



COST Action E 51

**Integrating Innovation and Development Policies for the
Forest Sector**

Country Report – Bulgaria

PHASE I

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O. Abstract

This document is result from the implementation of data collection and the analysis of documents during the first phase of the COST Action E51 "Integrating Innovation and Development Policies for the Forest Sector.

In the first phase there were there were studied the integration of innovation in different policy areas and their effect on innovation in the forest sector.

The document analysis consist of three parts (Part A, Part B, Part C).

There were analysed seven policy areas in Bulgaria and nine documents, namely:

- Forest Policy
 - National Strategy for the Sustainable Development of Forest Sector in Bulgaria, 2006 -2015
 - Strategic plan for the development of Forest Sector 2007 – 2011
- Forest Based Sector Policy
 - National Strategy for the Sustainable Development of Forest Sector in Bulgaria, 2006 -2015
- Innovation Policy
 - Innovation Strategy of Bulgaria and Measures for its Implementation
- Rural Development Policy
 - National Strategic Plan for the Rural Development, 2007 – 2013
- Regional Development Policy
 - National Regional Development Strategy of the Republic of Bulgaria for the period 2005-2015
- Sustainable Development Policy
 - Operational programme "Environment 2007-2013"
- Renewable Energy Policy
 - National Long-Term Program for Energy Effectiveness up to 2015
 - National Long-Term Program for encouragement of the renewable energy sources use 2005 – 2015

In 'Part A' a short overall description of the concerned policy documents was given. In 'Part B' the concerned policy documents was analysed along the questions how innovation is integrated, how forestry or the forest sector is integrated and what cross-sectoral coordination issues are addressed. In 'Part C' the effects of the concerned policy documents was appraised on the basis of existing monitoring and evaluation reports.

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1. Introduction

After the beginning of the democracy process and in the context of the market economy, the need of measures in the area of innovations was realized and the topic becomes increasingly persistent in the policy debate. In 1998 the Bulgarian Government decided on the elaboration of National Strategy for the Development of High Technologies, approved by the Council of Ministers in 1999. According to the proposed measures, a draft Law on high-technology parks and high-technology activities was elaborated. This draft Law however did not pass.

Bulgaria has reached a stage of economic development which requires that public policies are increasingly focused on innovation. The economic factors and prerequisites for such a shift are already visible. After the financial and economic crisis of 1996-1997, the Bulgarian economy marked eight consecutive years of economic growth. Fixed capital investment reached 20% of GDP in 2004 for the first time since transition started and continues to increase, credit activity booms and unemployment is steadily decreasing. Despite this revival, according to most economic indicators, Bulgaria still lags significantly behind the average EU-25 level. At present, Bulgaria competes with homogeneous, labour- and material-intensive products and the driving factor behind its competitiveness is low costs. Escaping this low technology trap requires the development of a flexible and open national innovation system within a competitive market economy framework that would ensure:

- an influx and wide diffusion of foreign innovation in the country;
- gradual development of local innovation capacity of European and global quality.

Innovation is a process in which a new idea is realised on the market. Innovation does not happen by chance. Successful innovation requires a common effort of inventors and researchers (the generators of ideas); engineers who are developing the engineering projects; lawyers and marketing experts; financial and production experts; sales, advertisement and distribution experts; and, last but not least, entrepreneurs who unite all elements of the innovation system and carry out the innovation process. In the last few years there is a better awareness in government bodies regarding the needs of the enterprises and better priority formulation which resulted in an improvement of the overall governance structure of the national innovation system. A better role distribution has been achieved between policy formulation and implementation and now the policy making process lies within various ministries, while its implementation is left to the government agencies reporting to the various ministries.

The Bulgarian innovation system has a peculiar public sector dominated structure. More than 40 per cent of Bulgarian R&D organisations operate in the public (budget) sector; 28 per cent in the higher education sector; 26 per cent in the business sector, between one and two per cent are non-profit organisations.

The private innovation structure in Bulgaria is underdeveloped. The most prominent private initiatives in the Bulgarian innovation system are privatised structures of the former state infrastructure or the result of innovative EU financed projects. A number of private non-profit organisations, business innovation centres, incubators and high-tech parks play a significant role in Bulgaria's innovation system.

The main outstanding reform challenge for the institutions and the structures of the Bulgarian national innovation system is the faster refocusing of the activities of private, public and state R&D organisations towards servicing the needs of enterprises for higher competitiveness. Innovation will gradually have to replace low labour costs as the prime source of competitive advantage in Bulgaria.

This requires a more effective cooperation between science and business. Cooperation opportunities can be improved by a change in the mechanisms of public R&D financing and by the introduction of a new system of organisation and management of the state and public R&D organisations. The successful development and implementation of public innovation policy requires close cooperation and coordination between all the players in Bulgarian innovation system.

The importance of an adequate innovation policy and the creation of a working innovation system has been recognised by Bulgarian policy makers over the last few years. After a serious decline in the 1990s, improving the research and innovation environment has become a priority for the government.

In 2001 the Ministry of Education and Science in collaboration with the Ministry of Economy took on the initiative to assess the innovation system in Bulgaria and to create a mechanism for directing the efforts of the currently restructuring scientific organisations and industrial companies towards the creation and introduction of market-oriented technologies and products. The resulting document was the National Innovation Strategy. Main beneficiary and coordinator of the project became the Ministry of Economy (later renamed to Ministry of Economy and Energy).

According to the Bulgarian Innovation Strategy adopted in September 2004 the objectives of innovation policy in Bulgaria are:

- to stimulate the R&D for the industry and the cooperation between the R&D departments, universities and companies;
- to increase the financing for innovation through establishing mechanisms for attracting private investments;
- to encourage companies to introduce new technologies and to improve their innovation activity;
- to encourage the establishment of clusters in traditional sectors;
- to support start-ups and well-functioning companies with the aim to increase their innovative potential;
- to build up mechanisms for attracting foreign investments to scientific areas.

The proposed measures for realisation of the strategy completely correspond to the well-established European practices and aim at stimulating the development of all innovation spheres on project basis. They are divided into 2 groups:

1. Financial measures:

- to stimulate innovation and technological development through establishment of a *National Innovation Fund* that will ensure financing to innovative and market-oriented projects through partnerships with the state administration, scientific institutions and companies;
- to encourage *the employment of experts in the field of science and SME technologies* through adequate financial stimuli;
- *to create new and/or to enlarge existing technology centres* which should expand the opportunities for utilisation of scientific achievements from the real business.

2. Non-financial measures:

- *to optimise the potential of the scientific and technological sector* with the help of a continuous dialogue among all participants in the process of creating, implementing and realising the scientific knowledge;
- *to train into entrepreneurship;*
- *to establish clusters in Bulgaria*, i.e. to activate the vertical and horizontal integration of the value-added chains;
- *to adopt the European indicators that measure the innovation potential of enterprises* in order to create a system for assessment and analysis of innovation processes and opportunity for management decisions to be made;
- *to attract foreign investments in the field of R&D and to encourage the transfer of technology* thus making use of the achievements of established Bulgarian scientific units;
- *to support existing technology parks* and to set up new ones;
- *to establish centres for entrepreneurship at the universities*, which will teach modern business practices to students who are willing to transfer their knowledge into practice.

According to the strategy the financial instrument for its implementation will be a **National Innovation Fund (NIF)**. On 15 March 2005 the Fund started functioning as it opened a call for proposals.

