



Status of implementation of the INSPIRE Directive – 2016 Country Fiches

COUNTRY FICHE Lithuania

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Introduction

The INSPIRE Directive sets the minimum conditions for interoperable sharing and exchange of spatial data across Europe as part of a larger European Interoperability Framework and the e-Government Action Plan that contributes to the Digital Single Market Agenda. Article 21 of [INSPIRE Directive](#) defines the basic principles for monitoring and reporting. More detailed implementing rules regarding INSPIRE monitoring and reporting have been adopted as [COMMISSION DECISION regarding INSPIRE monitoring and reporting](#) on the 5th of June 2009.

This country fiche highlights the progress of Lithuania in the various areas of INSPIRE implementation and presents an outlook of planned actions for further improvement of the INSPIRE implementation. The country fiche includes information **until May 2016** as a summary of the information acquired through:

- the 2016 [tri-annual INSPIRE implementation report](#),
- [monitoring report](#) in May 2016

1. State of Play

A high-level view on the governance, use and impact of the INSPIRE Directive in Lithuania. More detailed information is available on the [INSPIRE knowledge base](#).

The content of the chapter is tagged according to 5 criteria of better regulation:

- **[Effectiveness]** How successful has the INSPIRE implementation been in achieving, progressing towards its objectives; progress made, gaps, what factors have influenced or why it has not yet been achieved regarding availability of services, data interoperability, sharing, data policy obstacles
- **[Efficiency]** Costs (numbers or difficulties to evaluate them); benefits (qualitative or quantitative) already visible.
- **[Relevance]** Is it still relevant to make data interoperable, remove obstacles of data sharing, drive collaboration between public services, necessary for National SDI, use cross-sector, requested by eGovernment, modernisation of public admin, etc.; support given by National Institutions for implementation
- **[Coherence]** Internal coherence of INSPIRE provisions proved by implementation; cross-border applications; coherence with other National and EU policies
- **[EU-added value]** Improvement of EU cross-border data management and use; use for environmental monitoring and reporting, use for and with Copernicus data; use cross-sector.

1.1 Coordination

- National Contact point

Name of public authority	The Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Lithuania
Mailing address	Gedimino Av. 19, Lt-01103 Vilnius
Telephone number	+ 370 (5) 239 1111
Fax number	+ 370 (5) 239 1212
E-mail	zum@zum.lt
Website address	http://www.zum.lt
Contact person	Ms Aušra Kalantaite
Telephone number	+ 370 (5) 239 1353
E-mail	Ausra.Kalantaite@zum.lt
Contact person substitute	Palmira Petniūnienė
Telephone number	+ 370 (5) 210 0525
E-mail	Palmira.Petniuniene@zum.lt

- Coordination Structure

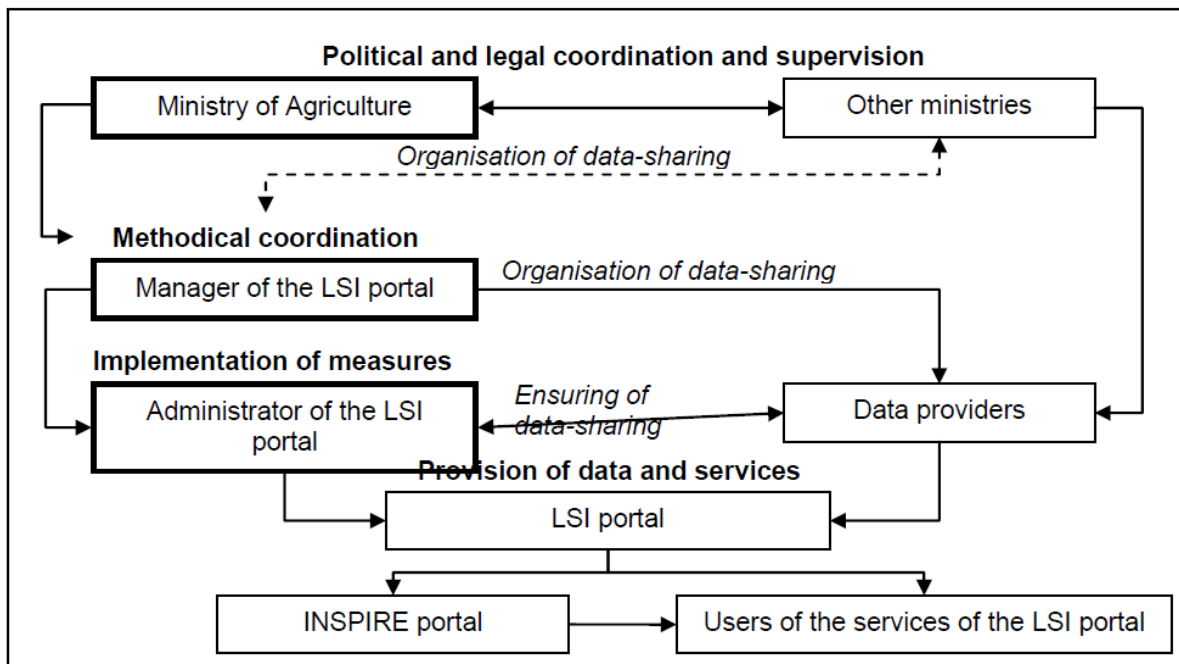
To ensure implementation of the provisions of the Directive, the Government of the Republic of Lithuania appointed the National Land Service (NLS) under the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) as responsible for the development of infrastructure measures to ensure the functioning of the metadata, data sets, network services, sharing services for the themes referred to in the Directive and the access to the INSPIRE portal.

Under Resolution No 911 of 10 September 2008 of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania, the MoA is obliged to:

- draft a law amending the Law of the Republic of Lithuania on Geodesy and Cartography and its implementing legislation for transposing the provisions of the Directive into the legal system of the Republic of Lithuania;
- act as a representative in the INSPIRE Committee and technical implementation working groups on the issues covered by the Directive;
- monitor the establishment and use of the spatial data infrastructure;
- submit reports on the implementation of the Directive in Lithuania to the Commission.

Spatial data sets are provided to the Lithuanian Spatial Infrastructure (LSI) portal by the providers of spatial data sets — e.g. managers of state cadastres and registers, state and municipal authorities and other persons creating and/or managing spatial data sets. In accordance with the procedure and under the conditions laid down by the Law of the Republic of Lithuania on Geodesy and Cartography and the LSI Portal Regulations, the administrator of the LSI portal concludes agreements with the providers of spatial data sets to ensure that spatial data sets are accessible to users via the LSI portal.

Users of the services of the LSI portal are physical and legal persons who use the data of the LSI portal, spatial data sets and their metadata through the electronic services of the LSI portal.



