

Lithuania

Dimension Context & Principles

Context	Currently, there is no interoperability framework available in Lithuania. The LT new Government formed after Parliament election at the end of 2008 included a creation of national interoperability strategy into his work programme. It was Influenced by IDABC programme outcomes (preparation of EIF version 2, outcomes of CIO meetings and EIS) as well as the study on LT's Strategic goals of national interoperability framework inspired by the Ministry of the Interior (Mol) which is responsible for implementation of e-Government actions as well as coordinate LT participation at the IDABC programme. An interoperability strategy is in progress and will be created by a working group under the Information Society Development Committee. However, due to political and reorganisational changes (affecting the way how e-governance is organised), the process has been slowed down. The committee is under reconstruction and will fall not under the government but directly under a Ministry (probably Transport & Communication). As well a reshuffling of the responsibilities is on the way. A survey is planned by Mol to determine the need of the various public bodies regarding interoperability.
Principles	Collaboration and data exchange between the various public bodies is done on a mutual base. Currently there is no set of agreed common standards available. The E-Government strategy has the objectives: flexibility, targeting citizens, transparency, accountability, productivity and performance.
Effectiveness	There is no board or authority institutionalised that is responsible for assessment and specification of standards.

Dimension Interoperability

Political	There is the concern that not all politicians fully understand the added value of interoperability initiatives. However, the Vice Minister recently attended an eGovernance event where the value of interoperability was discussed. More awareness initiatives should be executed. The current crisis is not helping to start initiatives – budget is an issue.
Legal	Currently, a law is in the progress of development, called the information source law. This draft law regulates the main information resources' (registers, state information systems, tools, etc.) and encompasses the life-cycle management of state information systems: the establishment, creation, reorganization and liquidation of resources.
Organisational	No CIO (Chief Information Officer) is present to enforce an EA and standards on the area of IT. Currently public bodies are charging costs for data use.
Semantic	There are various discussions on the semantic area which format to use (related to the legal aspects).
Technical	Lot of different separate systems (tax, social security, customs) and registers (68). There is a lot of discussion around the information systems and used data structure and formats. Only mutual agreements for the exchange of information between public bodies are in place. These mutual agreements might be reused with other public bodies. The Information Society Development Committee finished the project (2008) with purpose to create the interoperable platforms for public administration bodies which mostly orientated on creation only the lowest level of interoperability - technical (excluded all upper levels: semantic, organisational, legal and political context)

Dimension Services Support

General	The committee consists out of public institutions but also includes some privately owned companies (e.g. telecom companies).
Tool Support	Currently, there is no website available that makes the latest documentation on interoperability available to the public. This is planned for the future.
Integration	No specific information regarding integration is provided.
Security	Guidelines, standards and procedures on the area of IT security are made available via a website http://www.vrm.lt/index.php?id=1195 . A Security Coordination Commission is responsible for Electronic Information Security.