

Country: Lithuania

Organization(s) or entity(s) responsible for the preparation of the report: Information Society Development Committee

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1. Development of multilingual content and systems

1.1. Please furnish detailed information explaining what measures have been taken to alleviate language barriers.

1.2. Please provide information on support given to capacity-building for the production of local and indigenous content on the Internet.

1.3. Please describe the measures taken for formulating appropriate national policies on the issues of language survival, revitalization, development and promotion in cyberspace. Please include information about main legislation and/or policy measures, if any, and date of their introduction/adoption.

While Lithuania is integrating into the global multicultural environment and information technology spreads all over the country, it is essential to preserve national culture as well as written and spoken Lithuanian language. Lithuania's people use cyberspace content in the official language (Lithuanian).

Lithuanian Information Society Development Programme for 2014-2020 „Lithuania Digital Agenda” states that a priority of our linguistic heritage is to promote Lithuanian culture and language with information and communication technologies.

Goal 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.

The programme states that the use of language technology solutions in the public and private sectors would facilitate multilingual communication and the exchange of documents and other linguistic content between public administrations, citizens and businesses in other countries.

The everyday needs of the multilingual European public service domain encourage faster introduction of Lithuanian written and spoken language interfaces into public electronic services. Even though scientific Lithuanian language research has led to the successful development of fairly good basic text analysis software and machine translation tools, and specialized text and speech corpora of relatively good quality have been accumulated, the digital tools and resources should be improved and integrated more in order to achieve greater interoperability, quality, adaptability and user benefits. This is due to poor language technology interoperability and the lack of dissemination in other ICT solutions. Lithuanian is far behind the leaders in language technologies, such as English, and usually ends up in the group of commercially less attractive EU languages (Latvian, Slovak, Slovenian).

For these reasons, an objective is provided for in the programme to create and develop publicly accessible written and spoken Lithuanian language digital resources, and to introduce them in ICT and electronic services.

One of the main strategic planning documents in Lithuania is the Operational Programme for the European Union Funds' Investments in 2014–2020. This operational programme includes the “Promoting information society” priority axis, which provides for the objective of “Enhancing access to, and the quality of, ICT electronic public and administrative services”; in implementing this objective, there are plans, among other things, to develop e-services on the basis of digitized Lithuanian linguistic and cultural heritage objects, scientific research, and educational and art resources in order for valuable digital content to be opened up to as wide and universal public use as possible.

Specific Lithuanian language ICT solutions are being funded according to the description of project financing conditions of the “Lithuanian language in information technologies” measure of the “Promoting information

society” priority axis of the Operational Programme for EU Structural Funds Investments for 2014–2020, the goal of which is to foster the Lithuanian language by designing and developing digital products and electronic services that meet the needs of society. According to the description, supported activities are the design and development of Lithuanian IT solutions and electronic services that are publicly available and distributed free-of-charge, and the adaptation of IT solutions for the provision of electronic services. Up to EUR 14 million are planned to be allocated for the implementation of projects according to the description.

1.4 Please provide information, including references, on major events, projects, publications and examples of best practices identified during the reporting period that contributed to the promotion of and use of multilingualism and universal access to cyberspace.

One of the strategic planning documents for the development of an information society, the interinstitutional action plan for the implementation of the Information Society Development Programme for 2014-2020 “Digital Agenda for the Republic of Lithuania”, provides for the implementation of the following projects:

1. The “Development of Public Information System Services for the Syntactic and Semantic Analysis of Lithuanian Language Text (SEMANTIKA 2)” project, which addresses issues concerning the automatic analysis of non-normative and specialized written language, the automatic extraction of electronic texts from various sources and the management thereof, advanced document search, and the application of language technologies in special fields (medicine, law, law enforcement, administration).

2. The “Improvement and Development of Machine Translation Systems and Localization Services” project. This project is aimed at improving the quality of existing machine translation and localization solutions and increasing the reuse of IT solutions that have already been developed in the scope of complex services.

3. The “Development of Lithuanian Speech Managed Services – LIEPA 2” project, which aims to increase the accessibility of digital products and services operating in Lithuanian.

