

CONCEPT OF THE PUBLIC ACCESS POINTS NETWORK

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Summary

The main objective via this concept is to accompany along the trajectory of developing a sustainable public access point (infoterminal), serving a community, from conception of the idea, to its first day of operation. The main task is to compile a practical guide for Ignalina, Zarasai and Visaginas municipalities how to establish and run successful infoterminal in Ignalina NPP region. This study is allocated to infoterminals' establishment objectives, main tasks and advantages of such access points for the remote regions. Such created infoterminals in each municipality would be an alternative for the region successful development and for higher IT technologies usability in each day life activities.

Introduction

Today Lithuanian government must pay very careful attention to the remote region development and create favorably conditions for economical growth and decrease the digital divide. Region economy needs to be more diversified, i.e. must attract new business enterprises, and have better access to external markets as well as better access to the newest information and decision makers. There is one more condition for successful development of region economies: better access to training and educational as well as public and private services over internet.

Experience of European and other developed countries of the world show that implementation of economic and social activities based on information technologies may, without considerable investments, significantly change the current situation of the remote regions. Regional communities are becoming more and more aware of the importance of the role of new information and communication technologies and how these technologies could be used in pursuing better education, strengthening democracy and promoting economic and social development. Successful implementation of information society development measures in region would significantly improve their access to the most recent cultural, scientific and educational achievements.

One of the ways for successful economical development and bridging the digital divide is IT technologies usage through establishment the public access points in remote areas. Such the points are the knowledge source about IT technologies advantages and very successful model for IT technology development in remote regions.

1. Concept of the public access points network

There are various models and types of the public access points that is why the concept of the public access points can be described in very different ways. But the meaning of the concept words already tells that it is a public access to use the IT technologies for all the people in the particular places and in the particular ways. The location, form and type of the public access points can



vary from rural internet access point, public internet center, and multifunctional center to the community center, telecentre, telecottages infoterminal. Mainly public access points are activated in the local municipalities, community centers, NGOs, railway or bus stations, post offices, schools, libraries and other public places. The main goals of all those public access points are - spread of information and satisfy the needs of the community. There are three key component of the public access point:

- Premises;
- Information technologies;
- People.

Despite different existing models of the public access points, it is safe to say that all the similar initiatives have the common focus and are orientated to the IT technologies which support community, social, economical, educational development. Such access points reduce isolation, bridging digital divide, increase the social cohesion and create opportunities for expansion of economics. There are main key features describing public access points:

- Public access points are open for all the people;
- Focus attention to the community needs, values and goals;
- Public access points are supervised by the local municipalities, communities or for social life responsible institutions;
- Public access points not only provide access to the internet but also teach visitors computer literacy and how to use all the services in the internet.
- All the services in the access points are orientated to the people who are not the users of those services;
- Stimulation and promotion of the community needs;
- Promotion of the help and consultations;
- It is a place for implementation the community needs.

Public access points – a public place, which guarantees an access to the information and communication technologies (ICT), information and e-services, and where a responsible person encourages and delivers a professional help for visitors how to use ICT.

Public access points network – created infrastructure of the public access points.

1.1. The main objectives of the public access points in Ignalina NPP

The main objectives of the public access points in Ignalina NPP:

- To support the development of a harmonized knowledge and information society; by this to stimulate economic growth and human resources development.
- Extend public access point's network to the remote regions of Lithuania and establish conditions for all the people to use information and communication technologies and through the ICT accessible sources.
- Motivate and promote people to use e-services.



1.2. The main tasks of the public access points

The main tasks of the public access points (infoterminals):

- To establish one of the chosen model of public access point – infoterminal in each Zarasai, Ignalina and Visaginas municipalities;
- Guarantee that infoterminals served as training, information, e-service centre for people.
- Guarantee free internet access and sustainability of the infoterminals.

2. Analyses of Ignalina NPP region and review of similar initiatives

2.1. Ignalina NPP region

The shutdown process of Ignalina nuclear power plant (Ignalina NPP) is one of the most challenging projects in recent years. First of all the closure of Lithuanian nuclear power plant will have some negative affect to the whole economical situation in Lithuania and second, will highly influence the social life in Ignalina region.

Ignalina NPP region is considered as a special case region in the country. Ignalina NPP consists of three main municipalities: Ignalina, Zarasai and Visaginas. It is essential to mention that during the economic market development period in Lithuania, Ignalina region wasn't ready accept new challenges and didn't have the demand to search for new development directions because it was using the main income recourse – Ignalina NPP. Situation has changed then Lithuania applied to become a member of the European Union. One of the accession conditions from EU side was – the shutdown of the Ignalina NPP.