The strategic goals of the Fund are to increase the competitiveness of the Bulgarian economy through the encouragement of market-oriented applied research for the needs of industry as well to create the necessary background for public investments in innovations according to the Innovation Strategy of Bulgaria.

The operational goals of the fund are:

- To subsidize part of the costs for market-oriented applied research, R&D projects intended to be implemented in the industry.
- Fulfil the measurements stated in the Innovation strategy
- To make use of the opportunities which are provided in the Bulgarian Law on State Aid to support the innovative companies

Bulgarian Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises Promotion Agency (BSMEPA) is engaged in the whole activity related to the administration of the Fund. Two kinds of projects eligible to apply for the fund are:

- Scientific applied research project
- Feasibility studies

For the subsidy may apply all legal entities registered under the Bulgarian Commercial Law in case they realize their project in the country alone or in partnership with other entities registered by the trade Law, Universities, Bulgarian Academy of Science, scientific organizations and teams.

The budget of the Innovation Fund for 2005 was 5 mln. BGN.

On the positive side, the NIF budget will be growing very quickly and will serve increasing proportions of innovative demand. It can be inferred that the NIF is a well formulated government measure, the implementation of which has been started relatively soon after the adoption of the National Innovation Strategy. If its budget is growing as planned, the NIF is likely to yield a larger contribution for an improved performance of innovative activities among Bulgarian enterprises.

The government intends to increase the budget of the NIF from BGN 5 million in 2005 to BNG 101million in 2013.

The NIF's resources are thus proposed to increase by more than 2 000 percent from 2005 onwards. It should not be forgotten that these funds are not still granted to the NIF and are for the time being only intentions.

The vision of the Bulgarian government concerning the innovation policy is to continue the process of strengthening the existing framework with regard to improving the business environment and the investment efficiency, and strengthening the spirit of entrepreneurship. The state expenditures for developing science, technologies and innovation according to the mid- and long-term budget programme will become the basis for attracting private investments in market-oriented projects and encouraging cooperation between science and business.

The Innovation Strategy determines the indicative financial framework for the period till 2014, which will be regularly updated depending on the current economic status during the respective years. According to it the funding will be ensured from the state budget, from local and foreign investors, as well as from external financial sources.

The national structures for policy making and implementation are relatively new and inexperienced because of the clear separation between the two processes that was made in Bulgaria in 2004 when the state agencies (reporting directly to the Council of Ministers) turned into executive agencies (reporting to a respective ministry). Thus the policy making process remained within ministries, where new directorates were formed for the sake of policy making, while implementation went to the executive agencies. While the two ministries dealing with *innovation policy* and *information and communication technologies policy* (Ministry of Economy and Energy (MEE) and Ministry of Transport (MT) respectively) have an implementing agency, the third main player - Ministry of Education and Science (MES) - has not been assigned an implementing agency in the field of *scientific research*.

Apart from designing the overall economic policy, for which the MEE has a separate directorate, an enterprise policy (EP) directorate was established in the ministry in late 2003, which is the policy making division of the experts of the ministry, dealing with innovation, SMEs and entrepreneurship. There are close relationships between the

EP directorate and the executive agency for implementing the enterprise policy – the Bulgarian Small and Medium Sized Enterprises Promotion Agency (BSMEPA). Since March 2005 the BSMEPA has been running the newly established National Innovation Fund (NIF), which was one of the main measures set within the National Innovation Strategy (adopted in September 2004). The NIF finances innovative projects in the pre-market phase of product development, and will also finance some advisory services for enterprises. Consequently, its initial BGN 5 million / EUR 2.5 million budget was distributed among enterprises collaborating with scientific organisations on a competitive basis.

Although the Ministry of Education and Science does not implement measures in the policy for encouragement of scientific research through an executive agency, it operates **the National Science Fund (NSF)**. The NSF allocates funds to scientific institutions, academia representatives, or consortiums of those with business representatives again on competitive basis. The funds are granted for various research projects and case studies, designed to add value to the existing studies or solve problems of competitiveness in Bulgarian enterprises. At the end of 2005 the NSF published its Annual Report in Bulgarian and in English. The establishment of the NSF is one of the first steps related to the introduction of project-based funding. The thematic priorities of NSF (which are promoted by National Science Programmes (NSPs)) are: genomics, information society, nanomaterials and nanotechnology, society and science. The NSPs take into account some of the research and innovation priorities of the EU.

The Ministry of Transport is the responsible policy making institution in the field of IT and Information society in Bulgaria. Its implementing agency is the ICT Development Agency, which allocates funds to business associations and companies for supplies of hardware and software to the public administration. The ICT development agency is also responsible for participating in various international projects in the area of transfer of technologies, e-government and e-education in Bulgaria.

The formal coordinating institution between the three main policymakers is the Council of Ministers. On the one hand, it has a coordinating function as a last resort, but it is a very general body or mechanism that does not specifically deal with innovation. There are also two formal mechanisms for the coordination of innovation policy measures in Bulgaria - **the National Council for Innovations (NCI) to the MEE and the National Council for Scientific Research (NCSR) to the MES.**

The National Council on Innovations has eleven members. It is chaired by the Minister of Economy, and includes one person from each of the following institutions: the MEE, the MES, the Ministry of Finance, the Council of Rectors of Universities, the Bulgarian Academy of Science, and the National Innovation Fund. The remaining places are filled with representatives of the business and NGO sectors. The council operates on the basis of rules proposed by the MEE and approved by the Council of Ministers.

The Minister of Economy and Energy is required to submit an annual report to the Council of Ministers on the state and development of innovation policy in Bulgaria, which also covers the functioning of the innovation system. The annual report should provide:

- An evaluation of the implementation of the measures, envisaged in the strategy;
- An assessment of the results of the activities undertaken in order to implement the measures envisaged in the strategy;
- A forecast of the necessary activities for the next accounting period and the financial resources to be allocated;
- Proposals for changes in innovation policy if needed.

On the other hand, following the provisions of the Scientific Research Encouragement Act (adopted in October 2003), the MES runs the National Council for Scientific Research (NCSR). The legally defined mission of NCSR includes:

- Taking part in the formulation of a new National Strategy for Scientific Research and contributing to the report on the status and development of scientific research in scientific organisations (SO) and universities;
- Making assessments and recommendations on the reports of the SO and universities for the scientific and research activities in them;

- Providing an opinion on the participation of Bulgaria in international scientific cooperation;
- Preparing an analysis of the conditions for scientific research and scientific cooperation in Bulgaria;
- Providing an opinion on other matters concerning scientific research upon request of the Minister of Education and Science.

The NCSR has 19 members, the chairman (the Minister of Education and Science) included. It is composed of one representative each of the Ministry of Economy and the Ministry of Finance, seven representatives of the universities, four of the Bulgarian Academy of Science Managing Board, two experts from the Ministry of Agriculture and Forests, the chairman of the executive council of the Scientific Research Fund, two representatives of the Employers Organisation, and one representative of a scientific NGO. The Council may also invite other experts (representatives of the business sector or other NGOs), who may cast a deliberative vote.

There are no formal coordinating mechanisms between the three institutions (MEE, MES and MT) focusing specifically on innovation issues.