4. The “Development of the Lithuanian Language Resource Information System (E. kalba)” project. This project is meant to develop and increase the accessibility and usability of Lithuanian language resources for derivative products and services. After the project is implemented, new representative Lithuanian language resources (*Academic Dictionary of Lithuanian; Appendix to the Dictionary of Standard Lithuanian; Database of Lithuanian Neologisms*) will be integrated into the modernized Lithuanian language resources information system, and a semantic net of Lithuanian words will be created.

5. The “Development of an Information System of Integrated Lithuanian Language and Literature Resources – Raštija 2” project. The aim of the project is to create a new-generation written language IS filled with significant and relevant Lithuanian language IT resources that are oriented towards the provision of public administration e-services and efficiently reusable in software production processes initiated by both public authorities and businesses.

2. Facilitating access to networks and services

2.1. Please report on national efforts to recognize and support universal access to the Internet as well as to promote access to the Internet as a service of public interest.

2.2. Please also describe what mechanisms have been established at the local and national levels to facilitate universal access to the Internet through affordable and accessible telecommunications, and internet costs.

Internet can be accessed anywhere in Lithuania. Competition and adequate regulation ensure affordable telecommunication and Internet costs. The deployment of broadband access is increasing very rapidly.

In recent years, public libraries have become one of the most popular places where people use free Internet service. In 2018 public Internet access (PIA) services were provided all libraries of Lithuania. It was achieved

through the project “**Libraries for Innovation**” which was implemented according to an international triangular agreement among the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Lithuania, Martynas Mažvydas National Library of Lithuania and the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation. The project aimed to achieve, through strengthening and using the capacities of public libraries, a considerably better use of the possibilities of information technologies among all the Lithuanian population for obtaining useful information and communication. 1276 public libraries, branches and subdivisions, about 2000 libraries’ staff participated in the project. The libraries received technical equipment, they were equipped with broadband Internet connection. All libraries were included in the training activities of specialists and visitors, encouraging electronic service usage and consulting.

Libraries for Innovation 2. This project was implemented in 2013–2016. The project was used to enhance the motivation and competences of library staff in the areas of consumer and partner needs analysis, project initiation, preparation and management, and impact assessment. The programme included training for librarians, ongoing counselling, and meetings for libraries to share experiences. The content of the training was maximally adapted to the situation of the country’s library system and the needs of library staff. The libraries can apply the knowledge acquired by participating in the Libraries for Innovation 2 funding competition for projects for communities.

Due to low density of population, current social problems and related minimal financial capacities as well as due to high development costs of the communication infrastructure and low initial demand for commercial broadband connection and the Internet services, rural areas are often not attractive for commercial activities. This contributes to the aggravation of social and economic gaps between rural and urban areas.

Project RAIN-Information Technology Broadband Network for Rural Areas (implementation in 2005-2008). The implementation of the RAIN Project ended with the construction of optical paths to 450 rural neighborhoods of the country thus creating a backbone network of especially high data transmission bandwidth which will allow providing the Internet access services to the population of rural areas, non-governmental organizations, public organizations and business enterprises. The Project created 3357 kilometers broadband network structure.

The **Development of the RAIN-Information Technology Broadband Network for Rural Areas** project (implemented in 2009–2015). Over the course of the project, the solutions for the provision of broadband communication provided in Lithuanian and EU strategic documents and legal acts were developed, and a broadband infrastructure was created in rural areas of the country where there are not enough commercial initiatives. In implementing the project: more than 5,700 km of fibre optic cable were installed; more than 980 towns and villages were connected to the broadband network created; the share of the population able to become broadband Internet users increased to 98.7 per cent; and 660,000 residents, 520 public libraries, 2,000 businesses and 9,000 public institutions can use the broadband network.

The **Development of a New-Generation Internet Access Infrastructure** project (launched in 2018). During the project, some 180 communication towers are planned to be built in designated “white spots”, and approximately 1,465 km of fibre optic cable will be installed, connecting the newly built communication towers and other sites with communication problems. The new mobile and fixed-line infrastructure will cover a “white spot” area of about 9,105 km², and new-generation access would be provided by installing about 42,287 household fibre optic cables along the route providing the greatest social benefit through concentrated areas of uncovered households.

The **Encouraging Residents to Use the Internet Intelligently in the Updated Public Internet Access Infrastructure** project (launched in 2018). The aim of the project is to develop and update the public access computers and Internet infrastructure in public libraries, enabling residents to participate in digital competence development and the creation of local digital content as well as other digital information initiatives.

