimated GDP of US$ 846.8 billion in 2011. In the past 15 years, the region's most populous nation has turned from *"Southeast Asia's economic basket case in 1998"*[5] into one of Asia's most promising emerging markets with annual growth rates at more than five percent. Driven by its young population, an increasingly affluent middle class and rapid urbanization, the country's economy is projected to become the world's seventh largest economy by 2030.[6]

[3] http://www.webfoundation.org/projects/open-government-data/
[4] http://www.ndi.org/indonesia
[5] http://thediplomat.com/2013/02/05/a-false-hope-indonesias-economic-miracle/
[6] http://www.cnbc.com/id/49069336

	Year 2011	Tendency (2008-2011)
Population	242.3 million	
Population growth (annual in %)	1	
Rural population (% of total population)	49	
Life expectancy at birth	69 years	
Mortality rate under-5 (per 1.000 live births)	32	
GDP (current US$)	846.8 billion	
GDP per capita (current US$)	3,495	
GDP growth (annual in %)	6.5	
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	6.6	

Source: World Bank, 2011[7]

After its successful democratic transition, today's Indonesia is facing a set of "*second-generation challenges*"[8] – low-quality public services, ineffective and inefficient public spending, regional economic and social disparities – calling for new approaches to further improve governance and to ensure sustained economic growth.

[7] http://data.worldbank.org/indicator
[8] http://siteresources.worldbank.org/EXTGOVANTICORR/Resources/3035863-1289428746337/Transforming_Public_Sector_Indonesia.pdf

Executive Summary

Executive Summary

As one of the eight founding members of the Open Government Partnership[9] (OGP), Indonesia has been a pioneer in seeking to achieve better governance by providing better access to information, increasing government transparency and strengthening public participation – in short, opening up government.

However, despite the government's active engagement in the realm of Open Government, Open Government Data (OGD) has not been high on the political agenda. As a powerful tool to catalyse positive change towards a more transparent, accountable, participatory and responsive government, and as a stimulus for innovation and economic growth, the concept of OGD, along with its potential benefits, is largely unknown to the ranks of government officials.

General Perceptions

The study shows that the concept of OGD is strongly attached to the broader idea of Open Government, and more specifically to citizen participation, transparency and accountability, with a special focus on the government's budget and spending. The general perception of OGD is positive although details of the various aspects of OGD were not familiar to most interviewees.

The most common concerns linked to making government data openly available on the web are related to possible abuse or misuse of sensitive information and, more specifically, privacy and secrecy issues. Given that a good OGD strategy should always safeguard privacy and national security, these negative perceptions are easy to address.

Framework Conditions

The legal framework regulating the access to government information is robust. The 2008 Law on Freedom of Information applies across government institutions as well as to political parties and non-governmental organizations. The law regulates the handling of public information and prevents government ministries and agencies from withholding information that is in the public interest.

While the law is clear on the type of information that must either be published proactively or made available upon request for public access, there are various issues related to the implementation of the law. In many cases agencies lack the knowledge of procedures and adequately trained personnel for effective implementation.

The 2002 Copyright Law allowing government institutions to protect most of the content they provide on their websites, including any data, with a simple copyright protection statement, and the 1997 Law on Non Tax State Revenue along with the 2009 Government Regulation on Fare and Type of Non Tax State Revenue mandating ministries and agencies to charge for the majority of their data, could pose major legal obstacles to an OGD initiative.

Indonesia boasts a robust ICT infrastructure, at least in the urban areas. The urban pockets have high social media presence and even government officials acknowledge that the use of social media is high on their agenda when it comes to public engagement.

[9] http://www.opengovpartnership.org/

Internet penetration is on the rise in Indonesia. The mobile network is more widespread compared to fixed lines and therefore the majority of Internet users in Indonesia use mobile access. Mobile phones are everywhere and constitute the most popular communication tool in Indonesia. Mobile telephone ownership is also widespread if compared to desktop ownership.

The rapid spread of technology along with the growing ICT literacy among Indonesians is spurring demand for more information-rich government websites.

The Supply Side

Despite the best efforts of the current government, public availability of data remains a significant challenge. Government officials were of the view that their departments had considerable quantities of data that is not well-shared. Nevertheless, several publicly available data sets could be identified and a series of initiatives are currently being promoted by the Indonesian government under the national Open Government programme in order to make more government data available or more easily accessible. OGD is being discussed at the policy-making level in various government institutions at the national and local level, such as the Ministry of Finance, the National Statistics Bureau and the City Government of Indonesia's capital city, Jakarta.

Data quality is a well-identified issue. Irregularities in data sets, the use of different standards and a high level of aggregation were all challenges mentioned during interviews. In addition, data is at times incomplete, inaccurate, not frequently updated, and difficult to process and understand.

Even though the Law on Freedom of Information has been in place for five years and while some ministries and agencies have made data available online, it is often difficult to obtain and make use of the data due to bureaucratic procedures, charging requirements, copyright restrictions or a general reluctance to provide access to government data to external users.

The Demand Side

Data demands are mostly generic and dispersed in terms of themes, with no prominent concentration on any specific topic. A number of stakeholders pointed out that since the majority of data is kept behind the firewalls of government, there is little information on the kinds of data available, making it difficult to specify the demand. Interviewees noted that an increase in public availability of government data might lead to a significant increase on the demand side.

Comparing user groups, demand was found to be highest in the private sector. Journalists do not make extensive use of government data for their reporting due to the difficulties of accessing the data but there seems to be a great interest by journalists in using OGD in their work if only government data were easier to access. With a few notable exceptions, the demand from most of the civil society groups is significantly lower compared to the private sector and, to a lesser extent, to media. Research institutes and universities regularly use government data and while data sharing agreements between government institutions and universities exist, some have not yet been fully implemented.

Key Stakeholders

In general it is perceived that the current government is conscious of the importance linked to the availability of government data as evidenced by the intention for increased data and information access outlined in the OGP action plan. However, commitment also depends on the type of data in demand and

more specifically on the government institution in charge of the same. Though there is evidence of awareness from the government perspective, a stronger political will and deeper understanding may also be needed for better data quality and linked capacity building.

A number of reform-minded government officials have demonstrated their commitment to an open, responsive and participatory government. While the endogenous capacity of various ministries and agencies to successfully conduct OGD programs was questioned, several government institutions were described as very open and approachable, and capable of implementing such an initiative.

The private sector is characterized by a rapidly growing number of start-ups and an increasing number of online businesses with very creative business ideas in different sectors such as retail, food or transportation. Moreover, a large number of Indonesian developers and programmers are trying to satisfy the growing demand for mobile applications.

Only a few big media outlets work intensively with data and have their own data managing and processing units. In general, smaller media outlets in particular would require additional resources and training before being able to work competently with government data.

While the majority of civil society groups make limited use of government data and only possess basic data processing skills, there are examples of CSOs that access and re-use government data in innovative ways. Civil society groups and networks with a specific focus on OGD are yet to emerge, but there are early signs of OGD receiving increased attention from local civil society actors.

Researchers are playing an active role in the push for greater government transparency and data availability. Research institutes use government data in their policy research and/or demand more and better data from the government.

None of the donors and foundations active in Indonesia have a specific OGD project in their portfolio, but programs on related issues, such as freedom of information, government transparency and accountability, and public participation, have been in place for many years and the interest in engaging in OGD initiatives is growing. The World Bank, Hivos together with Omidyar Network and the Ford Foundation have been engaging in topics related to OGD.

Strategic Approach: Start Small and Scale

As regards the strategic approach to implementation of OGD initiatives, we suggest conducting small-scale projects at individual government institutions in order to create a learning environment required for a more long-term approach to OGD in Indonesia. Practical examples demonstrating the social and economic value of OGD to the high-level political leadership are needed to raise awareness and create a political momentum.

While a single top-level political leader who could spearhead a national OGD programme could not be identified, there are a number of reform-minded individuals in the government who could lead an initiative in their respective institutions. During the interviews a number of national government officials expressed a strong interest in learning more about the OGD concept – and possibly adopting their own OGD program.

A central unit could take on the role of advising and supporting those government institutions with an interest in pursuing OGD projects. With the President's Delivery Unit for Development Monitoring and

Oversight (UKP4) – the institution in charge of coordinating the national Open Government initiative and staffed with technology and policy experts capable of facilitating complex multi-stakeholder projects – a suitable institution is in place for taking the lead in the initial phase. The unit would not only provide strategic, technical and organizational support to potential data suppliers in government, but also act as a focal point for stakeholders to engage in conversations around the general framework conditions of a sustainable OGD ecosystem. It should, however, be noted that UKP4 is a temporary body that might not exist in its current form after the 2014 presidential election and therefore, the development of a long-term strategy is vital to ensure sustainability.

The local government of Jakarta was found to be well placed for an OGD initiative. Since the newly elected governor of Jakarta, Joko Widodo, came into office in late 2012, the city government has undergone a fundamental transformation in the way it relates to its citizens. Public hearings on important issues, online publication of urban planning and budget data and the introduction of a complaint handling system are only a few of the initiatives that have gained the new governor international media attention[10].

The key elements for a local OGD initiative are in place: high-level change agents providing the political will and mandate, meaningful data to be made available, and a significant demand from media, private sector and civil society. Jakarta Governor, Joko Widodo, and Vice Governor, Basuki Tjahaja Purnamacould, should be supported as early adopters.

[10] http://www.economist.com/news/asia/21570726-capitals-efficient-leader-breaks-mould-indonesian-politicians-no-jokowi

Methodology

Methodology

Based on our past research linked to the OGD readiness assessments in Ghana and Chile[11], we have refined our methodology to define OGD readiness of a given country on the basis of several indicators. These indicators include, amongst others, the policy and legal framework, the technology landscape, the availability and quality of and access to government data, as well as the general demand from users and the level of skills for working with the data.

Desk research provided quantitative and qualitative data in preparation for in-country visits, during which key stakeholders were interviewed in order to refine the assessment of OGD readiness in the country. We focused on exploring the situation at the national government and supplemented our findings with insights from the Jakarta city government.