Other ministries involved in innovation issues include the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Defence, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Regional Development, and the Ministry of Labour and Social Policy. Each of them define and implement science, research and development and innovation policies within "their" specific industrial sectors and areas. They should jointly define the objectives for the accomplishment of the national innovation priorities

A National Regional Development Strategy (2005-2015) was formulated and adopted by the Council of Ministers in April 2005. This is one of the country's key strategic documents for the implementation of a regional policy. The major tools for regional development are the Cohesion and Structural Funds of the EU and an active public-private partnership in their absorption. The document sets out the goals and priorities of regional policy; it will be used as the foundation for the development of regional strategies, municipal and planning-region development plans, as well as the National Regional Development Operational Programmes.

In 2005, work on the 6 regional development plans was largely finalised. The plans were drafted in line with the requirements of the Regional Development Act. The plans lay down the objectives and priorities in the development of planning regions as a component of the country's overall development. The plans were drafted according to the provisions of the National Regional Development Strategy. They meet the key EU regional policy requirements, which include: consistency and compliance with EU regulations and criteria; long-term objectives and priorities; short-term implementation programmes and an indicative financial timeframe outlining concrete periods; and an option for further development in a specific future period when the implementation environment might be changed. The regional development strategies at NUTS 3 level are still under preparation, as are the municipal development plans (NUTS 4 level 4). Proposals included in the plans must comply with the key priorities of municipalities and the regional development strategies. Most Bulgarian local authorities do not give priority innovative activities of enterprises in area because they lack adequate skills and resources as well as a set of responsibilities matching the local budget. Given their powers and resources it may be inferred that there is still no widespread regional approach to innovation policy in Bulgaria, although there are some pilot actions in this direction.

In 2005 Bulgaria has begun to formulate regional innovation strategies (RIS), an established European practice of strategic planning and development at local and regional level. RIS are public private administrative capacity building mechanisms which expand the planning horizon and boost the innovation capacity at local and regional level.

One of the most important pilot actions developed a regional innovation strategy for one of the planning regions mentioned above. The pilot project was successfully completed in 2004. As a result, the South-Central Planning Region is the only one in Bulgaria with a regional innovation strategy, based on an analysis by the Applied Research and Communication Fund of the innovative activities of enterprises.

Consequently, the South-Central Region also benefits from an action plan encouraging innovation. However, there is no clear evidence yet whether the strategy has contributed to boosting the innovative activities of enterprises in this region, or whether it has contributed to a better communication between business and research institutions at a local level. After successfully completing this pilot project there were some consultations for continuing the process of developing other regional innovation strategies. The consultations were held at the Ministry of Regional Development and Public Works (MRDPW), after which joint proposals had to be submitted for financing under the Sixth Framework Programme. Because of a poor communication between the various stakeholders there no other complete regional innovation strategy has been successfully developed in Bulgaria so far.

The regional development agencies and some business associations working at local levels have the necessary capacity for carrying out some of the policy measures instead of the central administration: the network of the regional development agencies (united under the Bulgarian Association of Regional Development Agencies heading) and the local branches of the national business associations. The government has not yet approved the rules for public-private partnerships, which are expected to fill the niche between the lack of capacity on local level on the officials' side and over-capacity on the NGO side.

In the last few years the Bulgarian policy making process has definitely improved, not only due to the better distribution of powers among the policy making and policy implementing authorities, but also due to the improved consultation mechanisms on policy design and due to the common understanding among government officials on the proposed public-private partnership (PPP) mechanisms for policy implementation. However, it is not enough to have the PPP mechanisms on the table - they have not been approved by the Council of Ministers yet and it will take time until they start delivering good results. It can be inferred that the policy making process involves the main stakeholders and uses some evidence and benchmarks for policy design. The various strategy documents (not only the National Innovation Strategy) make it clear that the government has learned to set the right priorities, but is still lacking the capacity to fuel these priorities with sufficient resources.

Effectiveness of decision mechanisms. The Council for Economic Growth of the Bulgarian Council of Ministries and the Joint Consultative Council of the Ministry of Economy and Energy (the main consultation body for discussing the government's positions with businesses during the negotiation of the EU Accession Chapters) have been set up in Bulgaria to allow business and citizen associations to discuss policy priorities and pending legislation. Bulgaria also has a Foreign Investors Council which publishes semi-regular White Books. The Bulgarian Chamber of Commerce frequently discusses regulations and legislation with the government.

There is clear evidence that consultations with outside groups and of other ministries before the introduction of new policies and new rules have improved in 2005. There is a growing recognition of the need to consult more broadly and to support policy development and legal drafting with more information and analysis. Some ministries also supplement their consultations with public surveys. There are examples of major policy reforms that undergo an extensive and fruitful process of consultation and consensus-building in the formative stage of the reform. Within the Council of Ministers, the improvement of policy development and impact assessment in ministries is recognised as a priority, and the contribution of the new rules in this regard is widely anticipated. The Institute of Public Administration and European Integration is increasing its provision of training in policy development. Bulgaria's Constituent Regulations for the Council of Ministers specifies a formal system for forward planning and co-ordination among ministries (Article 58, 59 and 60). However, these plans and programmes more often concern laws and subordinated regulations and are not published. The main weakness remaining in the central system is the lack of sufficient attention to strategic planning. At the level of preparation in ministries, there are continuing improvements, but weakness in impact assessment and consultation remain. The preparation and discussion of policy concepts prior to drafting also need to be more widespread, especially for major reforms.

Problems related to the capacity of ministries have been clearly recognised, and new rules to alleviate them are to be introduced. The government elaborates a legislative program, based on the proposal of ministries and other executive bodies, and covers a period of six months. Additional sources of policy issues that need to be addressed in the past few years have been the National Plan for Economic Development /2000- 2006/, which defines the goals in the different sectors, as well as the National Programme for the Adoption of the Acquis. A new National Development Plan for the period 2007-2013 with 6 operational programmes was elaborated as a basis for the utilisation of the structural and cohesion funds. Bulgaria needs to improve and implement the new rules for policy making process and the preparation of legislative and non-legislative drafts; to train the staff in the ministries to improve their capacity for policy development and law drafting, cost estimation, and impact assessment of concepts and legislative proposals; to develop ways of monitoring the performance of ministries under the new rules; to maintain the stability of the coordination system and focus on operational efficiency of the structures Bulgarian policymakers are interested in good experience and success stories from other countries. Experts from the Ministry of Economy and Energy are learning about good practices at various forums they attend. For a better transfer of good practice mechanisms on local turf there is an intrainstitutional practice (within the MEE) for storing success stories and best practices from abroad in a database of good and best practices. Inquiries into foreign experiences are therefore frequent. Some foreign examples have been transferred to Bulgaria. The real challenge is turning the existing database into national policy measures. There is a huge potential for utilising the existing information on policy strategies, gained by the policymakers.

An important source of information and a good basis for benchmarking and policy decisions is Bulgaria's inclusion in the Global Competitiveness Report and the Global Technology Report of the WEF. The Centre for Economic Development is the official partner of the Forum in collecting information on Bulgaria. Based on the analysis of the national competitiveness different issues for achieving higher productivity and economic growth were formulated. One of the key factors for higher competitiveness is the improvement of the innovative capacity. It is recommended to implement the submitted proposals by securing the commitment of experts from the public administration and business associations in the discussions, and by concrete proposals for amendments to the legislation, which result in improving business climate and increasing competitiveness.