The **Connected Lithuania: An Effective, Secure and Responsible Lithuanian Digital Community** project (launched in 2018). The project aims to encourage the Lithuanian population to acquire the necessary skills to use the Internet in an efficient, versatile, safe and responsible manner, actively involving local communities in these activities. In order to encourage the Lithuanian population to discover the benefits of the Internet and information and communication technology products and services, it is necessary to inform Lithuanian society – especially target groups in the digital divide – about the opportunities provided by ICT, and to encourage people with limited digital skills to become smart ICT users. To achieve these goals, a project will be implemented which will include: 1) Encouraging Lithuanian non-Internet users to begin using ICT. This will involve local communities and their “digital leaders”, who will encourage community members to take an interest in ICT, to develop and improve their digital skills, and to participate in cyberspace, discovering the opportunities offered by ICT. As part of the project, an “e-scout” (volunteer) network will also be formed and used to help members of the local community provide mutual assistance, learn how to use the Internet and electronic services, and share this with the community with relevant knowledge and experience on the use of ICT; 2) Encouraging Lithuanian residents who make limited use of ICT to improve their digital skills – making efficient, versatile, safe and responsible use of the quality of life and professional opportunities ICT offers. Public Internet access points in libraries will be used to carry out project activities in all municipalities; the infrastructure of these access points will be upgraded as part of the “Encouraging Residents to Use the Internet Intelligently in the Updated Public Internet Access Infrastructure” project.

2.3 Please indicate the measures taken for encouraging the development of information strategies and models that facilitate community access and support cooperation on information and communication technologies (ICT) among public service institutions, including community telecentres, libraries, Internet access units, and others.

On 12 March 2014, the Government of the Republic of Lithuania adopted the Lithuanian Digital Agenda, the Programme for Information Society Development in Lithuania for 2014-2020. The Programme is in compliance with the objectives set by the Digital Agenda for Europe. The major focus areas of the Programme are as follows: 1) Skills and motivation of the Lithuanian citizens to use the ICT; 2) The development of electronic content; 3) The ICT infrastructure.

From the strategic perspective on the facilitation community access and support cooperation on ICT among public service institutions, the Programme foresees to provide more and more administrative services on-line, to provide these services via one gateway, to develop trans-European electronic services and to induce people to use administrative e-services, to develop ICT solutions aimed to increase the openness of public governance processes and to induce people to more actively participate in those processes. Under the objective of the Programme – “to cherish and protect Lithuanian culture and language using ICT”- it is foreseen to develop Lithuanian cultural heritage digital content, and Lithuanian written and spoken language digital content, to develop digital products and e-services.

Besides, under the objective of the Programme – “to ensure development of geographically even high speed broadband infrastructure and to promote the use of internet services” it is foreseen to develop high-speed broadband infrastructure in areas where the market cannot provide the development of infrastructure and offer electronic communication services; to promote the competition in the broadband market and the use of broadband services; update and develop public internet access infrastructure in the public libraries. Areas related to using ICT for ensuring life-long learning possibilities for all residents, as well as digital inclusion, are foreseen in the Programme as well.

3. Development of public domain content

3.1. Please explain the legal and administrative measures adopted to give effect to the provisions of this part of the Recommendation:

a) recognizing and enacting the right of universal online access to public and government-held) records;

The Republic of Lithuania Law on the Right to Obtain Information from State and Municipal Institutions and Agencies establishes the implementing measures and procedure of the right of persons to obtain information and documents from state and municipal institutions and agencies as well as other entities that are at their disposal and/or which they manage in performing the functions prescribed by laws or legislation (public functions). This law establishes the obligation of state and municipal institutions and agencies to provide documents and the conditions for the reuse of documents, the procedure for the submission and examination of requests to obtain documents and other actions of state and municipal institutions and agencies in providing documents to applicants, and the principles for determining remuneration for the provision of documents.

