KEY FINDINGS
Thailand has some high capabilities in terms of data matters, such as having accessible civil servants training, data hackathons for data reuse and widespread open data initiatives. In terms of Governance, Thailand fared well in data protection as they have a law, whilst having a framework in data management and a yet-to-be-enforced Digital Government Standard. Thailand could do some improvement in terms of data availability in climate action and company information, as well as improving data quality to enable more use and impact of the data.

CAPABILITIES
There is widespread and regular evidence of civil servants training in data skills. Thailand Digital Government Academy, under DGA, organized a number of trainings accessible for all levels of public servants. In terms of open data, the DGA has a portal https://data.go.th/. At the sub-national level, Bangkok has its own open data website: http://data.bangkok.go.th/, but other cities mostly provide information in PDF formats. Additionally, the DGA is responsible for data reuse practice through finance or facilitation including data hackathons.

GOVERNANCE
The Personal Data Protection Act in Thailand is comparable to the European General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR), although the enforcement of the act has seen postponements upon publishing in 2019. In terms of data management, there are national level recommendations published by the DGA and ETDA but lack the enforceability of the law, and so only a few government departments adopt them. As for data sharing, there are a few regulations but do not directly specify data sharing with certain sectors. There is the Digital Government Standard, but it is yet to be enforced.

AVAILABILITY
Thailand has data available for company register, existing land use, political finance data, public consultation data, RTI performance data, budget and spend data, public procurement data, vital statistics, real-time healthcare system capacity, COVID-19 vaccination and climate vulnerability. However, there is low availability of data in areas such as beneficial ownership, land tenure, asset declarations, lobbying data, emission and biodiversity.

USE AND IMPACT
There are isolated cases of use of datasets assessed in Thailand, for instance the political integrity data is used to conduct background checks of politicians and the procurement data is used on some CSO websites. However, challenges remain such as data quality and the need to convert from PDFs into machine readable formats.

On the other hand, there is no use case of company data for due diligence.
Thailand, located at the centre of Mainland Southeast Asia. Since 2019, has been nominally a parliamentary constitutional monarchy; however in practice, structural advantages in the constitution have ensured the military’s hold in power. Over the last four decades, the country has moved from a low-income to an upper middle-income status supported by its export-led model. Despite this, the progress of poverty reduction had slowed since 2015 with the largest contraction of income during the pandemic. In 2021, the economy grew 1.6% over the year.

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/](https://globaldatabarometer.org/).