There are many other NGOs (the Centre for Study of Democracy, Bulgaria ARC Fund etc.) working in innovation policy in the country. At the end of the year 2005 the ARC Fund published its annual report "Innovation.bg". According to this report the rise of business activity in Bulgaria during the last three years has not resulted in a sizeable increase in the overall technological level of Bulgarian companies. Bulgaria lags behind other Central and Eastern European countries regarding its share of innovative enterprises, the quality of education, investment in R&D, availability of venture capital funds, access to innovation networks and political long-term vision for innovation. The report formulates a large number of interesting proposals for improving the functioning of the national innovation system. It fills an important gap in Bulgaria's economic policy by providing, for the first time, an overall estimate of the country's economic performance stimulated by innovation.

In Bulgaria many innovation policy measures are designed on the basis of successful foreign experience - the National Innovation Fund was envisaged in the National Innovation Strategy and launched in March 2005 after carefully studying a similar institution in the Netherlands. In addition, while drafting the National Innovation Strategy, an overview of the good practices in 10 EU countries has been prepared and the successful experiences have been taken into consideration for the measures of the Strategy. One other good example is the elaboration of the Operational Programme "Competitiveness of the national economy", based on a comprehensive analysis of the practices in different European countries.

One of the good practice examples in exchanging policy experiences in Bulgaria is hiring foreign experts, especially in the donor-funded projects. There are also increasing

efforts to attract internationally renowned experts and advisory groups for various policy issues. Many strategic and programme documents have been developed with the support of leading foreign experts and consultants – for example the National Investment Strategy, the National Development Plan 2007- 2013, etc.

Good practices in policy implementation in Bulgaria slowly make their way into other policy measures. The National Innovation Fund within the Ministry of Economy is a good example for stimulating business R&D. The Fund has strictly regulated rules and schemes for project evaluation and project financing. It is administered by the Bulgarian Small and Medium-sized Enterprises Promotion Agency. It is still early to assess any tangible results from the measures of the strategy. In particular the innovation fund is still too young. However, it is logical to expect an improvement of innovation activity indicators at national level, which will of course have favourable effect on the competitiveness of Bulgarian enterprises.

The National Innovation Fund is not the only policy measure that has a potential to be identified as a good practice in the 2006 country report. Other eligible measures include the National Fund for Scientific Research (National Science Fund), financed by the government; the cluster development initiatives financed under the pre-accession funds, provided the government invests further effort in encouraging clusters.

The National Strategy and Action Plan for Introducing ICT in Bulgarian Schools, approved by the Council of Ministers, is equally important for ICT development and expansion in Bulgaria. The strategy has been developed by the Ministry of Education and Science and the Ministry of Transport. The report offers recommendations for changes in the e-government policies implemented at municipal level. Another good example is the e-Municipality Report 2005, presented, as a jointly sponsored product of ARC Fund and the government's Coordination Centre of Information, Communication and Management (CCIT). The report is in its second edition after a pilot study conducted in 2004 which assessed the online presence of Bulgarian municipalities and the extent to which they provide certain e-government services. The baseline study was sponsored by UNDP-Bulgaria. The second report applies the same methodology in measuring the level of e-government service provision at municipal level. The report finds that 60% of Bulgarian municipalities had official websites by the end of 2005. The assessment covers key parameters such as the online exposure, accessibility, usability and functionality of municipal websites. The report makes a positive assessment of the overall development of e-municipalities in the country as more and more governments make available online their information services and resources but are still incapable of providing integrated one-stop-shop e-service.

At the end of 2005, the second Innovation Forum was organised in Sofia. The corresponding report for the first time provides an overall estimate of the country's economic performance stimulated by innovation and makes several recommendations, thus filling an important gap in Bulgaria's economic policy. The participants agreed that the driving force of the Bulgarian economy should no longer be the low cost of production factors, but rather innovation, technological improvement and human capital. Part of the monitoring and evaluation process of the strategy's implementation will be the reports on the innovation policy's results and efficiency which will be made by the Minister of Economy and submitted to the Council of Ministers. These reports will contain not only the measures already adopted, but will also present the future actions needed for the next budgeting period together with the respective financial and economic justification. The reports will be the starting point for raising discussions on long-term programming and budgeting of innovations in Bulgaria. In the work process the Minister of Economy will be supported by the National Council on Innovation that has as members representatives of the Ministry of Economy, the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Finance, university rectors, the Managing Board of the Bulgarian Academy of Science, the Managing Board of the National Innovations Fund, business organizations, and a designated representative of ARC Fund.

In 2006 the development of innovation policy in Bulgaria has been pursued through the efforts of the government and the business circles. The basic document for

the development of the innovation policy is the National Innovation Strategy, adopted in 2004.

By 2006 the functioning of public institutions fundamental to maintaining and enhancing the Bulgarian national innovation potential, have been created or restored. The established innovation policy framework contains the necessary mix of strategic, planning, and programming documents, which cover priority fields of the Bulgarian economy.

The innovation strategy measures were directed at supporting Bulgarian innovative enterprises, consolidating the link between business and science, enhancing the economy's innovation capacity and building the missing elements of the innovation infrastructure in the country.

In 2006 there are further efforts to implement some of the strategy measures and to achieve the strategic goals. Several policy events contributed to the improved governance of the national innovation system. The National Innovation Fund within the Ministry of Economy and Energy is the primary public financial instrument for the implementation of the National Innovation Strategy. It has accumulated positive experience in promoting innovation in enterprises and stimulating cooperation between firms and research organizations.

An other line of activity implemented in 2006 under the National Innovation Strategy was raising innovation culture. The Ministry of Economy and Energy approved the creation of 4 Centers of Entrepreneurship in Bulgarian Technical Universities. One of these Centers was established in University of Forestry.

An important step to innovation development and expansion in Bulgaria is the implementation of PHARE project focusing on the cluster approach and establishing the cluster Model. As part of the project a draft National Strategy and an action plan for creating and developing clusters in Bulgaria in the period 2007-2013 was elaborated.

In 2006 the Bulgarian Science Fund supported 11 projects over a two-year period under a program for promoting scientific research in small and middle enterprises launched in 2005. The beneficiaries were Bulgarian universities in partnership with small and middle-sized enterprises.

During the last few years there is a better awareness in government bodies regarding the needs of the enterprises and better priority formulation which resulted in improvement of the overall governance of the national innovation system.

The analysis of the innovation policy in Bulgaria reveals that there are many challenges to the national innovation system which require specific corrective measures.

Regardless of the increase of resources allocated for research in the last two years, this amount is lagging considerably behind the EU average. According to EIS 2006 the public R&D expenditure in Bulgaria is 0.38 per cent of GDP. In order to achieve the Lisbon Agenda goal of 3 per cent of the GDP to be used for R&D in 2010 (about 1 per cent public and 2 per cent private), the state expenditure for R&D has to triple, without taking into account GDP growth.

The R&D expenditures of the business sector are an important indicator for the innovation activities. The Bulgarian companies participate far less in the financing of research and development activities (their share accounts for 0.11 per cent of GDP) in comparison with the EU 25 level (1.20 per cent). The low innovation activity is especially acute among the SMEs. In Bulgaria the share of SMEs introducing innovations accounts for only 11 per cent, while this indicator is ranging from 12.5 to 29.8 per cent in the other EU member states.

Another weakness of innovation trends in the country is the low commercialization of Bulgarian research base. The patenting activity in Bulgaria is very low - the EPO patents per million in the country is 4.3 in comparison with the EU level (136.7).

The level of R&D (public and private) in Bulgaria is low, and the commercialization of Bulgarian research base is insufficient. The first challenge for Bulgarian innovation policy is to increase the R&D expenditure (public and private) and to develop more successful commercialization of the research base..

