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## **GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF LITHUANIA**

### **RESOLUTION**

#### **ON THE APPROVAL OF INFORMATION SOCIETY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME FOR 2014–2020 ‘DIGITAL AGENDA FOR THE REPUBLIC OF LITHUANIA’**

12 March 2014 No. 244

Vilnius

For the purpose of the implementation of paragraph 197 of the Programme of the Seventeenth Government of the Republic of Lithuania, as approved on 13 December 2016 by Resolution No XIII-82 ‘On the Programme of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania’ of the Seimas of the Republic of Lithuania, the Government of the Republic of Lithuania has resolved:

1. To approve the Information Society Development Programme for 2014–2020 ‘Digital Agenda for the Republic of Lithuania’ (as appended).

2. To recommend that:

2.1. state and municipal authorities and agencies (hereinafter – agencies) would make plans for opening the data they hold and implementation measures for such plans, that would be included in the 2018 planning documents; and as of 2019, every year until 1 February the agencies would submit to the Ministry of Transport and Communications the results of their data evaluation and progress of the data opening; the agencies would open their data according to the Guidelines for the Opening of Public Sector Data as approved by 20 July 2016 Order No. 3-245(1.5 E) ‘On the Approval of the Guidelines for the Opening of Public Sector Data’ of the Minister of Transport and Communications;

2.2. the agencies would include in the 2018 planning documents relevant measures and indicate a timeframe during which the priority data to be opened by the agencies have to be published on the List of Information Files in open electronic formats, as well as make it possible to transfer these data to an open-data portal currently being created.

3. To recommend the involvement of the Office of the Seimas of the Republic of Lithuania, the Communications Regulatory Authority of the Republic of Lithuania and the State Commission of the Lithuanian Language in the implementation of the Information Society Development Programme for 2014–2020 ‘Digital Agenda for the Republic of Lithuania’.

Prime Minister

AlgirdasButkevičius

Minister of Transport and Communications

RimantasSinkevičius

**APPROVED**

by Resolution No 244 of 12 March 2014  
of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania  
(as amended by Resolution No 1085 of 20  
December 2017 of the Government of the  
Republic of Lithuania)

**INFORMATION SOCIETY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME FOR 2014–2020 ‘DIGITAL  
AGENDA FOR THE REPUBLIC OF LITHUANIA’**

**CHAPTER I  
GENERAL**

1. The Information Society Development Programme for 2014-2019 ‘Digital Agenda for the Republic of Lithuania’ (hereinafter referred to as the Programme) has been drafted in consideration of the fact that the information society development is a dynamic and rapidly changing process affecting numerous areas of public life and different sectors of the national economy. Successful implementation of the Programme will contribute to the sustainable development of the information society.

2. The purpose of the Programme is to define the goals and objectives of the information society development with a view to maximising the economic advantages provided by information and communication technologies (hereinafter referred to as the ICT), primarily the Internet as a very important tool for economic, social and cultural activities, enabling the circulation of advanced electronic services, work, access to entertainment, social interaction and free expression of opinion.

3. The Programme has been drafted in compliance with the Communication from the European Commission of 26 August 2010 to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions ‘A Digital Agenda for Europe’ (COM (2010) 245 final/2) (hereinafter referred to as the Digital Agenda for Europe), as well as the Communication from the Commission of 18 December 2012 to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions ‘A Digital Agenda for Europe – Driving European Growth Digitally’ (COM (2012) 784 final), the Communication from the Commission of 6 May 2015 to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions ‘A Digital Single Market Strategy for Europe’ (COM (2015) 192 final), the Communication from the Commission of 10 May 2017 to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions ‘On the Mid-Term Review on the implementation of the Digital Single Market Strategy – A Connected Digital Single Market for All’ (SWD(2017) 155 final), the Communication from the Commission of 10 June 2016 to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions ‘A New Skills Agenda For Europe’ (COM(2016) 381 final), the Council Recommendation of 19 December 2016 ‘On Upskilling Pathways: New Opportunities for Adults’ (2016/C 484/01), OECD (2014) *Recommendation of the Council on Digital Government Strategies*, the Public Governance Improvement Programme for 2012-2020 approved by Resolution No 171 of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania of 7 February 2012 ‘On Public Governance Improvement Programme for 2012-2020’, and Priority Areas of Research and (Socio-Cultural) Development and Innovations (Smart Specialisation), approved by Resolution No 951 of the Government of the Republic of

Lithuania of 14 October 2013 ‘On the Approval of Priority Areas of Research and Development (Socio-Cultural) and Innovations (Smart Specialisation)’ – and in pursuance of the goals set forth therewith. It also has regard to the Communication from the European Commission of 3 March 2010 ‘A Strategy for Smart, Sustainable and Inclusive Growth’ (COM (2010) 2020 final), and the National Progress Programme for 2014–2020 approved by Resolution No 1482 of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania of 28 November 2012 ‘Concerning Approval of the National Progress Programme for 2014–2020’.

4. Information society in the Programme is understood as open, educated and lifelong-learning society, whose members make an effective use of ICTs in all areas of activities.

5. An electronic service in the Programme is understood as an on-line service delivered through various ICT tools (such as computers, mobile phones, interactive digital television, etc.), comprising all steps from service origination to the achievement of the target result.

6. A composite electronic service in the Programme is understood as a service combined of several electronic services for the population or businesses intended to meet end-user’s needs for a specific life or business event.

7. Smart electronic services in the Programme are understood as electronic services which, according to the features to be pursued by the institutions that create and provide those services, are classified as follows: composite, autonomous, corresponding to the consumer suitability requirements, also services based on the reorganization of service delivery process, on automated collection of service recipient information or other data, on application of innovative technological solutions, services accessible through a variety of ICT tools and equipment, provided solely in an electronic format, accessible through a centralized access point, and available across the European Union (hereinafter referred to as the EU).

8. Open data in the Programme are understood as defined in the Guidelines for the Opening of Public Sector Data as approved by 20 July 2016 Order No 3-245(1.5 E) ‘On the Approval of the Guidelines for the Opening of Public Sector Data’ of the Minister of Transport and Communications (hereinafter referred to as the Guidelines for the Opening of Public Sector Data).

## **CHAPTER II PROGRAMME GOALS AND OBJECTIVES**

9. The strategic goal of the Programme is, through the use of the opportunities created by ICT, to improve the quality of life for the Lithuanian population (hereinafter referred to as Lithuania), increase the efficiency of companies and by the year 2020 to achieve that at least 85 percent of the Lithuanian population are Internet users, and 95 percent of the companies use high-speed Internet.

10. In order to implement the strategic goal of the Programme, six main implementation goals were identified (listed in items 11–16) along with objectives to achieve them.

11. The first goal of the Programme is to reduce the digital divide of Lithuanian people by encouraging them to gain more knowledge and skills required for safe, resourceful and beneficial use of the ICT.