The steps we followed were:

a) Desk Research: We conducted extensive desk research to provide quantitative and qualitative data about the country. This required analysis of the country's economic, social and political systems, as well as the technology landscape.

b) Online survey: A short online survey was conducted to capture people's perception of the situation in Indonesia focusing on the use side of government data (see Appendix for details). This survey was intended to serve as a bridge between the information compiled during the desk research phase and the more in-depth perception from the subsequent country visit.

c) Questionnaire and country visit: As part of the second phase of research, we developed a questionnaire to help us determine the country's OGD readiness and conducted in-country interviews (see list of interviewees in the Appendix). The questionnaire was used as a baseline for conducting the interviews; however, in the majority of cases, it was more of a conversation centred on the expertise and experiences of the respective interviewee.

d) Conclusions: From the desk research and the in-country research, we provide a case for stimulating a discussion for a possible future OGD strategy in the country, and potential interventions/actions that may help in bootstrapping this process.

[11] http://www.webfoundation.org/projects/open-government-data-feasibility-studies/

General Perceptions of Open Government Data

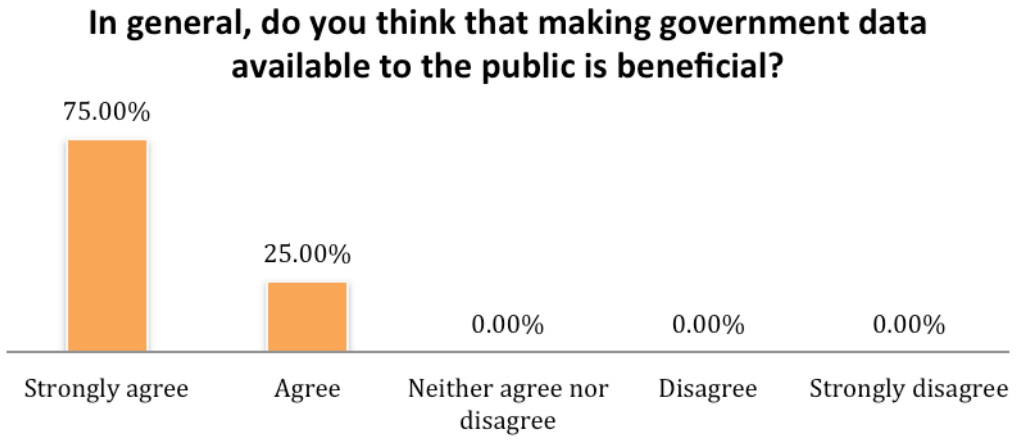
General Perceptions of Open Government Data

In order to gauge the extent to which Indonesians are familiar with the concept of OGD, interviewees and survey respondents were asked about their understanding of OGD including the benefits they expect from a greater availability of government data. We were also interested in learning about the potential barriers for the adoption of an OGD program.

The findings show that in Indonesia OGD is strongly attached to the broader concept of Open Government, and more specifically to citizen participation, transparency and accountability, with a special focus on the government's budget and spending.

The majority of interviewees and seventy-five per cent of the online survey respondents had heard about OGD before the study. However, details on the various aspects of OGD were not familiar to most interviewees. Where in-depth knowledge existed – mainly in the private sector – information was mostly derived from academic research and the government's national Open Government initiative[12].

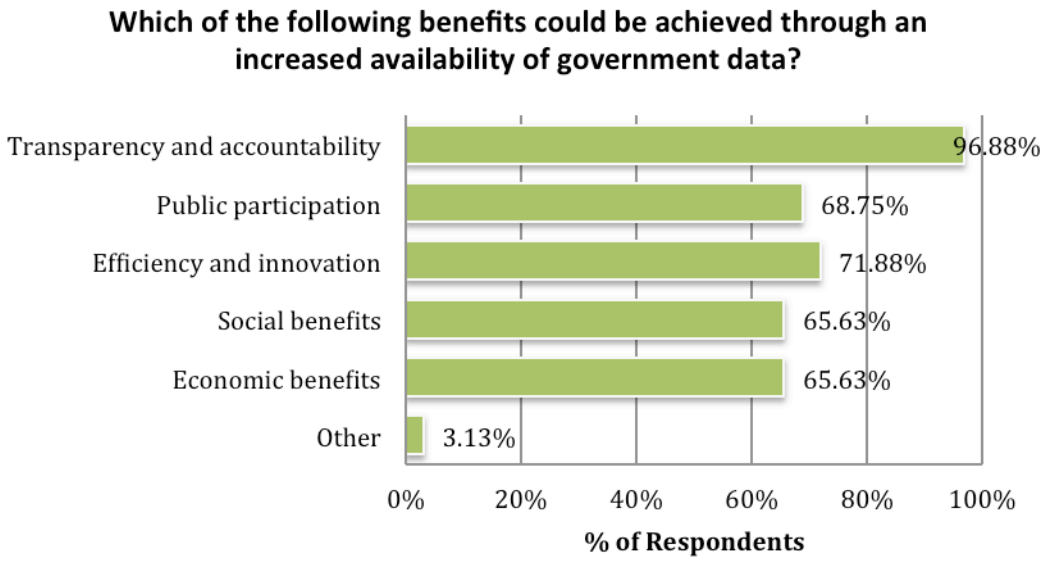
The general perception of OGD is positive overall. Interviewees from all sectors see great benefits in making government data available. This finding is backed by the results of the online survey with all respondents thinking that OGD is beneficial.



Source: Online Survey

The majority of interviewees and almost all survey respondents (97%) perceive increased transparency and greater accountability to be the foremost benefit of OGD. However, improvements in other areas such as efficiency and innovation, public participation, as well as social and economic benefits are also considered to result from a greater availability of government data (each more than 65% of survey respondents).

[12] http://opengovindonesia.org/



Source: Online Survey

Surprisingly enough, given the initial OGD perception, a number of interviewees – mainly from government – and a significant proportion of survey respondents (56%) think that opening up government data may also have negative consequences.

Analysing deeper the possible triggers of such fear, the most common concerns that were expressed during interviews are related to possible abuse or misuse of sensitive information and, more specifically, privacy and secrecy issues. While online privacy does not seem to be a major concern for interviewees from across sectors, they cited oblique secrecy laws that are often used as a pretext of not sharing data by several government ministries. Given that a good OGD strategy should always safeguard privacy and national security, these negative perceptions are easy to address.

Additional concerns relate to the possible widening of the digital divide, resulting in new opportunities of data use by certain entities to intimidate and suppress marginalised groups, or create other social conflicts. Some concerns were also raised during interviews about the possibility of openly available data being used by individuals and organizations outside of Indonesia for their benefit and not by Indonesians, as they may lack the required data interpretation skills.

Potential barriers that could be preventing government from opening more data can be linked to a culture of secrecy and resistance to change within government (predominant opinion of approximately 72% of survey respondents). Data availability and quality, specific knowledge and expertise as well as the adequate technology infrastructure within government were also mentioned as challenges for any plans to make government data openly available.

Policy, Legal and Institutional Framework

Policy, Legal and Institutional Framework

Existing government policies and legal requirements can act as enabling or impeding factors for the implementation of an OGD initiative. Therefore regulation pertaining to access and reuse of government data and information, copyright and statistics laws, as well as policies related to the charging for government data require a thorough analysis.

Access to Government Information

Indonesia has a robust legal framework in place when it comes to the right to access public information. The prominent act supporting the same is Law No. 14/2008 on Freedom of Information (UU KIP)[13].

UU KIP regulates the handling of public information and prevents government ministries and agencies from withholding information that is in the public interest. The law applies to all government institutions at the national, regional and municipal level (including state-owned enterprises), as well as political parties and non-governmental organizations.[14]

Any information that is not deemed classified must either be published proactively or made available upon request for public access.[15] For the process of deciding for which information there is a right for public access the UU KIP lays out clear guidelines for requesting the information as well as the processing of the same by concerned agencies. It also details a review and appeal process in case government bodies classify the information as confidential. The UU KIP further instructs that every government entity must have data managers and controllers of information.

In a comparative analysis of national freedom of information laws the Indonesian Freedom of Information Act scored 99 out of a total possible 150 points and was ranked 26 among 89 countries.[16] However, right to information advocacy groups have raised concerns related to the implementation of the law. In many cases agencies lack the knowledge of procedures and adequately trained personnel to implement the law effectively.[17]

Another inhibiting factor related to the implementation concerns the exemptions, especially in the area of national security and foreign relations. This is often used as a justification for withholding information.[18]

A report in our desk research showed a 46% success rate when it came to formally completing the requests for information by government agencies.[19] The same report prompted the administrators of the law to address such significant problems. However, our in-country consultations still reflect the status quo.

One journalist stated that UU KIP does not define with enough precision what information can be classified as secret. To compound matters further, any violation of such provisions attracts heavy penalties. Hence, journalists rarely make use of UU KIP, but rely on the 1999 Press Law[20] that replaced

[13] http://ccrinepal.org/files/documents/legislations/12.pdf
[14] http://www.freedominfo.org/regions/east-asia/indonesia/
[15] http://www.law-democracy.org/wp-content/uploads/2010/07/Manual.full_.Dec11.Eng_1.pdf
[16] http://www.rti-rating.org/view_country.php?country_name=Indonesia
[17] http://www.freedominfo.org/regions/east-asia/indonesia/
[18] http://www.freedominfo.org/regions/east-asia/indonesia/
[19] http://www.law-democracy.org/live/indonesia-large-rti-requesting-exercise-leads-to-key-recommendations/
[20] http://www.law-democracy.org/wp-content/uploads/2010/07/Indo.prs_.99.pdf

the repressive 1982 Press Law and serves as an effective tool for journalists to demand information from the government.

To ensure proper implementation, UU KIP also provides an institutional framework in the form of a Central Information Commission (KIP). The Commission has a mandate to draft regulations, technical guidelines for standard public information services and dispute redressal. In addition, it is responsible for the settlement of disputes between the individual or organization requesting information and the respective institution holding the same.

KIP enacted a Regulation on Standard Public Information Services (No. 1/2010), and established mechanisms for resolving public information disputes. These regulations are a reference for public authorities on how to fulfil their public information responsibilities, how to guarantee citizens' right to access information and how to disclose public information properly. However, desk research evidence shows that these rules have not been thoroughly followed, again owing to low awareness.

