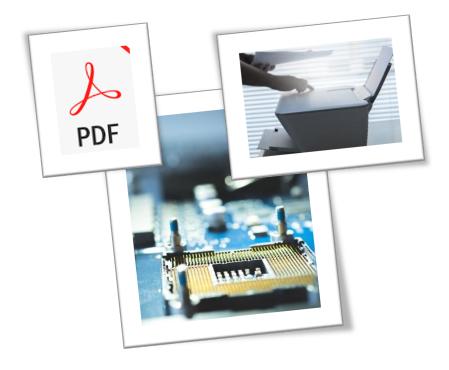


# From Electronic to Digital

Over 90% of public services in Lithuania are available online

European Commission, eGovernment benchmark, 2018

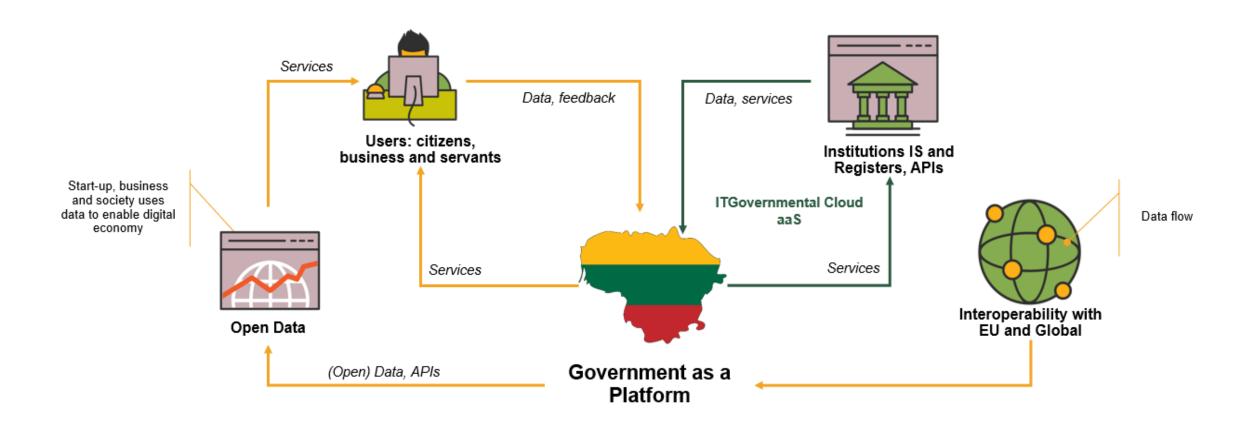


It's hard to find information
Difficult to analyze
Difficult to update
Handled by human

Comprehensible to computers

Can be processed by computer

#### DIGITAL GOVERNMENT



#### Policy action lines

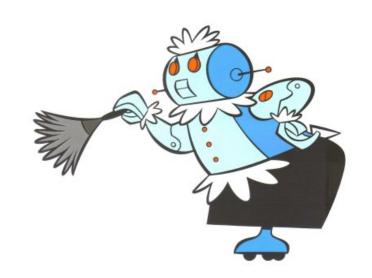
- Digital by default
- Once and only
- Trustworthiness and security
- Openness and transparency
- Interoperability by default
- Horizontal enabling policy steps



