

ABSTRACT

Open Government Data (OGD) is a concept that combines open government with transparent, collaborative, and participatory data provision. Indonesia has adopted this concept through the Satu Data Indonesia (SDI) program. However, the practice of SDI management has not shown significant development compared to other developing countries in the Asia Pacific. This can be seen from previous studies that were limited to the application of OGD to the internal aspects of the organization, and have not examined the overall constraints between agencies as data producers. In addition, strategic aspects such as policies, regulations, and organizational arrangements have not been fully assessed according to international standards. This study aims to formulate success criteria in OGD assessment and design evaluation instruments based on national regulations such as the Law on Public Information Disclosure, Personal Data Protection, ITE, and Broadcasting. The method used is the Design Science Research Methodology (DSRM) with a mixed exploratory-sequential approach. The study results showed 61 valid indicators spread across seven policy dimensions, collaboration, quality, information technology, portals, and impact, with a ICC single measure with score 0,031 and average score for 0,2188. The trial was conducted at the data guardian agency (Diskominfo) and the data producer (DLH). It was found that the technology and portal dimensions were not relevant for data producers because they were managed directly by the data guardian. In contrast, the other dimensions could be applied across agencies. The results of this evaluation can be a reference for continuous internal improvement and improvement of Indonesia's OGD ranking globally.

Keywords: *Open Government Data (OGD), OGD instrument development, Design Science Research Methodology (DSRM),*