As one government official pointed out, there are plans for enacting additional supporting regulation that would require institutions to publish data sets in spreadsheet formats. A final decision has not yet been made as further expert input is required.

A number of recent regulations have raised concerns about restrictions on access to government information, infringements of personal privacy and increased censorship, amongst them the 2008 Electronic Transaction and Information[21] for the supervision of information flows; the 2008 Anti-Pornography Law[22] which was much talked about by all interviewees; and the 2011 State Intelligence Bill[23] authorizing intelligence organizations to intercept communication without prior court approval[24].

Use and Re-Use of Government Data

The 2002 Copyright Law[25] provides the legal framework for the protection of intellectual and creative work. It also covers content produced by the government and stipulates that "*any result of open meetings of state institutions; laws and regulations; state addresses or government official speeches; court decisions and judicial orders; or decisions of arbitration boards or of other similar agencies*" are not copyright protected. While in general the copyright cannot be infringed by publishing and reproducing the above mentioned, government bodies can protect other content they provide on their websites, including any data, with a simple copyright protection statement. The law is currently in the process of being revised.[26]

The 1997 Law on National Statistics[27] along with a number of accompanying decrees instituted the National Statistics Bureau (BPS). The law equips BPS with far-reaching competencies and tasks for providing statistical data to the government and the public, to assist statistics divisions of government

[21] http://www.setneg.go.id/components/com_perundangan/docviewer.php?id=1969&filename=UU%2011%20Tahun%202008.pdf
[22] http://www.kemenag.go.id/file/dokumen/442008.pdf [in Indonesian]
[23] http://www.bin.go.id/asset/upload/UU_2011_17.pdf
[24] http://www.freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-press/2012/indonesia
[25] http://www.wipo.int/wipolex/en/details.jsp?id=2262
[26] http://www.eurocham.or.id/joomla/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=708:indonesias-slow-ip-law-amendment-process-continues&catid=91:blog&Itemid=255
[27] http://www.unescap.org/stat/meet/nsds3/law_on_statistics_Indonesia.pdf

ministries and agencies in developing their own systems and to establish and promote standards on statistical techniques and methods.[28]

Law No. 20/1997 on Non Tax State Revenue[29] and Government Regulation No. 54/2009 on Fare and Type of Non Tax State Revenue[30] clearly limit the opportunity to use government data stipulating charging requirements for most of the data from government. According to the regulation, some government data is freely available to 'certain institutions' as long as the amount does not exceed one printed or electronic publication, one digital map or 5 megabytes of data[31]. Above this limit or in the case of requests from private companies, government departments are mandated to charge for the data.

The 2011 Geospatial Information Act[32] is considered to be a major step towards better public availability of geospatial data for both government institutions and users outside of government.[33] The newly established Geospatial Information Agency is hosting the *Ina-Geoportal*[34] to provide access to geospatial data through an online portal.

[28] http://unstats.un.org/unsd/dnss/docViewer.aspx?docID=510#start
[29] http://pppl.depkes.go.id/_asset/_regulasi/uu_20_1997.pdf [in Indonesian]
[30] http://www.bps.go.id/aboutus/pp_54_tahun_2009.pdf [in Indonesian]
[31] http://www.sesrtcic.org/imgs/news/image/841-open-data-indonesia-en.pdf
[32] http://www.bakosurtanal.go.id/assets/download/UU_IG/UU NO 4 THN 2011 TENTANG INFORMASI GEOSPASIAL.pdf [in Indonesian]
[33] http://www.esri.com/news/arcnews/spring12articles/indonesia-nsdi-one-map-for-the-nation.html
[34] :http://tanahair.indonesia.go.id

Technology Landscape

Technology Landscape

Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) have a key role to play in the OGD concept. In the context of Indonesia where there are significant challenges linked both to processing and delivering government information, it is especially important to understand how to leverage significant mobile penetration.[35]

Indonesia boasts of a robust ICT infrastructure, at least in the urban areas. The urban pockets have high social media presence and even government officials acknowledge that the use of social media is high on their agenda when it comes to public engagement. Indonesia's President, Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono, has gained more than 2 Million Twitter followers since joining the microblogging service in April 2013[36].

Internet & the Web

Internet penetration is on the rise in Indonesia. The rate of mobile phone penetration is leading the fixed line access. 18% of the Indonesian population were connected to the Internet by the end of 2011.

	Year 2011
Fixed-telephone subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	15.9
Mobile-cellular subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	97.7
International Internet bandwidth Rural population (Bits/s per Internet user)	7,196
Households with computer (% of total)	12
Households with Internet access (% of total)	7
Individuals using the Internet (% of total population)	18
Fixed (wired) broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	1.1
Active mobile-broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	22.2

Source: International Telecommunication Union, 2012[37]

Indonesians are heavy social media users and have constantly been amongst the top Twitter and Facebook users over the last years. Social media sites can be accessed without restrictions or interference by government and therefore social media is becoming an important channel for political debate.

The government has undertaken a massive campaign to clamp down on pornography and hate speech. It maintains a database of blacklisted domains and URLs to filter out content and it provides this database reference to ISPs while monitoring compliance.[38]

While the above has had its share of controversies and ISPs have held muted protests, we could not unearth any widespread use of such tactics to censor and prevent access by the government.

[35] http://www.pnpm-support.org/sites/default/files/AKIL_mission_report_Oct29.pdf
[36] https://twitter.com/SBYudhoyono
[37] http://www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Statistics/Documents/publications/mis2012/MIS2012_without_Annex_4.pdf
[38] http://www.freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-net/2012/indonesia

Mobile Web

As briefly mentioned above the wireless mobile network is more widespread compared to fixed lines and therefore the majority of Internet users in Indonesia use mobile access. Only 1 out of 100 inhabitants use fixed-line Internet.[39]

Mobile phones are everywhere and constitute the most popular communication tool in Indonesia. Mobile telephone ownership is also widespread when compared to desktop ownership.

There are 236 million mobile phone users[40]as prices are relatively affordable. The combination of social media and mobile access has been a revolution of sorts in Indonesia. Businesses are also taking advantage of high mobile penetration, for example offering mobile payment for the unbanked.

Moving forward, the dynamic web and social media landscape will act as a key enabler for OGD.

Digital Divide

Owing to Indonesia's archipelagic geography, connectivity is via submarine cables and satellite. Therefore urban areas on the most-populous islands of Java and Bali have much better access compared to other areas. However, public access centres, such as cybercafés, have played their part in bridging this gap to some extent, but the lack of high-speed infrastructure outside the major cities limits access.

The Web Index, a multi-dimensional measure of the Web's use, utility and impact, currently ranks Indonesia 34 out of 61 countries. The index assesses not only the quality and extent of the communications infrastructure, but also other aspects such as the institutional framework, Web usage or the Web impact on social economic and political dimensions through a series of indicators that range from policies to skills by way of social networks usage or e-participation for example. [41]

Overall Index	46.29	34
Readiness	57.35	24
Communications Infrastructure	48.05	38
Institutional Infrastructure	64.52	23
The Web	31.41	39
Web Use	17.0	49
Web Content	44.23	31
Impact	47.63	33
Social Impact	54.55	29
Economic Impact	43.17	36
Political Impact	42.11	31
Regional rank *		9

* *Region: Asia_Pacific (Australia, Bangladesh, China, India, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Nepal, New Zealand, Pakistan, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Viet Nam)*

[39] http://www.pnpm-support.org/sites/default/files/AKIL_mission_report_Oct29.pdf
[40] *http://www.pnpm-support.org/sites/default/files/AKIL_mission_report_Oct29.pdf*
[41]. *To learn more about the Web Index please refer to: http://thewebindex.org/data/all/country/IDN*

Electronic Government

The rapid spread of technology along with growing ICT literacy among Indonesians is spurring demand for more information-rich government websites. According to the Indonesian Open Government Initiative, which is supporting local governments in re-designing their websites in order to make them more user-friendly, many such websites are filled with information with little value to citizens.[42]

One initiative to solve the problem of finding information on how to access government services is the One Stop Service Portal (*Satu Layanan*)[43]. It was developed by the Open Government initiative to serve as the central repository for information needed about government services.

[42] http://blog.opengovpartnership.org/2013/02/ogi-regional-pilot-projects-implementing-open-government-in-indonesias-local-governments/
[43] http://www.satulayanan.net/

The Supply of Government Data

The Supply of Government Data

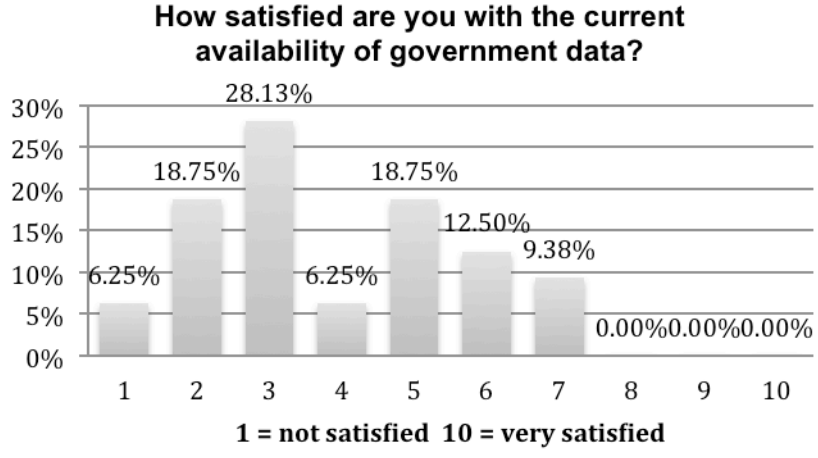
The general availability of data within government is the foundation of any OGD initiative – and the public availability is at its core. In order for stakeholders outside of government to be able to use, re-use and disseminate the data, it first needs to be collected, stored and managed by government institutions – ideally in digital form and through a standardized process. Mere public availability of government data, however, does not suffice. For the value of its re-use to emerge, it needs to be of sufficiently high quality, and legal and technical barriers to access and use the data have to be as low as possible.

