OECD OURdata Index: 2019

Governance for Open Government Data

**Institutional Governance**
- The Ministry of Economy and Innovation (EIMIN) is responsible for open data policy.
- The Digital Environment Department at the Information Society Development Committee (IVPK) is in charge of open data methodology and portal projects (2017-2020).

**Policy Framework**
- The opening of data from state institutions is part of the 2017-2019 government program.
- The 2018-2020 OGP National Action Plan covers several commitments on open data, including the creation of a central open data portal and the release of open government spending data.

**Legal and Regulatory Instruments**
- The Law of the Republic of Lithuania on the Right to Receive Information from State and Municipal Institutions and Bodies ensures access to public information and data.
- Article 8 of the 2011 Law on the Management of State Information Resources sets requirements for assigning an ‘authorised person of data management’ within a public institution.

Enabling coherent policy implementation
- As part of IVPK’s 2016-2020 project to support the implementation of the open data policy, more than 200 public managers and data openers received training on open data.
- A set of technical documents has been prepared with guidance for institutions on metadata preparation, data transformation and quality assurance.

Open Government Data Portal
- The new open data portal data.gov.lt was launched in the first quarter of 2020 with more than 300 high-quality datasets in machine-readable formats, data are still available on the previous opendata.gov.lt.
- Users can view previously submitted data requests and submit their own at the portal.

Using data as a platform: ecosystem engagement and collaboration
- An Open Data Needs Study was conducted and published in 2018, which allowed a mapping of data provided and requested by the open data ecosystem.
- In 2019, the 48-hour creative open data business workshop Hacker Games was organised by Startup Lithuania and IVPK.
Good practice

**Draft methodology for assessing the progress of data opening and the impact of open data**

As part of its project for supporting the implementation of the central open data policy, the Information Society Development Committee has prepared and submitted a number of draft methodological documents for approval, including draft methodologies on how to assess the progress of public institutions’ data opening and the impact of open data. The draft methodology on impact assessment includes a suggestion of complementing state enterprise and household surveys with questions on their use of open data, in order to collect data from a representative sample. An annex with the specific questions to ask in order to evaluate the socio-economic impact is included in the draft methodology.

**Performance per Index Pillar**

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<th>Data Availability</th>
<th>Data Accessibility</th>
<th>Government support for data reuse</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image1" alt="Data Availability Graph" /></td>
<td><img src="image2" alt="Data Accessibility Graph" /></td>
<td><img src="image3" alt="Government Support Graph" /></td>
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While the policy framework for open data is relatively strong in Lithuania, the country has dropped in Data Availability since 2017 as a result of the reduced frequency of stakeholder consultations to inform the open data policy, and due to a reduced number of high-value datasets on the open data portal (as defined by the G8 Open Data Charter).

The policy framework for ensuring accessible data has been strengthened in Lithuania since 2017. While there has been some improvement to the stakeholder engagement on the central OGD portal, there are still several features that could be added to enable a more user-driven and collaborative platform, for instance by creating a user forum for discussions and allowing users to add their own data.

Since 2017, the government has made greater efforts to engage public servants in open data training to support the implementation of the open data policy. While this has been a positive achievement, the outreach to external stakeholders, such as civil society and businesses, and the monitoring of open data’s impact remains low, and thus the country remains below the OECD average.

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* 2019 OURdata Index data was collected through the 2018 OECD OGD Survey. Some written information was collected in 2019/2020. Data unavailable for Hungary, Turkey, Iceland and United States.
* The index ranges from 0 to 1 and is composed of three indicators with an equal weight of 0.33. Each indicator ranges from 0 to 0.33.