There are still certain target groups of the Lithuanian population that do not use or rarely use modern digital tools and the Internet in their daily lives. Many Lithuanians use the Internet on a daily basis for tax reporting, banking services, searching for professional information or entertaining content. In order to be able to carry out daily tasks online, everyone has to constantly improve his/her digital skills. The groups of the population to whom most attention should be paid include:

-Senior population; in 2016, only 26.3% of the population aged 65-74 used a computer, 26.1% used the Internet (in 2016, on average 47% of EU population of the same age group used computers and 51% – the Internet);

-Low-income population; more than three quarters of the country's population use the Internet but more often they are high-income population living in the largest cities of the country;

-The disabled; special ICT equipment for the disabled is more costly than regular equipment; moreover, the information provided on the web does not always meet special standards of accessibility for people with disabilities; although Lithuania has legislation in place ensuring adaptability of the information environment in order to enhance social integration of the disabled through the use of ICT, the involvement of this social group in the information society has been a challenge;

-Labour market participants; technologies are developing so quickly that the employees do not acquire required skills in time, therefore a lack of highly skilled workers is felt; in Lithuania only 52 percent of the population are digitally literate (by this metric, Lithuania ranked 20th in the EU in 2016); in order to encourage the use of e-services, the service users, providers and employees have to possess sufficient digital knowledge and skills; labour market participants need to regularly improve their ICT qualification to have basic and other ICT-related skills and knowledge of, e.g., data analysis, project management, online collaboration tools;

-Teachers; in order for the children to acquire and improve digital skills, it is necessary to improve the qualification of teachers; according to the study conducted in 2016 by the Directorate-General for Communications Networks, Content and Technology of the European Commission, only 25 percent of EU students are taught by teachers with adequate qualifications;

-Rural residents; quite a few Lithuanian residents experience regional divide (as a result, up to 33 percent of residents do not receive full package of public services), therefore the option to use ICT would help to reduce the difference of life quality in urban and rural areas; according to the data of Eurostat, the statistical office of the European Union (hereinafter referred to as Eurostat), in 2016 there were two times fewer rural residents with higher than basic digital skills as compared to urban residents, therefore special attention should be paid to the acquisition and improvement of the rural resident's digital skills;

-Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET); according to the data of the Statistics Lithuania (hereinafter referred to as the Statistics Lithuania), in 2016 the level of youth (aged 15-24) unemployment in the country was 14.5 percent (according to Eurostat, the average unemployment of youth aged up to 25 in the EU was 17.7 percent).

Since technologies develop so quickly, the digital literacy skills have to be constantly renewed both formally and informally. The EU Council prepared recommendations for member states, advising them to reach the minimum required adult skill level and to structure the constant improvement of adult skills in three phases: skills evaluation, learning under a specially adapted, flexible and high-quality programme, and validation and recognition (certification) of acquired skills according to a digital competence framework for citizens drafted by the European Commission. There has been a growing number of important activities carried out online but not everyone knows how to use the Internet in a safe manner, paying too little attention to the protection of their privacy, data, legitimate interests and online security. The data of the study on the use e-services, conducted by the Information Society Development Committee under the Ministry of Transport and Communications (hereinafter referred to as the IVPK) in 2016, show that 38 percent of the Internet users feel secure but the issue of online security remains very important.

According to Eurostat data, in 2015 only 38 percent of Lithuanian residents knew about the key threats to the safety of personal information (EU average was 53 percent). The Lithuanian population more and more often suffers from various cyber violations the amount of which is constantly increasing. In 2016, 72 percent of the respondents experienced the effect of computer viruses (in 2014 they affected 69 percent), 68 percent received unsolicited emails (in 2014 they were received by 53 percent). According to the data of the Lithuanian National Computer Emergency Response Team (hereinafter referred to as CERT-LT), between 2010 and 2016 the number of notifications about cyber incidents grew almost fivefold (from 10 thousand to 49

thousand). Most of the notifications are related to security gaps of the equipment owned by natural persons. The CERT-LT reports that in the future this problem will only grow because more and more devices are used domestically that are connected to the Internet. The Lithuanian web users lack the abilities to safely use the Internet: the people do not know how to use and therefore do not use antivirus applications in their devices (including smart phones) as well as applications that protect against hacking, they do not understand their function, there is a lack of awareness of the threats to the security of personal information. Since new threats constantly emerge in the electronic space, the Lithuanian population has to be constantly educated about secure and responsible use of digital tools and e-services.

In 2016, the ICT sector lacked 3183 specialists of this field, i.e. more than one quarter (27.3 percent) of the ICT specialists. Experts forecast that in the next three years there will be a lack of 7922 in the ICT sector. 93 percent of the companies that participated in this study plan to expand and to hire more ICT specialists in the next 3 years. In order to improve the vocational training of the ICT specialists, more students need to be attracted to the ICT-related studies, the society must have a better understanding of the variety of ICT specialisations, special attention should be paid to attract more women to this sector. Women most often relate the ICT speciality with coding or network administration and this is related to the lack of information. According to the Infobalt association, in 2016 women made up around 20 percent of the employees in the ICT sector.

Participation in the life-long learning process should be made available to all the Lithuanian people, enabling them to constantly improve their qualifications in the most suitable way, by applying methods that meet the needs of a digital society, for instance, distance or mixed-type learning, open online courses, online skills evaluation tools and other ways of life-long learning. In 2017, *DigComp 2.1 Digital Competence Framework for Citizens*, a report of the Joint Research Centre and the European Commission, defines the levels of digital skills of citizens and provides examples of their applications.

According to the data of Statistics Lithuania, in 2016 only 18 percent of the Lithuanian population used the Internet for learning purposes, out of them, 10 percent communicated with teachers or other students online; 13.7 percent used learning material directly on the Internet, e.g. audio or video material, learning software, e-manuals; 6.6 percent learned online, participated in remote studies. In order to solve issues related to online learning, solutions are required on the national level, that would help to improve the skills of teachers and ensure the development of the infrastructure.

The implementation of various projects and initiatives has resulted in a number of digital learning content tools and instruments but there is still a lack of a single e-learning system that would provide information about e-learning opportunities offered by various institutions in an acceptable format for different age learners.

There is a lack of accessible high-quality learning content. Furthermore, existing infrastructure is used inefficiently and is not regularly upgraded so that the people could have access to the latest ICT tools.

11.1. Goal No. 1 of the Programme shall be achieved by implementing the following objectives:

11.1.1. Objective 1 – to enable the target groups of the Lithuanian population that until now for different reasons have not used or barely used modern digital tools and the Internet to gain the necessary digital skills and apply them in various fields, also involving local communities into these activities.

11.1.2. Objective 2 – to encourage the Lithuanian population to regularly update their ICT knowledge and digital skills, to securely and purposefully use the possibilities provided by the Internet.

11.1.3. Objective 3 – make the society aware of the diversity of ICT professions and encourage the citizens to choose ICT-related professions, studies and informal education programmes.