(Public) Availability

Various ministries have dedicated data management units responsible for processing and managing data on their respective policy areas. With the National Statistics Bureau (BPS), a central data-managing unit at the national level exists to which ministries and agencies submit their statistical data. BPS maintains 33 regional and 67 local offices throughout the country that mainly serve as data collection units.[44] At the national level, the agency acts as a focal point for processing, managing and disseminating the data.

Detailed information on formats, standards and procedures on government internal data processing were difficult to obtain. However, it seems there is no common framework that is followed across government institutions. Providing a reliable estimate of the amount of government records being available in digital form vs. paper form is equally difficult. Considerable variations seem to exist between government institutions.

During our interaction, several government officials acknowledged that their departments had considerable quantities of not well-shared data sets. The unanimous view of interviewees across sectors was that despite best efforts by the current government, public availability of data still remains a significant challenge. The survey results also support this view. With an average score of 3.88 out of 10, the general satisfaction linked to government data currently available in Indonesia is quite low.



Source: Online Survey

[44] http://www.sesrtcic.org/imgs/news/image/841-open-data-indonesia-en.pdf

Nevertheless, interviewees pointed to several sources of useful and reliable data, such as the financial data from the Bank of Indonesia and the Ministry of Finance, which are two of the most progressive institutions in terms of openness and data provision.

Other government data can be found in several places. Some examples are information about traffic conditions from the Jakarta Police Traffic Directorate, data related to the Millennium Development Goals available through the National Development Planning Agency or geospatial data from the National Geospatial Information Agency (see table below for details).

Government Institution	Website	Data
Corruption Eradication Commission	http://acch.kpk.go.id/	Corruption Cases & Asset Declarations of Public Officials
Bank of Indonesia	www.bi.go.id/web/id/Statistik/	Financial and Banking Statistics
Jakarta City Government	http://www.jakarta.go.id/web/bankdata	Various
	http://www.sosialisasirdtrdkijakarta.com/album.php	Urban Planning Data
	http://www.tmcmetro.com/	Traffic Information
Ministry of Finance	http://www.djpk.depkeu.go.id/daper/	Transfer of Funds to Local Governments
Ministry of Public Works	http://www.pu.go.id/site/view/67	Procurement
National Geospatial Information Agency	http://maps.ina-sdi.or.id/home/	Geospatial
National Land Agency	http://peta.bpn.go.id/	Land Ownership
National Planning Agency	http://datamart.bappenas.go.id/	Various
	http://beta.data.bappenas.go.id/	Various
	http://aims.bappenas.go.id/	Donor Funding
President's Delivery Unit for Development Monitoring and Oversight	http://www.satulayanan.net/	Information on Public Services
	http://www.satupemerintah.net/	Budget, Planning and Audit Reports

Sample of Government Data Sources

Quality

Data quality is a well-identified issue with clear evidence from survey results as well as from interviews. Irregularities in data sets, the use of different standards and a high level of aggregation were all issues mentioned by interviewees. In addition, data is at times incomplete, inaccurate, not frequently updated, and difficult to process and understand. Machine-readable formats are few and far between.

There are many instances where data sets on the same topic are not consistent across government institutions. A clear example for this is Geographic Information System (GIS) data on land, forestry and natural resources. Similar issues have been identified in the case of population data.

In instances where the rapid dissemination of information could have been of great benefit – as it was the case when heavy rain caused massive flooding in the city of Jakarta in early 2013 – related data was not provided in real-time and was only available in PDF format.[45]

Interviewees cited two main factors to explain most of the quality-related issues. First, data collection and management systems are largely inefficient and not linked. Second, a general lack of capacities and skills in terms of data processing and managing exists in a number of ministries and agencies.

Ease of Access and Re-Use

Even though the Freedom of Information Act has been in place for five years and while some ministries and agencies have made data available online, it is often difficult to obtain information and data from government institutions.

A number of interviewees stated that it comes down to asking the right question at the right place. '*You generally need to ask the right people in government if you want to get data'* is an oft-repeated phrase by media and civil society representatives.

In those cases where government institutions are willing to share, data access is a very bureaucratic process that often requires official documents to be submitted. Private sector and civil society representatives noted that BPS, as the primary custodian of statistical data, does not make the really useful and interesting data available on their website. One needs to go to the BPS office in person, bring reference letters, meet various public officials etc.

This is not limited to BPS. Other government offices, e.g. education, mining, natural resources, have similar processes. In general, there are great barriers to accessing sensitive data, such as environmental assessment studies from the Ministry of the Environment

As required by Law No. 20/1997 on Non Tax State Revenue, departments are currently charging for data. BPS officials explained that data can be shared at no cost if the request comes from users with no commercial interest but it is mandated to charge for the same if private companies want to access the data. While private sector representatives noted that companies usually do not mind paying a fee for the data, the BPS fee structure is not clear to them.

Bureaucratic procedures are also an issue for the re-use of data within government. In order to share data among government institutions, a bilateral Memorandum of Understanding needs to be signed by the data provider and the data user. The general low levels of inter-departmental coordination pose an additional challenge to inter-departmental data sharing. As an example, one interviewee mentioned the new electronic ticketing system of the police department that is not connected to the new government electronic ID system.

Another barrier lies in the copyright protection many government institutions apply to the content on their websites. While the Indonesian copyright law stipulates that the publication and reproduction of certain content produced by the government is not copyright protected, such as laws, court decisions and official speeches, other content can be declared copyright protected by making a simple statement on the

[45] http://hot.openstreetmap.org/updates/2013-01-18_openstreetmap_usage_in_jakarta_flood_response

website.[46] In some cases the written consent of the respective government institution is required should a third party want to make use of the data.

Government Plans

Currently, a series of initiatives are being promoted by the Indonesian government under the national Open Government programme[47] in order to improve the quality of public services, increase public integrity and make the management of public resources more effective. To achieve these objectives it plans to make more data publicly available or more easily accessible, including budget data, health sector data (information linked to budget allocation and insurance information), education (funds allocation), tax and tax court data (information related to tax issues, tax dispute statuses, and verdicts), customs data (information linked to the activities of the customs office) and extractive industry data (disclosing all taxes, royalties and fees received from the oil, gas and mining sectors)[48].

National budget data has been online since 2003, but only in PDF format. Plans are now developing to publish raw open budget data creating new opportunities for citizen participation. A study will focus on the consequences of the process that occurs during the adoption of the initiative and how OGD ecosystems, standards, technologies and institutions affect the shape the initiative takes[49]. For the time being, the country has just jumped 11 points in the Open Budget Index[50], making it a regional leader.

BPS has recently become one of the first national government institutions to announce plans for an OGD program[51]. As one of the main data-management units and with World Bank support through a program aimed at improving statistical data quality and increasing the responsiveness to users[52], they are well placed to take on the role of an inspiring example for others to follow.

At the local level, the city government of Jakarta has started opening up its data. Budget data has been released to inform about public spending, and in a move to end persistent corruption around the city's urban planning information, related data has been put online.[53]

[46] http://www.wipo.int/wipolex/en/details.jsp?id=2262
[47] http://opengovindonesia.org/
[48] http://www.opengovpartnership.org/countries/indonesia & http://opengovindonesia.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/02/Draft-Renaksi-Open-Goverment-2013.pdf [in Indonesian]
[49] http://www.opendataresearch.org/project/2013/si
[50] http://internationalbudget.org/what-we-do/open-budget-survey/
[51] http://www.sesrtcic.org/imgs/news/image/841-open-data-indonesia-en.pdf
[52] http://www.worldbank.org/projects/P106384/statistical-capacity-building-change-reform-development-statistics-statcap-cerdas?lang=en
[53] http://www.sosialisasirdtrdkijakarta.com/

The Demand for Government Data

The Demand for Government Data

Any government adopting an OGD program is faced with the challenge of selecting and prioritizing the data sets to be published. This can either be done by simply opening up data the data supplier considers to be of value to potential users or by assessing the demand for the data sets commonly held by government. Regardless of the preferred option, for the positive impact of OGD to materialize and to ensure the sustainability of the OGD initiative, supply needs to match the demand.

We asked interviewees and survey respondents on their view on the general demand for government data in Indonesia and tried to determine the levels of demand from the most common user groups (private sector, media, civil society groups, and academia) as well as for specific data sets.

Given the diversity of government data users, providing a global estimate of the demand for government data is difficult. It should also be noted that the majority of government data is kept behind the firewalls of ministries and agencies, thus there is only a little information on the kinds of data available – making it difficult to specify the demand. A number of stakeholders, in particular from civil society, stated that increased public availability of government data would lead to a significant increase on the demand side.

Data demands put forward in the interviews were mostly generic, global and diverse in terms of themes, with no prominent concentration on any specific topic. Nevertheless, specific demands were articulated during interviews including the following: budget and detailed expenditure data; data on public procurement and contracts awarded by government; public service delivery and performance data; election data; information on the levels of corruption in local and national government institutions; detailed geo-spatial data, regional and local level data in particular; data on research funding and the results of publicly funded research; and comprehensive data on education (schools and universities) including performance indicators, teacher-student ratio and infrastructure. For Jakarta, the greatest data demand was for data related to urban planning, such as housing, transportation, infrastructure and land use.

While the majority of survey respondents considered public directories (e.g. addresses and contact details of schools, hospitals, police stations) to be the most valuable data, i.e. the data they would like to see released, there are several other topics with similarly high scores, such as politics (e.g. laws, official proceedings, election results), transportation (e.g. information about roads and public transport), education (e.g. school performance, resources), health (e.g. public health inspections, hospital performance) or statistics (socio-economic and demographic data).

Private Sector

Comparing user groups, demand was found to be highest in the private sector. The general feeling expressed by interviewees representing private companies is that if more government data (e.g. real-time weather information, traffic data) were made publicly available, the uptake by the private sector would be significant.

> *"Uptake in the private sector would be extremely high as the demand for government data and information is huge."*

We found that private companies usually do not mind paying for government data as long as it is reliable and accurate. Where there is no data from government because it either does not exist or is not accessible to users outside of government, companies usually buy the same from market research companies or opt for collecting their own data.