The Law on the Management of State Information Resources (No XI-1807, 15 December 2011) defines the right to access public and government-held records-article 27 sets that "The register data, register information, documents and (or) their copies submitted to the register shall be public and, depending on the register establishment objectives, according to the procedure provided for in the laws of the Republic of Lithuania, European Union legal acts and (or) register regulations, shall be transferred through the state information systems or registers interaction to the associated registers and state information systems, provided to the recipients, if the laws of the Republic of Lithuania or European Union legal acts do not provide otherwise. Personal data of natural persons shall be transmitted to the associated registers and state information systems and provided to the recipients in accordance with the Law on Legal Protection of Personal Data.". The article defines that according to the request of the recipient, register data and register information, except for personal data submitted in accordance with the conditions set in the Law on Legal Protection of Personal Data, shall be submitted for persons using the register data and register information in order to provide information services to a third party in an extract from the data base and (or) a register extract. The register data, register information, document sand (or) their copies submitted to the recipients granted the right to receive them in accordance with the Republic of Lithuania laws and (or) other legal acts shall be provided them in accordance with the agreements concluded by the register administrator and the recipient (when the data are provided in multiple cases), or applications (when the data are provided once).

b) identifying and promoting repositories of information and knowledge in the public domain and making them accessible by all, in particular persons with disabilities, linguistic minorities women and girls and,

It should be noted that Directive (EU) 2016/2102 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the accessibility of the websites and mobile applications of public sector bodies was adopted on 26 October 2016; this directive was transposed into national law, replacing the Republic of Lithuania Law on the Right to Obtain Information From State and Municipal Institutions and Agencies and establishing the provisions that the websites and mobile applications of public sector bodies must be accessible to users, and first and foremost – the disabled. It also establishes that the websites and mobile applications of state and municipal institutions must meet the accessibility requirements established by the Government of the Republic of Lithuania.

In order to ensure an easy and convenient access to the public sector information on-line, the General Requirements for state and municipal institutions and agencies websites are approved by the Government of the Republic of Lithuania (newest version-on 12 December 2018). These requirements, that are applied to more than 1000 websites of public sector institutions, define that all information provided in public sector websites is accurate, exact, reliable, easy to find, and that individual scan find any information inefficiently. Every year, the Information Society Development Committee carries out an evaluation of public institutions' websites and provides conclusions and recommendation show certain institutions should further improve their websites.

In implementing the Republic of Lithuania Law on the Right to Obtain Information from State and Municipal Institutions and Agencies, the Government of the Republic of Lithuania approved amendments to the Description of the General Requirements for the Websites and Mobile Applications of State and Municipal Institutions and Agencies, in which it approved the provisions on how the requirements for accessibility of the websites and mobile applications of state and municipal institutions and agencies should be ensured in practice, approved the institution responsible for monitoring the adaptation of websites and mobile applications to the accessibility requirements established by the Government, and defined how this monitoring will be carried out.

The Law on the Management of State Information Resources defines the principles of the management public information resources. The principle of public access to information resources means that the state seeks to develop information resources so that they can be used, if necessary, to all-natural persons, regard less of their gender, race, nationality, language, origin, disability, social status, religion, beliefs or views, age, sexual orientation, ethnicity, or religion.

c) promoting and facilitating ICT literacy, as well as information and media literacy, including popularizing and building trust in ICT implementation and use.

The “Digital Agenda for the Republic of Lithuania” in the Lithuanian Information Society Development Programme for 2014–2020 includes a goal “To reduce the digital divide among Lithuanian residents and encourage them to acquire more knowledge and skills so that they use ICT in a safe, smart and useful manner”. The programme states that there are still groups of people in Lithuania who do not use modern digital devices or the Internet, or only use them rarely. Target groups are identified that should be given the most attention, such as older residents, residents with lower incomes, the disabled, and rural residents. In light of the objectives provided for in the programme: 1) Encourage the groups of the Lithuanian population which, for various reasons, still do not use or rarely use modern digital devices or the Internet, to acquire the necessary digital skills and apply them in various fields of activity, and to involve local communities in these activities; 2) Encourage Lithuanian residents to constantly update their ICT knowledge and digital skills, and to use the opportunities provided by the Internet safely and purposefully. In pursuit of these objectives, Lithuanian residents are encouraged to use ICT, involving local communities in these activities, and libraries are being provided with equipment and tools for the groups of society that are vulnerable to social and information exclusion.