11.1.4. Objective 4 – provide more favourable conditions for teaching and learning, based on modern ICT, ensuring that the Lithuanian population has the possibility to be involved in life-long learning process online.

12. Goal No. 2 of the Programme is to develop secure, advanced public and administrative electronic services convenient to the population and businesses, and encourage their use.

The number of public and administrative services brought online has been rapidly growing in Lithuania, so has the number of their users. According to the Statistics Lithuania, in 2016 e-services were used by all Lithuanian companies and 45 percent of the population.

The majority of the public and administrative electronic services are composite services but public authorities and agencies that provide those services not always take into consideration the needs of the population.

In order to improve the quality and security of electronic services and make them more appealing for the population and businesses, the priority will be given to the development and improvement of secure and advanced composite services provided across the EU and only electronically, shared IT solutions, platform solutions, e-service portals.

The Methodology for the Development of Composite Electronic Services approved by the Minister of Transport and Communication of the Republic of Lithuania by Order No. 3-416(1.5 E) of 7 October 2015 ‘On the Approval of Methodology Documents’ establishes that composite services must be developed according to certain life events of the recipient of the service, integrating services provided by different authorities so that the recipient of the service could receive all relevant information and could order required services in one place.

Key priority in developing these services is user friendliness. This means that it is necessary to take into account the changing needs of the user, to ensure that required service is easy to find online and access using various ICT equipment (PC or tablet, smart phone, digital interactive TV etc.) and tools (e.g., mobile app), to ensure a quick and comprehensive fulfilment of the needs of the service user irrespective of the number of authorities and procedures involved in providing that particular service.

There is a lack of good-quality health-related e-services and ICT products suited to patients. In order to provide modern electronic services to the people, to make it possible to collect accurate, comprehensive electronic data of patients, it is important to implement ICT in the health care system. Studies show that health-related e-services are among the most important to the Lithuanian population (according to a 2016 survey, health-related e-services were used by 16 percent of the population). People move within the EU, therefore it is necessary to ensure the exchange of accurate and reliable health data not only among national health care authorities but also on an international level. Health care institutions are developing electronic health records, electronic prescription, telemedicine and other major electronic health systems.

For the moment, Lithuania does not have well-developed solutions for open and inclusive dialogue between public authorities and the population, which hinders opportunities for the people to actively and effectively participate in the public decision-making by having online access to detailed information of interest, offering comments and proposals, evaluating solutions and participating in discussions. It is necessary to encourage citizens to participate in democratic decision-making processes in the digital space. In 2016, the citizens gave proposals for and comments on only 7 percent of the draft legislation published in the legislation information system of the Seimas of the Republic of Lithuania. Innovative ICT solutions are becoming an important tool for involving citizens in political activities and public governance, and promoting openness and responsibility within public authorities. This is one of key conditions helping people to actively

participate in the daily life of the community and public governance. One of the ways to encourage citizens to participate in the public governance more actively could be the adoption of e-voting, paying a lot of attention to ensuring the secrecy and security of such a voting.

There is no uniform standard of information dissemination in Lithuania, the electronic services based on intelligent transport systems (hereinafter referred to as ITS) and applied solutions for the population and businesses are insufficiently developed. The introduction of ITS aims to harmonise various modes of transport and make communication faster, simpler, safer and more reliable, as well as to reduce the negative environmental impact. Various EU documents emphasise the importance of ITS in promoting growth of innovations and overall economy and enhancing the well-being of citizens and businesses. The ITS can facilitate transportation (using different types of vehicles, integrate passenger and freight flows and remove various hindrances in transport infrastructure), reduce the rate of road accidents, contribute to environmental protection initiatives.

The creation of the Lithuanian Infrastructure for Spatial Information was an important step towards systematic use of state spatial data resources. Significant breakthrough was achieved in the development of the spatial information infrastructure by improving the technologies of the Lithuanian spatial information portal [geoportal.lt](http://geoportal.lt) (hereinafter referred to as LSI portal) and increasing the variety of spatial information services. Enacted on 14 March 2007, the European Parliament and Council Directive 2007/2/EC establishing an infrastructure for Spatial Information in the European Community (INSPIRE) (OJ 2007 L 108, p. 1) (hereinafter referred to as the INSPIRE Directive) aims to ensure that EU spatial data are interoperable and accessible to users with as little limitations as possible. In 2016, the LSI portal provided more than 2 million e-services; in 2017, the number of registered users exceeds 12,000. Most public authorities provide spatial data sets through the central access point in the LSI portal.

However, there are still some public authorities that do not make a full use of the portal. Not all spatial data are interoperable, there is a lack of centrally accessible data on the environment, also spatial data are often provided through different access points developed separately by different authorities. As a result of this, users have to adapt to different spatial data access solutions, therefore it is difficult to access said data. Independently developed technical solutions for providing spatial data make it harder to use such data due to different (and sometimes incompatible) formats. Many issues arise in trying to increase the interoperability of municipal data as well. Although the LSI portal provides large-scale topographic and engineering infrastructure information integration measures, most municipalities are not ready to use them (they collect data in different formats, the data lack technical order).

It is important to ensure correct preparation of the spatial data collected within Lithuania and the ability to search and view them free of charge as well as download seeking as much benefit to the user as possible. On the national level, it is important to efficiently use the spatial information resources and create added value of these resources, therefore it is advisable to continue to develop the LSI portal as a platform of spatial information interoperability and to improve the coordination of the development and use of spatial information resources.

12.1. Goal No. 2 of the Programme shall be sought by implementing the following objectives:

12.1.1. Objective 1 – to bring online as many public and administrative services as possible, to improve functionality of already created services.

12.1.2. Objective 2 – to create and develop health-related e-services and ICT products.

12.1.3. Objective 3 – to create and develop health-related e-services and ICT products.

12.1.4. Objective 4 – to develop e-services and ICT products for transport and spatial data management.

13. Goal No. 3 of the Programme is to promote the Lithuanian culture and language through ICT by creating publicly and culturally relevant digital content based on Lithuanian written and spoken language interfaces, and by developing digital products and electronic services.

In Lithuania, still too little attention is paid to the use of digitised cultural content. The digitization of cultural material and its long-term digital storage are among the key objectives of the Digital Agenda for Europe and the major factor enabling access for all to digitised culture and knowledge and promoting the richness of the diversity of national cultural heritage. To achieve a wider public application of the digitised national cultural heritage, it is necessary to promote the development of new electronic services based on this content and to take efforts making the digitised cultural content an important part of culture and creative industries, and thus achieving a long-term benefit of investments in digitisation activities. To encourage reuse of information, it is necessary to make the open data accessible on the digitised heritage publication systems. The ICT opens up new possibilities for libraries, archives, museums and other institutions protecting the cultural heritage of Lithuania to include valuable scientific, educational and artistic resources that tend to disappear over time in the electronic cultural heritage space for world-wide dissemination.

