## **ANNEX 1**

Quantitative results of ODB questions on policies

The following is a description of the scoring guidelines for the new policy-related questions introduced in the 3rd edition of the Open Data Barometer by the Web Foundation and their associated final scores for the OD4D IDRC Technical Report<sup>1</sup>. More details on scores and sources guidance are available at the Barometer Research Handbook<sup>2</sup>.

## New policy questions

C2) To what extent is there a well-defined open data policy and/or strategy in the country? [Ref: ODB.2015.C.POLI]

With the following scoring criteria and thresholds:

**For a score of above 0 to be awarded**: there should be evidence of any official websites, government documents or guidelines referencing global open data practices in the country, although no formal open data policy or strategy may be yet in place.

For a score of above 3 to be awarded: there should be evidence of at least some national statements or guidelines on the publication of public sector information, even if just as part of the open government and transparency agenda or any other more general information management programme. A common definition of open data may still not be shared across the public sector and non-commercial restrictions or access fees may exist.

For a score of above 5 to be awarded: there should be evidence of a documented national open data policy or strategy that articulates processes, responsibilities, timelines and resources and a national institution or authority is in charge of its execution. There are general guidelines and standards for data publication covering different aspects such as specific datasets to be published, formats to be used, licensing to be applied, etc. Publication of raw machine readable data and adoption of data standards are clearly promoted.

**For a score above 8 to be awarded**: there should be evidence of an active national open data strategy defined for a period of at least 2 years. The national data policy establishes a general right to reuse by means of an explicit 'open by default' statement

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> https://docs.google.com/document/d/1rmy5jxYkr-8rGE7A7iFoxo YM4U-Ypw8hGOZnMHR8xU/edit?usp=sharing

https://docs.google.com/document/d/1t3MuJ4IctIbVY4a7U52MxgLA6toDdaULdtY4PjwL81E/edit?usp=sharing

and promotes standard licenses or terms of use to be adopted by the public sector bodies without any possible access and re-use restriction more than attribution and share-alike. General open data training programmes for civil servants are available in order to develop their data analysis and reuse skills. The release of data is considered as part of the regular government performance indicators and progress reports are available.

C3) To what extent is there a consistent (open) data management and publication approach? [Ref: ODB.2015.C.MANAG]

With the following scoring criteria and thresholds:

**For a score of above 0 to be awarded**: there should be at least some minimal description of the datasets through the provision of metadata, even when it may not be normalised and could be used in an inconsistent way.

**For a score of above 3 to be awarded**: there should be shared common metadata elements used across government. Regular public consultations on the user's data needs and preferences are conducted (through online systems, social media, workshops, etc.) and requests are being addressed and responded.

For a score of above 5 to be awarded: there should be a standardized release process for the publication of data sets, addressing also future updates. Comprehensive machine readable metadata is regularly provided. Multiple format options are usually available for each of the published datasets. There is a set of technical standards (including metadata, data models, codelists and identifiers) for the publication of open data.

**For a score above 8 to be awarded**: there should be a single and exhaustive data inventory for the central government, including non published data. Complete user's guides and supporting documentation for reference data are available, including information such as the purpose of the data, their descriptions and characteristics, provenance and data collection information, etc. There is a quality control process for the data provided through the catalog covering various aspects such as completeness, granularity, timeliness, persistence, etc.

## Final scores

Questions offered 11 score choices from 0 to 10 with 0, 3, 5 and 8 incremental scoring guidelines containing detailed scoring criteria to guide the researcher in his/her selection of the most appropriate score and minimise individual interpretations.

The following are the final scores awarded to each of the survey countries once the research and review process is concluded:

Country	ODB.2015.C2	ODB.2015.C3
Argentina	3	2
Australia	9	7
Austria	7	6
Bahrain	3	0
Bangladesh	1	0
Belgium	6	5
Benin	0	1
Botswana	0	1
Brazil	7	4
Burkina Faso	1	1
Cameroon	0	0
Canada	8	7
Chile	4	2
China	1	1
Colombia	5	7
Costa Rica	0	0
Czech Republic	4	5
Denmark	8	5
Ecuador	4	1
Egypt	0	0
Estonia	5	4
Ethiopia	2	2
Finland	8	7
France	8	9
Georgia	0	0
Germany	6	4
Ghana	4	3
Greece	8	5
Haiti	0	1
Hungary	1	1
Iceland	3	2
India	3	3

Indonesia	4	2
Ireland	4	5
Israel	4	3
Italy	6	6
Jamaica	3	2
Japan	7	4
Jordan	1	0
Kazakhstan	1	0
Kenya	3	5
Korea (Republic of)	7	7
Macedonia	5	2
Malawi	0	2
Malaysia	2	0
Mali	0	0
Mauritius	1	5
Mexico	5	6
Moldova (Republic of)	5	2
Morocco	0	0
Mozambique	0	0
Myanmar	0	0
Namibia	0	1
Nepal	3	2
Netherlands	6	4
New Zealand	8	7
Nigeria	3	1
Norway	9	8
Pakistan	2	1
Paraguay	2	2
Peru	2	0
Philippines	6	4
Poland	6	3
Portugal	5	4
Qatar	5	0
Russian Federation	5	3

Rwanda	2	4
Saint Lucia	1	2
Saudi Arabia	3	2
Senegal	0	0
Sierra Leone	3	0
Singapore	4	4
Slovak Republic	4	4
South Africa	0	2
Spain	6	5
Sweden	4	8
Switzerland	6	5
Tanzania	0	2
Thailand	3	2
Tunisia	3	2
Turkey	1	0
UAE	3	0
Uganda	0	7
United Kingdom	9	7
Ukraine	3	0
Uruguay	7	4
USA	8	7
Venezuela	0	0
Vietnam	2	3
Yemen	0	0
Zambia	0	2
Zimbabwe	0	2
Average score	3.38	2.84