



### LITHUANIA

# Digital Public Administration Factsheet 2024

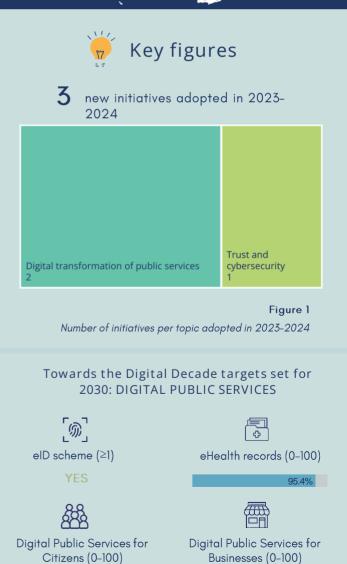
Main developments in digital public administrations and interoperability

**IULY 2024** 

### HIGHLIGHTS - KEY PROJECTS

- In May 2023, the Law on Electronic Identification and Trust Services for Electronic Transactions was modified. The most recent version of the law came into force on 2 January 2024. The law provides that (i) the Ministry of Economy and Innovation of the Republic of Lithuania is responsible for the areas of electronic identification (eID) and trust services for electronic transactions; (ii) the Communications Regulatory Authority of the Republic of Lithuania is the supervisory body for trust services and qualified eID services providers; and (iii) the Information Society Development Committee is responsible for the supervision of the eID node.
- The Common Information System for Invoicing Management (CISIM), which represents a modernisation of the country's elnvoicing system, is planned to be operational from 1 July 2024. The system will be managed by the National Shared Functions Centre, which will have to ensure the proper functioning of CISIM and adequate funding for the maintenance, improvement and development of hardware and software.





Source: Digital Economy and Society Index (DESI)

### DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATIONS

• On 3 August 2022, the government approved the new Programme for the European Union Funds' Investments for 2021–2027. The budget of the programme amounts to almost EUR 8 billion and aims to ensure long-term economic and social wellbeing, and the resilience and competitiveness of the Lithuanian economy. In line with the Lithuanian government's programme and the policy goals set out in Regulation (EU) 2021/1060, investments for the period 2021–2027 focus on the following main areas: (i) innovation and digitalisation; (ii) education; (iii) skills development; (iv) green transformation; (v) advanced, safe and diverse transport; and (vi) sustainable and integrated development of cities and regions.

## DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION OF PUBLIC SERVICES

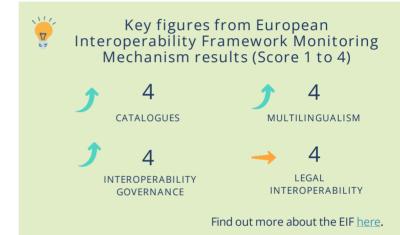
The 2017–2025 eHealth System Development Programme was replaced by the Action Plan for the Development of the Digital Health System 2023-2027 approved by Order No. V-795 of the Minister of Health of the Republic of Lithuania on 12 July 2023. The action plan has been prepared to balance the existing and emerging needs, considering the results of the maturity analysis of information systems and registers, the ongoing projects for the development of the eHealth system, planned activities, and opportunities for the development of information resources of the eHealth system and their adaptation in the field of healthcare. The aim is to ensure a coherent development of the digital health system in Lithuania, while continuously improving quality and accessibility of healthcare services. To that end, the action plan aims to define goals, objectives, evaluation criteria and implementation measures for the development of the digital health system, to create and develop the widest possible scope of advanced integral digital health services to meet the needs of the population, patients, healthcare institutions and professionals, and other actors.

#### TRUST AND CYBERSECURITY

In 2020, Lithuania successfully completed the procedures set out in the Regulation on electronic identification and trust services for electronic transactions in the internal market (elDAS Regulation) for the notification of a Lithuanian elD scheme that would be recognised at cross-border level in the EU internal market. The procedure confirmed that the elD scheme according to which the identity cards of the Republic of Lithuania are issued complies with a high level of security and reliability.

### INTEROPERABILITY AND DATA

- On 1 January 2023, a new version of the Law on Official Statistics and State Data Governance entered in force. The law establishes a new approach to the management of State data and the regulation of its processing, reduces the administrative burden on data-providing institutions, and ensures more flexible use of collected data in the public sector as well as faster data sharing between State data systems.
- Data opening is one of the strategic goals of the Lithuanian State and was put forward in the <u>State</u> <u>Digitalisation Development Programme for 2021–2030</u>.
   Data is a top priority also in the new government's four-year programme, approved at the end of 2020.
   According to the programme, data is the cornerstone of the government's decisions and communication.



#### INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGIES

- In July 2022, the Lithuanian government decided to revise the Law on the Prevention of Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing with the objective of ensuring increased transparency, while fostering the further development of the national cryptocurrency sector. The amendments prepared by the Lithuanian government and the national Central Bank aimed to regulate virtual currency exchanges and depositories made by operators within Lithuania. The amendments came into force on 1 November 2022.
- The Action Plan for the Development of Lithuanian Al Technologies for the years 2023–2026 is being developed with the aim of creating the necessary prerequisites for a breakthrough in the use and development of artificial intelligence in Lithuania by improving the conditions for the development of the ecosystem and applying targeted measures to promote the implementation of Al and innovation.



The Digital Public Administration factsheets are produced by the <u>National Interoperability Framework Observatory (NIFO)</u> under <u>Interoperable Europe</u> (DG DIGIT) and the <u>Digital Decade Programme</u>. More information on the state-of-play on digital public administrations and interoperability in this country can be found in its <u>supporting document</u>.