A strong link between all participants in the innovation system is a prerequisite for an efficient transformation of research into new products. In Bulgaria the cooperation

among business, science and other institutions in innovative projects is relatively weak. Only 10.1% of the innovative enterprises cooperate with universities and research institutes. Also, 5.4% of the innovative enterprises interact with research and technological centers. These figures are very low and thus reflect the low level of national innovative enterprises. Bulgarian innovative SMEs also rarely cooperate with other SMEs for implementation of R&D projects. According to the data from European Innovation Scoreboard 2006 only 3.1 per cent of the Bulgarian innovative SMEs cooperate with other SMEs, while this indicator is ranging from 4.3 per cent to 20.8 per cent for the other EU member states.

The second challenge for Bulgarian innovation policy is to increase the cooperation between science institutions, enterprises and other institutions involved in the innovative process.

Output, employment and export in Bulgaria are dominated by low-and medium-tech industries. Bulgarian competitiveness is based on low cost homogeneous, labor-and raw material-intensive products. Bulgaria faces a real danger of falling into a low technology trap. Avoiding the low-technology trap requires the development of flexible and open national innovation system within the framework of a competitive market economy.

The third challenge is to increase the competitiveness of the Bulgarian products and enterprises by stimulating the innovativeness of the companies.

In conclusion the 3 major challenges for the Bulgarian national innovation system in terms of innovation performance are related to:

- Low level of R&D expenditures and low commercialization of Bulgarian research base
- Low competitiveness of Bulgarian enterprises due to low level of innovativeness
- Insufficient cooperation between universities and business

2. Innovation areas in forestry in the country

The most popular innovations in the last several years in the forest sector in Bulgaria are the following:

Table 1
Most important innovation areas in the forest sector in Bulgaria

Area Type	Territory based services	Value added chain
Product	Ecoroutes, Medicinal plants, Mushrooms	Pellets, Briquettes, Wood fuel,
Process	Protection of Biodiversity	Use of wood for bio energy
Marketing method	Hunting tourism, Recreational services	Selling wood on stock exchange, Selling standing timber,
Organisational model	Creating Natural Parks, Management of National Parks, Management of Reserves	Creating State Game Breeding Stations, Private companies, State Forestry (Enterprises)
Institutional innovations	n.a.	n.a.

After beginning of transition period in Bulgaria (1990) there were developed and introduced different type of innovations in the forest sector.

In the territory based services there were created many private companies which begun to harvest and process medicinal plants, mushrooms, forest fruits. The state and private companies introduce new requirements and methods for protection of biodiversity. They begun to suggest different recreational services and increase possibilities for hunting tourism. According to requirements of new adopted laws there were created new organisational and management units like Natural and National Parks and Reserves.

In the value added chain the innovations are: producing of new products – pellets, briquettes, wood fuel; new processes – use of wood for bio energy; new marketing methods – selling wood on stock exchange, selling standing timber, entrusting to implement harvesting and logging works from state forest enterprises to private companies; new organisational models – state game breeding stations, State Forestry Enterprises, private companies for harvesting, for Analysis of existing EU as well as national strategies and programmes and their implementation mechanisms on: innovation, rural development, regional development and sustainable development policies we use altogether seven policy areas and respectively seven key policy documents was analysed (tabl. 2).

Table 2

**Documents for analysis of national strategies and programmes
for Task 1**

<p>Forest Policy (Regional or National Forest Programme): Document: National Strategy for Sustainable Development of Forest Sector for Bulgaria, 2006 -2015 Publication Date: 01. 2006 Website: http://www.nug.bg/files/projects/Forest%20Strategy-1.doc</p> <p>Supplementary documents: National Policy and Strategy "SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF THE FOREST SECTOR IN BULGARIA, 2003 – 2013" (09.2003) http://www.bulfor.net/ppdocs/doc_304.doc</p> <p>Strategy Plan for Development of Forest Sector in Bulgaria, 2007 – 2013 (11.2006) http://www.nug.bg/files/projects/STRATEG.PLAN-final.doc</p>
<p>Forest Based Sector Policy (Sector Policy Strategy), if any: Document: Action 2013: Development Strategy for Woodworking and Furniture Sector Publication Date: 12.2006 Website: http://www.timberchamber.com/uploads/publicationsitems_files/project_10_1.pdf</p> <p>Supplementary documents:</p>
<p>Innovation Policy (Regional or National Reform Programme): Document: Innovation Strategy of Republic Bulgaria and Measures for its realization Publication Date: 08.2004 Website: http://www.mee.government.bg/ind/doc_inov/Innovation%20strategy%202006.pdf</p> <p>Supplementary documents: Annual Report on Bulgarian National Innovation Policy, 2005, 2006 http://www.mee.government.bg/eng/ind/econ/docs.html?id=199965</p>
<p>Rural Development Policy (Regional or National Rural Dev. Programme, Forestry Part): Document: National Strategy Plan for Rural Development (2007 – 2013)</p>

<p>Publication Date: September 2006 Website: http://www.mzgar.government.bg/OfficialDocuments/Strategies/NSRDP-proekt.pdf</p> <p>Supplementary documents: Programme for Rural Development (2007 – 2013) http://www.mzgar.government.bg/RuralAreas/docs/BNRDProgr.-2007-02-28-Bg-izpraten%20MS.pdf</p>
<p>Regional Development Policy (Regional or National Regional Dev. Programme): Document: National Regional Development Strategy for the Republic of Bulgaria for the period 2005 - 2015 Publication Date: 2005 Website: http://www.mrrb.government.bg/pageen.php?P=377&SP=380 Supplementary documents: Operational Programme „Regional Development“ 2007 – 2013 (March, 2007) http://www.mrrb.government.bg/pageen.php?P=377&SP=380 Regional development plan - North - Central planning region, Regional development plan North - Western planning region, Regional development plan - North - Eastern planning region, Regional development plan - South - Central planning region, Regional development plan - South - Eastern planning region, Regional development plan - South - Western planning region, EX-ANTE EVALUATION OF THE NOPRD WITHIN THE NDP 2007-13 http://www.mrrb.government.bg/pageen.php?P=377&SP=380</p>
<p>Sustainable Development Policy (Regional or National Sustainable Dev. Strategy): Document: OPERATIONAL PROGRAMME “ENVIRONMENT 2007-2013”</p> <p>Publication Date: February 2007 Website: http://www.moew.government.bg/recent_doc/eu_funds/OP%20ENVIRONMENT%202007-2013%20BG.pdf</p> <p>Supplementary documents: National strategy for environment and National Action Plan 200 – 2006 (2000) http://www.mee.government.bg/ind/doc/Str%20za%20okolna%20sreda.doc</p> <p>Ex-ante evaluation of the Sectoral Operational Programme “Environment” within the Bulgarian National Development Plan 2007 - 2013 http://www.moew.government.bg/recent_doc/eu_funds/EX-ANTE%20REPORT.pdf</p>
<p>Renewable Energy Policy (Regional or National (renewable) Energy Strategy): Document: National Long-Term Program for encouragement of the renewable energy sources use 2005 - 2015 Publication Date: 25.09.2006 Website: http://www.seea.government.bg/documents/NDPVEI_final_25_09_06.doc Supplementary documents: National Long-Term Program for energy effectiveness up to 2015 http://www.doe.bg/download/dokumenti/NATIONAL_EE_PROGRAMME-last17.pdf</p>

3. Forest Policy - National Forest Programme

3.1. National Strategy for the Sustainable Development of Forest Sector in Bulgaria, 2006 -2015

3.1.1. General information - based on Part A of document analysis

With a decision of Council of Ministers № 651 from 15.09.2003 a National Forest policy and strategy (NFPS) has been adopted based on the process of large participation of stakeholders, intersectoral approach, integration with the National plan for economic development, co-ordination with the national legislation and the international obligations, as well as initiatives and conventions, partnership in appliance and public awareness. The main objectives of the NFPS are: sustainable development of economically vital forest sector in the conditions of market economy by multifunctional management of the forests; executing the objects and the means of the sustainable development of the forest sector in conformity with the international criteria and the responsibilities taken in this respect, setting-up conditions for providing national and international financial resources and support the sector's development.

