GLOBAL DATA BAROMETER 2022 FIRST EDITION

Country Report
Sri Lanka

General Country Score
16

South and East Asia
33

Global
33

Capabilities	Governance	Availability	Use and Impact
35	**13**	**8**	**12**
South and East Asia 37	South and East Asia 36	South and East Asia 29	South and East Asia 28
Global 42	Global 36	Global 30	Global 22

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.

	Country	Region	
Open data initiative	🟡	6/11	🟢
Sub-national institutional capabilities to manage data	🔴	2/11	🟢
Widespread and regular training for civil servants	🟡	6/11	🟢
Support for data reuse	🟡	2/11	🟢

Table 1: Comparison of selected indicators of Capabilities in the country vs region. Green circles refer to availability widespread and regular evidence in the government, yellow circles refer to isolated evidence in the government, and red circles refer to no evidence. x/11 countries refer to x countries reviewed which achieved the corresponding circle.

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".

	Country	Region	
Data protection laws	🔴	7/11	🟢
Data management frameworks	🔴	1/11	🟢
Data sharing frameworks	🔴	7/11	🟡

Table 2: Comparison of selected indicators of Governance in country vs region. Green circles refer to existence of framework with full force of law, yellow circles refer to existence of frameworks but no force of law, and red circles refer to no existence of such frameworks. x/11 countries refer to x countries reviewed which achieved the corresponding circle.

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.

	Country
Scored ≧ Global Average	Public Procurement, Public Finance, Company Information
Scored < Global Average	Climate Action, Political Integrity, Land, Health & Covid 19

Table 3: Comparison of modules (except Capabilities and Governance) in the country against global average. Note that these are modules, so may have overlapping indicators with Use and Impact.

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.

Use cases	Country	Region	
Corporate due diligence	🔴	2/11	🟡
Influencing policy for inclusion and gender	🔴	5/11	🟡
Accountability use of political integrity	🔴	2/11	🟢
Procurement data analytics	🔴	5/11	🟢

Table 4: Comparison of selected indicators of Use and Impact in country vs region ranked by green referring to uses that are widespread, regular and embedded, yellow referring to uses in isolated cases and red referring to no evidence of use. x/11 countries refer to x countries out of 11 reviewed which achieved the corresponding colour rank.
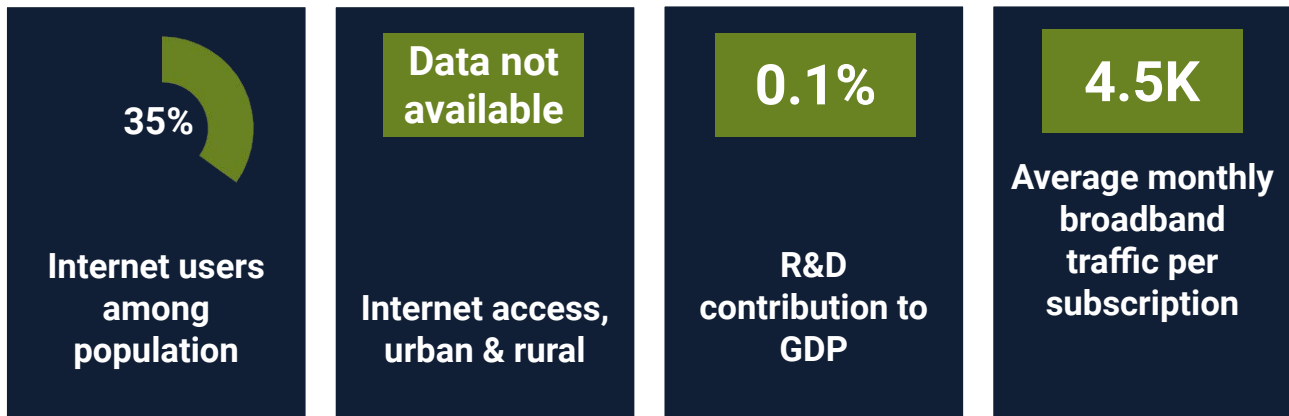
SOCIOECONOMIC BACKGROUND

Sri Lanka, officially known as the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, is an island country in South Asia with population of 30 million and urban rate population 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.

DATA ECOSYSTEM IN THE COUNTRY

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

International organization

Government

Private sector

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.

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.

Individuals

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

OTHER INDICATORS

35%	Data not available	0.1%	4.5K
Internet users among population	Internet access, urban & rural	R&D contribution to GDP	Average monthly broadband traffic per subscription

NOTES:

Data sources in this country report include the World Bank (https://data.worldbank.org/, https://www.worldbank.org/), World Population Review (https://worldpopulationreview.com/), Sustainable Development Goal Index (https://dashboards.sdgindex.org/profiles) and Digital Development Dashboard (https://www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Statistics/Dashboards/Pages/Digital-Development.aspx).

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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 policymaking, 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/.

GLOBAL REPORT
First edition

Global Data Barometer   D4D.net