- Progress
 - The coordinating structure of the LSI did not change since the last reporting period. There has been an increase in all types of organisations that provide spatial data via the LSI portal and make use of the services of the LSI portal.
 - Due to the lack of resources and competences of local authorities in Lithuania, their involvement in the LSI network could be improved. In order to address this problem, the manager and the administrator of the LSI portal has taken the initiative to set up the surveying and engineering infrastructure information system, which will become a tool for all municipalities to share spatial data for the LSI portal platform. In 2015 a pilot project was successfully carried out with one municipality.
 - During the reporting period, targeted communication and events were organized to focus on INSPIRE implementation: an information brochure on the LSI portal in the Lithuanian and English was published, specialised press events organized and numerous meetings took place with concerned organisations. **[Effectiveness]**
 - During 2013-2015, the LSI portal has been further implemented. The LSI portal is actively used through the available electronic services and the number of users is continuously growing. The number of provided spatial data sets has increased, the functionality was improved and further developed, and links with other state information systems have been created.
 - Some challenges were identified to improve coordination: address existing legal and organizational issues; organize coordination at the highest level; spatial data sets and related services corresponding to the themes in Annex III; stronger integration of municipalities.

1.2 Functioning and coordination of the infrastructure

- The LSI portal website can be accessed at the address <http://www.geoportal.lt>. General conditions for the use of network services by the public administration organisations and third parties are the same.
- The administrator of the LSI portal has signed agreements on the provision of data with third parties (providers of spatial data sets) who are responsible for spatial data sets corresponding to INSPIRE themes and provide spatial data via the LSI portal.
- The coordinating body of the LSI portal liaises and exchanges information with the organisations responsible for environmental impact assessment and the drawing up of reports for the Ministry of the Environment of the Republic of Lithuania and its subordinate bodies. **[Effectiveness]** The coordinating body of the LSI portal also liaises and exchanges information with international organisations (EuroGeographics, EUREF Geodesy, European Location Framework Project, OpenStreetMap osmfoundation.org , ...)
- During the reporting period the competence of spatial data providers has significantly increased, and more and more spatial information is being used to justify decisions. This is demonstrated by the growing use of the LSI portal services and the changing nature of the queries made by the users. **[Relevance]**
- The Government of the Republic of Lithuania approved the list of the LSI spatial data themes corresponding to the INSPIRE themes. Search and view services of the LSI portal are provided free of charge. Download and transformation services of the LSI portal are provided free of charge unless otherwise regulated by law.

1.3 Usage of the infrastructure for spatial information

- In general the usage of the Lithuanian Spatial Infrastructure significantly increased during the period 2013-2015.

Indicator	End of 2012	End of 2015
Registered users	3215	9116
Given the email service	1375	329210
Visits	98501	1071865

- Businesses have a growing interest in the public services of the LSI portal. 38 % of users are from the business sector. **[Efficiency]** At the beginning of the year 2013, the users of business organisations represented only 12%. There has also been a significant increase in the use of the spatial data services of the LSI portal by research and academic organisations (from 2-3 % in 2013 to 13 % at the end of 2015).
- Lithuanian public administration bodies still lack competence to make best use of the infrastructure. Therefore additional systematic education and support is needed, covering both the understanding of the LSI and training in the use of specific existing or future spatial data management tools.
- Providers of spatial information services are most interested in using the already created LSI solutions to create other solutions or develop systems. Furthermore, business interests often cross the borders of a single state, therefore services provided by the INSPIRE portal are very relevant.
- The growth in the service offering and the use of the LSI in 2013-2015 was faster than expected. **[Efficiency]**
- There is a high demand for the use of the data on address points and cadastral parcels, but their use is limited by a high price set for the service by the data provider and restrictions on the level of viewing detail.
- There are several spatial data themes that very rarely get any attention from the users: energy resources, environmental monitoring facilities, atmospheric conditions, area management/restriction/regulation zones and units. Their low rate of use is due to the lack of detailed and relevant data.
- Environmental monitoring and impact assessment data provided via the LSI portal is low, mainly due to the inertia of the responsible organisations.

1.4 Data Sharing Arrangements

- Substantial changes have taken place. Compared with the previous period, open data has been introduced and procedures to access spatial data have been simplified. A wider use of open data licences is considered.
- Data sharing between state and municipal authorities is governed by regulations on relevant information systems. Every agreement is specific and depends on the nature of data services required. Agreements typically specify the subject matter of the agreement, legal basis for the provision of data, obligations of the parties, as well as data protection rules, etc.
- State and municipal authorities publish information on what information is under their control and what the conditions for the use of this information is on their websites.
- Information processed by state information systems is provided to the requesting authorities, other legal and natural persons free of charge in accordance with the laws of the Republic of Lithuania or by legal acts of the European Union provides otherwise. With the help of the systems of the LSI portal, the amount of spatial data sets provided without any administration fee is increasing.
- Community institutions and bodies may use electronic services of the LSI portal under the same procedure as they are used by legal and natural persons in Lithuania.
- The main issue is the lack of resources to ensure both internal exchange of spatial data for national needs and a good level of provision of such data to Community institutions and bodies. As far as possible, the issue is addressed by trying to harmonise national needs with INSPIRE requirements.

1.5 Costs and Benefits

It is hard to separate costs for general LSI development, LSI portal maintenance and development and specific INSPIRE Directive implementation costs. The costs incurred during the reference period are divided into two parts:

- Ad hoc Project costs for the implementation of INSPIRE network services, metadata and spatial data sets in the LSI.
- Annual maintenance costs for the LSI portal covering the following categories:
 - Hardware maintenance costs (around 30 % related to INSPIRE),
 - Software maintenance costs (around 50 % related to INSPIRE),
 - Maintenance work costs (around 30 % related to INSPIRE),
 - Monitoring and reporting costs (around 70 % related to INSPIRE).

Year	LSI Ad hoc projects (EU structural funds and State budget co-financing)	LSI hardware and software maintenance, labour costs, publicity; (State budget)
2009	17.539,25 ltl LT (EUR 5079718)	
2010		
2011	1290 ltl LT (EUR 373610)	900 ltl LT (EUR 260658)
2012	1.232,50 ltl LT (EUR 356957)	900 ltl LT (EUR 260658)
2013	4.593,06 ltl LT (EUR 1330242)	900 ltl LT (EUR 260658)
2014	2.730,20 ltl LT (EUR 790720)	900 ltl LT (EUR 260658)
2015		252000 EUR

LSI data providers (but not all) indicate low annual costs additionally incurred as a result of the implementation of the Directive, mostly in three categories:

- preparation and provision of metadata and network services (between 0 and EUR 2500 on an annual basis);

- management of data sets (of the conformity of spatial data sets with the INSPIRE requirements was achieved as part of the project “development of the services of the Lithuanian infrastructure for spatial information by implementing priority measures of the INSPIRE Directive”) — depending on the volume of the data provided from 0 to EUR 3000 per year.
- monitoring and reporting (from 0 to EUR 700 per year).

As the costs of the implementation of the Directive, are inseparable from the benefits provided by the LSI and the LSI portal, any claims regarding the possible development of the national spatial data infrastructure without the Directive would be speculative. The Directive had an undoubted influence on the spatial data strategy in Lithuania.