One private sector representative mentioned data from the education system, such as the number of graduates in specific fields in a certain region, as a potentially useful resource for private companies allowing them to find out where to invest and where to hire talent.

Media

The Indonesian press is one of the most outspoken and vibrant in Southeast Asia. There are a broad variety of print and broadcast media outlets, allowing the public to access news and perspectives from a range of sources.[54] Most journalists do not make extensive use of government data for their reporting, with the main reason for this being the difficulties in accessing the data.

As a consequence, data-driven journalism is not very well developed in Indonesia. However, one interviewee with many years experience working with one of Indonesia's biggest newspapers stated that there was a great interest by journalists in using OGD in their work if only more data, such as crime rates or traffic accidents statistics, were released and, at the same time, government data were easier to access, i.e. if available online.

Civil Society

With a few notable exceptions, the demand from most of the civil society groups is significantly lower compared to the private sector and, to a lesser extent, to media. We found demand for processed data, government reports and policy documents to be higher than for raw data.

Academia

Research institutes and universities regularly use government information and data, such as poverty data and public service performance data, in their research and demand access to more and better government data. While data sharing agreements between certain government institutions and universities exist, some have not yet been fully implemented.

BPS usage statistics on its publicly available statistical data show that students are by far the largest user group visiting the BPS office to obtain data for their research.

Donors, International Organizations and Foundations

The World Bank has entered into an agreement with BPS that enables the World Bank's Jakarta office to purchase socio-economic data for research and analytical work.

[54] http://www.freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-press/2012/indonesia

OGD Stakeholders: Commitment, Skills, Collaboration

OGD Stakeholders: Commitment, Skills, Collaboration

The promises of OGD along with the perceived ease of implementation sound appealing to policy-makers: Put the data that is in demand in useful formats and under an open license on the web and the positive impacts will materialize. However, the benefits of openly available data will not be realized without a sufficient level of commitment on the supply and use side, adequate capacities and capabilities to provide and utilize the data, as well as a certain level of key stakeholder collaboration required for translating the data into actionable information to achieve tangible results.

Government

In general it is perceived that the current government is conscious of the importance linked to the availability of government data as evidenced by the intention for increased data and information access outlined in the OGP action plan[55].

However, commitment also depends on the type of data in demand and more specifically on the government institution in charge of the same. Though there is evidence of awareness from the government perspective, a stronger political will and deeper understanding may also be needed for better data quality and linked capacity building.

Interviewees cited the mind-set of some government officials as a potential challenge for the implementation of an OGD initiative. In some cases government openness is perceived as counterproductive owing to fears of data fraud, data misuse or a potential threat for the power holders.

According to interviewees, there are a number of reform-minded individuals in government who could lead an initiative in their respective institutions. Amongst others, Kuntoro Mangkusubroto[56], Head of the President's Delivery Unit for Development Monitoring and Oversight along with his Deputy in charge of the national Open Government initiative, Tara Hidayat[57], Eko Prasojo[58], Vice Minister for Administrative Reform, as well as Agus Martowardojo[59], current Bank Indonesia governor and former Finance Minister, to name but a few, have demonstrated their commitment to an open, responsive and participatory government.

The Ministry for Research and Technology[60], the Ministry of Trade[61] and the Ministry of Finance[62] were described as very open and approachable, while others, such as the Ministry of Information and Communication[63] and the Ministry of Religious Affairs[64] are perceived to be rather politicized and not very open to new ideas.

[55] http://opengovindonesia.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/02/Draft-Renaksi-Open-Goverment-2013.pdf [in Indonesian]
[56] http://www.economistconferences.asia/speaker/kuntoro-mangkusubroto/1354
[57] http://www.linkedin.com/pub/tara-hidayat/a/976/175
[58] http://ekoprasojo.com/
[59] http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Agus_Martowardojo
[60] http://www.ristek.go.id/
[61] http://www.kemendag.go.id/
[62] http://www.depkeu.go.id/Eng/?menu=english
[63] http://kominfo.go.id/
[64] http://www.kemenag.go.id/

In a number of interviews the endogenous capacity of various ministries and agencies to conduct OGD programs successfully were questioned. Adding to a general lack of skills and adequate training in the civil service, in particular the capabilities to manage and process data are perceived to be insufficient.

Collaboration between government and civil society groups has seen major advancements with the launch of the national Open Government initiative[65], initiated to fulfil Indonesia's commitment to the promotion of the Open Government Partnership's principles and norms. Coordinated by the Presidential Working Unit for Supervision and Management of Development (UKP4), the government has been involving civil society in the design and implementation of this comprehensive program through the so-called OGI Core Team, a group consisting of five government agencies and four civil society organizations.[66]

Private Sector

The capacities to work with data are high in the private sector. Management and technology consulting firms collect data from various sources depending on clients and industry to advise their clients. Telecommunication companies are using data as an innovative means to exploit new business opportunities, as new customers are difficult to find given the high level of mobile penetration. Also, various interviewees pointed to a rapidly growing number of start-ups and an increasing number of online businesses with very creative business ideas in different sectors such as retail, food or transportation. Moreover, a large number of Indonesian developers and programmers are trying to satisfy the growing demand for mobile applications.

> *"In a growth market like Indonesia there are lot of opportunities for creative business – data is the fuel for that and key for sustained economic growth. Too many (investment) decisions are still based on gut-feeling as reliable data to inform these decisions are often not available."*

Private sector representatives expressed their commitment to support an OGD initiative and are keen to work with other stakeholders, for example by setting up a group of experts to help improve the process of government data collection and management.

[65] http://opengovindonesia.org/
[66] http://www.opengovpartnership.org/sites/www.opengovpartnership.org/files/Open%20Government%20Indonesia%20GSAR%202012%20English.pdf

Media

Only a few big media outlets, like Kompas[67], Tempo[68] or Media Indonesia[69], work intensively with data and have their own data managing and processing units. For instance, Kompas, a widely-read newspaper with a reputation for high-quality journalism, creates visualizations based on government data, e.g. inflation and economic growth rates or the number and location of traffic accidents in Jakarta, to complement their articles.

These media outlets do not provide developer access to their data, meaning that the raw data that is being collected and processed by these units is used for their own journalistic work and not made publicly available.

> *"Data is a key ingredient for informed political decision-making, but also for journalists in order to produce good articles and to arrive at the right conclusions"*

In general, data-driven journalism is not yet very well developed in Indonesia and smaller media outlets in particular would require additional resources and training before being able to work seriously with government data.

[67] http://www.kompas.com/
[68] http://en.tempo.co/
[69] http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Media_Indonesia

Civil Society

While the majority of civil society groups we met for interviews make limited use of government data and only possess basic data processing skills, there are examples of CSOs that access and re-use government data for various purposes, e.g. to uncover cases of corruption (Indonesia Corruption Watch[70]), inform the citizen budgeting process (Solo Kota Kita[71]) or provide information to political decision-making processes (Combine Resource Institution[72]).

Given the large and highly dynamic civil society sector in Indonesia, there certainly is a high number of CSOs systematically working with government data. However, while those CSOs doing advocacy work around broader governance issues are well-connected, civil society groups and networks with a specific focus on OGD are yet to emerge. Sinergantara's research project on open budget data[73] and the loosely organized group Indonesia Open Government Data Initiative are first signs of OGD receiving increasing attention by local civil society actors. The formation of CSO networks to pressure the government to provide access to meaningful data might be one of the future developments we see in Indonesia.

> *"Creating openness is not enough but knowledge dissemination and training is key. More government data is certainly welcome, but will need to focus also on CSO training on how to use data."*

Academia

Researchers are playing an active role in the push for greater government transparency and data availability, as in the case of the Paramadina University[74], which is conducting a World Bank-funded project to assess the usability of ministry websites, in particular the availability of key information about budgets and performance data. Further research institutes that – according to interviewees – either use government data in their policy research or demand more and better data from the government include the Centre for Innovation Policy and Governance[75], the SMERU Research Institute[76] and the International NGO Forum on Indonesian Development[77].

Donors, International Organizations and Foundations

None of the donors and foundations active in Indonesia have a specific OGD project in their portfolio, but programs on related issues, such as freedom of information, government transparency and accountability, and public participation, have been in place for many years and the interest in engaging in OGD initiatives is growing.

The World Bank has been in consultations with the Indonesian government on OGD, in particular the National Statistics Bureau and the President's Delivery Unit for Development Monitoring and Oversight.

[70] http://www.antikorupsi.org/
[71] http://solokotakita.org/
[72] http://combine.or.id/?lang=en
[73] http://www.opendataresearch.org/project/2013/si
[74] http://policy.paramadina.ac.id/v3/
[75] http://cipg.or.id/
[76] http://www.smeru.or.id/
[77] http://www.infid.org/

Moreover, plans for establishing a knowledge and innovation lab are being discussed with the Indonesian government. On the OGD use side, the World Bank's Global Partnership for Social Accountability (GPSA) could become an important source of CSO funding[78].

Similarly, the recently launched Southeast Asia Technology and Transparency Initiative (SEATTI)[79] of Hivos and Omidyar Network will help build ICT skills within the civil society sector enabling CSOs to make effective use of government data.

Furthermore, the Ford Foundation has been actively supporting civil society groups in the implementation of the national Open Government initiative.

[78] http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/TOPICS/CSO/0,,contentMDK:23017716~pagePK:220503~piPK:220476~theSitePK:228717,00.html
[79] http://seatti.org/

Conclusions

Conclusions

In September 2013, Indonesia will become chair of the Open Government Partnership, a multilateral initiative that is aimed at securing "*concrete commitments from governments to promote transparency, empower citizens, fight corruption, and harness new technologies to strengthen governance*"[80]. As a founding member, the government will have to demonstrate that the Open Government approach has indeed improved governance, increased government transparency and strengthened public participation in Indonesia.

Despite the active engagement in the realm of Open Government, OGD has not featured prominently on the government's agenda. OGD proponents consider increased access to government data as a powerful tool to catalyse positive change towards a more transparent, accountable, participatory and responsive government, as well as a stimulus for innovation and economic growth. Better access to expenditure, public service delivery and performance data in particular could contribute to reducing and preventing corruption in Indonesia – one of the key long-term objectives of the current administration. However, OGD, along with its potential benefits, is largely unknown to the ranks of government officials.