Institutions, companies and organizations agreed to form the National Digital Coalition for the Promotion of Digital Skills for Jobs in Lithuania on 2013 November 7th in order to increase employment and to achieve a more effective use of digital potential and cooperate in implementing Information Society Development Programme 2014-2020 “Lithuanian Digital Agenda”. The objectives of the National Digital Coalition for the promotion of Digital Skills for Jobs are as follows: 1) To substantially reduce the short age of IT professionals, to improve the conditions for the private and public sector employees as well as all inhabitants to learn and continuously improve the necessary ICT skills for job, the establishment of IT business and development of the digital market: to (re)skill the ICT professionals according to market requirements and to encourage professionals from other fields to specialize in ICT; to promote leadership, ICT start-ups and the use of new digital opportunities in multifarious Lithuanian economy fields; to promote a more efficient use of available ICT infrastructure and existing services; to promote the development and use of open educational resources, to encourage institutions, companies and organizations to develop and provide Internet courses. 2) To attract more young people to choose ICT and other science studies and professions, to ensure the acquisition of digital skills also when learning other professions: to continuously improve general education, higher education and vocational training programmes according to the labour market requirements; to seek that the professionals that are being trained had necessary ICT skills required by the labour market; to reinforce the framework of digital skills training by cooperation between the representatives of business, education and other organizations; to include ICT training to the system of non-formal youth education. 3) To raise public awareness of the importance of digital skills and competences: to involve the society in the

dissemination activities of digital skills and competences; to constantly keep the Lithuanian society informed about the importance of digital skills and competences; reaching every resident of Lithuania, jointly organize public informational campaigns and regional activities.

In promoting ICT literacy, digital skills and the application thereof across a wide range of activities, the following key projects are being implemented:

The **Connected Lithuania: An Effective, Secure and Responsible Lithuanian Digital Community** project (launched in 2018). The project aims to encourage the Lithuanian population to acquire the necessary skills to use the Internet in an efficient, versatile, safe and responsible manner, actively involving local communities in these activities. In order to encourage the Lithuanian population to discover the benefits of the Internet and information and communication technology products and services, it is necessary to inform Lithuanian society – especially target groups in the digital divide – about the opportunities provided by ICT, and to encourage people with limited digital skills to become smart ICT users. To achieve these goals, a project will be implemented which will include: 1) Encouraging Lithuanian non-Internet users to begin using ICT. This will involve local communities and their “digital leaders”, who will encourage community members to take an interest in ICT, to develop and improve their digital skills, and to participate in cyberspace, discovering the opportunities offered by ICT. As part of the project, an “e-scout” (volunteer) network will also be formed and used to help members of the local community provide mutual assistance, learn how to use the Internet and electronic services, and share this with the community with relevant knowledge and experience on the use of ICT; 2) Encouraging Lithuanian residents who make limited use of ICT to improve their digital skills – making efficient, versatile, safe and responsible use of the quality of life and professional opportunities ICT offers. Public Internet access points in libraries will be used to carry out project activities in all municipalities; the infrastructure of these access points will be upgraded as part of the “Encouraging Residents to Use the Internet Intelligently in the Updated Public Internet Access Infrastructure” project.

The **Seniors and Digital Technology** project (implemented in October 2016–October 2018). This project was aimed at encouraging older residents who had never used the Internet to become acquainted with digital technologies and their potential and to start using them.

The **Women Go Tech** project (implemented in 2016–2018). This was the first mentoring programme in Lithuania that was designed for female students and women who have started their professional career who are interested in a career in the technology sector.

The **Youth Work HD** project (implemented in 2016–2018). In order to address the issue of youth unemployment that is so relevant in Europe and improve the quality of youth work, distance learning courses were developed over the course of the project, taking into account the needs of youth workers for professional development. The aim of these courses was to improve the quality of youth work, with a particular focus on young people who do not have a job or an education.

The **Programming Week** initiative (2018). The purpose of the initiative was to promote computational thinking and programming. During events, educational activities and campaigns, efforts were made to popularize programming, to explain in an understandable manner the capabilities of this area and encourage motivated people to learn, and to show how to implement ideas by programming.

3.2. Please also provide information on whether open access solutions and web accessibility of public domain information were advanced and how including supporting data reference to best practices examples and solutions.

In 2016, projects began to be implemented with the goal of ensuring the provision of information in open formats. The “Creation of an Open Data Platform for Effective Reuse of Public Sector Information for Business, and Tools for Its Management” project; the aim of this project is to create and implement centrally managed technical tools that enable state information resource controllers to compile and provide open data

sets and their metadata to business and public entities, society and the scientific community. As well as the “Implementation of Methodological and Legal Measures for Open Data Formation and Development of the Required Competencies Among State Institution Staff” project, the aim of which is to create a favourable methodological/legal environment for implementing the Lithuanian open data initiative and increasing the competencies of the public sector employees implementing the initiative. The following activities will be carried out during the project: methodological documents will be prepared in which the operational processes and procedures for opening data will be described, the organizational measures and responsibilities of the participants in the activities will be established, and legislation will be analysed and proposals for amendments thereto will be prepared; training programmes will be prepared for public sector management personnel and the employees opening data; and measures will be implemented for the creation of a culture of promoting the use of open data: publicity events and open data workshops (hackathons).

4. Reaffirming the equitable balance between the interests of rights-holders and the public interest.

4.1. Please indicate what action your Government has taken in order to update the national copyright legislation and its adaptation to cyberspace. Please indicate also what consideration was given to the possibility of encouraging right holders and the lawful beneficiaries of limitations and exceptions to copyright and related rights protection to ensure that such limitations and exceptions are applied. Please provide information on open access policies adapted conditions to access open scientific data and any favorable conditions applied for marginalized groups such as persons with disabilities.

Law on Copyright and Related Rights of the Republic of Lithuania (hereinafter-Law) was adapted on the 1 of March, of 2012, to the use of works in manners intended for persons with a disability. Article 25 paragraph 1 of Law provides that it shall be permitted for natural and legal persons approved by the institution authorised by the Government representing the interests of persons with a disability, when they act for non-commercial purposes, without the authorisation of the author of a work or any other owner of copyright in this work, and without the payment of a remuneration, but indicating, where possible, the source, including the author’s name, to use a work lawfully published or communicated to the public in the manners laid down in paragraphs 2 and 3 of this Article, provided that only persons with a disability shall have the possibility to use and access this work, to the extent required by the specific disability, with the exception of the works specially created for this purpose.

Article 25 paragraph 2 of Law provides that for the purposes of the limitation specified in paragraph 1 of this Article, it shall be permitted to reproduce, publish, adapt and communicate to the public, including the making available to the public of a work via computer networks (on the Internet), an audio version (also in electronic form) and a Braille version of the work.

Changes were also made to the Law on Copyright and Related Rights, by which powers were granted to the Radio and Television Commission of Lithuania (by sanctioning the court and after having exhausted all other options) to obligate Internet access providers to block access to websites.

4.2. Please also indicate what are the actions planned to give consideration to the development of technological innovations, including Free and Open Source Software (FOSS) and to their potential impact on access to information.

The Republic of Lithuania Law on the Right to Obtain Information from State and Municipal Institutions and Agencies establishes the institution’s rights and obligations in providing documents to applicants. In providing documents, the institution must ensure that priority is given to file formats whose technical specifications are publicly available and which software is capable of identifying, recognizing and reading, and which the applicant can freely receive and use (open electronic format). This law also provides that the provision of documents and document sets via the Internet or electronic communication networks must be convenient for applicants to receive and use, and that the applicant should not be required to purchase special software. Document sets are prepared in open electronic format and provided to the applicants

together with their metadata. Closed electronic formats can only be used by mutual agreement of the institution and the applicant.

The use of open formats allows information recipients to develop innovative products, including open-source software, so that the information can be used for commercial or non-commercial purposes.

Through practical steps to ensure the provision of information in open formats, the Information Society Development Committee is implementing two projects related to the reuse of information, i.e.: the "Implementation of Methodological and Legal Measures for Open Data Formation and Development of the Required Competencies Among State Institution Staff" project, the aim of which is to create a favourable methodological/legal environment for implementing the Lithuanian open data initiative and increasing the competencies of the public sector employees implementing the initiative, as well as the "Creation of an Open Data Platform for Effective Reuse of Public Sector Information for Business and Tools for Its Management" project; the aim of this project is to create and implement centrally managed technical tools that enable state information resource controllers to compile and provide open data sets and their metadata to business and public entities, society and the scientific community.

5. Final comments

5.1. What efforts has your Government made to establish a system of continuing monitoring of the implementation of the decisions taken at the World Summit on the Information Society and other internationally agreed development goals and commitments and what time related goals and benchmarks has your Government set in this respect?

Ministry of the Economy and Innovation of the Republic of Lithuania, as institution responsible for the policy-making and coordination in the area of information society development, coordinates implementation of the Programme for Information Society Development in Lithuania for 2014-2020 "Lithuanian Digital Agenda". Other institutions that participate in implementation of this horizontal programme, are providing information to the Ministry of the Economy and Innovation about specific measures they plan to implement in various areas related to the information society development, and later provide information about the implementation of those specific measures. The interinstitutional plan of the Programme, where concrete measures to implement the Programme will be provided, is developed at the moment. Programme for Information Society Development in Lithuania for 2014-2020 "Lithuanian Digital Agenda"-main targets set in the Programme, to achieve that in 2020:

- 85 percent of population would be using the Internet on regular basis;
- 54 percent of population who living at risk of poverty or social exclusion have Internet access for personal use at home only 10 percent of population would not be using the Internet;
- 20 percent of population would be using the Internet for learning purposes;
- 60percent of population would be using public and administrative e-services;
- 50 percent of population would be using public/administrative e-services accessible through one gateway-Electronic government portal;
- 40 percent of population would be using health-related e-services;
- for at least 15 percent of new draft legislation population would be providing suggestions and input on-line;
- 40 percent of all population would be participating in processes related to electronic democracy;
- 20 percent of population would be using e-services related to Lithuanian cultural heritage, and 25 percent-e-services related to Lithuanian language;
- 83 percent of businesses would be using public sector information for their commercial activities.
- 95 percent of households would be in high-speed broadband (30Mbps or more) operation area;
- 100 percent of public internet access points would be using 30 Mbps and faster internet connection; 50 percent of households would be using 100Mbps and faster broadband internet connection.

5.2 What are, according to your Government, the main issues new challenges and actions that need to be further addressed for promoting multilingualism and universal access to cyberspace, including the evolution of the internet and its governance? Please provide a brief description in your final comments.

According to Lithuanian Digital Agenda, three main areas will be developed in the near future: safe and reliable ICT infrastructure, e-content and e-skills. In the period 2014–2020, information society projects will be financed under EU Funds Investment Programme’s priority “Promotion of Information Society”. Some of the projects will be dedicated to preservation and usage of Lithuanian language in information and communications technologies. It is foreseen to create new public and administrative services on a basis of digitalised Lithuanian language resources, comprehensively develop and apply Lithuanian language IT solutions.

5.3. Please provide references to the main sources of information and data used compiling this report and that could be of interest to share with other Member States, such as recent public policy strategies, reviews or evaluations; latest research or studies, and statistical data.

Lithuanian Information Society Development Programme for 2014–2020 „Lithuania Digital Agenda”
<https://www.e-tar.lt/portal/lt/legalAct/dbd546f0b04011e39a619f61bf81ad0a/JyiRgDeojO>

Operational Programme for the European Union Funds’ Investments in 2014–2020
<http://www.esinvesticijos.lt/lt/dokumentai/2014-2020-metu-europos-sajungos-fondu-investiciju-veiksmu-programa>

“Lithuanian language in information technologies” measure of the “Promoting information society” priority axis of the Operational Programme for EU Structural Funds Investments for 2014–2020
<https://www.e-tar.lt/portal/lt/legalAct/edccaaa02a4611e78397ae072f58c508>

the Interinstitutional action plan for the implementation of the Information Society Development Programme for 2014–2020 “Digital Agenda for the Republic of Lithuania” <https://www.e-tar.lt/portal/lt/legalAct/eabe9b40fa0811e4b733cba410730a6c/HjxTPhjOoF>

The Law of Republic of Lithuania on the Right to Obtain Information from State and Municipal Institutions and Agencies <https://www.e-tar.lt/portal/lt/legalAct/TAR.FA13E28615F6/QwCYWKrpeY>

The Law of Republic of Lithuania on the Management of State Information Resources <https://www.e-tar.lt/portal/lt/legalAct/TAR.85C510BA700A/IkvJBupNKq>

The Law of Republic of Lithuania on Legal Protection of Personal Data <https://www.e-tar.lt/portal/lt/legalAct/TAR.5368B592234C/nXrXPXrvGp>

the General Requirements for state and municipal institutions and agencies websites <https://www.e-tar.lt/portal/lt/legalAct/TAR.3FB3953EFFDC/TsOngbfOqH>

The Law of Republic of Lithuania on Copyright and Related Rights <https://www.e-tar.lt/portal/lt/legalAct/TAR.551FOCDE5B64/ceXEcNevYs>