Benefits directly related to the INSPIRE Directive (only indirect and non-quantifiable benefits):

- The directive created a legal framework for pursuing interoperability and common use of spatial data. This made it easier to conclude relevant agreements with spatial data providers, define data sharing practices and procedures and move more information and services online.
- The Directive creates an obligation to provide metadata, i.e. inform users about the existing spatial data sets. As a result of implementation of this requirement, the awareness of the authorities and the public to the existence of information resources collected by the state has increased manifold.
- INSPIRE promotes public provision and monitoring of data. Since public provision of data sets and easy access enables users to notice their weaknesses, this suggests that, in the absence of legal obligations, some data providers would not be interested in disclosing their data sets.

Evidence of direct benefits observed in Lithuania:

- Adoption of the Directive led to focused policy-making in the field of spatial information;
- Benefits observed in the field of environmental policy: obligation to improve the quality of existing data and provide modern spatial data services;
- The understanding among the authorities of the benefits of spatial information, integration of data on the basis of spatial data and the possibilities of using them in decision-making has improved. Thus the groundwork is laid for closer cooperation among organisations;
- The public is better informed and the demand for spatial data services is increasing;
- More projects are prepared, there is a growing amount of initiatives related to broader use of spatial data and innovative electronic services. The legal basis created by the directive allows better justification of the demand for such projects and ensures their funding.

Much greater economic and social benefits generated at the national level as a result of the functioning of the infrastructure for spatial information. Since implementation of the Directive speeds up the development of the infrastructure for spatial information and necessitates an increase in its efficiency, there is no doubt that a certain part of these benefits is linked to the Directive but it is impossible to provide quantifiable evidence of this link. Aspects of the common benefits generated by the LSI are presented below:

1. Economic benefits achieved as a result of increased efficiency. These benefits are primarily quantified in work time costs; by multiplying these costs by an average salary of an employee from a relevant field, an expression of these benefits in financial terms may be obtained; however, it must be noted that work time saving does not in itself guarantee financial benefits, thus it cannot be classified as direct benefits.
 - The assessment of the cost-benefit analysis of the implementation of the Directive during the reference period in each year of functioning of the Lithuanian Spatial Infrastructure identified **savings** of around 20.000 working days. In terms of average wages in the sector in Lithuania, this amounts to **EUR 1,2 million**.
 - During the reporting period following the implementation of the further development of the LSI development project, **the socio-economic benefits have been assessed** from LTL 3,1 million (EUR 0,9 million) in the year 2014 to an average of **1,8 million euros annually**.
2. Indirect benefits achieved as a result of greater spatial data and existing LSI tools for decision-making. Where decision-makers are better informed, this leads to less problems and arguments, and the resulting financial and time costs are reduced. Examples of such benefits are as follows:

- Improved availability and transparency of spatial data sets resulted in a smaller number of territorial pre-litigation disputes and legal proceedings arising out of the incompatibility of spatial data sets;
 - The land owners being able to view parcel data online, they are better informed, resulting in lower fines for abandoned land administration; the use (restitution) of land more effective resolution of issues;
 - More effective registration of errors and a smaller number of related errors in spatial data sets;
 - A number of reduced duplication of spatial data sets (it is unnecessary to keep copies available online) and no need for repeated efforts to collect similar data sets.
3. Indirect benefits achieved as a result of increased use of spatial information to create various services and new spatial data sets. Examples of such benefits are as follows:
- Higher number of ongoing projects for the development of spatial information systems, greater demand for professionals, new jobs;
 - New spatial data sets are created by using the main national spatial data sets, thereby conferring added value to the collected information, for example, maps displaying the distribution of criminal offences, tourist routes, objects of folklore and literature;
 - Charter distributed data collection (crowdsourcing) by users create spatial data sets, for example, error or issue notifications, tourist information, etc.
4. Indirect social benefits primarily linked to improved awareness and motivation at all levels:
- strengthened cooperation between different organisations by using the same spatial data as an instrument for interconnection;
 - qualitatively new possibilities for using spatial information, increasing number of creators of spatial data and added-value services, especially among educational institutions; less investments in hardware and software and more investments in innovative products;
 - better citizens' awareness of the living and business environment, ability to use spatial analysis tools and more active participation in decision-making; better awareness of officials is linked to expected higher rates of "good" decisions (i.e. fully justified taking account of the more influential environmental factors) decisions.

2. Key Facts and Figures

In addition to the above mentioned issues, the implementation of INSPIRE Directive requires Member States to take four main steps in relation to management of spatial datasets which fall under the Directive:

- Step 1: Identify spatial datasets
- Step 2: Document these datasets (metadata)
- Step 3: Provide services for identified spatial datasets (discovery, view, download)
- Step 4: Make spatial datasets interoperable by aligning them with the common data models.

The key facts and figures presented in this country fiche are based on the information provided by Lithuania on the [INSPIRE dashboard](#). **The provided statistics is not reflecting the data available on [INSPIRE geoportal](#).** The INSPIRE geoportal is updated on a regular and ongoing basis, whilst the INSPIRE dashboard is typically updated after every reporting round, on a yearly basis.

The conformity of the implementation is assessed against the full set of legal specifications set out by the Directive and the Implementing Rules and the commonly agreed good practices set out by the technical guidelines.

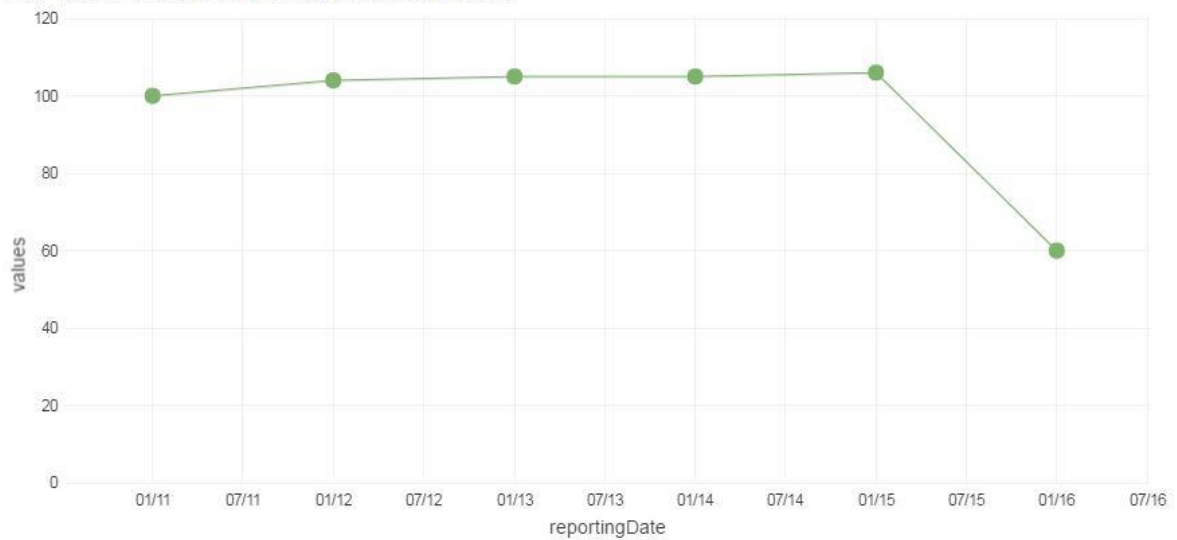
2.1. Identification of spatial data with relevance to the environment (step 1)