NFPS determines the main strategic priorities and activities for 10 year in future including the sustainable management and running-up of the tree and non-tree forest resources, preserving the biological and landscape diversity, optimal combination between the ecological, social and economical functions of the forests. NFPS is presented at the National Assembly for discussion and adopting. The preparation for the project "Bulgaria – development of the forest sector" has successfully finished. It was supported by the World Bank. The aims of the project are: increasing the contribution of forests to the national economy and improvement of the living conditions of people in the rural regions by sustainable management of the state, private and municipal forests; improvement of the forest ecosystems' preserving through integrity of activities connected with the biodiversity preserving in forests and through better preservation of the threatened (crucial) ecosystems.

In the beginning of 2006 National Forestry Board accepts the improved document: National Strategy for the Sustainable Development of Forest Sector in Bulgaria, 2006 - 2015. After one year (in the beginning of 2007) there was accepted Strategic Plan for the Development of Forest Sector in Bulgaria 2007 – 2015.

Table 3.1

General document information

Name:	National Strategy for the Sustainable Development of Forest Sector in Bulgaria, 2006 -2015
Adoption: Please mark by whom and at which level the document is adopted	<input type="checkbox"/> Parliament <input type="checkbox"/> Government X <input type="checkbox"/> Ministry: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry <input type="checkbox"/> Others: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> No formal approval Level: X <input type="checkbox"/> National <input type="checkbox"/> Regional <input type="checkbox"/> Local Adoption date: 01.2006
Validity period:	2006 -2015

Structure	<p>Shortly sketch the basic structure of the document, i.e. different thematic parts, basic elements (e.g. action areas, indicators, etc.)</p> <p>National Strategy for Sustainable Development of Forest Sector for Bulgaria looks at numerous strategic directions: forest management; protection of forests; forest safeguarding; harvesting; hunting and coarse fishing; herbs; mushrooms; forest fruits and others; biological and landscape diversity; social functions of Bulgarian forests; tourism and recreation; forest industry; the role of the state; human resources; forest education and science; forest ownership; information management; involvement of the public and the NGO community; European integration and international cooperation and forest sector regional development. Each part of these strategic directions is divided into four different sections : current situation, main issues and challenges, strategic goals and strategic actions.</p>
Measure Areas	<p>Name measure areas as described by the documents and general types of measures the document introduces.</p> <p>Economical aspects; social aspects and economical aspects.</p>
Follow-up / Implementation	
Follow-up measures:	<input type="checkbox"/> No follow-up activities so far <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> New or adapted funding programme(s) /budget line; name: Strategy Plan for Development of Forest Sector in Bulgaria, 2007 – 2013 <input type="checkbox"/> New or adapted regulations/laws; name: <input type="checkbox"/> New or adapted informational campaigns/instruments; name: <input type="checkbox"/> New or restructured institutions/organisations; name: <input type="checkbox"/> Implementation in forest policy:
General comment:	<p>List research needs you identified, they might be taken up in phase II of COST E51</p> <p>Name further reference sources used</p>

The creation of an effective system for multifunctional forest management and modern forest industry in Bulgaria is a very important need, which requires implementation of new decisions in this field. The innovations have to play significant role in this direction. The national forest policy and strategy is based on the main principles accepted by FAO, IPF/ IFF and MCPFE. These principles take place in new vision of Bulgarian Forestry, as follows:

- Bulgarian Forestry is developed by high qualified foresters, who gives quality services and guaranteed sustainable management
- Bulgarian Forestry is developed on the base of principles for sustainable forest management in the field of market economy
- Functioning of stable, well organized and effective non-state forest sector
- Developing of multifunctional forestry for improving the life standard of the people in the villages.

Some possible areas for innovation in forest sector are development of eco and other kinds of tourism and looking for multiply use of wood, non wood and other forest products.

3.1.2. Integration of innovation - based on Part B of document analysis

Table 3.2

Overall Innovation Orientation

Overall innovation orientation (use word search function).	Please mark the frequency of occurrence of the <u>more generic terms</u> 'innovation' or synonyms ('new products', 'new services', 'new processes', 'new marketing methods', 'new business models') in the document	<input type="checkbox"/> never <input type="checkbox"/> sometimes <input type="checkbox"/> frequently
	Please mark the frequency of occurrence of the forest sector ' <u>innovation frontier</u> ' – innovation areas identified in Chapter 3 - in the document	<input type="checkbox"/> never <input type="checkbox"/> sometimes <input type="checkbox"/> frequently
	Please mark the frequency of occurrence of the <u>terms</u> that are related to innovation, for example entrepreneurship, diversification, competitiveness	<input type="checkbox"/> never <input type="checkbox"/> sometimes <input type="checkbox"/> frequently Terms used: new technological and organization methods, new investment projects, new wood and forest based products, competitiveness
	Further comments on overall innovation orientation of the document: There is no special attention in this document on innovations.	
Relevance of innovation: Please mark how much relevance is given to innovation in the document (one answer)	<input type="checkbox"/> No relevance at all <input type="checkbox"/> Marginal issue <input type="checkbox"/> One issue among others <input type="checkbox"/> Important issue <input type="checkbox"/> Central issue Comments: There is no relevance of innovations	
Degree of specification: Please mark how general or specific innovation is addressed by the document (one answer) Please use comments section to describe if the degree of specification varies for different parts of the document, esp. when concerning forestry	<input type="checkbox"/> very general (<i>innovation is named in general parts, e.g. preamble, but no related goals, measures, identified needs or similar are addressed by the document</i>) <input type="checkbox"/> rather general (<i>innovation is addressed in overall goals, needs are identified but no specification of measures</i>) <input type="checkbox"/> rather specific (<i>innovation is addressed in concrete goals, measures are formulated</i>) <input type="checkbox"/> very specific (<i>quantified goals related to innovation are formulated, concrete measures introduced, a fixed budget and timetable exist</i>) Comments: In the introduction of the document is pointed out that new decisions are required for multifunctional forest management and development of modern wood processing industry. One of strategic aims is the introduction of new marketing method for trade with wood and forest based products. The recently changes in legislation enable to introduce new organization methods in game management – as arenda of hunting areas and creation of State game stations, as an independent economic enterprise. As a strategic action with priority 1 is pointed out support for employment, based on the development of new wood and forest based products and services.	