Likewise, most interviewees across sectors had only a vague idea of the OGD concept while a majority knew about Open Government and freedom of information.

Despite its implementation challenges, the Freedom of Information law has been a key factor in a gradual but continuous development towards increased government openness with the recent openness initiatives leading the way to a new understanding of the role and functions of government.

A robust ICT infrastructure including rapidly expanding mobile phone networks is the key for creating an ecosystem for bootstrapping ICT applications and services in Indonesia. The demand for the latest technology is high, particularly from the younger generation[81].

Public availability of data is limited despite far-reaching plans for making more of the same available. Where government data can be accessed online, the technical and legal openness remain a challenge. In addition, data quality, consistency and accuracy are issues along with the legal requirement to charge for data.

The levels of demand for government data range from significant – in the case of private sector, big media outlets, some CSOs and a few research institutes – to rather low – for most CSOs and smaller newspapers. Due to very bureaucratic and at times unclear procedures, obtaining government data can be cumbersome.

We found the capabilities and capacities on both the supply and the user side to be highly dependent on the respective organization and sector. Bringing together the knowledge, skills and expertise from a variety of stakeholders would be key for the success of a possible future OGD initiative.

[80] http://www.opengovpartnership.org/about
[81] http://www.pnpm-support.org/sites/default/files/AKIL_mission_report_Oct29.pdf

Key Challenges

There is reluctance by certain government institutions to become more transparent and open, which might have a direct impact on the willingness to share data as OGD might be considered too risky. However, in general, challenges are more on the capacities and the technical side as various government institutions have either expressed or already demonstrated their commitment to become more open and to increase the amount of publicly available data and information.

For instance, during the interview with government officials of the National Statistics Bureau, it was evident that they are very open to data sharing and, along with required changes in regulation, external help and capacity building is needed to reach a critical mass.

On the use side of OGD, the study shows that the level of skills for using data are high in the private sector and in parts of the media, but significantly lower in civil society sector. There are a great number of individuals with the necessary data wrangling skills, but they do not seem to be organized in groups of 'civic hackers'. Networks of professional developers and programmers could provide technology expertise and training to CSOs.

Key Players in Government

A single top-level political leader on the national level who could spearhead a full-fledged national OGD initiative involving multiple ministries and agencies requiring a well-coordinated effort could not be identified.

Key players within government include the leadership of the President's Delivery Unit as the government body coordinating the Open Government initiative and the National Statistics Office as the central data-managing unit. Depending on the scope and objectives of a possible OGD initiative, a range of further key players would have to be taken into strategic considerations.

Based on extensive desk research, the unanimous statements of a remarkably high number of interviewees and a meeting with the Special Assistant to the Vice Governor, we consider the city government of Jakarta to be a compelling case for an OGD initiative. Since Jakarta's newly elected governor Joko Widodo came into office in late 2012, the city government has undergone a fundamental transformation in the way it relates to its citizens. Public hearings on important issues, online publication of urban planning and budget data and the introduction of a complaint handling system are only a few of the initiatives that have gained the new governor international media attention.[82]

Strategic Actions

As the study shows, the current national government is committed to an open government and government officials from various institutions expressed a strong interest in OGD during the interviews.

OGD proponents within government and external supporting and funding organizations will have to act fast as the political window of opportunity is closing with the 2014 legislative and presidential elections approaching. As the elections are likely to become the most-contended in the country's history[83], observers are hesitant when asked to make predictions on who will be the next Indonesian president.

[82] http://www.economist.com/news/asia/21570726-capitals-efficient-leader-breaks-mould-indonesian-politicians-no-jokowi
[83] http://www.ndi.org/indonesia

Looking at the latest polls, however, the general political environment, a key determinant for the success of an OGD initiative, could become less fertile.

We suggest conducting small-scale projects at individual government institutions based on a sound theory of change in order to create a learning environment required for a more long-term approach to OGD in Indonesia. Practical examples demonstrating the social and economic value of OGD to the high-level political leadership are needed to raise awareness and create a political momentum.

To support this process a central unit could be established. Taking on the role of advising and supporting those government institutions that are interested in pursuing OGD projects, this unit should be run like a tech start-up with a strong culture of innovation, as one interviewee suggested.

Bringing together stakeholders from government, private sector, media, civil society and academia, the unit would not only provide strategic, technical and organizational support to data suppliers to make their data fully accessible and re-usable, but act as a focal point for stakeholders to engage in conversations around the general framework conditions of a sustainable OGD ecosystem.

Ideally, the President's Delivery Unit for Development Monitoring and Oversight (UKP4) – the institution in charge of coordinating the national Open Government initiative and staffed with highly skilled and motivated technology and policy experts capable of facilitating complex multi-stakeholder projects – would be taking the lead in the initial phase.

It should be noted that UKP4 is a temporary body that might not exist in its current form after the 2014 presidential elections. Therefore, the development of a long-term strategy is vital to ensure sustainability.

In addition, pooling resources and expertise through partnerships with existing initiatives and projects, amongst them the Asia Knowledge and Innovation Lab and the Southeast Asia Technology and Transparency Initiative, is recommended.

Jakarta Governor, Joko Widodo, and Vice Governor, Basuki Tjahaja Purnamacould, should be supported as early adopters since the Jakarta city government has already taken the initiative of opening government data, including the city budget and urban planning data. Challenges, including an outdated technical infrastructure and a shortage of adequate capacities and capabilities to release and update data, are well-identified, and the key elements for a local successful initiative are in place.

In Jakarta, the capital city of a *"rising tech start-up nation"*[84], with a high mobile phone penetration rate and a rapidly growing number of social media users[85], groups of tech-savvy individuals will be able to translate the raw data into actionable information to satisfy the demand for digital services.

[84] http://www.techinasia.com/indonesia-tech-start-up-nation/
[85] http://www.techinasia.com/indonesia-social-jakarta-infographic/

Appendix

Appendix

Stakeholder Classification

The following taxonomy is being used to classify the different stakeholders usually involved in an OGD initiative as suppliers or users of government data.

Government

For analytical purposes, government is divided into three sub-groups.

- Leadership level: presidents, vice presidents, ministers, vice ministers, director-generals, agency heads etc. → Their main role is in providing political guidance.
- Mid-level management: division heads, special advisors etc. → Their main function lies in policy-making, agenda-setting and implementation.
- Lower level bureaucracy: civil servants → They are tasked with legal, policy and technical support.

Private Sector

Private companies provide advisory services, tools and infrastructure for the design and implementation of OGD programs, and build commercial services on top of government data.

Media

Journalists act as intermediaries by translating the raw data provided by the government into actionable information for their audiences. An increasing number of journalists make use of openly available data in their work under the heading of data-driven journalism.

Journalists are not just data consumers and infomediaries, more and more media outlets are becoming new types of data suppliers, collecting, aggregating and curating massive amounts of data. Some have begun to see data as a new business opportunity, building data-fuelled services and applications for their audiences in addition to selling traditional news content.

Civil Society

Civil society groups can take on various roles in the realm of OGD: advocacy groups pressure the government to make data available; intermediaries create services based on OGD for beneficiaries; expert groups provide advice ranging from technical to legal expertise to other stakeholders, including government.

A special set of skills is required to be able to extract meaning from the data. Socially-minded individuals with the necessary capabilities, sometimes referred to as civic hackers, play an important role in interpreting data and often work together with journalists and traditional civil society groups to jointly use government data to advance the social good.

Academia

Researchers from universities, think tanks and research institutes make use of government data in their research. They also play an important as contributors to theoretical concepts, frameworks and standards.

Multilateral and Bilateral Donors, International Organizations, Foundations

These organizations can contribute to an OGD initiative through funding, expert advice or capacity building programs.

List of Interviewees

This is the complete list of individuals that were interviewed for the readiness assessment during the country visit.

Institution	Interviewee	Position
Accenture Indonesia	Julianto Sidarto	Country Managing Director
	Evan Wiradharma	Senior Manager
Alliance of Independent Journalists	Eko Maryadi	President
	Eva Danayanti	Program Manager
Bakrie Telecom	Adita Widyansari	Executive Vice President of Customer Centric Management
	Afi Askandini	General Manager Customer Market Insight
Bandung Institute of Governance Studies	Siti Fatimah	Researcher
Boston Consulting Group	Edwin Utama	Partner & Managing Director
Central Information Commission	Ahmad Alamsyah Saragih	Commissioner
Deutsche Gesellschaft fuer Internationale Zusammenarbeit	Tim Auracher	Component Team Leader Fiscal Decentralization
Ford Foundation	Heidi Arbuckle	Program Officer
Google Indonesia	Shinto Nugroho	Head of Public Policy and Government Relations
Hivos	Shita Laksmi	Program Manager Southeast Asia Technology and Transparency Initiative
Human Rights Watch	Andreas Harsono	Indonesia Consultant
Humanitarian Open Street Map Team	Kate Chapman	Director
ICT Watch	Heru Tjatur	Chief Technology Officer
Independent IT Expert	Onno W. Purbo	
Indonesia Corruption Watch	J. Danang Widoyoko	Coordinator
	Agam	Volunteer
Indonesia Online Advocacy	Margiyono Darsasumarja	Executive Director
Indonesian Centre for Environmental Law	Dessy Eko Prayitno	Researcher
	Margaretha Quina	Researcher
Jakarta City Government	Michael Victor Sianipar	Special Assistant to the Deputy Governor
Kompas	Budiman Tanuredjo	Deputy Chief Editor
Ministry of Communication and Information Technology	Freddy H. Tulung	Director General of Information and Public Communication
Ministry of State Apparatus and Bureaucracy Reform	Eko Prasojo	Vice Minister
National Agency for the Assessment and Application of Technology	Hary Budiarto	Head of Centre for Data, Information and Standardization
National Development Planning Agency	Oktorialdi Ilyas	Head of Data and Information Centre
National Statistics Bureau	Dudy Saefudin Sulaiman	Deputy Chief Statistician

