KEY FINDINGS

Sri Lanka has a low GDB score in Governance, with no evidence for data sharing, management and protection. There is also little evidence for government support for data reuse and subnational capabilities. However, Sri Lanka does indicate evidence for civil service training and open data initiative, which indicates a willingness to learn and improve.

CAPABILITIES

There is isolated evidence of civil servants training regarding data matters. However, the Draft National Digital Policy mentions plans on digital skills training for public sector officers. While an Open Data Portal exists for Sri Lanka, the number of datasets published is still very limited although new commitments have been made and are ongoing. At sub-national level, there does not appear to be evidence of data initiatives. UNDP Sri Lanka is conducting an ongoing project on “Capacity Development for Local Government.” As part of this project, the project “will further review and support the improvement of data management capacities in each of the Provinces”. There is isolated cases of data reuse in the Open Data Portal.

GOVERNANCE

Sri Lanka has a draft personal data protection bill, which has provisions that are related to data sharing. The draft bill proposes the creation of a Data Protection Authority, which will be responsible (among other things) for making rules regarding data sharing. The rules themselves are not specified in the draft. Data sharing within the private sector is not covered by this framework. However, other laws in Sri Lanka may impact data sharing within the private sector. Sri Lanka has a draft National Data Sharing Policy available on the Open Data Portal, which notes "the absence of national standards for the storage, use and handling of information".

AVAILABILITY

Sri Lanka has data available for asset declarations, budget and spend data, RTI performance data and COVID-19 vaccination.

However, there is low availability of data in areas such as beneficial ownership, company register, land tenure, existing land use, political finance data, lobbying data, public consultation data, public procurement data, emission, biodiversity, climate vulnerability, vital statistics and real-time healthcare system capacity.

USE AND IMPACT

There is no evidence that products or services exist that use open company data to support due diligence, or that land data is being used to influence policy in the interests of equitable and inclusive land tenure and use.

There appears to be no evidence of political integrity data being used to identify, expose, or highlight failures of government, except for instances of using the RTI processes. There is also no evidence of use of government procurement data.
Sri Lanka, officially known as the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, is an island country in South Asia with a population of 30 million and an urban rate of 19%. Sri Lanka is a developing country and has the highest per capita income in South Asia (after Maldives), although the ongoing economic crisis has resulted in collapse of the currency, rising inflation, shortage of essentials and eruption of street protests.

SOCIOECONOMIC BACKGROUND

The government obtains data through its operations from companies and individuals under various legislations, except for the data protection act which only covers private sector.

Collecting data from individuals are not subjected to any data protection regulation, although a draft bill exists.

DATA ECOSYSTEM IN THE COUNTRY

There is evidence of the country's indicators by standards of international organizations e.g. SDG (Index Rank: 76/163).

Documents related to open data policy include: The Sri Lanka Government Information Classification Framework (SLGICF), National Data Sharing Policy, Policy and Procedures for ICT Usage in Government (e-Government Policy), and the Right to Information Act.

OTHER INDICATORS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Internet users among population</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internet access, urban &amp; rural</td>
<td>Data not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R&amp;D contribution to GDP</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average monthly broadband traffic per subscription</td>
<td>4.5K</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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NOTES:


GLOBAL DATA BAROMETER 2022 FIRST EDITION

The Global Data Barometer is a collaborative project that aims to measure the state of data in relation to urgent societal issues. Building on the Open Data Barometer, which has been used to drive policy making, advocacy, and academic research, the survey was implemented from May 2019 - May 2021 to create a benchmark encompassing data governance, capability, availability, and use and impact of data for public data.

Full report and downloadable datasets can be found here: [https://globaldatabarometer.org/](https://globaldatabarometer.org/).