Analyzing the current situation is obvious, that the closure of Ignalina NPP will certainly affects all the areas of people life and will influence to take steps to reinform the region infrastructure and activities fields. Having in mind that Ignalina region because of inconvenient geographical position, not attractive infrastructure and poor agriculture is not an absorbing region for potential investors.

Trying to overcome such emerged problems during the social-economical restructurization period, it is necessary to search for new models and use the best practice examples from the foreign countries.

There are some new opportunities, which can construct new conditions for avoiding threats and eliminate weaknesses of the Ignalina region. One of the possible suggestions is implementation of the economical and social activities using IT technologies through public access points. The Lithuanian practice demonstrates that establishment the public access points in the rural and remote regions are very successful example of the IT technologies penetration to the people's everyday life. Presently various areas of Lithuania there are established about 500 public access points which is called rural internet access

points (RIAPs) (in libraries, community centers, schools, post offices and etc.). Each RIAP is equipped by around 5 computers, multifunctional device. The premises are furnished and there is internet connection. In each of such points visitors have free access to the internet 40 hours per week.

2.2. Review similar initiatives and already existing access points in Ignalina NPP

First RIAPs in Lithuania were established in 2002. From that time under different initiatives the number of RIAPs raised very notably. The main objective of such points – motivate people to use free internet access.

In order to improve the situation on the internet access penetration, some Lithuanian business companies of telecommunications and banking sectors formed an alliance called "Window to the Future". In 2002 were established 75 RIAPs and in 2003 together with Lithuanian Republic Ministry of Interiors (Mol) were established additional 100 RIAPs:

- Ignalina region has 3 RIAPs;
- Zarasai – 3 RIAPs.

PHARE-funded project was launched by Mol to support the development of a harmonized knowledge and information society and by this to stimulate economic growth and human resource development. 300 RIAPs in rural areas (RIAPs) were established in Lithuania under this project:

- In Ignalina there are 4 RIAPs in Linkmenai, Mielagėnai, Kazitiškis, Rimšės rural areas;
- In Zarasai - 3 RIAPs (Antazavė, Salakai, Turmantai rural areas).

“Development of RIAPs network” is a project with the aim to set up and provide computer services and internet access mostly to small communities in rural areas of Lithuania. During 2008, another 400 new public internet access points will be opened to Lithuanian people in rural areas. The project “Development of Rural Internet Access Points network” is financed by Lithuanian government together with EU Structural funds and is implemented by the Ministry of Interior. In Ignalina will be opened 11 RIAPs (Palūšės, Vidiškės, Ceikinių, Bernotų, Tverečiaus, Dysnos, Kazokinės, Mažėnų, Meikštų, Gliūtų, Siūlėnų villages):

- In Zarasai – 9 RIAPs (Suvieko, Degučių, Samanių, Avilių, Magučių, Dimitriškių, Štadvilių, Šniukštų, Imbrado villages);
- In Visaginas – 1 RIAP will be opened at the beginning 2008.

3. How to establish and run a successful public access point (infoterminal) in Ignalina NPP region

3.1. Choice of location and model of public access point

This particular section is the most important for Zarasai, Visaginas and Ignalina municipalities because it is given instructions and recommendations how to establish and how to run successful infoterminal in each of municipality.

Infoterminal – is a device used to spread information. Such a model of public access point is easy adaptable in various institutions like education, medicine,

security, governmental and etc. Infoterminals are used in airports, banks, universities. Infoterminals help for tourists to get needed information about sightseeing, information about maps or search schedules of buses and trolleybuses.

Infoterminals in Ignalina, Zarasai and Visaginas municipalities are one of the chosen models' of public access points. Infoterminal is useful self-service tool which lets for user to use all possible services from infoterminal. It has all the multimedia and features of personal computer, large, flat, touch screen, for this reason it is easy to use it effectively in very various spheres, also as for advertisements or commercial needs. Infoterminal is observable and can offer very high quality services for local residents and users.



Picture No. 1. Infoterminal examples

3.2. Recommendations for public access point (infoterminal) installation place and environment conditions

- **Easy access for all residents of settlement**

First of all place for infoterminal must be planned in such way that the user could easily have access to it and could have enough space to work and make regular movements. The most relevant and convenient place for infoterminals is on the ground floor and in the most accessible premises for local residents and guests. Also it is very important to have untroubled entry to the rooms including wheelchair and disabled access.

- **Choice of infoterminal premises**

It is recommended to install infoterminal in a visible space for all the users, for example in the municipalities' waiting-room, spacey hall or somewhere near at the entrance to the municipality;

- **Requirements for space**

For one infoterminal it is needed to have no less than 6 m² and no less than 20 m³ space;

- **Choice of infoterminal place**

Most importantly is to choose very secure place for infoterminal in already planned premises. It is necessary to think about needed space for infoterminal where it would be fewer chances to damage or break infoterminal and avoid unexpected expenses. It is recommended to install infoterminal in / near the wall or choose some visible corner of the hall.

- **Requirements for temperature**

It is recommended avoid installing infoterminal near the outside doors of the municipality and in the places where it is very high variation of temperature. It is recommended to secure that the temperature of the premises during the cold and warm season would be no less than +10 degrees.

- **Lightening**

Lightening should be natural and unnatural in the premises where infoterminals stand. If it is a demand it is necessary near the infoterminal to hang up a lamp. The lightening can't dazzle straight to the users and the light can't reverberate on the screen of the infoterminal.

- **Staff**

Depending on the tasks performed and services provided, infoterminal may function without full-time staff; have a staff of one or two people, who are responsible for infoterminal working and on going operations. The essential brief of infoterminal staff is to guarantee availability of the infrastructure, to accept requests and orders, and to act as intermediaries for services, guiding customers through processes to the right information source, individual or organization.

- **Working hours**

It is recommended that infoterminal operates the same working hours as municipality does. It means that infoterminal should be accessible for all the users and residents of the town 8 working hours per day, 160 hours/ month.

3.3. Special technical requirements for installing public access point (infoterminal)

There are some special technical requirements which are needed to keep in mind before installing infoterminal in municipalities' premises. For 1 infoterminal installation is needed:

- 3 hermetic and semi-hermetic plugs in;
- cable for internet (around 30 metres);
- plastic canals of electricity installation.

3.4. Operational expenses for public access point's (infoterminal's) sustainability

This section focuses on planning and calculating a public access point's (infoterminal's) investments costs. Further there are represented specifications of the costs and approximately calculations for keeping active infoterminal in each municipality.

Operational costs – what costs should be included in the ongoing public access point (infoterminal) budget for the municipalities? The budget items are listed in the bellow box.



Typical costs of operating the infoterminal

- Premises rental costs
- Energy (water, sewage, electricity, other heating)
- Software expansion, renewal
- Renovation of equipment, exchange
- Insurance
- Internet

Is it important to calculate needed costs for retaining 1 infoterminal in one month and one year period for municipality? The detailed calculations are presented in the bellow box. The costs were calculated reference with made research and on currently prices.

Title of the cost	Costs per 1 month in litas	Costs per 1 year in litas
Premises rental costs ¹	0 lt.	0 lt.
Electricity ²	160 work hours/month x 0,3kwh=48 kwh 48kwh x 0, 33lt = 15,84 lt./month	47,52 lt.
Software expansion, renewal	“HANSAB” – 100 lt. (fixed monthly fee)	1200 lt.
Renovation of equipment, exchange		
Insurance ³	“Lietuvos draudimas” - 12 lt. or “PZU Lietuva” - 17 lt.	150 lt. 200 lt.
Internet ⁴	0 lt.	0 lt.
Total:	127, 84 lt. (37 €)	1397, 52 lt. (405 €)

3.5. Public access point management model

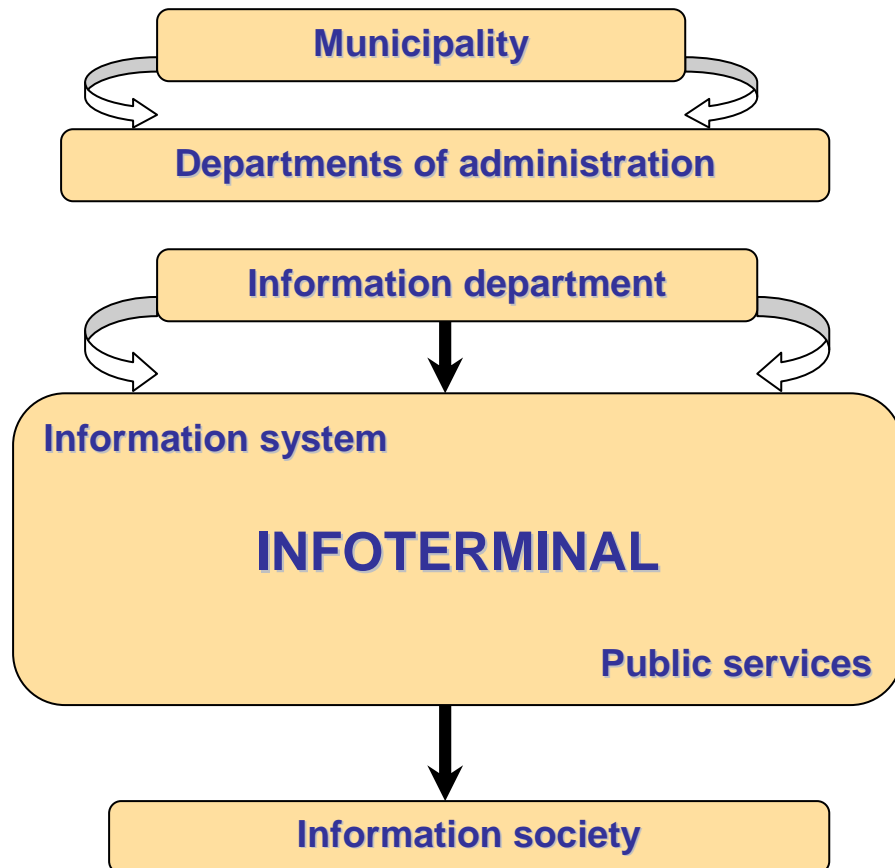
In many ways a management can be called a social process which accomplishes coordination, communication, supervision and planning functions. Because of very different types and forms of public access points it is possible to design various management models. Below is introduced a management model for infoterminals which are established in the municipalities (**Picture No. 2** Infoterminals management model in municipality).

¹ There is no fee for renting premises if infoterminal stands in municipality and it is its property.

² According calculation infoterminal uses 0.3 kwh per hour.

³ Standard insurance (from theft, third people activities, unplanned accidents) .

⁴ Internet – monthly fee is included into general invoice for internet for the whole municipality internet cocts.



Picture No. 1 Infoterminals management model in municipality.

Municipality – an administrative entity composed of a clearly defined territory and its population which organize and supervise the decision making. It also initiates strategically plan and implement municipality functions.

Information department – Information department together with other municipalities departments and municipality institutions participates in formulating IT technologies development strategy, organizes long-term development programmers in IT section, coordinates their implementation processes. Also Information department is responsible for the installation of IT technologies, telecommunications network supervision inside municipality. For this reason Information department should be directly responsible also for supervision of the public access point - infoterminal if it is established in the municipality premises. Information department should be responsible for:

- **Administration**

Daily work:

- Turn on and off infoterminal and other techniques (to do it once in a day).
- Check infoterminal, other technique, if it is necessary inform responsible persons about troubles.
- To fix and register complaints (in written form);

Once in the month:

- Update software (antivirus, Windows).
- To clean up “trash” from computers (temporary internet files, cookies, downloaded user files and etc.).

Teaching of the visitors:

- a) To give to users as more knowledge, as it is needed.
- b) To train and consult users.
- c) To organize trainings or actions (example: to organize one week afternoon hour for seniors, other week for farmers, in short to take one group of almost the same opinion people and to train them: internet services and etc.)

Users – every person who comes to the public access point and uses the computer. Visitors can be categorized into two target groups: local habitants and tourists. Local habitants might be unemployed, students, disabled, retirees, low income people, farmers, businessman and etc. Each of visitors has a right to use free internet access and other e-services. If a visitor needs a help there is always a person who can advice and consult him in all ITC questions.

3.6. Spread of information and promotion of public access point (infoterminal)

Information about public access point's (infoterminal's) activities should be spread in community as much as possible. To assure wide spread out of information it is necessary to attract the attention of various mass media means:

- **News papers, including supermarkets, schools, church etc publications.** The attention should be stressed into such sections as news about activities in the community etc., sections about technologies or persons in newspapers or journals. For example Zarasai region had its own newspaper "Zarasai krastas", Visaginas has – "Sudargas" and „V každyj dom“, Ignalina – "Nauja Vaga"
- **Television.** "Lietuvos televizija" has several broadcasting like "Negali buti", "Pinigu karta", "Savaite" where it is discussed about new IT technologies, information society development and related things.
- **Radio stations.** It includes both public and private radio stations. Responsible people for public access points should pay special attention to talk shows. For example, if the active sponsor of the access point is banker and there is a show about the role of banks to community, maybe it would be wise to convince the moderator of the show to make interviews with the sponsor. During the interview the banker could tell about the participation in the life of community through public access point's activities. For example Lithuanian radio has special broadcastings "Ziniu amzius", "Zmones ir idejos". Radio "Ziniu radijas" has also some broadcasting related with information society development like "Raktas", "Pozicija".
- **The publications of partners, including bulletins of companies, leaflets of public organizations.** Responsible people for public access point can prepare regularly press releases, which can be published on the bulletins, leaflets and other self advertising material.
- **Community wall newspapers.** Community wall newspapers is one of the main ways to provide information about access point working hours, activities, services, invitations of volunteers and events.
- **Business publications.** Public access point should indicate the publications, journals and other media, which could accept particular publications and press releases.

- **Journals.** Responsible people for public access points should pay attention at all journals of the area and specific journals. For example information can be published in national journal “Kompiuterija”.

Successful marketing is vitally important to assure that the public access points would be kept as natural part of the community. Despite of the fact that clear marketing and information spread plan is very important element to public access point it is not wise to follow it blindly. It is important to attract new visitors and strengthen public access point's position in the community.

3.7. Public access points fundraising and sustainability

After project implementation period and creation of public access points like infoterminals in Zarasai, Ignalina and Visaginas municipalities infrastructure it is very important to plan a funding for sustainability, modernizing, and content development. There are several fundraising directions: local financing, financing from EU structural funds and social investors (like private companies).

Trying to achieve and implement the development of the information society each municipality of Ignalina NPP region must forecast a budget for sustainability of each infoterminal.

As it was already mentioned above there are possible fundraising sources from EU structural funds. European Commission (EC) 26th April 2007 approved the strategy where the support for Lithuania will be delivered according to the European Structural Funds Programming Strategy for 2007-2013 and different action plans designed to implement the current strategy.

Under different priorities 46, 72 % of funds are planned for the programmed “The economic growth action plan”. There is mentioned in the programmed that Lithuania more and more pay attention to the information society development but still faces very serious problem – low percent of ITC users. For this reason it is essential develop e-services, e-infrastructure, improve computer literacy skills, create conditions for e-business development, create conditions for better access to IT technologies for every habitant of the country.

There are two groups of action plan:

- E-service and content development. Main activities are allocated for: e-government, e-health, e-learning, e-business, e-democracy development.
- Development of infrastructure. Broadband internet development, e-information security.

4. E-services in public access points (infoterminal)

4.1. E-service in infoterminal

The user of the infoterminal can find and use e-services which are listed below:

1. Job search.

2. Agriculture:
 - a. information about Lithuanian market,
 - b. information about the bulk buyers of agriculture products and services;
 - c. information about agricultural equipment sellers, their products and services in Lithuania and abroad;
 - d. information about provided services (veterinarian clinics, building companies, rent of technical equipment, etc.)
3. Education/distance training:
 - a. training;
 - b. continued training;
 - c. improvement of qualification;
 - d.
 - e. re-skilling;
 - f. computer courses;
 - g. bachelor and master studies;
 - h. education of public;
 - i. help to the Ministry of Education in administration of their activities.
4. Libraries: usage of electronic libraries.
5. Tourism.
6. Health:
 - a. provide information about hospitals,
 - b. doctors and their working hours,
 - c. medicine services provided,
 - d. help the administration of health system.
7. Filling in the forms of governmental institutions:
 - a. filling of applications,
 - b. question,
 - c. preparation of various documents.
8. Transportation: schedules of buses and trolleybuses, logistics.
9. Taxes.
10. Telecommunications services: e-mail, fax, instant messages and etc.
11. E-government services;
12. Provision of information:
 - a. governmental programs, supporting rural people and low income people;
 - b. access to local, national and global information;
 - c. announcements and advertisement;
 - d. search of information for preparation of different projects.

4.2. Recommended list of the websites by different areas

Infoterminals in Zarasai, Visaginas and Ignalina municipality can provide very different content and information. It is recommended to produce the internet services through 80 Portu (standard http protocol port). There is a list of recommended websites which can be very useful for infoterminal visitors (see in **Annex No. 1**).

Each of infoterminal in Zarasai, Ignalina and Visaginas could have their municipality website page on the screen of the infoterminal.





4.3. Recommended list of the forbidden websites

According to Lithuanian Republic Public Relations Law 19 article it is forbidden to publish information where:

- is prompt to change constitutional order of Lithuanian Republic;
- to make an attempt on sovereignty of Lithuanian Republic, its territory integrity, political independence;
- to prompt detestation, discrimination, sexual orientation, social position, religion;
- propagate pornography, sexual services and sexual perversity;
- promote drugs and other psychotropic substances.

In annex No. 2 it is a list of websites which must be erased from infoterminals content.

Conclusions

This document confirms the fact that public access points infoterminals in Zarasai, Ignalina and Visaginas municipalities can offer very successful model for IT technology development in remote regions. Today, public access points are part of a global movement for the community use of technology that removes barriers of geographic isolation and poverty. They offer learning programs, help people find jobs or start businesses and provide an access point for e-health and e-government. Most importantly, they give people a voice in their own futures, adapting the tools of the knowledge society to suit their real needs.

Annexes

Annex No. 1

Recommended list of the websites by different areas

MINISTRIES AND MUNICIPALITIES	
Lietuvos Respublikos teisingumo ministerija	http://teisinepagalba.lt
Lietuvos Respublikos vidaus reikalų ministerija	http://www.vrm.lt/
Lietuvos Respublikos žemės ūkio ministerija	http://www.zum.lt/
Lietuvos Respublikos kultūros ministerija	http://www.muza.lt/
Lietuvos Respublikos socialinės apsaugos ir darbo ministerija	http://www.socmin.lt/
Lietuvos Respublikos sveikatos apsaugos ministerija	http://www.sam.lt/
Sveikatos ir medicinos informacijos agentūra	http://www.medicine.lt/
Lietuvos Respublikos žemės ūkio ministerija	http://www.zum.lt/
Lietuvos Respublikos aplinkos apsaugos ministerija	www.am.lt
Finansų ministerija	www.finmin.lt
Lietuvos Respublikos krašto apsaugos ministerija	www.kam.lt
Lietuvos Respublikos susisiekimo ministerija	www.transp.lt
Lietuvos Respublikos Ūkio ministerija	www.ukmin.lt
Lietuvos Respublikos užsienio reikalų ministerija	www.vrm.lt
Lietuvos Respublikos žemės ūkio ministerija	www.zum.lt
Lietuvos Respublikos Seimas	http://www3.lrs.lt/
Lietuvos savivaldybių asociacija (LSA)	http://www.savivaldybes.lt/
Ignalinos rajono savivaldybė	http://www.ignalina.lt/
Visagino savivaldybė	http://www.visaginas.lt/
Zarasų rajono savivaldybė	http://www.zarasai.lt/
Lietuvos Respublikos prezidentas	www.prezident.lt
Lietuvos Respublikos Vyriausybė	www.lrv.lt
DOCUMENTATION	
Muitinės departamentas prie Lietuvos Respublikos finansų ministerijos	http://www.cust.lt/
Lietuvos statistikos departamentas prie Lietuvos Respublikos vyriausybės	http://www.am.lt/
Lietuvos statistikos departamentas prie Lietuvos Respublikos vyriausybės	http://www.std.lt/
Mokesčiai ir buhalterinė apskaita	http://www.tax.lt/
Valstybinė mokesčių inspekcija prie Lietuvos Respublikos finansų ministerijos (deklaravimas)	http://deklaravimas.vmi.lt/
Asmens dokumentų išrašymo centras prie VRM	http://www.dokumentai.lt/
Valstybinė mokesčių inspekcija prie Lietuvos Respublikos finansų ministerijos	http://nauja.vmi.lt/
Valstybinio socialinio draudimo fondo valdyba prie Socialinės apsaugos ir darbo ministerijos	http://www.sodra.lt/
Valstybinė ligonių kasa prie Sveikatos apsaugos ministerijos	www.vlk.lt

PUBLIC ACCESS POINTS NETWORK CONCEPT

Lietuvos Respublikos valstybinė darbo inspekcija	www.vdi.lt
Lietuvos darbo rinkos mokymo tarnyba	www.darborinka.lt
Lietuvos archyvų departamentas prie Lietuvos Respublikos vyriausybės	www.archyvai.lt

FINANCIAL SERVICES

Lietuvos draudimas	http://www.ldr.lt/
Hansabankas	http://www.hansa.lt/
Bankas SNORAS	http://www.snoras.lt/
Bankas DnB NORD	http://www.nordlb.lt/
PAREX bankas	http://www.parex.lt/
Baltikums draudimas	http://www.baltikums.lt/
Comercial Union Lietuva Gyvybes draudimas	http://www.cu.lt/
Ergo Lietuva draudimas	http://www.ergo.lt/
IF draudimas	http://www.if.lt/
Lietuvos bankas	http://www.lb.lt/
Medicinos bankas	http://www.medbank.lt/
Sampo bankas	http://www.sampo.lt/
SEB Vilniaus bankas	http://www.vb.lt/
Turto bankas	http://www.turtas.lt/
Ūkio bankas	http://www.ub.lt/

INFORMATION

Lietuvos naujienų agentūra ELTA	http://www.elta.lt/
Žinių portalas DELFI	http://www.delfi.lt/
Informacinės visuomenės plėtros komitetas	http://www.evaldzia.lt/
Interneto svetainių katalogas	http://www.katalogas.info/
Lietuvos laisvosios rinkos institutas	http://www.lrinka.lt/
Verslo žinios	http://www.vz.lt/
Regitra	http://www.regitra.lt/
Registų Centras	http://www.registrucentras.lt/
Valstybinė teritorijų planavimo ir statybos inspekcija prie Aplinkos ministerijos	http://www.vtpsi.lt/
Viešųjų pirkimų tarnyba prie Lietuvos Respublikos Vyriausybės	http://www.vpt.lt/
Dienraštis "Lietuvos žinios"	http://www.lzinios.lt/
Migracijos departamentas prie Vidaus reikalų ministerijos	http://www.migracija.lt/
Mokslo populiarinimo ir mokslo istorijos žurnalas "Mokslas ir gyvenimas"	http://ausis.gf.vu.lt/mg
Nacionalinė mokėjimo agentūra prie Žemės ūkio ministerijos	http://www.nma.lt/
Šv. Pranciškaus ir Šv. Bernardino vienuolynas	http://www.bernardinai.lt/
Interinfo Lietuva. Lietuvos įmonių katalogas	http://www.imones.lt/
Interneto vizija	http://www.surask.lt/
Dienraštis "Lietuvos rytas"	http://www.lietuvsrytas.lt/
Lietuvos žemės ūkio ir maisto produktų rinkos reguliavimo tarnyba	http://www.litfood.lt/
VIPT Koordinacinis centras - Viešosios interneto prieigos taškai	http://www.vipt.lt/
Viešųjų pirkimų tarnyba - Centrinis viešųjų pirkimų portalas	http://cvpp.lt/
ЗАО Литовский курьер (laikraštis Lietuvai rusų kalba)	http://www.kurier.lt/

CULTURE

PUBLIC ACCESS POINTS NETWORK CONCEPT

Baltijos kultūros fondas	http://www.bkf.lt/
Europos kultūros programos centras	http://www.durys.org/
Europos sąjungos veikla: kultūra	http://europa.eu/
Geras kinas	http://www.geraskinas.lt/
Kultūros paveldo objektų, vietovių sąrašai	http://195.182.67.68/registrai
Lietuvos kino teatruose	http://www.cinema.lt/
Lietuvos komunikacijos agentūrų asociacija	http://www.komaa.lt/
Lietuvos kultūros gidas. Kultūros vartai	http://www.kulturosvertai.lt/
Lietuvos kultūros institucijos	http://www.culture.lt/galleries/
Lietuvos liaudies kultūros centras	http://www.lfcc.lt/
Lietuvos muziejų portalas	http://www.muziejai.lt/
Lietuvos nacionalinis dramos teatras	http://www.teatras.lt/
Valstybinis jaunimo teatras	http://www.jaunimoteatras.lt/
Kauno valstybinis dramos teatras	http://www.dramosteatras.lt/
Kauno valstybinis muzikinis teatras	http://www.muzikinisteatras.lt/

SOCIAL SERVICES

Labdaros ir paramos fondas SOS vaikų kaimų Lietuvoje draugija	http://www.sos-kaimas.lt/
Lietuvos darbo rinkos mokymo tarnyba prie SADM	http://www.ldrmt.lt/
Lietuvos invalidų reikalų taryba prie LR vyriausybės	http://www.lirt.lt/
GeuM	http://www.globa.lt/
Lietuvos sutrikusio intelekto žmonių globos bendrija	http://www.viltis.lt/
Paramos centras vaikams su fizine negalia	http://paramoscentras.w3.lt/
Respublikinė Lietuvos darbo birža prie SADM	http://www.ldb.lt/
Socialinės paramos centras	http://www.spcentras.lt/
Vaikų linija. Tarnyba teikianti psichologinę pagalbą vaikams ir paaugliams	http://www.vaikulinija.lt/

HEALTH

E-vaistine.lt	http://www.e-vaistine.lt/sveikata
Karštos diskusijos. Sveikata	http://diskusijos.tavo.lt/forums.cgi?forum=31
Lietuvos medicina	http://www.medicina.lt/
Lietuvos medicinos interneto svetainių katalogas	http://www.hipokratas.lt/
Farmacijos departamentas	http://www.fd.lt/
Gydymo enciklopedija	http://www.sveikas.lt/
Liaudies medicina	http://lmedicina.dnp.lt/
Lietuvos sveikata	http://www.lsveikata.lt/

TOURISM

Nacionalinis bilietai platintojas	http://www.bilietai.lt/
Lietuvos kaimo turizmo asociacija	http://www.countryside.lt/
Lietuvos turizmo įmonių katalogas	http://www.viskasturizmui.lt/
Poilsio ir kelionių tarnyba	http://kaimoturizmas.greitai.lt/
Susisiekimo paslaugos	http://www.vilniustransport.lt/
Tarptautinis Vilniaus oro uostas	http://www.vilnius-airport.lt/
Valstybinis turizmo departamentas prie Ūkio ministerijos	http://www.tourism.lt/

AGRICULTURE

Achema	http://www.achema.lt/
Atvira informavimo, konsultavimo, orientavimo sistema (AIKOS)	http://www.aikos.smm.lt/
Europos sąjungos veikla: žemės ūkis	http://europa.eu/

Lietuvos Respublikos Žemės ūkio rūmai	http://www.zur.lt/
Lietuvos žemės ūkio konsultavimo tarnyba	http://www.lzukt.lt/
LŽŪU Žemės ūkio inžinerijos institutas	http://www.mei.lt/
Arvi	http://www.arvi.lt/
Ūkininko patarėjas	http://www.up.lt/
Valstiečių laikraštis	http://www.valstietis.lt/
Žemės ūkio informacijos ir kaimo verslo centras	http://www.vic.lt/
Žemės ūkio paskolų garantijų fondas	http://www.garfondas.lt/
Žemės ūkis ir produkcijos perdirbimas	http://www.infopolis.lt/agro
Žemės ūkio ir maisto pramonės rinkos informacinė sistema	http://www.vic.lt/ris
Pieno tyrimai	http://www.pieno-tyrimai.lt/
Žurnalas "Mano ūkis"	http://www.manoukis.lt/

Annex No. 2.**Recommended list of the forbidden websites**

www.mabber.com
www.fishki.net
www.wablet.com
www.easymessenger.net
www.pinkprank.com
www.ebuddy.com
www.100point7.com
www.anekdot.ru
www.audiofind.ru
www.between-legs.com
www.bgthumbs.com
www.black-tgirls.com
www.classic.ben.ru
www.dansmovies.com
www.freetrannyvideos.com
www.fun.lbn.ru
www.herfirstlesbiansex.com
www.intymu.lt
www.izvestia.ru
www.jduero.ru
www.madthumbs.com
www.mail.ru
www.muaythai.lt
www.nastydollars.com
www.netster.com
www.newizv.ru
www.polubomu.ru
www.meiluziai.lt
www.no-way.ru
www.bangbros1.com
www.intimhouse.ru
www.freeporn.hu
www.pizdulka.com
www.pokazuha.ru
www.rawtrannysex.com
www.sexshemalesfrombrazil.com
www.shemale-list.com
www.shemalemoviesex.com
www.shemalez.org

www.silveris.net
www.stocking-tease.com
www.truly-movies.com
www.viewpoint.com
www.zipfm.lt
www.janswebring.com
www.pazintysxxx.com
www.yabun.com
www.banginass.com
www.porno24.ru
www.wild-hot-girls.com
www.rusxxx.ru
www.free1sex.com
www.xnxx.com
www.traffic-bomb.net
www.sexysemalesfrombrazil.com
www.shemale-list.com
www.shemalemoviesex.com
www.shemalez.org
www.sexdirectory.com
www.pochta.ru
www.picsurfer.com
www.trickznstuff.net
www.mpeghunter.com
www.freensex.net.ru
www.besplatnoe-porno.com
www.mergytes.com
www.worth1000.com
autogidas.lt
www.sexy-cola.com
www.pupauoga.lt
www.dating.lt
www.extreem.lt
www.eropazintys.lt
www.xxxznakomstva.ru
www.youtube.com