Although there has been a recent increase in the digitisation of cultural heritage items, the content still receives low attention: in 2016, Lithuanian cultural heritage-related e-services were used only by 8% of the Lithuanian population. Only a part of the digitised content published in the joint information system for Lithuanian cultural heritage E-Heritage and the European digital library Europeana is available to users. Preservation of digitised content still receives too little attention. Due to the rapid pace in technological developments, the digitised material ages quickly, it may become illegible due to the outdated or damaged media where it is stored, therefore, with a view to ensuring long-term benefit of digitisation investments, it is necessary to build repositories for long-term preservation of the digital content.

One of the areas where Lithuania particularly lags behind other EU Member States is access to and effective dissemination of cinema production. New audio and video products come out globally in digital format but the Lithuanian regional cinema theatres still operate outdated equipment which is unable to display digital movies. For non-commercial cinema theaters and cinema halls operating in the regions, digital equipment implementation problems remain highly relevant.

Creation of the digital single market of the EU is based on the principle of multilingualism according to which it has to be possible to access information and public e-services in any official language of the EU. Insufficiently developed and low-quality language technologies, their poor adaptability to the needs of the society may hinder free information exchange and open access to public services and sources of business, job offers and help. According to the data of the European Commission, only 7 percent of the goods and services of European companies can be purchased online in other countries. Although company information is provided in other languages as well, 90 percent of the European customers admitted that they tend to browse the web in their native language. Language technology solutions adaptable in the public and private sectors would facilitate multi-language communication and exchange in documents and other linguistic content between public administration authorities, citizens and companies of EU countries.

Daily needs of a multilingual European public service space promote a faster implementation of interfaces in written and spoken Lithuanian in public e-services. Although the scholarly research of the Lithuanian language made it possible to successfully create a rather good-quality software for basic text analysis, machine translation tools, and a good collection of specialized written and spoken corpus, the digital tools and resources should be improved and better integrated for better interoperability, quality, adaptability and benefit for the users. In 2016, only 19 percent of the Lithuanian population used e-services related to Lithuanian language. This is a result of a poor interoperability between language technologies and lack of dissemination in other ICT. The Lithuanian language falls far behind the leaders in language technologies (the English language, for instance) and finds itself in the group of less commercially attractive EU languages, like Latvian, Slovak, Slovenian.

Furthermore, Lithuanian language resources and technologies are unequally developed. There is no Lithuanian grammar adapted to language technologies, a larger scope of syntactically annotated corpus is needed, as well as new open digital resources of Lithuanian-language technologies, databases and open-source software that could be used for research, innovation development and creation of new services. This hinders successful development of language models. Poorly developed semantic research has led to lower progress in language generation, text interpretation and text analysis. Upgrading the quality and scope of basic resources would bring them closer to advanced language technologies necessary for a digital single market. Important solutions of Lithuanian-language information technologies were developed through the projects funded by 2007–2013 EU structural support. This work must continue, also ensuring application of Lithuanian language technologies, i.e. by creating modern, high-quality and easily adaptable digital products integrated with user-friendly e-services.

13.1. Goal No. 3 of the Programme shall be sought by implementing the following objectives:

13.1.1. Objective 1 – to digitise the Lithuanian cultural heritage and use that as a basis to create publicly accessible digital products and electronic services, with a view to achieving long-time preservation of digitised Lithuanian cultural heritage and their even dissemination both in Lithuania and the EU.

13.1.2. Objective 2 – to create and develop publicly accessible written and spoken digital resources of Lithuanian language, and implement them in the ICT and e-services.

14. Goal No. 4 of the Programme is to make the data of state and municipal authorities and agencies (hereinafter referred to as agencies) available to the public and business, encourage the use of such data for innovative solutions and e-service creation, also create favourable conditions for businesses to implement and use ICT to improve their efficiency and competitiveness.

The public sector collects and manages data from various areas of life, that are regularly updated and supplemented, ensuring their integrity, relevance and security. Data collected by agencies may become a very important tool helping the society and business to create added value, increasing the development of new services, driving economic growth and increasing society's involvement. However, currently a significant part of the agency data accessible to the public and business are provided in different portals without a possibility to download them, this reduces further effectiveness and potential benefit of their use. Agencies publish information files that they manage on the list of information files but the metadata provided therein are not structured, they lack computer-readable data formats. Only a small number of the agencies publish open data and information files, many of them are not updated, each agency decides what data to open and to which extent, how to open the data and what technologies and standards to apply. In part, such a situation is a result of still existing legal and other restrictions (the vagueness of open data and personal data depersonalisation and the non-discrimination principle, fee, restrictions in the register and information system regulations). According to the studies of the State Control of the Republic of Lithuania, currently 95 percent of the agencies do not keep data inventory, 74 percent of the agencies do not analyse the needs of the external users (results of surveys or queries) and do not have a procedure for opening data.

In order to ensure a joint and convenient access and efficient processing of open data according to set criteria, it is advisable to make it possible to publish the data opened by the agencies in one place. This would allow optimising the costs of developing a joint access, administration, support and data updates, and would make it possible for the society and business to find and receive data held by the agencies easily and without prior conditions as well as to reuse them for the creation of innovative solutions.

To ensure accessibility of state information resources (hereinafter referred to as SIR), the agencies have to establish a timeframe for inventorying and opening the data, set progress tracking indicators and data opening priority, and ensure that they are published in one place. When

it is not possible, the agencies must provide the data for the List of Information Files according to the Guidelines for the Opening of Public Sector Data.

The effectiveness and competitiveness of small and medium-sized enterprises are hindered by the fact that they avoid using the new tools, do not want additional expenses related to implementation of new instruments, have doubts about their usefulness, lack human resources to develop the ICT and electronic business. Although the computer- and Internet-usage indicators of Lithuanian companies have already reached the EU average, the Lithuanian businesses make less use of certain opportunities offered by ICT (for example, solutions for managing resources and customer relationship, identification, e-signature).

The Lithuanian population and businesses conducting activities online have uncertainties about their rights and legal protection in the digital space. Therefore it is necessary to ensure the simplicity and transparency of cross-border transactions, as well as increase the security and digital confidence of households and businesses, thus contributing to the development of e-commerce.

14.1. Goal No. 4 of the Programme shall be sought by implementing the following objectives:

14.1.1. Objective 1 – to create effective and innovative solutions ensuring the unified and standardised provision of the open data of the agencies, unlimited access to the data and possibility for the public and businesses to reuse them.

14.1.2. Objective 2 – to create methodical, legal means for opening the data of the agencies, also create an effective management structure for opening the data.

14.1.3. Objective 3 –

14.1.4. Objective 4 – to improve legal, organisational and technical regulation of information society services by providing for new business opportunities and better protection of the rights of citizens and businesses in the digital space.

15. Goal No. 5 of the Programme is to ensure the development of geographically uniform high-speed broadband infrastructure and encourage the use of online services.