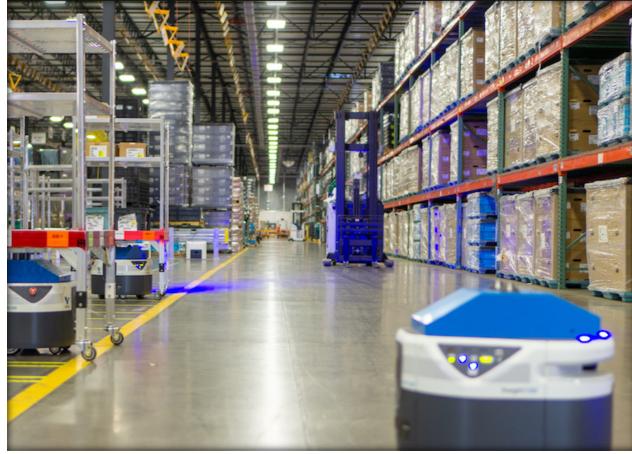




## STATEWIDE IT ARCHITECTURE AND SINGLE POLICY MAKER

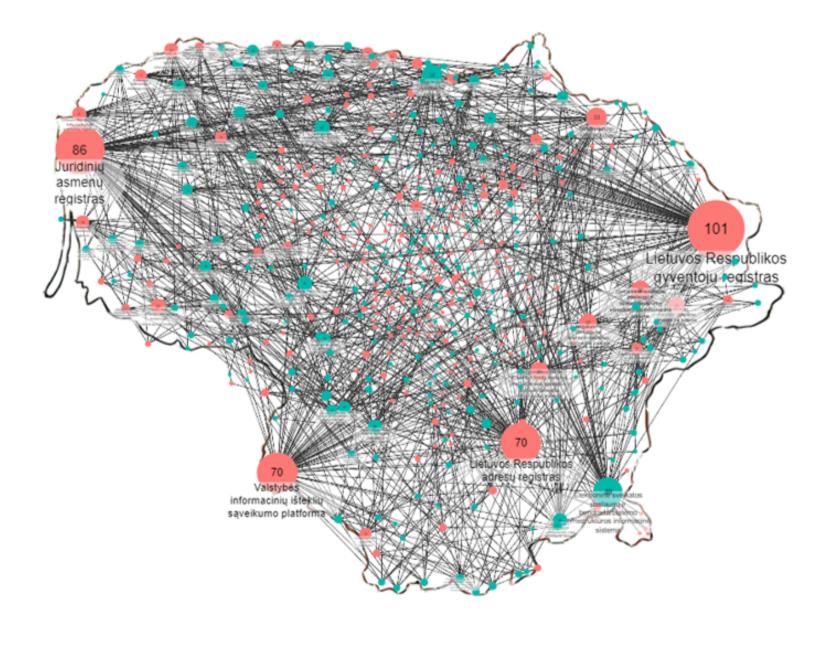


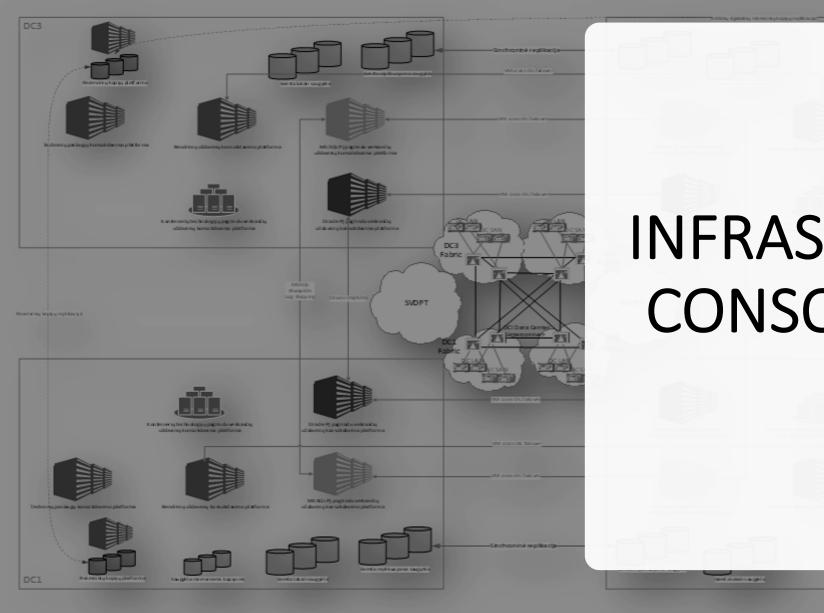




#### **INVENTORY**

Digital map of Information Systems and Registers





### IT INFRASTRUCTURE CONSOLIDATION

#### DIGITAL GOVERNMENT

WHAT FOR: TO CREATE PUBLIC VALUE

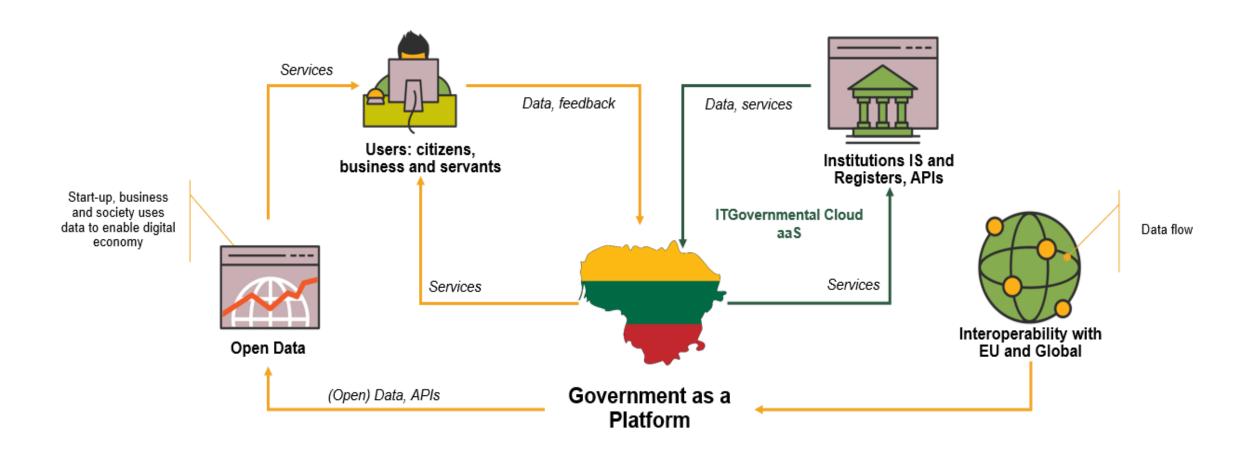
**CLIENT: DIGITAL ECOSYSTEM** 

**HOW: ENSURING DATA GOVERNANCE** 

#### **OECD Council rekomenduojamas apibrėžimas:**

Digital Government refers to the use of digital technologies, as an integrated part of governments' modernisation strategies, to create public value. It relies on a digital government ecosystem comprising government actors, non-governmental organisations, businesses, citizens' associations and individuals which supports the production of and access to data, services and content through interactions with the government

#### DIGITAL GOVERNMENT





GINTAUTAS MEŽETIS Vilnius, 2020