	Ari Nugraha	Head of Directorate of Statistical Dissemination
	Marlina Kamil	Head of Directorate of Statistical Information System
Ombudsman	Danang Girindrawardana	Chairman
	Elisa Luhulima	Assistant
	Awidya Mahadewi	Assistant
	Aji	
	Tri Lindawati	
	Arya Banga	
Paramadina Public Policy Institute	Wijayanto	Managing Director
	Bima Priya Santosa	Director
Pattiro	Budi Raharjo	Program Manager
President's Delivery Unit for Development Monitoring and Oversight	Tara Hidayat	Deputy IV – Strategic Initiatives
	Yan Adikusuma	Head of Information and Communication Management Division
	Arkka Dhiratara	Associate Director
Publish What You Pay Indonesia	Maryati Abdullah	National Coordinator
Sinergantara	Ilham Cendekia Srimarga	Advisor
Solo Kota Kita	Ahmad Rifai	Executive Director
	John Taylor	Director
Surya University	Onno W. Purbo	Lecturer
The World Bank Office Jakarta	Tina George	Public Sector Specialist
Transparency International Indonesia	Natalia Soebagjo	Chair of Executive Board
	Dadang Trisasongko	Secretary General
	Ilham B. Saenong	Project Manager
University of Indonesia	Erita Narhetali	Lecturer
	Dana Indra Sensuse	Head of E-Government Laboratory
	Wibisono Sastrodiwiryo	Research Fellow
	Adhiawan Soegiharto	Research Fellow
University of Manchester	Yanuar Nugroho	Research Fellow
Wikimedia Indonesia	Siska Doviana	Grant Manager

Questionnaire

PERCEPTIONS

1 – Have you ever heard about OGD? If so, what is your understanding of OGD?

- In what context?
- What is your understanding of OGD?

2 – (if interviewee has heard about OGD): Are there any current OGD / similar type of activities in the country?

- Are you satisfied with the current availability of public data in the country? Is it of high value and quality?
- Do you believe that the current government would be responsive to further public demand for government data?
- Have you ever used government data based services (e.g. maps, weather forecasts, transport timetables, etc.)? Which ones?

3 - What benefits do you think can be achieved through an increased availability of government data?

- Do you think that OGD can help improve the quality of your life? How?
- In general, do you think that making government data available to the public is beneficial? Why?
- Do you think that opening government data could lead to any negative consequences? Why?

POTENTIAL BARRIERS

4 - What do you think could be the potential barriers that may prevent the government from making (more) data public and/or open?

(The interviewer can explore the following ones)

- Economic (e.g. it will cost too much, there are no resources available or government may lose revenue generated by certain data)
- Capacity (challenges when releasing and updating data)
- Organisational (requires coordination across multiple agencies and various stakeholder groups)
- Cultural (e.g. excessive government secrecy, or general resistance to change)
- Legal (e.g. legal or privacy issues)
- Expertise (e.g. absence of specific knowledge)
- Data availability (e.g. data is of bad quality or non-existent)
- Technological (e.g. lack of required infrastructure)
- Lack of interest (e.g. not considered necessary)

Institutional and Political Environment

LEADERSHIP

5 – Is there a political momentum for OGD or can one be created?

- Is the country at a particular stage that would make opening government data advantageous in a political sense? (e.g. elections, crises, public opinion)

- Has a new government recently come to power (or is about to) that wants to open up recent historic records or prove that it is 'clean'?
- Does the government have any Open Government related activities or initiatives, such as transparency or public participation initiatives, statistical reform programs or a Right to Information Act?

6 - Is there a political top-level leadership to facilitate an OGD initiative?

- Is the president or any other minister aware, supportive and ready to lead an OGD initiative? If so, what is the evidence for that?
- Are there any individual politicians in the party of government who prominently support OGD or FOI or similar issues?
- Is there a political appetite for quick wins on transparency or openness? If so, please give details.

SUSTAINABILITY

7 - Is there a management structure to facilitate OGD?

- Does a high-level executive office for public information or OGD policy (e.g. UK OPSI) or committee exist?
- Do agencies have a high-level person responsible for access to information and transparency or OGD (e.g. a CIO)?
- Is there an established political structure for policy and implementation of cross-government initiatives?

8 - Is the government middle layer ready to facilitate an OGD initiative?

- To what degree and how might mid-level civil servants resist opening government data that was not collected with the intention of being released?
- How technically competent is the middle layer? What level of ICT training is available within the civil service? (and data science in particular)
- Have the implementing authorities received any specific training for implementing FOI?

POLICIES AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK

9 - Does the country have legislation related to the reuse of Public Sector Information, data openness, transparency, official secrecy and/or privacy protection? (e.g. PSI re-use, FOIA, Privacy Act) (If so, get the pointers)

- Is there evidence showing that agencies/public bodies are complying with these regulations? Do sanctions for non-compliance exist?
- Are the processes proactive or reactive?
- Do citizens need to register and give personal data to get the information?
- Does statistics about its usage exist? (# of requests, positive responses, claims, appeals, sanctions per claim)

(if not)

- Are there any other sectoral PSI re-use, freedom of information, transparency or privacy laws, or applicable international standards (e.g. EC Directive, Aarhus convention) that are relevant and implemented? (if so, get the pointers)

10 - Does the country have a licensing and copyright framework?

- Is government data currently protected by copyright or other intellectual property like regime? (if so get the pointer)
- Is the data subject to any licences that restrict re-use?
- Is the license of any given government information always known?

11 - What policies/laws help or hinder the use of information by public and civil society?

(get also the respective pointers)

- Freedom of speech law?
- Internet access and freedom?
- Press and media law?

ECONOMICS

12 - Are there sufficient resources in place to fund an initial phase of an Open Government Data initiative and support the necessary infrastructure and skills needed?

- What's the amount of PSI-related innovation and research projects funded by the government?
- Are there currently any projects through which OGD activities could be funded (government or donor financed)?
- Has the Government ever established any public-private partnerships related to technology?

13 - To what degree and how is the expense of opening significant amounts of government data likely to be an issue?

- Is information generally available at no financial charge or is any data already being published for a fee?
- What income (if any) is generated? What are the costs of administering any charges?
- Are donors providing project or budgetary support? If budgetary, what performance data do they receive in return? (e.g. for donors funding education, do they have access to educational achievement metrics, school locations etc.)

Open Data Ecosystem

GOVERNMENT DATA

14 - What level of data collection does the government undertake?

- Is this data collected in a systematic and timely fashion?
- Is all the data stored digitally, including legacy and historical data?
- Is primary data preserved as raw data?
- Are there mechanisms in place to preserve data in a permanent way?

15 - Are there inventories of data held at government?

- How and to what extent is data shared between different tiers of government?
- Is there any online public catalogue or register of the public sector bodies that hold PSI?
- How many agencies/public bodies have a single access point to the data they manage (e.g. data.agency.gov.*)?

16 - What is the quality of data?

- In what formats is digitised data collected and stored?
- Are there established metadata standards, and are data holdings described by accurate metadata records?
- Are there established taxonomies and/or reference systems which are used across government (e.g. organization codes, address register)

17 - How easy is to reuse available data?

- What's the amount of data available in open standard machine-readable formats?
- Is data being well documented? Are usually "code books" available?
- How many agencies provide automated services for data access (e.g. APIs or Web Services)?

18 – In your view, what are the most valuable government data sets when publicly available?

(also explore the following options)

a) Health and welfare (e.g. public health inspections, hospitals performance, etc.)
b) Education and training (e.g. school performance, educational resources, etc.)
c) Public finances and procurement (e.g. detailed national budget, taxes distribution, contracts, etc.)
d) Natural resources and environment (e.g. extractive industry, pollution, etc.)
e) Geospatial (e.g. maps, points of interest, etc.)
f) Politic and Policies (e.g. laws, official proceedings, bulletins, election results, etc.)
g) Justice and public safety (e.g. crime data)
h) Public directories (e.g. addresses and contact information for schools, hospitals, libraries, police stations, etc.)
i) Transportation (e.g. information about roads and public transportation)
j) Statistics (e.g. socio-economic and demographic information)

CIVIL SOCIETY

19 - Is civil society informed about their FOI, PSI RE-use and privacy rights?

- If the country does not have a FOI or PSI Re-use law, is there an active movement advocating for one?
- To what degree are citizens ready and willing to participate more actively in governance?
- Do citizens need to register and give personal data to get the information?

20 - Are there data reuse initiatives or champions from the civil society?

- Are there instances in-country where local civil society groups are making use of government data already?
- Are they not only collecting data, but making that data available, either with or without an analytical or service/functional layer on top of it?
- Is there any organised, technology-focus local group, such as the Sunlight Foundation, or MySociety, in the country?

21 - Is there a potential user base that may make use of targeted data?

- Are there specific examples of civil society groups using data in their advocacy/monitoring or other civic engagement activities?
- Is there a "social audit" demand for any particular types of data? (e.g. spending, budget or procurement data)

- Is there conspicuous scope for quick wins in translating projects such as 'Fix My Street' or 'They Work for You' or Open311 into a local context?

MEDIA

22 - How dynamic is the media sector?

- Is it free or wired?
- How active is the press in demanding information from government?
- How advanced are the media in terms of “data journalism”?
- Are there laws protecting journalistic privilege?

PRIVATE SECTOR

23 - How dynamic is the ICT sector?

- How strong is the IT industry?
- Are there any organized communities of developers?
- Are there any incubators/accelerators for entrepreneurs or start-ups, any venture capital or early stage investment funds?

24 - Are there any businesses that use government data or deliver services based on it?

- Does any PSI Association of private companies exist?
- Are there any exclusive agreements that affect PSI exploitation? What is the amount of government information affected by them?
- If public service information is held by contractors, PPPs or outsourced suppliers, does the agency responsible still have rights to access and distribute it?

25 - Is there a data economy already in place?

- Are there local businesses working with key data sets (e.g. geospatial, maps, weather, transport information, etc.)
- Is there a well-established culture of apps use?
- Are there any companies making profit from services that make use of government data?

DONORS

26 - Are there donors active in the country that could be useful partners?

- Are donors already releasing their own data openly?
- Are they willing to impose an openness requirement on their grantees?
- How thoroughly does the administration report on aid spending?
- How has the country reacted to previous tied aid? Is there scope for positive conditionality?