a. Evolution of the data offering

DSv_Num: number of spatial data sets for all Annexes

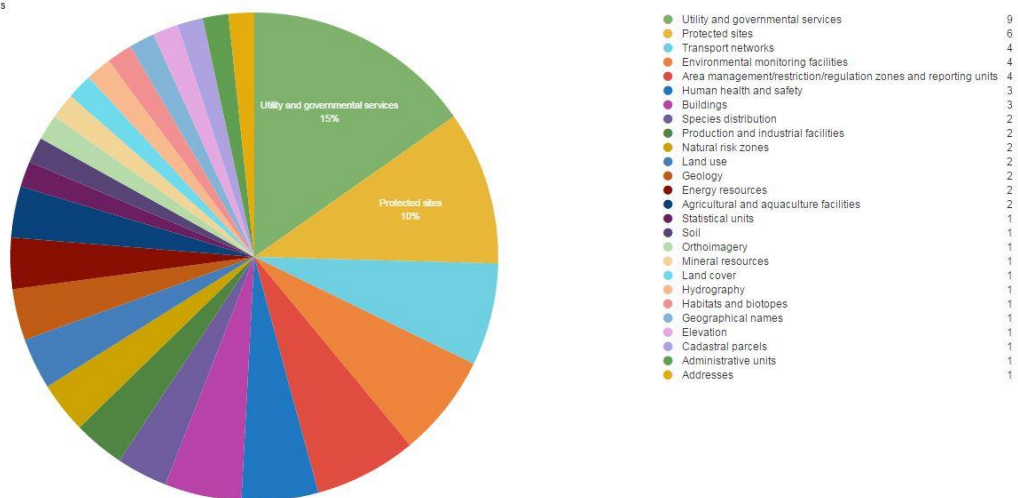
NUMBER OF SPATIAL DATA SETS FOR ALL ANNEXES (DSV_NUM)

● (6) indicatorValue values per 1y | (6 Hits) | Time correction: browser



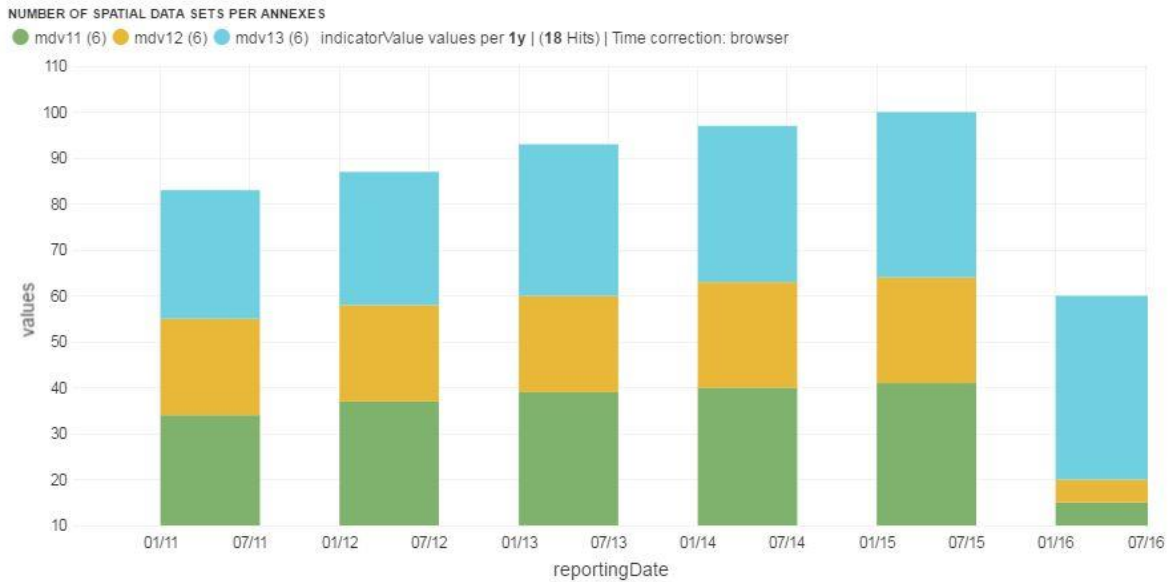
b. Data sets made available per INSPIRE theme in 2015

NUMBER OF RECORD PER THEMES



c. Data sets per annex (Annex 1 & 2: spatial reference data; Annex 3: environmental spatial data)

MDv1.1 (green): number of spatial data sets for Annex I that have metadata
 MDv1.2 (yellow): number of spatial data sets for Annex II that have metadata
 MDv1.3 (blue): number of spatial data sets for Annex III that have metadata



Evaluation of progress for step 1:

Lithuania has identified a total of 60 spatial data sets with relation to the themes listed in the INSPIRE annexes.

The number of identified spatial data sets decreased in 2015 mainly for Annex I and II. Many relevant spatial datasets have already been identified for the different data themes. However, the identification still seems incomplete and Lithuania could further improve by identifying and documenting spatial data sets required under the existing reporting and monitoring regulations of EU environmental law.

2.2 Documentation of the data (metadata) (step 2)

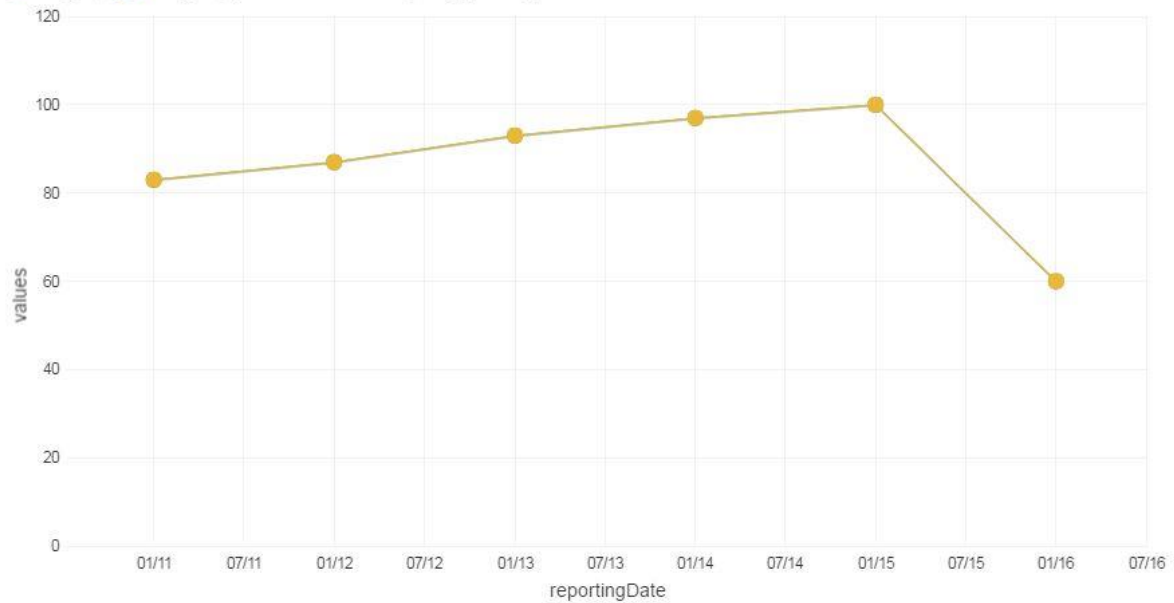
a. Evolution of documented data and conformity of the documentation