<p>Understanding of innovation policy</p> <p>Please assess what overall understanding of innovation policy is reflected in the document. See chapter 2.2.1</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Predominately traditional science and technology policy</p> <p>+ <input type="checkbox"/> Traditional S&T policy with systemic elements</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Systemic innovation policy with S&T policy elements</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Predominantly systemic innovation policy</p> <p>Comments: Please describe further the understanding of innovation policy</p>
<p>Goals and objectives:</p> <p>Please specify further what objectives and goals (quantitative and qualitative) are formulated in relation to innovation?</p> <p>Strategic aims is the introduction of new marketing method for trade with wood and forest based products.</p> <p>Introducing new organization methods in forest and game management.</p> <p>Strategic action with priority 1 is supporting of employment, based on the development of new wood and forest based products and services.</p>	
<p>Issues, problems and related topics:</p> <p>Please describe shortly what main issues and problems are formulated in relation to innovation? Does the programme address other issues that are related to innovation, e.g. competitiveness of the sector, diversification etc.? Please describe shortly</p> <p>Encourage the introduction of new organization and technological decisions in Forestry.</p> <p>Introduction the system for stimulating of the safety nature technologies in forest use.</p> <p>Elaboration and introducing of adding profits production in forest industry.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Insufficient investments for afforestation and cultivation of forest cultures, as like for the creation and taking care for a forest shelter belts. ➤ Inefficient politics for helping of private owners in afforestations and other forestry activities. ➤ There is increasing danger of erozion in agriculture and forest lends. 	
<p>Innovation areas:</p> <p>Please name the most important innovation areas named by the document and compare with the results gathered in table 3.1.</p> <p>Forestry equipment, technology and organization. Forest area based services. Marketing and management in Forestry.</p>	
<p>General comment:</p> <p>List research needs you identified, they might be taken up in phase II of COST E51</p> <p>Name further reference sources used</p> <p>The main strategic actions are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elaboration of new national program for prevention of erosion in forest lands; • Introduction of multifunctional forest planning and improvement of forest management planning for multifunctional and sustainable forestry management; • Supporting the initiatives and measures related to Bulgarian forest certification – up to 30 % of forests to be certificated. 	

Table 3.3

Innovation Support Measures

Innovation support measures <i>Consult classification in chapter 2.2.2</i>	Research and Development	<p>List support measures proposed or implemented by the document that target research and development activities by enterprises.</p> <p>As a strategic action with priority 1 is proposed support measures for employment, based on the development of new wood and forest based products and services.</p> <p>Introducing new organization methods in forest and game management.</p> <p>Support measures are proposed for the scientific and technological development and enhancement competitiveness of forest sector.</p>
	Diffusion of innovation	<p>List support measures proposed or implemented by the document that target the diffusion of known products, processes, marketing methods, and organisational methods. Specify for which products, processes, marketing methods, and organisational methods support is given. Refer to and compare with the list gathered under 3.1.</p> <p>In the introduction of the document are proposed measures for the implementation of multifunctional forest management and development of modern wood processing industry.</p> <p>Support measures are proposed for the introduction of new marketing method for trade with wood and forest based products.</p> <p>Strategic action with priority 1 is supporting of employment, based on the development of new wood and forest based products and services.</p> <p>Products: Medicinal plants, Mushrooms, Ecoroutes, Pellets, briquettes, Wood fuel</p> <p>Process: Biodiversity, bio energy</p> <p>Marketing method: Hunting tourism, Recreational services, Selling wood on stock exchange, Selling standing timber</p> <p>Organisational model: Natural Parks, National Parks, Reserves; Creating State Game Breeding Stations, Private companies, State Forestry (Enterprises)</p>
	Strengthening the knowledge base	<p>List support measures proposed or implemented by the document that aim at strengthening the knowledge base for innovation.</p> <p>Support measures proposed by the document for increasing competitiveness of forest sector are focused in such a priorities as: transfer of knowledge, modernization and innovations in material sector and human resources.</p>
	Strengthening interaction	<p>List support measures proposed or implemented by the document that aim at strengthening the interactions between key actors.</p> <p>Elaboration and adopting of leading forestry practices, entrepreneurship and marketing in Forest sector.with interaction between the National Forest Board, Ministry of agriculture and forests, Ministry of economic and Energy, Branch organizations and enterprises.</p>
	Demand creation	<p>List support measures proposed or implemented by the document that aim at promoting the demand for innovation.</p> <p>Support measures are proposed for the introduction of new marketing method for trade with wood and forest based products.</p> <p>Encourage the introduction of new organization and technological decisions in Forestry.</p> <p>Elaboration and introducing of adding profits production in forest industry.</p>

	Improving frame conditions	<p>List initiatives/ policy actions proposed or implemented by the document that aim at improving the framework conditions for innovation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The recently changes in legislation enable to introduce new organization methods in game management – as arenda of hunting areas and creation of State game stations, as an independent economic enterprise. • Introduction the system for stimulating of the safety nature technologies in forest use. • Elaboration of normative preconditions and incentives for forest contractors, for introduction of new organization and technological methods end forestry equipment.
Comments The main strategic actions are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elaboration of new national program for prevention of erosion in forest lands; • Introduction of multifunctional forest planning and improvement of forest management planning for multifunctional and sustainable forestry management; Supporting the initiatives and measures related to Bulgarian forest certification – up to 30 % of forests to be certificated.		
Priorities	<p>Please assess qualitatively which of the above mentioned category(ies) is a priority area for innovation support within the document. Please give short reasoning for your judgement</p> <p>As a strategic action with priority 1 is proposed support measures for employment, based on the development of new wood and forest based products and services.</p> <p>The main priorities in the DOCUMENT are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research and Development; • Strengthening the knowledge base; • Improving frame conditions ; • Demand creation 	
Assessment of overall relevance	<p>Please assess qualitatively the overall relevance of innovation support measures compared to other support measures proposed or introduced by the document. Give short reasoning for your judgement.</p> <p>The overall relevance of innovation support measures is equal to other support measures proposed by this document.</p>	
Promotion of innovation	<p>Please assess qualitatively how much innovation is furthered by the document. This would include the assessment of the overall relevance of innovation within the document as well as the relevance of the document for the policy area.</p> <p>The promotion of innovation is rather general, there are no clear support measures proposed by this document.</p>	
General comment:	<p>List research needs you identified, they might be taken up in phase II of COST E51</p> <p>Name further reference sources used</p>	

Table 3.4
Cross-sectoral coordination

Policy formulation	
Co-ordination with other processes and documents	<p>Please list other processes or documents with which the considered document is formally co-ordinated</p> <p>This Document is formally co-ordinated with Bulgarian STRATEGIC PLAN FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF FOREST SECTOR 2007-2011; the PLAN for the RURAL development, 2007 – 2013 and the strategy for the development of BULGARIAN WOOD PROCESSING AND FURNITURE INDUSTRY 2006-2013.</p> <p>There is a partly co-ordination with the National LONG-TERM PROGRAM FOR encouragement of the renewable energy sources use 2005 - 2015</p>
Administrative Co-ordination:	<p>+ <input type="checkbox"/> between different sections/departments within the same ministry; specify: Mainly the co-ordination is between the National Forestry Board and other departments in the structure of the Ministry of agriculture and forestry.</p> <p>+ <input type="checkbox"/> between different ministries, specify: There is a strong co-ordination between the Ministry of agriculture and forestry and Ministry of environment and waters- for example in management of the National and Natural parks and reserves.</p> <p>The formal co-ordination exists between the Ministry of Economy and Energy and the Ministry of agriculture and forestry, and the Ministry of environment and waters – for example in the Documents concerning the use of renewable energy sources.</p> <p>+ <input type="checkbox"/> between ministries and other public organizations / agencies, specify:</p> <p>There is a formal co-ordination between the Ministry of agriculture and forestry and Bulgarian Branch Chamber of wood processing and furniture industry.</p> <p><u>Comments:</u></p> <p>Shortly explain the role of the main administrative actors</p> <p>The main administrative actors are National Forestry Board, Regional Boards and State Forestry enterprises and municipalities witch is responsible to involve coordination and partnership between public and private sector.</p>
Stakeholder involvement	<p>+ <input type="checkbox"/> Forestry: name most important organisations: National Forestry Board, Regional Boards and State Forestry enterprises and municipalities</p> <p>+ <input type="checkbox"/> Forest-based industries: name most important organisations: Bulgarian Branch Chamber of wood procesing and furniture industry.</p> <p>+ <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture: name most important organisations: the Ministry of agriculture and forestry</p> <p>+ <input type="checkbox"/> Tourism: name most important organisations: The Bulgarian Tour-operators Association</p> <p>+ <input type="checkbox"/> Energy: name most important organisations: Ministry of Economy and Energy</p> <p>+ <input type="checkbox"/> Environment: name most important organisations: Ministry of environment and waters</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other sector: <u>NGO</u> : name most important organisations:</p>