Lithuania has a well developed basic broadband infrastructure – 99 percent of the Lithuanian population has the option to get broadband connection. In the start of 2017, a new-generation Internet access (at least 30 MB/s) was available to 97 percent of Lithuanian households but only 45 percent of the households used it, and only 26.3 percent used at least 100Mb/s Internet access. In Lithuania currently people have unequal opportunities of using new-generation broadband services – in the cities the broadband infrastructure is very well developed, while in rural areas too little. The residents there are unable to get a faster Internet connection than 30 Mb/s. Considering the data about the existing or planned new-generation electronic communications infrastructure of the operators, it is obvious that without help from the state the operators will be unable to ensure the achievement of the following high-speed Internet development goals set in the Lithuanian and EU strategic documents – by 2020, all Europeans have access to much higher internet speeds of above 30 Mbps and 50% or more of European households subscribe to internet connections above 100 Mbps. Therefore it is important to develop a new-generation Internet access infrastructure in the areas where the market cannot ensure the development of such an infrastructure and the provision of high-speed Internet services, thus creating favourable conditions to develop economic, social, cultural and other kinds of partnership, education, increase the opportunities of learning, retraining, receiving and providing services, communicating with local and national authorities. Consistently developed infrastructure of new-generation electronic communications is a prerequisite for the Lithuanian citizens to access resources of ICT and rich digital content, as well as successfully develop business operations and enhance competitiveness.

According to the Lithuanian Communications Regulatory Authority, at the end of 2016 the broadband penetration (number of subscribers per 100 residents) accounted for 44.7 percent and grew by 3.6 percent over a year. According to the data of the study conducted by the

association FTTH Council Europe in 2016, in terms of the penetration of the broadband Internet connected by optical-fiber communication lines Lithuania was in third place in Europe (almost 40.3 percent of connections per 100 households). In terms of the penetration of optical-fiber Internet Lithuania was eleventh in the world.

At the end of 2016, electronic communications services were provided by 139 operators and electronic communications service providers. In 2016, they continued to invest in the broadband networks (mobile 4G networks LTE) and broadband connection networks based on optical-fiber communication lines). In 2016, the investment in the electronic communications infrastructure amounted to 97 million euros and exceeded the 2015 amount by 23 percent. 98 percent of the country's residents can use high-speed 4G Internet. Lithuania in the third place globally in terms of the 4G network accessibility and in the thirteenth place in terms of download speed.

The Communication from the Commission 'Connectivity for a Competitive Digital Single Market - Towards a European Gigabit Society' (COM(2016) 587 final) provides a vision of Gigabit Society where the accessibility of very high capacity networks and their availability in the market create conditions for wide use of innovative products, services and programmes in the digital single market. One of the objectives of this vision is as follows: in order for the European economy to grow and for jobs to be created, a gigabit connectivity must be ensured, i.e. Internet connection of at least 1 Gbps at locations important to the social and economic development, at the largest transport hubs and at the places where main public services are provided, as well as at digitally intensive enterprises for which they will need a gigabit connectivity to be able to create new products, services or business models and produce, supply and sell them more competitively. As public services are increasingly going online, public administrations need Gigabit connectivity to provide seamless services to many citizens and businesses in parallel. For transport hubs, Gigabit connectivity facilitates the use of intermodal transport based an innovative application. At the largest transport hubs the Gigabit connectivity facilitates the use of multi-type transport based on innovative services. Providing Gigabit connectivity to schools, public authorities and business parks where smaller enterprises cluster - will reach significant numbers of users while containing costs and will have positive spill-over effects on the wider economy and society.

It is important to also make the Gigabit connectivity available in other industrial and service sectors – transport, health care, security. An existing electronic communications infrastructure and 5G technology will be used to implement new services.

It is also essential to upgrade the already installed Internet access, and install a new Internet access at places where there is none. Public Internet access allows the residents to use the Internet at public locations free of charge, giving them a great opportunity to try using the Internet, make sure how useful it is, it also attracts new Internet users thus directly contributing to the increase of the demand of ICT products and services in Lithuania. During 2008–2013, while implementing the project 'Libraries for Innovation', 1276 public Internet access points in public libraries were newly opened or upgraded, broadband connection was installed or upgraded in almost 1,000 libraries. The ongoing investment project 'Computerisation of Libraries' as of 2013 acquired a strategic significance because it is a means of ensuring the continuity and expansion of the upgrade of the public access network at public libraries. The hardware and software purchased during previous projects are upgraded each year: in 2013, 170 computers were purchased, in 2014 – 120, in 2015 – 289, in 2016 – 238. However, the funds granted to the project 'Computerisation of Libraries' are sufficient to upgrade only a relatively small part of all the computers, therefore the equipment is getting older. To promote the use of information technologies among the Lithuanian population, particularly rural residents, it is necessary to continue to improve the existing public Internet access infrastructure, at the same time improving the quality of the services provided by public libraries.

15.1. Goal No. 5 of the Programme shall be sought by implementing the following objectives:

15.1.1. Objective 1 – to develop the broadband communication infrastructure in areas where the market is unable to provide such an infrastructure and electronic communication services.

15.1.2. Objective 2 – to encourage competition in broadband communications market and the use of broadband services.

15.1.3. Objective 3 – to upgrade and develop the public Internet access infrastructure.

16. Goal No. 6 of the Programme is to ensure the development of secure, reliable and interoperable ICT infrastructure.

Cyber security is the basis of Lithuanian economic growth and the information society, therefore it is extremely important to both protect the quickly changing digital space and at the same time not to restrict it, leaving it open for innovations. The cyber security system, its participants, organisation, management and control are established in the Law on Cyber Security of the Republic of Lithuania. On the grounds of said law, in 2016 the National Cyber Security Centre was founded (hereinafter referred to as the NKSC) which according to its competence implements the cyber security policy and carries out the activities of a department that manages cyber incidents in the SIR and information infrastructures of critical importance.

In the State of Cyber Security Report 2016 the NKSC highlighted that, irrespective of some positive trends, the general level of cyber security in Lithuania is unsatisfactory. Such an assessment resulted from the fact that in Lithuania and its region the scope of cyber threats grew more quickly than the scope of technical and organisational means of cyber security under implementation. The public administration entities managing and/or administering SIR and the managers of the information infrastructure of critical importance fail meet set schedules for the implementation of the provisions of a Description of Organisational and Technical Cyber Security Requirements Applicable to the Information Infrastructure of Critical Importance and to State Information Resources as approved by Resolution No. 387 of 20 April 2016 ‘On the Approval of the Description of Organisational and Technical Cyber Security Requirements Applicable to the Information Infrastructure of Critical Importance and to State Information Resources’ of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania – they use outdated software, operation systems no longer supported by the manufacturer, dedicate too little human resources and attention to cyber security.

The aspect of modern information society is also critical – i.e. adequate attention of the heads of the public administration and business entities to the management of digital security threats before starting and/or in the course of implementation of social and economic projects. The principles for the management of digital threats must be implemented in all the areas related to economic and social activities in which the information society participants are engaged, in order to successfully develop the information society.

Ensuring the protection of the information infrastructure of critical importance is key because a failure to block an attack on such an infrastructure could affect not only the national security of the state but also its population, economy or international reputation. The information infrastructure of critical importance and its management entities are identified according to the Methodology for Identification of the Information Infrastructure of Critical Importance, as approved by Resolution No. 7402 of 20 July 2016 ‘On the Approval of the Methodology for Identification of the Information Infrastructure of Critical Importance’ of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania. The security of the information infrastructure of critical importance and the SIR is implemented by raising the level of awareness and competence of the managers of the information infrastructure of critical importance and the public administration entities managing and/or administering the SIR, by encouraging them to integrate security management systems (for instance, ISO 27001 standards) in their activities, to use and apply the good practices of cyber security.

Every year national cyber security exercise is held, whose goal is to form practical skills of the managers of the information infrastructure of critical importance and the managers/administrators of the SIR by practicing management of cyber incidents of various categories, collaborating with each other and with responsible public authorities and agencies, as indicated in the National Plan for the Management of Cyber Security Incidents, approved by Resolution No. 87 of 25 January 2016 ‘On the Approval of the National Plan for the Management of Cyber Security Incidents’ of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania.

In order to increase the effectiveness of the protection of the information infrastructure of critical importance and the SIR, implement complex measures of cyber security, form a secure practice of transferring electronic documents, it is advisable to integrate the managers of the information infrastructure of critical importance and the public administration entities managing/administering the SIR of critical and high importance into a state-controlled electronic communications network with complex cyber security measures. Currently the existing SIR infrastructure and its development is decentralised.

The assessment of the SIR infrastructure conducted by a study called ‘Assessment of the Trends and Outlook for the State Information Technology Infrastructure to be Funded from the European Union Structural Support Funds 2014–2020’ (hereinafter referred to as the Study), which is published on the website of the Ministry of Transport and Communication of the Republic of Lithuania (hereinafter referred to as the Ministry of Transport and Communication), has shown that the SIR infrastructure used by most agencies lacks reliability; the investment allocated for the development of certain part of the agency’s SIR infrastructure is often excessive, the SIR infrastructure management lacks coordination, opportunities for integrity are not used; the SIR infrastructure funding mechanism does not ensure the validity of the use of the funds received as well as a return on investment and infrastructure’s compatibility; the already existing SIR infrastructure solutions are not fully utilised that could make the SIR infrastructure management processes more similar; there is no mechanism for providing cloud services to the agencies.

In order to ensure appropriate management and handling of the SIR, it is important to consolidate the SIR infrastructure. The Programme of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania, approved by Resolution No. XIII-82 of 13 December 2016 ‘On the Approval of the Programme of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania’ of the Seimas of the Republic of Lithuania, provides for continuing the already ongoing consolidation of the SIR, establishing indicators for measuring the progress of the consolidation, implementing the centralised data centre model, also integrating the state-controlled communications and data transfer networks, in order to ensure high reliability and accessibility to the information resources, reliable and safe provision of public e-services.

Creation and use of personal identification infrastructure as well as adequate protection of personal data are the prerequisites for the state and its citizens to successfully use the opportunities provided by ICT. Lithuania together with other EU Member States contribute to the increase in general level of cyber security in the EU by implementing the Directive (EU) 2016/1148 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 6 July 2016 concerning measures for a high common level of security of network and information systems across the Union.

The attractiveness of electronically provided services depends on a secure digital space and reliable information systems. A loss of trust in the digital space would be especially damaging.

As of 25 May 2018, the Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 April 2016 on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data, and repealing Directive 95/46/EC (General Data Protection Regulation) will come into effect in Lithuania.

As advanced e-services continue to rapidly develop, large amounts of information are kept by private legal entities and public administration entities. However, an automatic interaction

between the registers and state information systems is still missing, as well as electronic measures that would ensure the relevancy, reliability and accessibility of the information.

As of 1 July 2016, the Regulation (EU) No 910/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 July 2014 on electronic identification and trust services for electronic transactions in the internal market and repealing Directive 1999/93/EC has been in force. The aim of this regulation is to enable secure recognition, identification and use of the electronic operation reliability services when using the cross-border online services offered by Member States. This will enhance trust in electronic operations in the internal market, give common ground for secure execution of electronic transactions between the citizens, businesses and public governance authorities, increase the effectiveness of public and private online services, e-business and e-commerce. Therefore it is important to encourage the population to use the electronic recognition tools and services that ensure the reliability of electronic operations.

16.1. Goal No. 6 of the Programme shall be sought by implementing the following objectives:

16.1.1. Objective 1 – to encourage the population to use electronic identification tools and services that ensure the reliability of electronic operations.

16.1.2. Objective 2 – to ensure the streamlining of ICT infrastructure shared among public authorities, and the interoperability and integrity between public information systems and automated registers.

16.1.3. Objective 3 – to ensure the cyber security of critical information infrastructure and the SIR.

17. Programme implementation evaluation criteria and their target values for 2014 and 2016 as well as target values for 2020 are listed in the Annex to the Programme.

### **CHAPTER III PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION**

18. The achievement of the Programme goals and target values of the assessment criteria for the Programme goals and objectives fall within the responsibility of public authorities and public enterprises specified in the Annex, within the realms of their competence.

19. An inter-institutional action plan for the implementation of the Programme (hereinafter referred to as the plan) is being composed, covering specific information society development measures intended to help to achieve Programme goals and implement its objectives. Programme implementation may also include measures implemented by other public authorities, agencies and public enterprises as provided in their respective strategic action plans.

20. The implementation of the Programme and the development of composite electronic services shall be coordinated by the Ministry of Transport and Communications (hereinafter referred to as the Programme coordinator).

21. Public authorities, agencies and public enterprises, planning and/or implementing electronic service development projects are recommended to follow the Methodology for Prioritisation in the Development of Electronic Services, the Methodology for the Evaluation of Electronic Service Quality, the Methodology for the Development of Electronic Services, and the Methodology for the Development of Composite Electronic Services.

22. The Minister of Transport and Communications shall set up a working group – the Digital Agenda Council (hereinafter referred to as the Council) consisting of public authorities, agencies, public enterprises listed in the Annex to the Programme as well as other competent representatives – and shall approve its composition and rules of procedure. The Council will help the Programme coordinator to oversee the achievement and implementation of the Programme goals and objectives, it will also follow the outcomes of electronic service development and practical use, analyse changes, develop proposals for the priority decisions needed for the development of the

information society, assess the annual progress of opening the data held by the authorities and the impact of short-term goal achievement, and where appropriate initiate the formation of special subgroups and coordinate their activities. Information on the activities of the Council and the outcomes of opening the data held by the authorities shall be published on the Ministry of Transport's website.

23. Within the timeframe established in the Strategic Planning Methodology approved by Resolution No. 827 of 6 June 2002 'On the approval of the Strategic Planning Methodology' of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania, the public authorities, agencies and public enterprises listed in the Annex to the Programme shall offer their proposals to the Programme coordinator regarding measures to be included in the plan that would help to achieve Programme goals and implement its objectives.

24. When public authorities, agencies and public enterprises implement and/or plan to implement measures/projects related to the development of information society, which are not included in the plan but are indicated in the strategic or annual action plans of public authorities, agencies and public enterprises, they shall notify the Programme coordinator about ongoing and/or planned measures/projects by submitting information on the measures/projects indicated in the approved planning documents within 10 calendar days from the approval of these planning documents, and by reporting the outcomes of carried out measures/projects until 31 January each year. The Ministry of Transport and Communications shall summarise the received information and submit it to the Council for consideration, if needed.

25. The Programme shall be funded from the general allocations for relevant institutions responsible for the achievement and implementation of Programme goals and objectives, as approved in the Law of the Republic of Lithuania on the Approval of Annual Financial Indicators of the State Budget and Municipal Budgets for the respective year, the EU Structural Funds and other legitimate funding sources.

26. The IVPK shall be responsible for monitoring the progress of achieving the target values of the Programme implementation evaluation criteria listed in the Annex to the Programme, and until 1 February of the current year it shall report to the Programme coordinator on the progress achieved regarding the development of the information society, including electronic service creation/upgrading, completed studies, and the actual data of last year's Programme implementation evaluation criteria. Following the receipt of this information, the Programme coordinator shall identify problematic areas and take initiatives to encourage the achievement of Programme goals and the implementation of the objectives.

27. Information on programme implementation for the preceding year shall be annually submitted, by 1 March, in the annual performance report of the Ministry of Transport and Communications. This information shall also be sent to the Office of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania.

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*Annex amendments:*

No. [1085](#), 20/12/2017, published on TAR 2017-12-22, i. k. 2017-20759

Annex to  
the Information Society Development Programme for 2014–  
2020  
'Digital Agenda for the Republic of Lithuania'

**INFORMATION SOCIETY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME FOR 2014–2020 'DIGITAL AGENDA FOR THE REPUBLIC OF LITHUANIA' IMPLEMENTATION EVALUATION CRITERIA AND THEIR TARGET VALUES**

Strategic goal	Goal	Objective	Evaluation criterion	Target value			Institution responsible for the achievement of the target value of an evaluation criterion
				2014	2016	2020	
To improve the quality of life for the Lithuanian population and the productivity of Lithuanian companies through the use of the opportunities created by the ICT and, by the year 2020, to have at least 85 percent of the population using the Internet and at least 95 percent of the companies using high-speed Internet			percentage share of the population that regularly uses the Internet	69	72	85	Ministry of Transport and Communication of the Republic of Lithuania (hereinafter referred to as the Ministry of Transport and Communication)
			percentage share of companies using high-speed Internet	42	52	95	Ministry of Transport and Communications
	1. To reduce the digital		percentage share of non-	28	26	10	Ministry of

Strategic goal	Goal	Objective	Evaluation criterion	Target value			Institution responsible for the achievement of the target value of an evaluation criterion
				2014	2016	2020	
	inequality of the Lithuanian population by encouraging the people to gain knowledge and skills required for a secure, smart and beneficial use of the ICT		users of the Internet				Education and Science of the Republic of Lithuania (hereinafter – Ministry of Education and Science), Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Lithuania (hereinafter – Ministry of Culture), Ministry of Transport and Communication
		1.1. To enable the target groups of the Lithuanian population that until now, for different reasons, have not used or barely used modern digital tools and the Internet to gain the necessary digital skills and apply them in various fields, also involving local	percentage share of people at risk of poverty and social exclusion who have Internet access at home	44*	44	54	Ministry of Social Security and Labour of the Republic of Lithuania (hereinafter – Ministry of Social Security and Labour), Ministry of Transport and Communication

Strategic goal	Goal	Objective	Evaluation criterion	Target value			Institution responsible for the achievement of the target value of an evaluation criterion
				2014	2016	2020	
		communities					
			number of population trained and given consultations on digital literacy at public libraries per year (per one thousand residents)	265*	255	300	Ministry of Culture, MartynasMažvydas National Library of Lithuania
		1.2. To encourage the Lithuanian population to regularly update their ICT knowledge and digital skills, to securely and purposefully use the possibilities provided by the Internet	percentage share of population with basic digital skills	51*	51	95	Ministry of Education and Science
		1.3. Make the society aware of the diversity of ICT professions and encourage the people to choose ICT-related professions, studies and informal education programmes	percentage share of students learning physics and engineering sciences	22	24	28	Ministry of Education and Science
		1.4. Provide more favourable conditions for teaching and learning, based on	percentage share of population who uses the Interning for learning purposes	17	18	20	Ministry of Education and Science

Strategic goal	Goal	Objective	Evaluation criterion	Target value			Institution responsible for the achievement of the target value of an evaluation criterion
				2014	2016	2020	
		modern ICT, ensuring that the Lithuanian population is able to engage in life-long learning in the digital space					
	2. Develop secure, advanced public and administrative electronic services convenient to the population and businesses, and encourage their use		percentage share of population using electronically provided public and administrative services	42	45	60	Ministry of Transport and Communication, Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Lithuania (hereinafter – Ministry of the Interior)
			percentage share of population who used electronically-provided public and administrative services provided through the e-Government Gateway	21*	24	50	Ministry of Transport and Communications

Strategic goal	Goal	Objective	Evaluation criterion	Target value			Institution responsible for the achievement of the target value of an evaluation criterion
				2014	2016	2020	
		2.1. To bring online as many public and administrative services as possible, to improve functionality of already created services	percentage share of public and administrative e-services	–	–	50	Ministry of the Interior, all ministries
		2.2. To create and develop health-related e-services and ICT products	percentage share of e-health service users	14*	16	50	Ministry of Health of the Republic of Lithuania
		2.3. To introduce ICT solutions increasing openness of public governance processes and encouraging closer public involvement	percentage share of legislative proposals that received recommendations or comments from the population by electronic means	9*	7	15	Office of the Seimas of the Republic of Lithuania
			percentage share of population involved in e-democracy processes	11	18	25	Ministry of Transport and Communications
		2.4. To develop e-services and ICT products for transport and spatial data management	development of e-services and ICT products for handling transport and special data (number)	17	42	45	Ministry of Transport and Communication, State Enterprise Centre of Registers, Ministry of Agriculture of

Strategic goal	Goal	Objective	Evaluation criterion	Target value			Institution responsible for the achievement of the target value of an evaluation criterion
				2014	2016	2020	
							the Republic of Lithuania (hereinafter – Ministry of Agriculture), Ministry of Environment of the Republic of Lithuania
	3. To promote the Lithuanian culture and language through ICT by creating publicly and culturally relevant digital content based on Lithuanian written and spoken language interfaces, and by developing digital products and electronic services		percentage share of population using e-services related to Lithuania's cultural heritage	7	8	20	Ministry of Culture, Information Society Development Committee under the Ministry of Transport and Communication (hereinafter – IVPK)
			percentage share of population using e-services related to Lithuanian language	17	19	25	State Commission of the Lithuanian Language
		3.1. To digitise the Lithuanian cultural heritage and use that as a	Number of digitised Lithuanian cultural heritage available at	119	163	205	Ministry of Culture, Ministry of Education and

Strategic goal	Goal	Objective	Evaluation criterion	Target value			Institution responsible for the achievement of the target value of an evaluation criterion
				2014	2016	2020	
		basis to create publicly accessible digital products and electronic services, with a view to achieving long-time preservation of digitised Lithuanian cultural heritage and their even dissemination both in Lithuania and the EU	Europe's digital library Europeana (in thousands)				Science
		3.2. To create and develop publicly accessible written and spoken digital resources of Lithuanian language, and implement them in the ICT and e-services	percentage share of publicly accessible written and spoken digital resources and e-services of Lithuanian language	49	59	66	State Commission of the Lithuanian Language
			integration of Lithuanian-language solutions in other public and administrative e-services (number of integrated solutions)	–	–	50	State Commission of the Lithuanian Language
	4. To make the data of state and municipal authorities and agencies available to		percentage share of companies using the information of state and municipal authorities and	36	38	66	Ministry of Transport and Communication, IVPK, Ministry of

Strategic goal	Goal	Objective	Evaluation criterion	Target value			Institution responsible for the achievement of the target value of an evaluation criterion
				2014	2016	2020	
	the public and business, encourage the use of such data for innovative solutions and e-service creation, also create favourable conditions for businesses to implement and use ICT to improve their efficiency and competitiveness		agencies (hereinafter – agencies) in their commercial activities				the Interior
		4.1. To create effective and innovative solutions ensuring the unified and standardised provision of the open data of state and municipal authorities and agencies, unlimited access to the data and possibility for the public and businesses to reuse them	percentage increase in the amount of open data sets of agencies as published on the centralised portal	–	0	20	Ministry of Transport and Communication, IVPK
		4.2. To create methodical, legal means for opening the data of state and municipal authorities and agencies, also create an effective	amount of agency data sets opened on level 3 maturity as compared to the total amount of opened data (the maturity	–	13	40	All ministries, IVPK

Strategic goal	Goal	Objective	Evaluation criterion	Target value			Institution responsible for the achievement of the target value of an evaluation criterion
				2014	2016	2020	
		management structure for opening the data	of open data is according to the Tim Berners-Lee maturity levels)				
			percentage share of agencies that have inventoried their data and established a procedure for making the data open	–	5	90	All ministries
		4.3. To increase efficiency and competitiveness of small and medium-sized companies by encouraging them to implement and use ICT	percentage increase in the productivity of the companies that received investment	–	–	23	Ministry of Economy of the Republic of Lithuania (hereinafter – Ministry of Economy)
		4.4. To improve legal, organisational and technical regulation of information society services by providing for new business opportunities and better protection of the rights of citizens and businesses in the digital space	percentage share of population who purchased/ordered goods or services online	26	33	70	Ministry of Transport and Communications
	5. To ensure the		percentage share of	7	13	50	Ministry of

Strategic goal	Goal	Objective	Evaluation criterion	Target value			Institution responsible for the achievement of the target value of an evaluation criterion
				2014	2016	2020	
	development of geographically uniform high-speed broadband infrastructure and encourage the use of online services		households using 100 Mbps or faster broadband connection				Transport and Communications
		5.1. To develop the broadband communication infrastructure in areas where the market is unable to provide such an infrastructure and electronic communication services	Households within the coverage area of 30 Mbps or faster connection (percentage of total households)	73	91	100	Ministry of Transport and Communication, Ministry of Agriculture
		5.2. To encourage competition in broadband communications market and the use of broadband services	broadband Internet access penetration (subscriptions per 100 population, in percentage)	42	44	65	Communications Regulatory Authority of the Republic of Lithuania (hereinafter – Communications Regulatory Authority), Ministry of Transport and Communication

Strategic goal	Goal	Objective	Evaluation criterion	Target value			Institution responsible for the achievement of the target value of an evaluation criterion
				2014	2016	2020	
		5.3. To upgrade and develop the public Internet access infrastructure	percentage share of public Internet access points in public libraries, with 30 Mbps or faster connection	38	36	95	Ministry of Culture, Martynas Mažvydas National Library of Lithuania, Ministry of Transport and Communication
	6. To ensure the development of secure, reliable and interoperable ICT infrastructure		percentage share of population that trust the security of electronic communication with public authorities	62	70	75	All ministries and other authorities that manage and/or administer registers or state information systems
		6.1. To encourage population to use electronic identification tools and services that ensure the reliability of electronic operations	number of valid qualified e-signature certificates, in thousands	894	924	1066	Ministry of the Interior, Ministry of Transport and Communication, Communications Regulatory Authority
			percentage share of e-documents (of all documents) created and received by public administration authorities	-	-	60	All public administration authorities
		6.2. To ensure the streamlining of ICT	percentage share of state and municipal authorities	23	52	60	All ministries and other authorities

Strategic goal	Goal	Objective	Evaluation criterion	Target value			Institution responsible for the achievement of the target value of an evaluation criterion
				2014	2016	2020	
		infrastructure shared among public authorities, as well as automatic interaction and integrity of state information systems and registers	and agencies that use the services of the Interoperability Platform for State Information Resources				that manage and/or administer registers or state information systems
			percentage share of state registers and information systems with built-in automatic interaction	89	70	95	All ministries and other authorities that manage and/or administer registers or state information systems
		6.3. To ensure the security of critical information infrastructure and the state information resources	percentage share of the critical information infrastructure and state information resources that comply with cyber security requirements	–	–	60	Ministry of National Defence of the Republic of Lithuania (hereinafter – Ministry of National Defence)
			created state-controlled network of electronic communications with complex cyber security measures	–	–	1	Ministry of National Defence

\* This value is for the year 2015.

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*Annex amendments:*

No. [1026](#), 28/09/2015, published on TAR 2015-10-01, i. k. 2015-14569

No. [1085](#), 20/12/2017, published on TAR 2017-12-22, i. k. 2017-20759

**Amendments:**

1.

Government of the Republic of Lithuania, Resolution

No. [1026](#), 28/09/2015, published on TAR 2015-10-01, i. k. 2015-14569

On the Amendment of 12 March 2014 Resolution No. 244 ‘On the Approval of Information Society Development Programme for 2014–2020 ‘Digital Agenda for the Republic of Lithuania’’ of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania

2.

Government of the Republic of Lithuania, Resolution

No. [1085](#), 20/12/2017, published on TAR 2017-12-22, i. k. 2017-20759

On the Amendment of 12 March 2014 Resolution No. 244 ‘On the Approval of Information Society Development Programme for 2014–2020 ‘Digital Agenda for the Republic of Lithuania’’ of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania