



# Thematic Conference for Pacific SIDS - Managing a Statistical Organization in Times of Change



Nadi, Fiji, 24-26<sup>th</sup> June 2024

# Session 1:

Governance,  
Partnership,  
User Engagement  
and  
Quality  
Management



**ESCAP**  
Economic and Social Commission  
for Asia and the Pacific

# Asia-Pacific compendium of national data governance practices

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# Why is ESCAP working on data governance?



The 8<sup>th</sup> Committee on Statistics for Asia and the Pacific agreed to *“feature data governance in its future work, with an emphasis on sharing country experiences and facilitating the provision of technical assistance”* during its 8<sup>th</sup> session




We agreed to compile a compendium of country governance practices for review, presentation and discussion at an expert group in September










Data governance is defined as  
the exercise of authority and control  
over the management and transformation of data  
with the objective of enhancing the value of data  
assets and mitigating data-related risks.



# DATA GOVERNANCE FRAMEWORK

## PILLAR 1



Vision  
and  
policy intent

## PILLAR 2



Data  
management  
policies,  
rules  
and  
institutions

## PILLAR 3



Data  
custodians  
and  
data  
stewards

## PILLAR 4



Data sharing,  
data  
accessibility  
and  
data  
integration

## PILLAR 5



Data sharing,  
risks  
and  
mitigation

# VISION AND POLICY INTENT

# 1

Is the vision for data part of a broader digital services agenda?



Is the vision for data about better public services?

GOVERNMENT  
VISION FOR  
DATA

Is the vision for data part of efforts to see data as a service?



Is the vision for data about building a stronger economy?



# 1. Vision and policy intent

## Australian Government Public Data Policy Statement formalizes the commitment to open data and data-driven innovation

The Public Data Policy Statement commits Australian Government entities to:

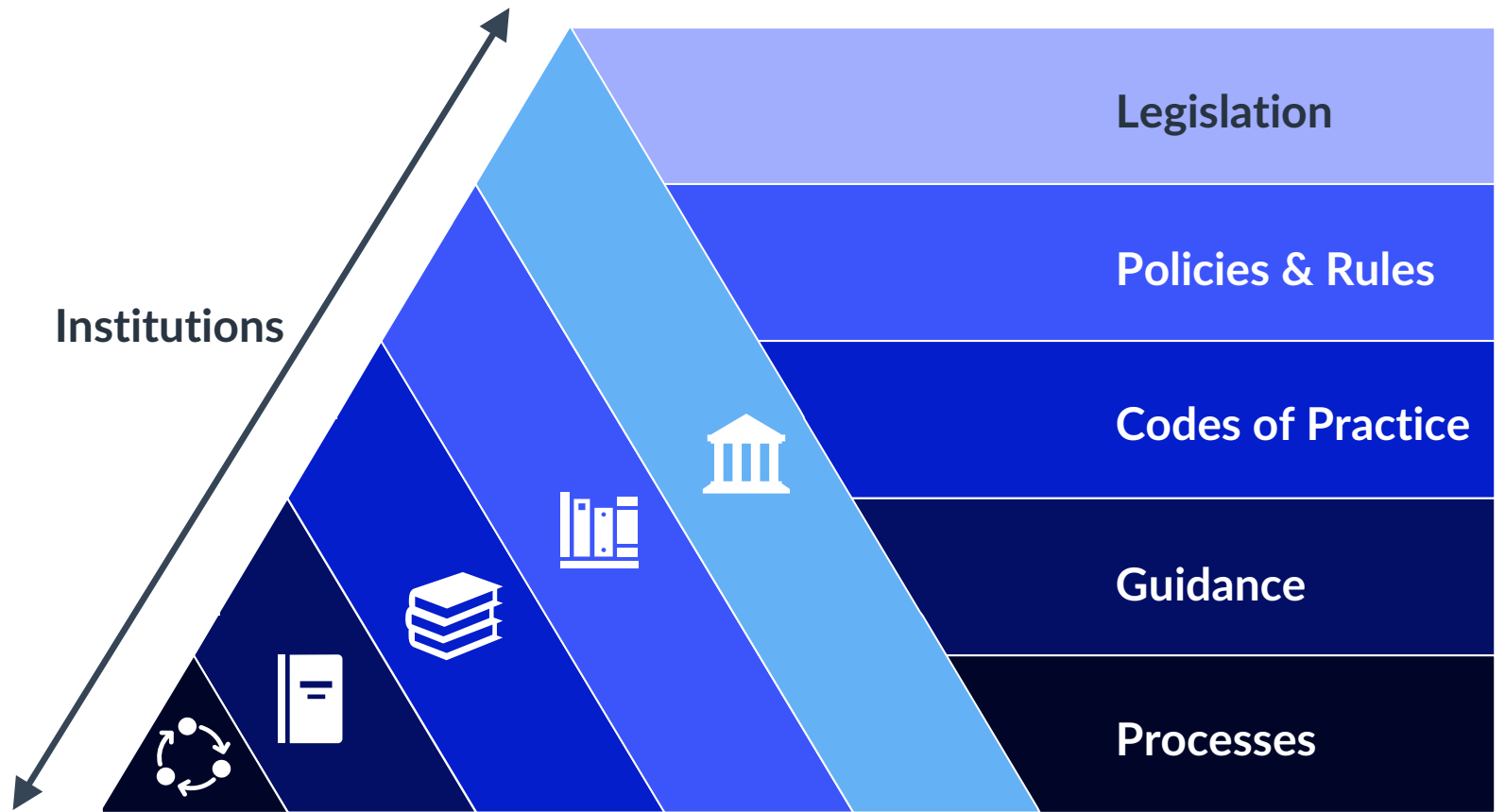
- make non-sensitive data **open by default** to contribute to greater innovation and productivity improvements across all sectors of the Australian economy;
- where possible, make data available with free, easy to use, high quality and reliable Application Programming Interfaces (**APIs**);
- make **high-value** data available for use by the public, industry and academia, in a manner that is enduring and frequently updated using high quality standards;
- where possible, ensure non-sensitive **publicly funded research** data is made open for use and reuse;
- only charge for **specialised data services** and, where possible, publish the resulting data open by default;
- **build partnerships** with the public, private and research sectors to build collective expertise and to find new ways to leverage public data for social and economic benefit;
- **securely share data** between Australian Government entities to improve efficiencies, and inform policy development and decision-making;
- **engage openly with the States and Territories** to share and integrate data to inform matters of importance to each jurisdiction and at the national level;
- **uphold the highest standards of security and privacy** for the individual, national security and commercial confidentiality; and
- ensure all **new systems** support discoverability, interoperability, data and information accessibility and cost-effective access to facilitate access to data.

New Zealand has a goal to provide quality, trustworthy data and statistics with which New Zealanders can make evidence-based decisions. At the heart of this work is transparency, trust, and integrity around the use of data the government holds.



**POLICIES,  
RULES AND  
INSTITUTIONS  
THAT  
GOVERN DATA  
MANAGEMENT  
PRACTICES**

2



# 2. Data Management, policies, rules & institutions: Fiji



Fiji Bureau of Statistics leads management of data related to official statistics

The Digital Government Strategic Framework with a Data Management Committee (DMC) to ensure data and information needs are addressed to support the public service delivery. DMC is responsible for

Defines data management policies, standards and procedures for management and sharing data across government.	Comprises data management teams for people data and business data to determine data definitions and sharing requirements.	Provides mechanism for coordinating and sharing of data.
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# DATA CUSTODIANS AND DATA STEWARDS

# 3

## Data Custodians

- Perform a specific data management role
- Manage the process of data collection, storage and retrieval
- Ensure quality assurance at source and data privacy at source

**Provide a data management role**



## Data Stewards

- Perform a professional function over and above the data production processes
- Assess and promote the use of data, identify shortcomings in the data system and strive to meet the needs and build trust of data users

**Provide a longer term, more strategic perspective**

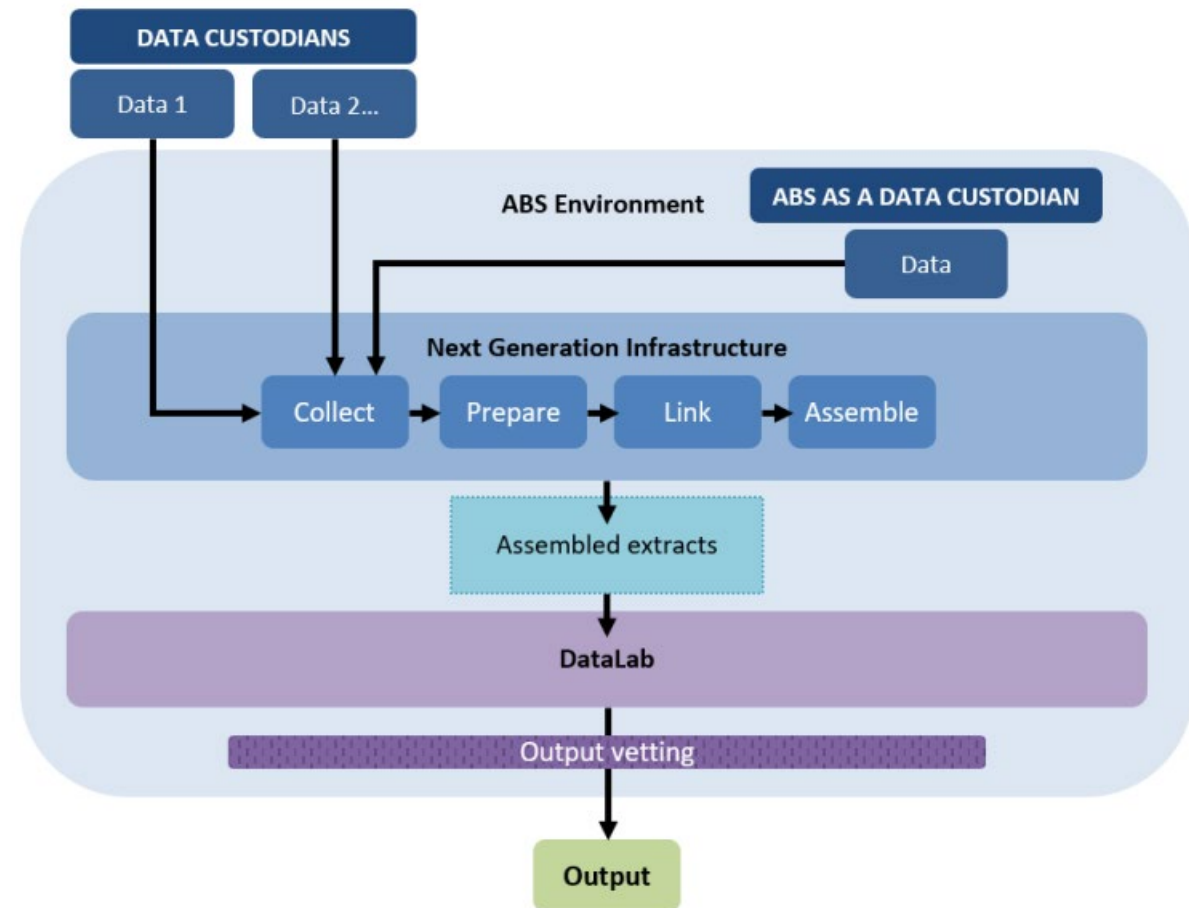




# 3. Data custodians & data stewards: Australia

## ABS as data custodian

Australia Bureau of Statistics (ABS) increasingly taking on statistical leadership role including 2022 Data Availability and Transparency Act (DATA) which established ABS as data custodians. Australian Statistician is designated as the Head of the new Data Profession.



**THE ROLE OF  
GOVERNMENT  
DATA STEWARD  
IS EVOLVING  
AND NSOs ARE  
RESPONDING IN  
DIFFERENT  
WAYS**



NSO is whole of government data steward



NSO supports another agency taking government data steward role



NSO one stakeholder with no one agency taking the government data steward role

DATA  
SHARING,  
DATA  
ACCESSIBILITY  
AND DATA  
INTEGRATION

4

## Challenges



- Need quality administrative data
- Need public approval
- Need a legal basis
- Need collaboration mechanisms
- Need technical skills

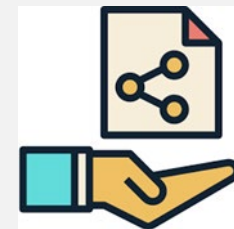


## Opportunities

- Bridge data gaps
- Reduce response burden
- Provide granular data
- Improve coverage
- Improve timeliness
- Improve frequency
- Lower costs



# 4. Data sharing , data accessibility & data integration: ESCAP



Five Areas for Collective Actions



## Data Integration Community of Practice - Homepage

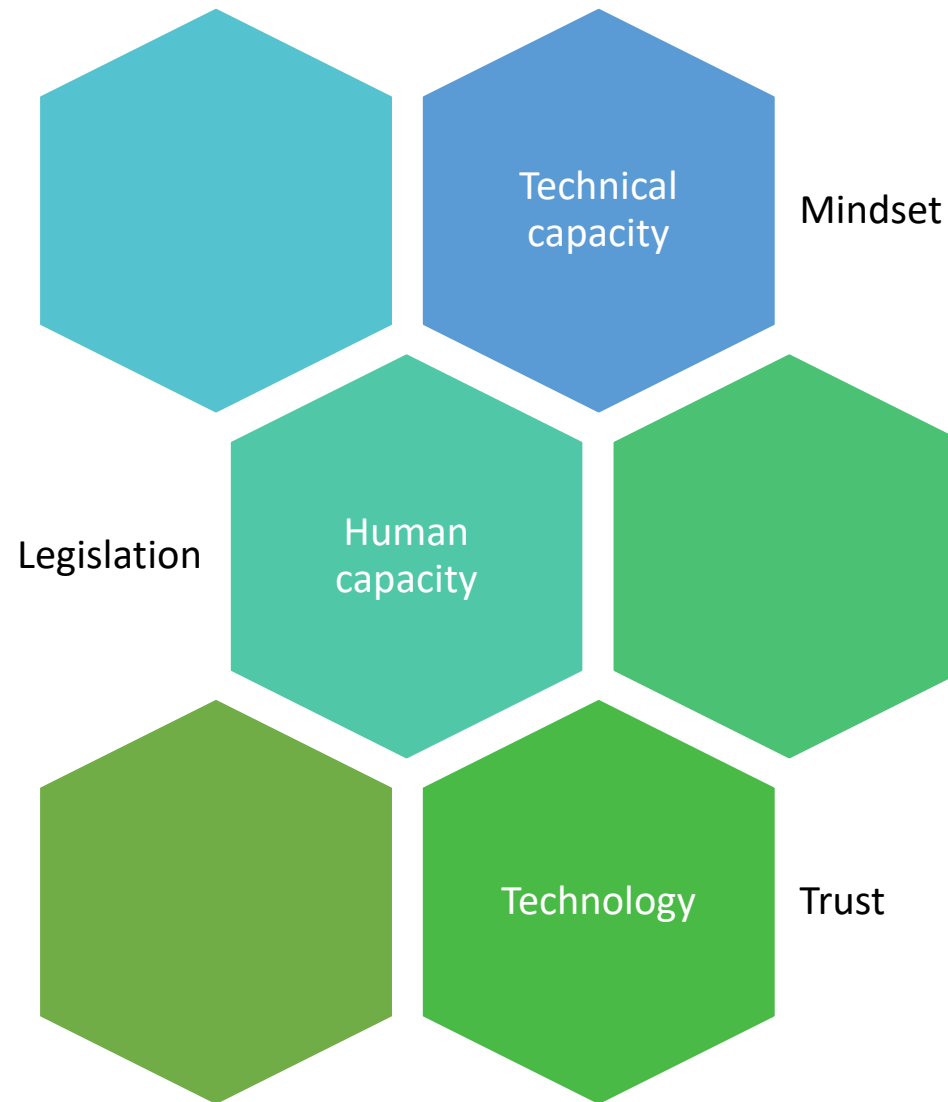
Created by Jessica Gardner, last modified by Panpaka Supakalin on Jul 18, 2023