	<input type="checkbox"/> Other sector: ____: name most important organisations: ____ <u>Comments:</u> Shortly describe the type of stakeholder involvement Very broad involvement of different types of stakeholders, having relevance to forest sector
Coordination mechanisms:	<input type="checkbox"/> Formal (central) coordination body; name: ____ + <input type="checkbox"/> Formal coordination process + <input type="checkbox"/> Inter-sectoral working groups <input type="checkbox"/> Inter-sectoral advisory body <input type="checkbox"/> Formal mandatory consultation process <input type="checkbox"/> Formal voluntary consultation process <input type="checkbox"/> Informal consultations (please describe ____) <input type="checkbox"/> Others: ____
Policy Implementation	
Responsible actors and their roles:	Shortly explain the role of the main actors in the implementation of the document For monitoring and control of implementation of National Strategy will be created Special Commission within Ministry of Agriculture and Forests.
Level of delegation	<input type="checkbox"/> Decentralized, e.g. + <input type="checkbox"/> Central, e.g. ministry, public agency <input type="checkbox"/> Outsourced to private actors + <input type="checkbox"/> Local, e.g. by municipalities <input type="checkbox"/> Regional, e.g. by regional public actors <input type="checkbox"/> Others: ____
General comment	List research needs you identified, they might be taken up in phase II of COST E51 Name further reference sources used

3.2. Strategic plan for the development of Forest Sector 2007 – 2011

This plan is developed as implementation of „National Strategy for the Sustainable Development of Forest Sector in Bulgaria, 2006 -2015” and well seeing the need for concrete actions for improving the organization and working conditions in Forestry sector. This plan is harmonized with the realization of the European commission action plan on forests.

3.2.1. General information - based on Part A of document analysis

Table 3.5

General document information

Name:	Strategic plan for the development of Forest Sector 2007 – 2011
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Adoption: Please mark by whom and at which level the document is adopted	<input type="checkbox"/> Parliament <input type="checkbox"/> Government X <input type="checkbox"/> Ministry: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry <input type="checkbox"/> Others: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> No formal approval Level: X <input type="checkbox"/> National <input type="checkbox"/> Regional <input type="checkbox"/> Local Adoption date: 01.2006
Validity period:	2007 -2011
Revision:	Is (regular) revision/ update of the document planned? Has it already taken place, when? No
Monitoring/ Evaluation:	Is the implementation of the document formally monitored? Has an evaluation taken place? Is an evaluation foreseen? In 2009 – assessment of past period; In 2012 – final assessment.
Related documents:	Please list further specifications or amendments of the document and documents that are closely related, i.e. have a direct reference to the document. This might include working programmes, annexes, etc. These documents should be analysed together with the main document. National Strategy for the Sustainable Development of Forest Sector in Bulgaria, 2006 -2015
Geographical scope:	X <input type="checkbox"/> National <input type="checkbox"/> Regional; name: <input type="checkbox"/> Local, name:
Budget:	Amount of budget in € (indicate whether per year or for whole document period); indicate the source for the budget, i.e. state, EU, regions, co-financed, etc. 106 mln. For whole period
General description of contents as written in document	
Objective of the document	Name shortly the main objective of the document (as written down in preamble, introduction part, vision or mission statements). The vision for the development of the forest sector is: <i>The main objective of this plan is reaching of sustainable development of economically vital forest sector, on the basis of the principles for multifunctional and sustainable management of forests.</i>

Priorities	<p>Name the thematic priority areas of the document.</p> <p>Strategic goals:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Economic stabilization of forest sector through improvement of its competitiveness and increasing the sustainable usage of products and services from the forest. 2. Formation and maintain living forest ecosystems. Preservation and recovering of natural biological and structural diversity, permanent detention of carbon and guaranteeing its ecological functions. 3. Increasing the quality of life through protection and improvement of social and culture measurements of forests. 4. Improvement of informativity, co-ordination and inter sectoral collaboration.
Structure	<p>Shortly sketch the basic structure of the document, i.e. different thematic parts, basic elements (e.g. action areas, indicators, etc.)</p> <p>Strategy plan for development of forest sector in Bulgaria consist of following parts: Introduction, Information for forest sector, Vision and strategic goals, Plan for action, Financing of the plan for action, Mechanism for implementing, monitoring and control</p>
Measure Areas	<p>Name measure areas as described by the documents and general types of measures the document introduces.</p> <p>Economical aspects; social aspects and economical aspects.</p>
Follow-up / Implementation	
Follow-up measures:	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No follow-up activities so far</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> New or adapted funding programme(s) /budget line;</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> New or adapted regulations/laws; name:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> New or adapted informational campaigns/instruments; name:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> New or restructured institutions/organisations; name:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Implementation in forest policy:</p>
General comment:	<p>List research needs you identified, they might be taken up in phase II of COST E51</p> <p>Name further reference sources used</p>

Formatierte Tabelle

The opportunities for Entrepreneurship in forest sector are an important base for achievement of various advantages, which the sustainable forestry gives to the people. Forestry sector have enormous potential for development and producing high quality products and services. The study and technological development, diversification, innovations and investment in quality work and human resources is an important need for the creation of strong and dynamic forest sector with possibilities to work well in the present and the future.

3.2.2. Integration of innovation - based on Part B of document analysis

Table 3.6

Overall Innovation Orientation

<p>Overall innovation orientation (use word search function).</p>	<p>Please mark the frequency of occurrence of the <u>more generic terms</u> 'innovation' or synonyms ('new products', 'new services', 'new processes', 'new marketing methods', 'new business models') in the document</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> never <input type="checkbox"/> sometimes <input type="checkbox"/> frequently
	<p>Please mark the frequency of occurrence of the forest sector '<u>innovation frontier</u>' - innovation areas identified in Chapter 3 - in the document</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> never <input type="checkbox"/> sometimes <input type="checkbox"/> frequently
	<p>Please mark the frequency of occurrence of the <u>terms</u> that are related to innovation, for example entrepreneurship, diversification, competitiveness</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> never <input type="checkbox"/> sometimes <input type="checkbox"/> frequently Terms used: entrepreneurship, new technological and organization methods, competitiveness
	<p>Further comments on overall innovation orientation of the document:</p>	
<p>Relevance of innovation: Please mark how much relevance is given to innovation in the document (one answer)</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> No relevance at all <input type="checkbox"/> