




Portal

- <http://opendata.gov.lt>
- Vilnius has its own Open Data initiative



Ranking

- Open Data Barometer Rank: N/A
- Open Data Index Rank: N/A


Transposition PSI Directive

✓ Yes

Revised PSI Directive

Open Data Policy


- ✓ Priority domains identified
- ✓ Between 2-3 events held annually
- ✓ Open Data policy in place
- ✓ Pre-defined approach to ensure data sets are up-to-date
- X <25% of data uploaded automatically
- X No national 5 year strategy



55%

Licensing Norms

- ✓ 90-99% open licensed
- ✓ 90-99% free of charge
- ✓ National policy recommending for a standard licence yet more specific requirements to be adopted



88%

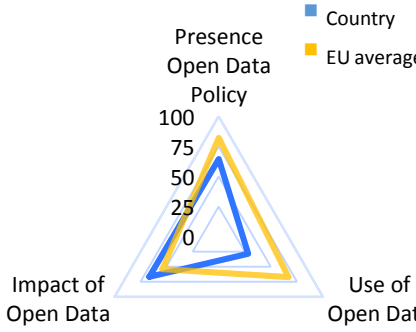
National coordination

- ✓ National guidelines on publication
- ✓ Some regional data initiatives
- ✓ All regional portals integrated
- ✓ All regional initiatives coordinated at national level



79%


Score Lithuania



Country (blue line), EU average (yellow line)

Usability of portal


- ✓ Possibility to give feedback
- ✓ Search data sets
- ✓ 25-39% of the data sets are machine readable
- X API accessible
- X Contribute to portal
- X Download data sets



Use & Reusability of Open Data

- 220 (0.007% of inhabitants of Lithuania) unique visitors on average per month
- Unknown percentage of visitors are foreign
- Unknown percentage of traffic generated by humans
- Typical profile of visitors is unknown
- Most data sets are available in HTML format
- Unknown if data published by other administrations is re-used

765 datasets available




33%

Top data set & domains

- Most downloaded data set: Unknown
- Priority domains: Transport, geographic and address data, licencing and permissions data, environmental data and crime data

Top 5 most consulted domains:

1. Companies
2. Geospatial
3. Finance and contracts
4. Statistics
5. Transport and infrastructure

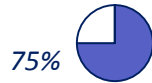




Impact

Political:

- No activities launched since 2015 to monitor impact
- High impact efficiency
- High impact transparency



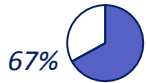
Social:

- High impact environmental sustainability
- Unknown impact inclusion of marginalized groups



Economic:

- No studies market value
- One study better service delivery [1]
- One other study [1]
- Marginal (Zero) Cost Model



Barriers

Further publication

For further publication technical and financial barriers exist.

- *Technical barrier:* There is still no national Open Data portal that includes easy to use functionalities.
- *Financial barrier:* The majority of the public administrations emphasise the financial burden to open their data.

Further use

- *Little awareness:* Public administrations and citizens know very little about Open Data, its benefits and opportunities.
- *Low availability:* The list of datasets is limited and of poor quality.
- *Legal:* In general the legal basis is good, but detailed procedures and solutions are missing for a practical implementation of an Open Data policy
- *Technical:* The expertise on how to transform current data structures is low, necessary methodological support not present
- *Financial:* Institutions do not have a dedicated budget to open up data.



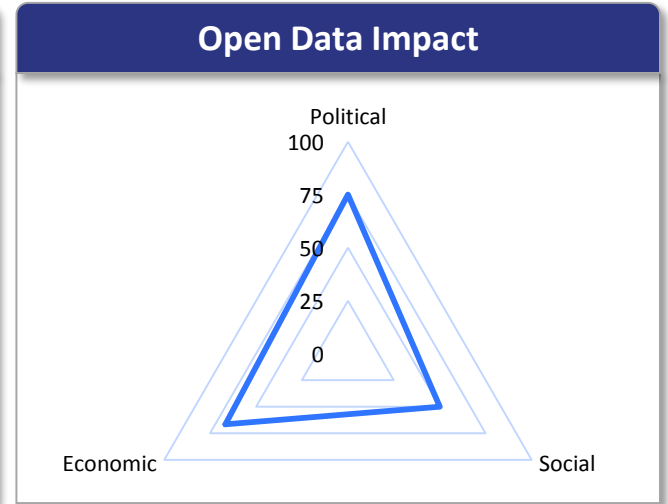
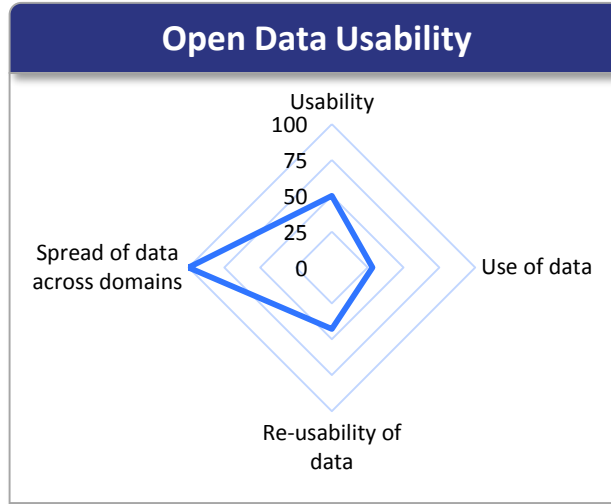
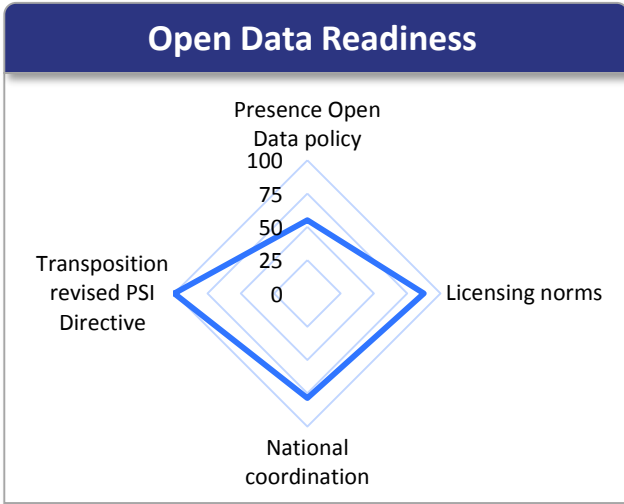
Best practices

- Statistics Lithuania: Provides national statistics, Census. Possible to download data in open formats as CSV and XML.
- Social insurance data: provides wide range of data and tools for flexible ways to get data and information from the different portals.



Progress on barriers

- Thanks to the Law on the right to receive information from the state and municipal institutions, all governmental institutions now have clear obligations to ensure data is opened.
- A tender for the project with the aim to solve the listed barriers for further use has been published. Also, meetings and negotiations are being organised and a project has started to further develop a National Open data portal that includes easy to use functionalities and transformation solutions.



- ### Major changes 2017
- The Presence of an Open Data policy has increased, thanks to having a pre-defined approach to ensure data sets are up-to-date. National coordination went slightly up thanks to all regional initiatives being coordinated at national level, but licensing norms decreased since not all data is free of charge anymore.
 - The Use of Open Data has increased most significantly, going up from 0 to 20 per cent, thanks to the amount of unique visitors going to the portal each month and because Lithuania is conducting specific activities to support the re-use of Open Data.
 - The Impact of Open Data has slightly increased thanks to an increase in the social impact indicator.