### DI-CoP MEETINGS:

Next meeting	Previous meeting
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• When: 8 August 2023 at 12:30-13:30, Bangkok time</li><li>• TOPIC: <a href="#">Data Science for Official Statistics</a></li><li>• CHAIR: <a href="#">@Ayodele Marshall</a></li><li>• Speaker: TBC</li><li>• Link to the meeting: TBC</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• When: 4 July 2023 at 12:30-13:30, Bangkok time</li><li>• TOPIC: <a href="#">The UN PET Lab : How to apply Privacy-Enhancing Technologies in Official Statistics?</a></li><li>• CHAIR: Mr. <a href="#">@Sovannaroth Tey</a></li><li>• Speaker: <a href="#">Dr. Raphaël de Fondeville</a> from Swiss Federal Statistical Office</li><li>• Meeting note is <a href="#">here</a></li></ul>

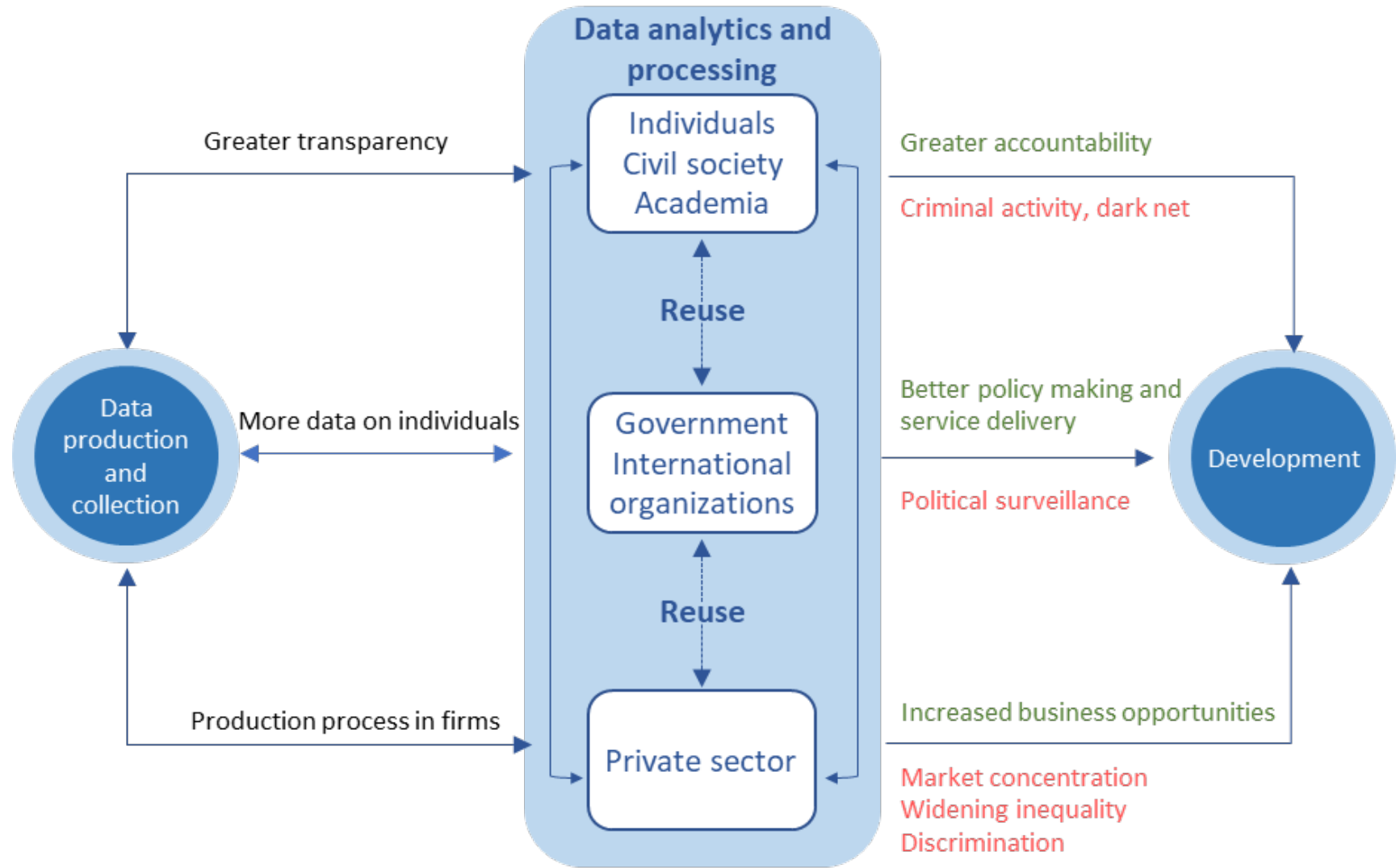
**DATA  
INTEGRATION  
IS HARD  
BUT  
WORTHWHILE**

Integrating data needs many things:



# DATA SHARING RISKS AND MITIGATION

# 5



Note: Positive impacts are shown in green; negative impacts are shown in red



# 5. Data sharing, risks & mitigation: New Zealand using Five safes' framework

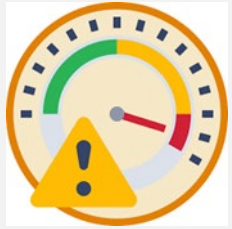
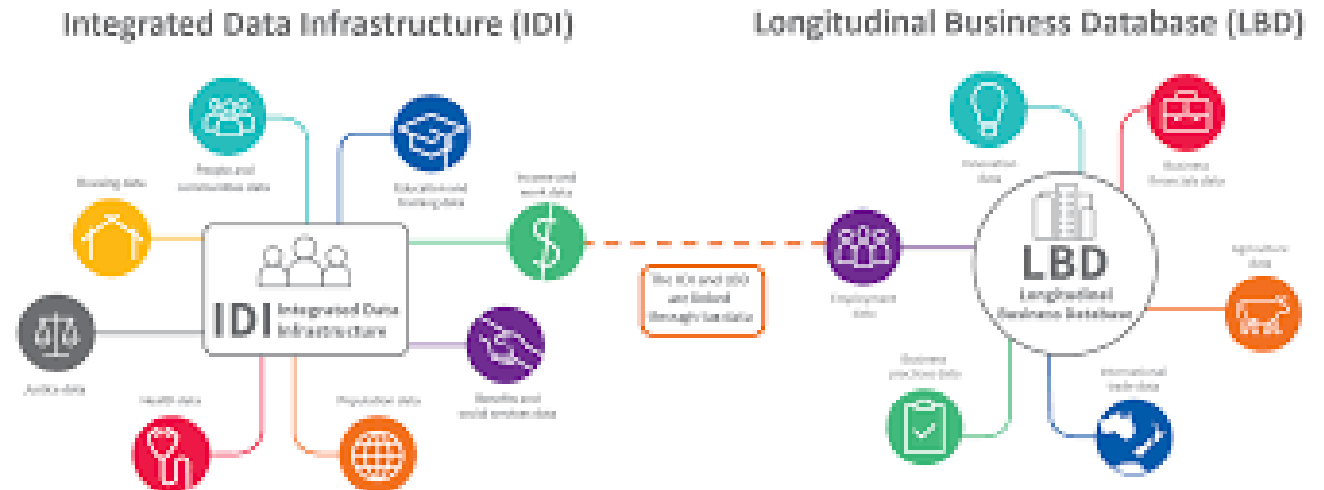


Figure 1 Five safes' framework



Source: Stats NZ



**WHAT  
HAPPENS  
NEXT?**



Data governance framework and one page profiles

Global handbook incorporates country profiles

# One page country data governance profiles

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[Australia](#)

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[Fiji](#)

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[India](#)

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[Indonesia](#)

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[Japan](#)

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[Malaysia](#)

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[Mongolia](#)

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[Nepal](#)

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[New Zealand](#)

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[Pakistan](#)

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[Singapore](#)

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[Solomon Islands](#)

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[Tajikistan](#)

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[Thailand](#)

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[Türkiye](#)

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[Viet Nam](#)

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# Australia: Data governance profile



## 1. Vision and policy intent

The Australian Government sees public data as a valuable national asset that underpins Australia's ability to realise economic and social objectives. Australia released its [Public Data Policy Statement](#) in 2015, which formalised the Government's commitment to open data and data-driven innovation.

It provided a mandate for the government to optimise the use and reuse of public data and to make non-sensitive data publicly accessible. In 2023 it released the first combined [Data and Digital Government Strategy](#) outlining its vision to deliver simple, secure, and connected public services for all people and business through world class data and digital capabilities. The Strategy helps align data and digital initiatives across the Australian Government's strategic and reform agenda. Development of the Strategy was led by the Australian Government Department of Finance, which has responsibility for data policy. The [Australian Bureau of Statistics \(ABS\)](#) contributed extensively to shaping the Strategy.

## 2. Data Management: policies, rules & institutions

Australia's Commonwealth arrangements for data integration were established in 2013, and introduced '[Integrating Authority](#)' roles for authorized data integration projects. The [Data Availability and Transparency Act 2022 \(DATA\)](#) promotes secure data sharing through the [Office of the National Data Commissioner \(ONDC\)](#). The [National Data Advisory Council](#) advises the ONDC, with the [Australian Statistician](#) as a member. The [DATA Scheme](#) comprises 'Data Custodians' controlling public sector data, ONDC accrediting 'Accredited Users' and 'Accredited Data Service Providers' for data sharing.

## 3. Data custodians and data stewardship

[ABS](#) is empowered by the [ABS Act 1975 and Census and Statistics Act 1905](#) to serve as Australia's primary statistical authority encompassing data collection, analysis, and dissemination. While statistical production is its core focus, ABS is also taking on a leadership role. ABS contributes to and partners in data stewardship activities although this is not its main mandate or function.

The key roles and responsibilities for data custodians under the Commonwealth arrangements concern access and use of data.

The ABS leads the [Australian Public Service \(APS\) Data Profession Stream](#), fostering data literacy and a data culture.

## 4. Data sharing, accessibility and integration

The Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) prioritizes data integration and access to new data sources, including administrative and transactions datasets from public and private sectors. This involves collaborating with other data providers to enhance statistical products.

Key initiatives include:

- [ABS DataLab](#), enabling secure in-depth analysis of microdata, serving numerous active projects and analysts across organizations, [Person Level Integrated Data Asset \(PLIDA\)](#) combines diverse data on health, education, payments, and demographics for complex policy insights. It involves agencies like Taxation, Education, and Health; and
- [Business Longitudinal Analysis Data Environment \(BLADE\)](#) fuses ABS business surveys and taxation data, supporting businesses from 2001-02 onwards.

ABS seeks to sustain and improve data quality, supporting evidence-based policies and research through platforms like PLIDA and BLADE.

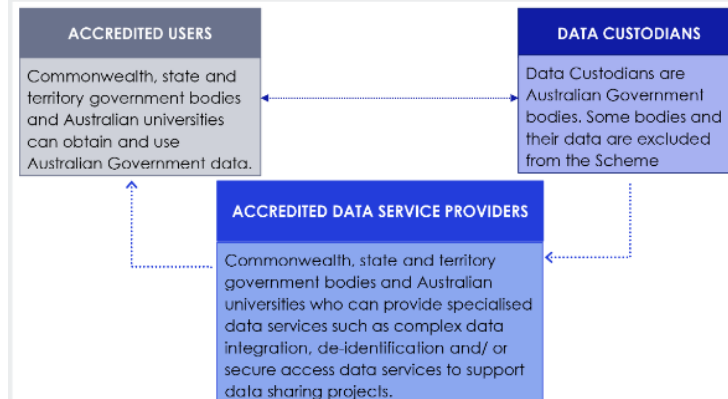
## 5. Data sharing risks & mitigation

The ONDC has established a [DATA Scheme](#) to enhance secure data sharing while managing associated risks. Regulatory measures include entity accreditation, commissioner oversight, and privacy safeguards for personal and sensitive information. DATA promotes responsible data sharing among Data Custodians, limiting sharing to three designated purposes and adhering to data sharing principles. The ABS emphasizes shared data governance with custodians and users, employing a trust-building approach. Stringent safeguards, aligned with legislative requirements, ensure data safety and privacy.

The [Five Safes framework](#) supports data access, addressing disclosure risks through: Safe People, Safe Projects, Safe Settings, Safe Data, and Safe Outputs.

The ABS, complying with enabling legislation and the [Privacy Act](#), conducts [Privacy Impact Assessments](#) to regulate personal information use for trustworthy data sharing.

### DATA Scheme Operation



# New Zealand: Data governance profile

## 1. Vision and policy intent

[Stats NZ](#) is New Zealand's lead agency for government-held data. Its goal is to provide quality, trustworthy data and statistics with which New Zealanders can make evidence-based decisions. At the heart of this work is transparency, trust, and integrity around the use of data the government holds.

The nation's highly decentralized government model grants agencies autonomy separate from the Executive Branch.

Stats NZ sees success as a data system that is both inclusive and integrated. A system where anyone who wants to base their decisions on credible information can do so with ease. A system that generates the deepest insights and the best services, at the least effort to the people and organisations behind the data.

## 2. Data Management: policies, rules & institutions

New Zealand's most important official statistics, classified as 'Tier 1,' are produced by Stats NZ and 15 other government bodies. They adhere to a framework of [principles and protocols](#) based on the UN Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics. The framework was written in 2007 and is currently under review.

In 2017, the [Government Chief Data Steward](#) (GCDS) role was established, held by Stats NZ's Chief Executive, to drive data's value realization across government. The GCDS leads efforts, as highlighted by the 2021 [Government Data Strategy and Roadmap](#). This includes:

- A Data Investment Plan;
- An Open Data Charter Plan to ensure data is open, inclusive, accessible, and findable
- A Data System Maturity Assessment; and
- An updated approach to mandating and managing standards.

A new [Data and Statistics Act 2022](#) strengthened the role of the GCDS to make the best use of data collected and held by gov't while ensuring private and confidential information is held securely and used appropriately.

## 3. Data custodians and data stewardship

Data stewardship: is defined In a 2018 [policy document](#), as follows:

- a) to create a safe, high-trust data environment supported by public confidence;
- b) to improve availability and accessibility of gov't data;
- c) to establish sustainable data capability across gov't; and
- d) to establish partnerships to innovate with data and solve complex problems.

Two key governance bodies support the role of the GCDS:

- The [Information Group](#), the key advisory body for the GCDS;
- The [Digital Government Leadership Group](#) which supports the GCDS and the [Government Chief Digital Officer](#) to develop and improve digital and data systems and ensure they are aligned with the [Government Data Strategy and Roadmap](#) and the [Strategy for a Digital Public Service](#).

The GCDS has developed a [data stewardship framework and toolkit](#) to help gov'ts to better manage and safely access data and to ensure that data is managed as a valuable asset and used ethically. Agencies will often appoint a data custodian.

## 4. Data sharing, accessibility and integration

Sharing across government occurs through Information Sharing Agreements ([Privacy Act 2020](#)) and other specific arrangements. The [Government Chief Privacy Officer](#) is establishing an information sharing centre of excellence. Sharing is regulated by the [Privacy Commission](#).

Stats NZ provides two large collections of integrated administrative and survey data:

- The [Integrated Data Infrastructure](#) (IDI) holds integrated microdata about people and households. Researchers use the IDI to conduct cross-sectoral research on complex social and economic issues; and
- The [Longitudinal Business Database](#) (LBD) holds de-identified microdata about businesses. Data comes from a range of Stats NZ surveys and government agencies. Researchers use the LBD to evaluate policies and analyse business performance.

## 5. Data sharing risks & mitigation

Stats NZ uses a '[five safes framework](#)' and Ngā Tikanaga Paihere to protect privacy and guide ethical use of data. Before data is made available to approved researchers, all personal identifiers are removed or encrypted to ensure the data records are not associated with named individuals.

The Ngā Tikanaga Paihere framework uses Māori concepts to guide the ethical and culturally appropriate use of data.

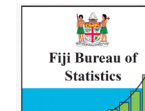
Access is only provided if all the 'five safes' conditions are met: safe people, safe projects, safe settings, safe data, and safe output.

The GCDS supports a Data Ethics Advisory Group available to all government agencies





# Fiji: Data governance profile



## 1. Vision and policy intent

The [Statistics Act](#) and the [Census Act](#) combined have the objective of ensuring a coordinated scheme of Official Statistics.

The [5 year and 20-year National Development Plan](#) includes several objectives related to data, including:

- Enhanced management of public records;
- Increased dissemination of data;
- Strengthening of data collection capacity;
- Creation/upgrade of numerous subject-specific databases; and
- Improved data security and reduced vulnerability to cyber threats.



In line with the Fijian Government's National Development Plan, which calls for the steady improvement of the quality and accessibility of government services, [digitalFIJI](#) is a 4-year programme to implement applications, enhance ICT infrastructure and build capacity in digital transformation. In Government.

## 2. Data Management: policies, rules & institutions

The [Fiji Bureau of Statistics](#) leads the management of data related to official statistics.

The Digital Government Strategic Framework extensively covers Data Governance principles. Under this framework, a Data Management Committee (DMC) ensures the data and information needs are addressed to support the public service delivery.

The DMC is responsible for:

- Defining data management policies, standards and procedures for management and sharing of data across the government.
- Comprising data management teams for people data and business data to determine data definitions and sharing requirements.
- Providing the mechanism for coordinating and sharing of data.

The sharing of data across government is governed by a series of policies and agreements including Data Protection Policy, Data Access Policy and Data Sharing Agreements.

## 3. Data custodians and data stewardship

The [vision](#) for the Fiji Bureau of Statistics is: *An Efficient, Progressive and Respectable Statistics office in the Region -*

*“To be efficient in our undertakings of core activities such as the carrying out of surveys, censuses and compilation of administrative data as well as analysis and the dissemination of results and information through Publications and Statistical Releases.*

*A Progressive Statistics Office in the sense where there is advancement, development and growth in our statistical processes, human and technological resources and a Respectable organization which is reputable and highly regarded as one of the leading statistical agency in the region.”*

## 4. Data sharing , accessibility and integration



The [Pacific Data Hub](#) is a central repository of data about the Pacific and for the Pacific. The Hub contains more than 750 datasets pertaining to Fiji. The platform serves as a gateway to the most comprehensive collection of data and information about the Pacific across key areas, including population statistics, fisheries science, climate change adaptation, disaster risk reduction and resilience, conservation of plant genetic resources for food security, public health surveillance and human rights.

The [Government Data Exchange Platform](#) (DXP), is the source of truth to share People Information from the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registry and Entity Information from the Registrar of Companies.

## 5. Data sharing risks & mitigation

The [National Development Plan](#) calls for development of a cybersecurity policy and framework.

The Right of Privacy under Section 24 of the [Constitution](#) states that every person has the right to personal privacy including the right to confidentiality of their personal information.

Sections of the Crimes Act 2009 protect unauthorised access, modification or impairment to data held in a computer.

Fiji has also enacted a new [Cybercrime Act 2021](#) (not yet commenced).

The [Information Act 2018](#) will ensure access to information on individuals held by a public agency (not yet commenced).

The [Electronic Transactions Act 2008](#) recognises the validity of and promotes the development of electronic communications in commercial and non-commercial dealings and in dealings with governmental entities.

# Papua New Guinea: Data governance profile

## 1. Vision and policy intent

The [Medium-Term Development Plan](#), an integral part of the National Development Framework, includes in “Strategic Policy Area 8” actions for:

- Modernising and integrating all Government systems to meet the on-going challenges of information management. A Central Repository will be established as a data bank for the e-Government system.
- A robust and modernised National Statistical System to enable the management of development statistics obtained from the National Census, Demographic and Health Survey, Household Income Expenditure Survey; national accounts and other data sources.

The [Digital Government Plan](#) will :

- Use relevant and appropriate digital technology platforms to increase revenue;
- Use appropriate digital technology platforms to deliver public services more; and
- Use appropriate digital technologies to digitally track development indicators real-time.

## 2. Data Management: policies, rules & institutions

The [PNG National Statistical Office \(NSO\)](#), mandated by the [Statistical Act 1980](#), co-ordinates the State Agencies in the collection and compilation of data, analysis, dissemination and publication of statistics.

The [PNG NSDS Implementation Plan 2018-2027](#) through its established National Statistical System (NSS) co-ordination structure will strengthen coordination and includes a Steering Committee, a Statistical Coordination Unit, and sector Statistics Working Groups.

The [Ministry of ICT](#) is empowered through the [Digital Government Act 2022](#) to lead and coordinate digital transformation within government. This work on digital government services includes:

- A whole-of-government approach to Government Cloud Services;
- a Federated Secure Data Exchange Platform to facilitate electronic exchange and sharing of data amongst public bodies;
- a single window National eGovernment Portal for citizens to have access to common public information and services.

## 3. Data custodians and data stewardship

The [PNG NSO](#) is an independent institution and is the central government agency in PNG responsible for:

- Producing official statistics, including the conduct of surveys and census; and
- Co-ordinating the collection and compilation of statistics.

Other data producers include Bank of PNG, Departments of Agriculture and Industries, Civil Aviation, Corrective, Education, Forests, Health, Home Affairs, Mineral and Energy, Personnel Management, Police, Transport, Electoral and Electricity Commissions, National Weather Services, Post and Telecommunications, Magisterial Services, Insurance, Broadcasting, Housing and Weather Services, etc.



## 4. Data sharing, accessibility and integration



The [Pacific Data Hub](#) is a central repository of data about the Pacific and for the Pacific. The Hub contains more than 370 datasets pertaining to PNG. The platform serves as a gateway to the most comprehensive collection of data and information about the Pacific across key areas, including population statistics, fisheries science, climate change adaptation, disaster risk reduction and resilience, conservation of plant genetic resources for food security, public health surveillance and human rights.

The [PNG Environment Data Portal](#) provides an easy way to find, access and reuse national data. The main purpose is to provide easy access and safe storage for Environmental datasets to be used for monitoring, evaluating, and analysing environmental conditions and trends to support environmental planning, forecasting, and reporting requirements at all levels.

## 5. Data sharing risks & mitigation

The [Statistical Act 1980](#) includes provisions relating to confidentiality of data collected under the Act. Information supplied under the Act is to be used only for Statistical Purposes and the arrangement of published statistical tables in such a manner as to prevent any particulars published in the tables from being identifiable.

The draft [National Data Governance and Protection Policy](#) is designed to provide a framework for the responsible use, management, and governance of data across public and private sectors. It aims to mitigate the risks associated with increased data usage.

The policy seeks to promote accountability and transparency in the handling of data and protect the privacy rights of citizens. It provides clear guidelines on how data should be collected, stored, processed, and used, and establishes principles for the secure sharing and access to data.

# Solomon Islands: Data governance profile

## 1. Vision and policy intent

The Solomon Islands government [National-Statistics-Development-Strategy-NSDS-2015-2035](#) has a vision that by 2035, there will be a robust, sustainable, and well-co-ordinated statistical system providing credible official statistical information for the benefit of Solomon Islands.

The NSDS identifies five strategic aims to achieve:

- Improve the range and quality of statistics;
- Improve access to national statistics;
- Enhance co-ordination and leadership;
- Efficient management of resources; and
- Improved statistical capability.

## 2. Data Management: policies, rules & institutions

The [Solomon-Islands-National-Statistics-Office \(SINSO\)](#) is the lead Statistical Agency, led by the Government Statistician and the Deputy Government Statistician.

The SINSO is a standalone Division under the [Ministry of Finance and Treasury](#) (MOFT).

Solomon Islands has a decentralised national statistical system (NSS). Key data producers are the SINSO and the [Central Bank of Solomon Islands](#). Other key statistics producers include; Ministries of [education](#), [health](#), [police](#), and [natural resources](#).

Key data users include government, development partners and international agencies.

The SINSO operates under the Statistics Act 1970 ([and 2007 Amendment](#)) which is enacted to compile and disseminate official statistics of the Solomon Islands. SINSO are responsible for data collection, including for the most recent population and housing [census-2019](#).



## 3. Data custodians and data stewardship

The SINSO serves as the leading source of quality data on the population and economy. The role of SINSO includes many of the functions of a data custodian, including:

- Designing standardized statistical instruments for producing statistics: harmonized classifications, organizational methods and structures, and technical standards;
- Harmonising statistical information;
- Consolidating the statistics of the provinces ensuring that they are comparable;
- Supplying statistical information;
- Disseminating statistical information;
- Coordinating the Solomon Islands' Statistical System;
- Advising the statistical systems: helping to improve the national statistical systems and promoting good practice within the Solomon Islands' Statistical System; and
- Promoting research and development: encouraging research into techniques and tools for collecting, processing and analyzing data.

## 4. Data sharing, accessibility and integration

Data is disseminated in a variety of formats including [main publication](#) onto the website as well as [press-releases](#), paper publications, CDROM, website, online data bases, databanks).

The new ICT framework provides incentives for agencies to work with ICT Support Unit(SU) under the MOFT to develop and maintain their information systems and the centralised data centre managed by ICTSU.

## 5. Data sharing risks & mitigation

Data confidentiality arrangements include honouring privacy, protect confidentiality and work openly.

### DATA GOVERNANCE Practices in Asia and the Pacific



<https://www.unescap.org/kp/2024/data-governance-practices-asia-and-pacific>

# Further information

March 2024 Issue No. 34



**Fiji: Data governance profile**

**India: Data governance profile**

**Indonesia: Data governance profile**

**Malaysia: Data governance profile**

**Mongolia: Data governance profile**

**Pakistan: Data governance profile**

The infographic displays data governance profiles for six countries: Fiji, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Mongolia, and Pakistan. Each profile is structured into five main sections: 1. Vision and policy intent, 2. Data Management: policies, rules & institutions, 3. Data custodians and data stewardship, 4. Data sharing, accessibility and integration, and 5. Data sharing, risks & mitigation. Each section contains a brief overview of the country's approach, key legislative or policy documents, and specific initiatives or challenges. For example, India's profile highlights the Digital India vision and the National Data Governance Policy, while Pakistan's profile discusses the National Data Governance Policy and the role of the National Data Governance Commission. The profiles are presented in a consistent, color-coded format, with each country's profile occupying a horizontal band across the page.

### Data Governance in Asia and the Pacific

## DATA GOVERNANCE

IN ASIA PACIFIC REGION