MDv1_DS (green): number of spatial data sets for all Annexes that have metadata

MDv2_DS (yellow): number of spatial data sets for all Annexes that have conformant metadata

NUMBER OF SPATIAL DATA SET THAT HAVE METADATA (MDV1_DS) AND HAVE CONFORMANT METADATA (MDV2_DS)

● mdv1_ds (6) ● mdv2_ds (6) indicatorValue values per 1y | (12 Hits) | Time correction: browser



b. Documented data per annex in 2015

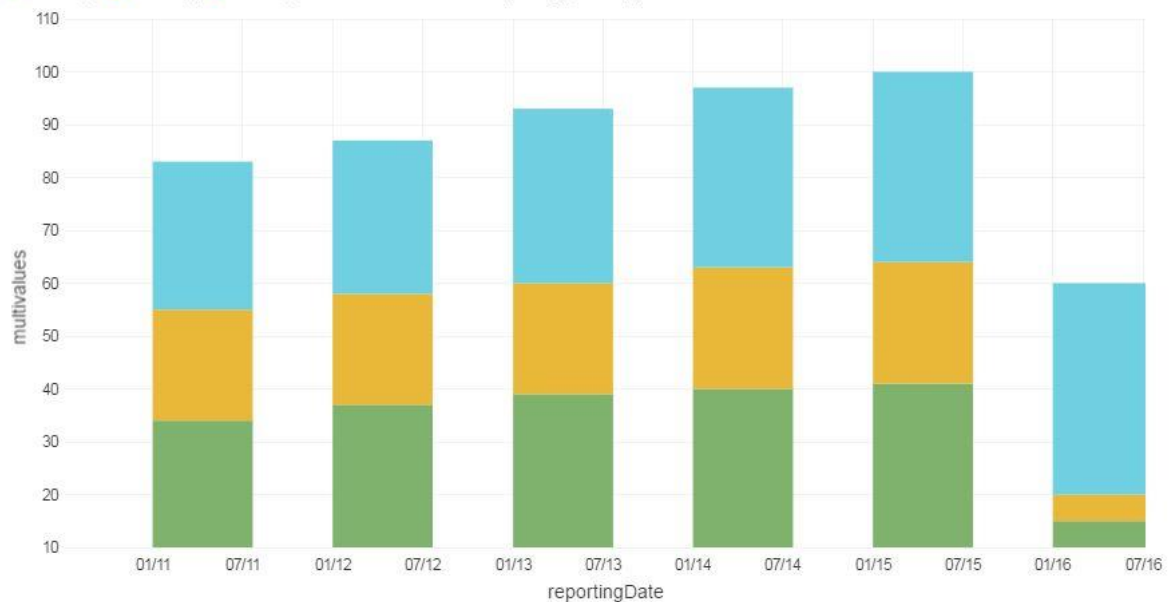
MDv2.1 (green): number of spatial data sets for Annex I that have conformant metadata

MDv2.2 (yellow): number of spatial data sets for Annex II that have conformant metadata

MDv2.3 (blue): number of spatial data sets for Annex III that have conformant metadata

NUMBER OF SPATIAL DATA SETS THAT HAVE CONFORMANT METADATA PER ANNEXES

● mdv21 (6) ● mdv22 (6) ● mdv23 (6) indicatorValue multivalues per 1y | (18 Hits) | Time correction: browser

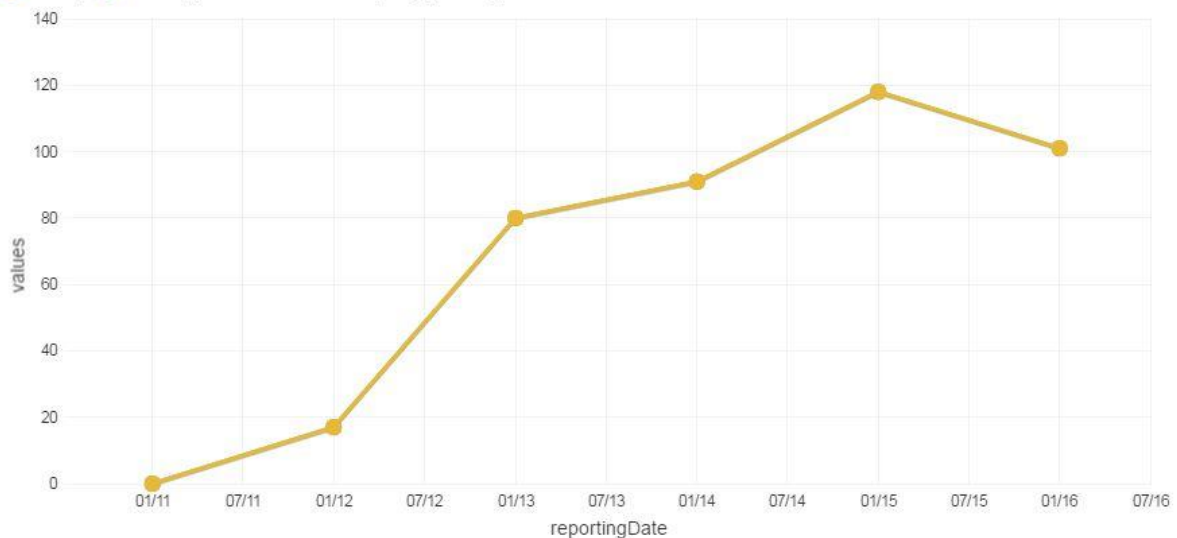


c. Evolution of documented services and conformity of the documentation

MDv1.4 (yellow): number of spatial data services that have metadata

MDv2.4 (green): number of spatial data services that have conformant metadata

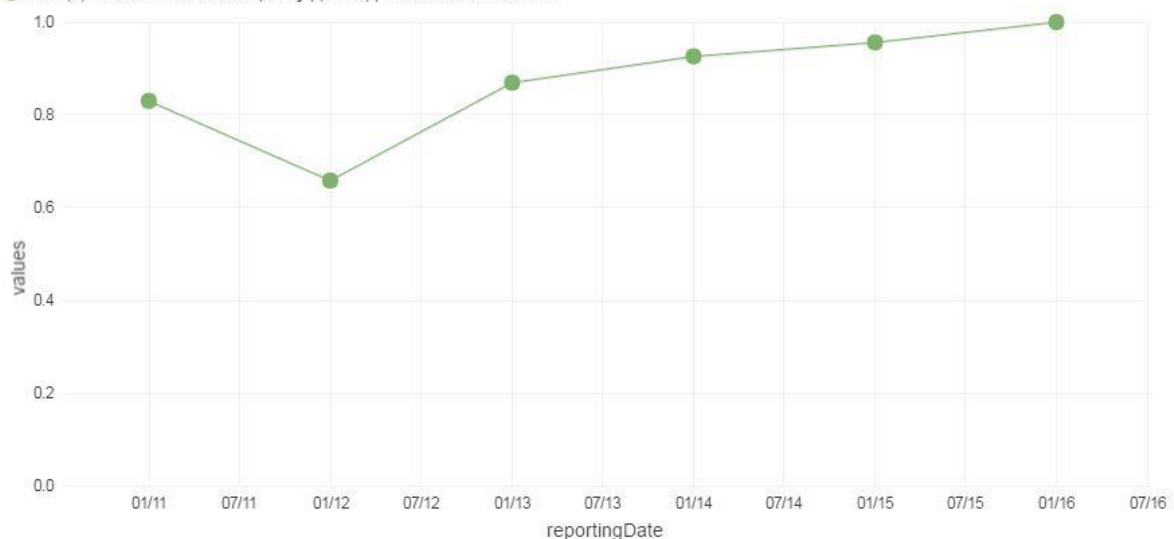
NUMBER OF SERVICE THAT HAVE METADATA (MDV14) AND HAVE CONFORMANT METADATA (MDV24)
 ● mdv14 (6) ● mdv24 (6) indicatorValue values per 1y | (12 Hits) | Time correction: browser



d. Evolution of the overall conformity of the documented metadata

$MDi2 = (\text{number of spatial data sets for all Annexes that have conformant metadata} + \text{number of spatial data services that have conformant metadata}) / (\text{number of spatial data sets for all Annexes} + \text{number of spatial data services})$

%AGE OF SPATIAL DATA SETS AND SERVICES WITH CONFORMANT METADATA (MDI2)
 ● mdi2 (6) indicatorValue values per 1y | (6 Hits) | Time correction: browser



Evaluation of progress for step 2:

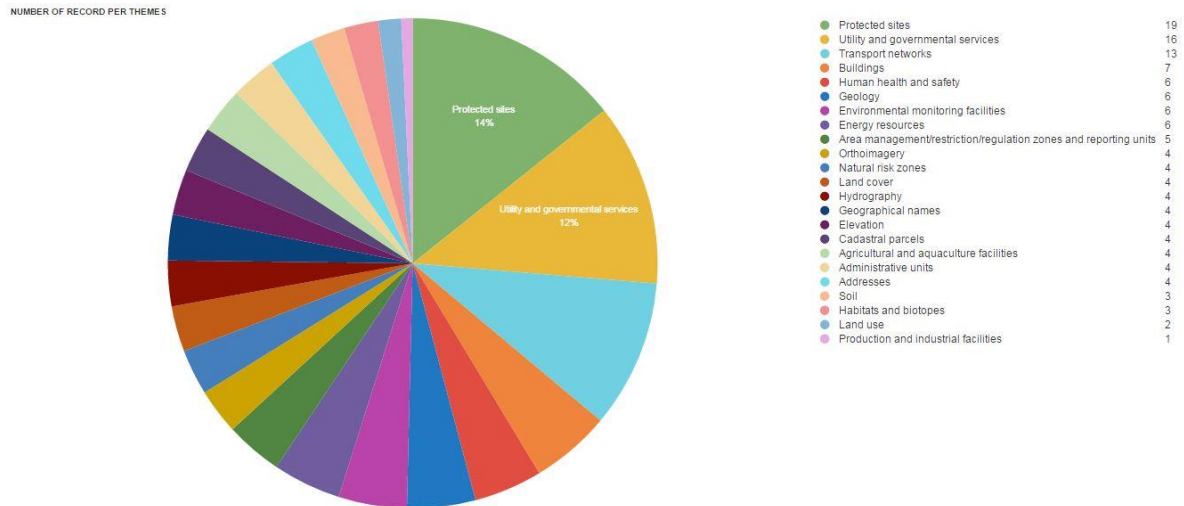
Lithuania has documented and published metadata through a digital discovery service for 100% of the identified spatial data sets and 100% (101) of the digital services. Overall, 100% of the metadata conforms to the INSPIRE metadata specifications.

It shows a very high level of maturity.

2.3. Accessibility of the data through digital services (step 3)

a. Digitally accessible spatial data per INSPIRE theme in 2015

Note: This figure reflects the amount of spatial data sets made available through a digital service, not the amount of available digital services. A digital service can make several spatial data sets available.



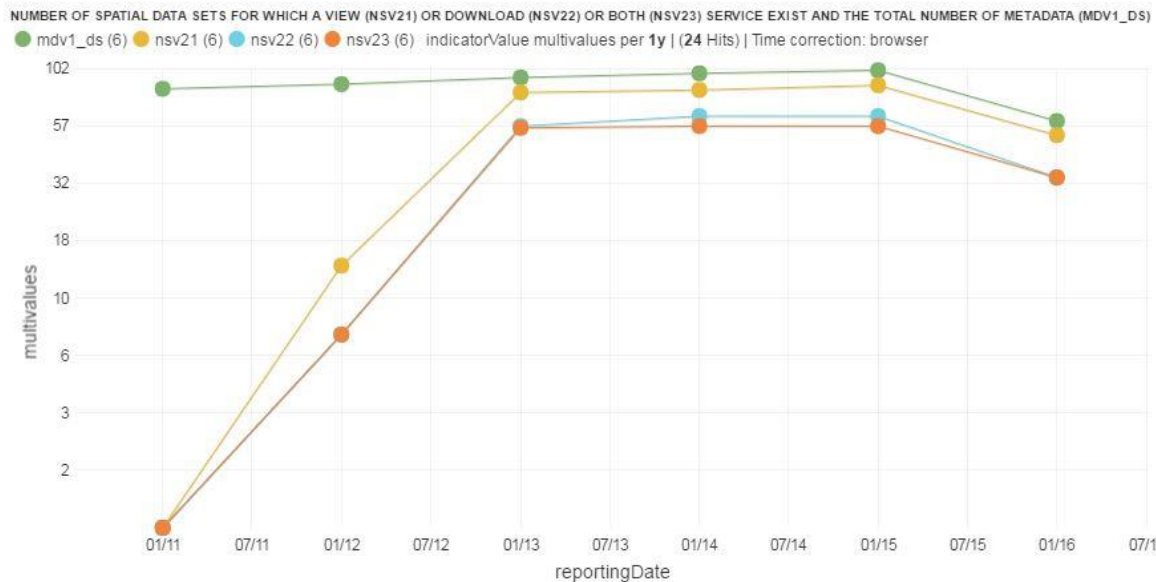
b. Evolution of spatial data made accessible through digital services

MDv1_DS (green): number of spatial data sets for all Annexes that have metadata

NSv2.1 yellow): number of spatial data sets for which a view service exists

NSv2.2 (blue): number of spatial data sets for which a download service exists

NSv2.3 (orange): number of spatial data sets for which both a view and a download service exists



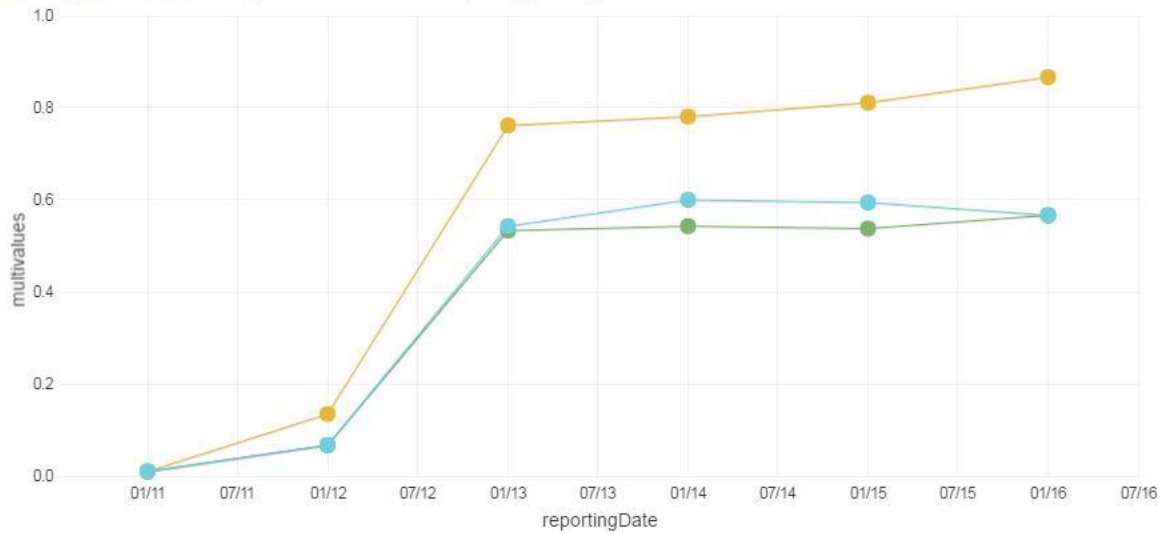
NSi2 (green) = number of spatial data sets for which both a view and a download service exists / number of spatial data sets for all Annexes

NSi2.1 (yellow) = number of spatial data sets for which a view service exists / number of spatial data sets for all Annexes

NSi2.2 (blue) = number of spatial data sets for which a download service exists / number of spatial data sets for all Annexes

%AGE OF SPATIAL DATA SETS FOR WHICH A VIEW SERVICE (NSI21), A DOWNLOAD SERVICE (NSI22) OR A VIEW AND DOWNLOAD (NSI2) EXIST

● nsi2 (6) ● nsi21 (6) ● nsi22 (6) indicatorValue multivalues per 1y | (18 Hits) | Time correction: browser



c. Evolution of the conformity of the digital services

NSv4 (red): number of all conformant network services

NSv4.1 (green): number of conformant discovery network services

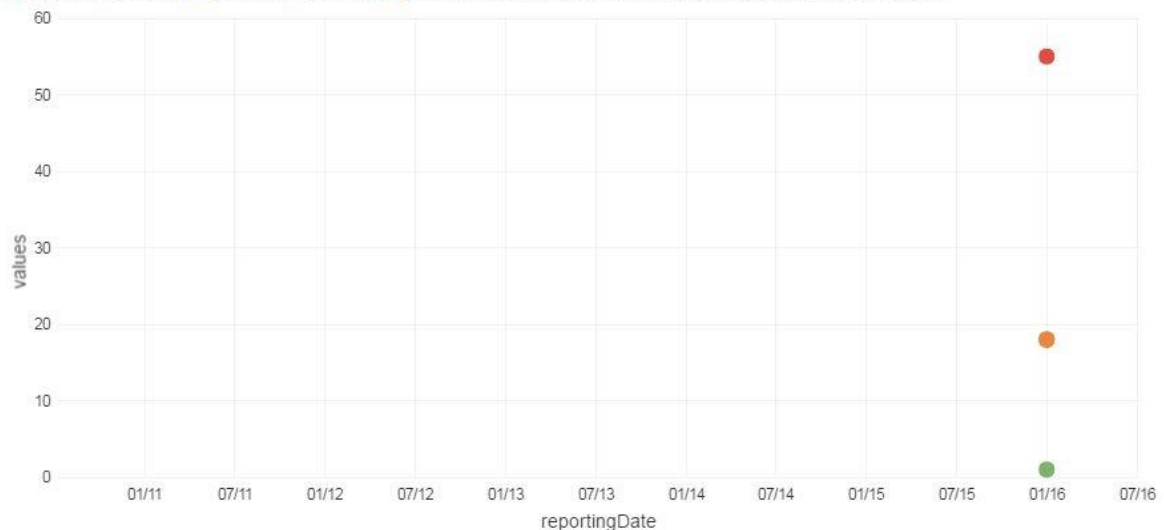
NSv4.2 (yellow): number of conformant view network services

NSv4.3 (blue): number of conformant download network services

NSv4.4 (orange): number of conformant transformation network services

NUMBER OF ALL CONFORMANT NETWORK SERVICES: DISCOVERY (NSV41), VIEW (NSV42), DOWNLOAD (NSV43), TRANSFORMATION (NSV44) TOTAL (NSV4)

● nsv4 (6) ● nsv41 (6) ● nsv42 (6) ● nsv43 (6) ● nsv44 (6) indicatorValue values per 1y | (30 Hits) | Time correction: browser



Evaluation of progress for step 3:

Lithuania has:

- 86,67% of its data sets accessible for viewing through a view service;
- 56,67% of its data sets accessible for download through a download service.

54,45% of the available digital services are conform to the INSPIRE network service specifications.

Lithuania shows that it has built the necessary capacity and competences to make data accessible through digital INSPIRE network services. However, accessibility of datasets through download services and overall conformity should be further improved.

2.4. Interoperability of spatial data sets (step 4)

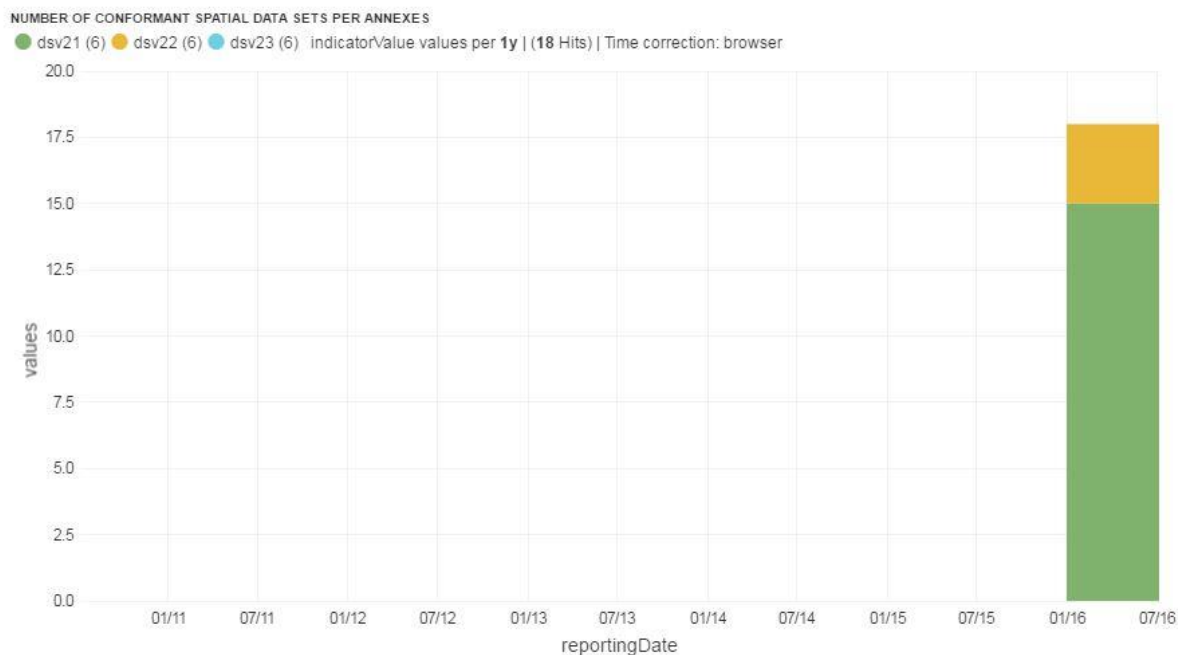
The interoperability of spatial data sets is an outlook on the readiness of Member States to make their spatial data interoperable according to the interoperability specifications laid down in the INSPIRE interoperability implementing regulation ([Commission Regulation \(EU\) No 1089/2010](#)). The deadlines for implementation of the spatial data interoperability are in the future: 23/11/2017 for Annex I data and 21/10/2020 for Annex II and III data.

a. Evolution of the conformity with INSPIRE interoperability specifications for spatial data

DSv2.1 (green): number of conformant spatial data sets with conformant metadata for Annex I

DSv2.2 (yellow): number of conformant spatial data sets with conformant metadata for Annex II

DSv2.3 (blue): number of conformant spatial data sets with conformant metadata for Annex III



Evaluation of progress for step 4:

Lithuania reported 18 data sets to be conform to the INSPIRE interoperability specifications in 2015.

We can conclude that the Lithuania started its preparations for the 2017/2020 data interoperability deadlines.

3. Outlook

Lithuania has critically reviewed their INSPIRE implementation and provided an action plan in 2016 to remediate existing implementation issues and further improve the overall conformity of the implementation. The following actions are set up to directly address previously identified issues:

a. Coordination (1.1; 1.2)

- The Ministry of the Environment of the Republic of Lithuania send out a letter (2016-04-28, ref. (5-1) -D8-3261) to Lithuanian public administrations to upload their missing spatial data with relevance to the Directives in the field of the environment on the LSI portal.
- As of 1 August 2016 the Environmental Protection Agency will make a collection of environment-related datasets available on the LSI portal. The list of the new data will be published in the LSI portal.

b. Data sharing and exchange (1.4)

Transposition of Directive 2013/37/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 June 2013 amending Directive 2003/98/EC on the re-use of public sector information (OJ 2013 L 175, p. 1) into national law. The adoption of these laws and drafted amendments will improve the sharing of spatial data. (Start September/October 2016).

c. Metadata (2.2)

- All published INSPIRE datasets and services have documented metadata. No specific actions are foreseen.

d. Network services (2.3)

- All published INSPIRE datasets are accessible through view and download (ATOM) network services. No specific actions are foreseen.

e. Data Interoperability (2.4)

By the end of 2015, the harmonisation project for the spatial data sets under Annex I and Annex II has finished resulting in a 100% compliance rate for these data sets.

An Annex III harmonisation project will be initiated in 2016 to start harmonising data sets under Annex III.

4. Summary - How is Country doing?

INSPIRE key obligation	Overall implementation status and trend	Outlook	<p align="center">Dashboard Legend</p> <p>Implementation Status:</p> <p>😊: implementation of this provision is well advanced or (nearly) completed. Outstanding issues are minor and can be addressed easily.</p> <p>😐: implementation of this provision has started and made some progress but is still far from being complete. Outstanding issues are significant and need to be addressed to ensure that the objectives of the legislation can still be reached by 2020.</p> <p>😞: Implementation of this provision is falling significantly behind or has not even started. Serious efforts are necessary to close implementation gap.</p> <p>Trend:</p> <p>↗️: the trend of the implementation is positive.</p> <p>➡️: the trend of the implementation is neutral.</p> <p>↘️: the trend of the implementation is negative.</p> <p>Outlook:</p> <p>🟢: clear and targeted actions have been identified which allow reaching the objectives of the legislation in an effective way.</p> <p>🟡: No real progress has been made in the recent past or actions which have been identified are not clear and targeted enough to predict a more positive outlook.</p> <p>🔴: no actions have been identified to overcome identified implementation gaps.</p>
Ensure effective coordination	😊 ↗️	🟢	
Data sharing without obstacles	😊 ↗️	🟢	
Step 1: Identify spatial datasets	😐 ↘️	🟢	
Step 2: Document datasets (metadata)	😊 ↗️	🟢	
Step 3: Provide services for identified spatial datasets (discovery, view, download)	😐 ↗️	🟢	
Step 4: Make spatial datasets interoperable by aligning them with the common data models.	😊 ↗️	🟢	

Specific recommendations:

For each Member State, the accessibility of environmental data (based on what the INSPIRE Directive envisages) as well as data-sharing policies have been systematically reviewed.

Lithuania has indicated in the 3-yearly INSPIRE implementation report that the necessary data-sharing policies allowing access and use of spatial data by national administrations, other Member States' administrations and EU institutions without procedural obstacles are available and implemented. Most of the spatial information is shared between public authorities and with the public free of charge. Experienced barriers to the sharing of data were mostly of the technical kind and have been remediated by Lithuania.

Assessments of monitoring reports issued by Lithuania and the spatial information that Lithuania has published on the INSPIRE geoportal indicate that not all spatial information needed for the evaluation and implementation of EU environmental law has been made available or is accessible. The larger part of this missing spatial information consists of the environmental data required to be made available under the existing reporting and monitoring regulations of EU environmental law.

Suggested action

- Critically review the effectiveness of its data policies and amend them, taking 'best practices' into consideration.
- Identify and document all spatial data sets required for the implementation of environmental law, and make the data and documentation at least accessible 'as is' to other public authorities and the public through the digital services foreseen in the INSPIRE Directive.