ENGAGEMENT

27 - Are there Public Sector Information re-use outreach and encouragement activities?

- Is there any government-wide PSI awareness and Good Practices dissemination project and/or plan (e.g. EPSI Platform)?
- Are there any PSI re-use or OGD encouragement activities (seminars, workshops, competitions, etc.)?

- What is the level of PSI re-use knowledge transference (forums, etc.)?

28 - Does a network / community exist that bridges the gap between the middle governmental layer and civil society?

- Do the government/individual agencies use social media or other forms of digital engagement? Does any policy exist for this?
- Have there been any awareness-raising events/activities about Open Data or Open Government for agencies and the general public?
- Have any co-creation events been organized government / agencies engaged in any development of government data apps? (Web, mobile…)
- Is there any process for identifying and meeting demand for data?

INNOVATION SKILLS

29 - What is the capacity for innovation in the country?

- What's the amount of foreign technology used by companies?
- Does the country export a high amount of ICT produced via research?
- How do companies obtain technology? Do they invest in ICT research?
- Does procurement or innovation framework allow small projects to be funded (<$50,000 in PPP terms) without a major tendering exercise?

30 - Is there an academic or research community that both trains people and has people skilled at data science?

- Is there an existing network of researchers or research centres? If so, are they connected with government?
- Are there technical schools or universities with programs that cover the different data science disciplines and technologies? (computer science, advanced statistics, big data, data analytics and visualization, etc.)

Technology and Infrastructure

eGOVERNMENT

31 - What is the importance of ICT in government?

- How much priority does the government place on information and communication technologies?
- Is there a specific strategic plan for ICT deployment or is ICT present in more general strategic government plans? (if so, get the pointers)

32 - How developed are government electronic services in the country?

- Does the government have an e-government strategy? (if so, get pointers)
- How many government agencies have a website? Any champion?
- Are most government services available online?
- Do those available online have a high use rate?
- Are there any major national public service ICT projects underway? (e.g. computerisation of patient records)

33 - Is there any Interoperability Framework at the government level?

- Are open standards generally used and promoted within government? Is it regulated by a national act? (if so, get the pointers)
- Are there any inter-agency mechanisms to coordinate on ICT issues (such as for technical matters)?
- Is there any multi-channel delivery strategy?

INTERNET

34 - What is ICT Development level and evolution?

- Is the use of ICTs well extended in the country? How technically literate is civil society?
- Has it improved over the last several years?
- Is the connectivity cost affordable? (E.g. cost of DSL line, mobile subscription, etc.)
- Do ICTs and Internet have a high use rate in the private sector?

35 - What is the Internet connectivity level?

- How many people have a personal computer at home?
- What level of Internet penetration is there across the country?
- What level of Internet broadband penetration is there across the country?
- How serious are digital divide issues in your country? (e.g. urban vs. rural)
- How well, in ICT infrastructures connectivity terms, is the country linked to other countries? Was there any improvement over last years?

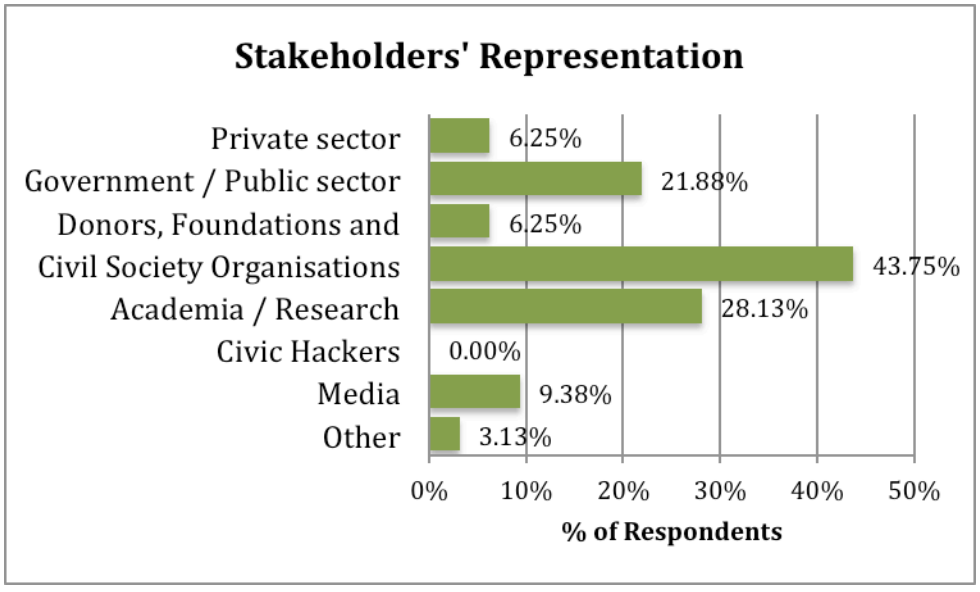
MOBILE WEB

36 - What level of mobile penetration is there in the country?

- What is the amount of mobile phone subscribers with data access?
- How are people accessing mobile data services (SMS, 3G etc.)?

Online Survey

The following online survey was used as a supplement of the desk research and country visit. The survey was open for responses a month in total over the months of February and March 2013. It was completely anonymous and available both in English and Indonesian. There were 35 respondents for the online survey with the following distribution.



Source: online survey

Raw data from the online surveys can be downloaded in CSV format at:

Indonesian responses: https://public.webfoundation.org/2013/05/survey_responses_english.csv
English responses: https://public.webfoundation.org/2013/05/survey_responses_indonesian.csv

Open Government Data in Indonesia survey

In coordination with the Indonesia office of the Ford Foundation, the Web Foundation is conducting a study on the public availability of government data in Indonesia.

With this survey we would like to capture your perception of the situation in Indonesia regarding the access to government data. By participating in this survey you will be contributing to a more accountable and open government in your country and it will take less than 10 minutes of your time.

The survey is completely anonymous and we will not ask for any personal information. The data you provide will be used solely for the purpose of this study. A final report with the complete findings will be made publicly available once the study is finalized.

This survey is also available online at: http://bit.ly/OGDinIndonesia

Thank you very much for sharing your views with us.

SECTION 1: About you

1 - What sector do you represent? (select all that apply)

□ Private Sector
□ Government / Public Sector
□ Donors, Foundations and International Organisations
□ Civil Society Organisations
□ Academia / Research
□ Civic Hackers
□ Media
□ Other (please specify): _____

SECTION 2: Government data openness

2 - Have you ever heard about “Open Government Data”?

- Yes (please specify in what context and what your understanding of Open Government Data is)

- No

3 – In general, do you think that making government data available to the public is beneficial?

- Strongly agree
- Agree
- Neither agree nor disagree
- Disagree
- Strongly disagree

4 - How satisfied are you with the current availability of government data in Indonesia?

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

5 - Have you ever used government data? (e.g. maps, weather forecasts, transport timetables, etc.)

- Yes (please specify the particular data and service through which you accessed the data, including references if available)

- No

SECTION 3: Data value

6 – In your view, how valuable would the following government data be when publicly available? (from 1 = not valuable to 10 = very valuable)

a - Health and welfare (e.g. public health inspections, hospitals performance, etc.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

b - Education and training (e.g. school performance, educational resources, etc.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

c – Public finances and procurement (e.g. detailed national budget, taxes distribution, contracts, etc.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

d - Natural resources and environment (e.g. extractive industry, pollution, etc.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

e - Geospatial (e.g. maps, points of interest, etc.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

f - Politics and Policies (e.g. laws, official proceedings, bulletins, election results, etc.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

g - Justice and Public Safety (e.g. crime data)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

h - Public directories (e.g. addresses and contact information for schools, hospitals, libraries, police stations, etc.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

i – Transportation (e.g. information about roads and public transportation)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

j - Statistics (e.g. socio-economic and demographic information)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

7 - Apart from the aforementioned, please specify any other government data that you are interested in

8 - Which of the following benefits could be achieved through an increased availability of government data? (select all you consider relevant)

☐ Transparency and accountability

☐ Public participation

☐ Efficiency and innovation

☐ Social benefits

☐ Economic benefits

☐ Others (please specify): _____

9 - Do you think that opening government data could have any negative consequences?

- O Yes (please specify)

- O No

SECTION 4: Government's attitude to the provision of data

10 - Do you believe that the current government would be responsive to the public demand for government data?

- O Strongly agree
- O Agree
- O Neither agree nor disagree
- O Disagree
- O Strongly disagree

Please give a short explanation for your response:

11 – Which of the following potential barriers do you think could be currently preventing the government from opening more data? (select all you consider relevant)

☐ Economic (e.g. high costs)

☐ Cultural (e.g. government secrecy)

☐ Legal (e.g. privacy issues)

☐ Expertise (e.g. absence of specific knowledge on Open Government Data)

☐ Data availability (e.g. data is of bad quality or non-existent)

☐ Technological (e.g. lack of adequate infrastructure)

☐ Lack of interest (e.g. not being considered necessary)

☐ Others (please specify): _____

FINAL REMARKS

12 - Finally, feel free to provide us with any other additional comment or suggestion if you want so:

The Web Foundation and Open Data

The World Wide Web Foundation and Open Data

Established by Sir Tim Berners-Lee, the World Wide Web Foundation (webfoundation.org) seeks to establish the open Web as a global public good and a basic right, creating a world where everyone, everywhere can use the Web to communicate, collaborate and innovate freely.

Recognizing the immense social benefits that Open Data, accessed via a free and open Web can bring, the Web Foundation has come to play a leading role in the Open Data arena. Our Open Data experts are frequently asked to speak at Open Data events around the globe, whilst we participate actively in Open Data fora at the United Nations, European Commission, G8 and the Open Government Partnership. Alongside four other organizations, we recently founded the Global Open Data Initiative (globalopendatainitiative.org), which aims to serve as a global guiding voice on open data issues.

Research has long been a cornerstone of our work in the Open Data arena. As well as previous country readiness studies in Chile and Ghana, we are currently conducting the world's first large-scale study into Open Data in Developing Countries (oddc.opendataresearch.org).

On this project, we are delighted to once again have been able to work with the Ford Foundation, for whose support we are immensely grateful.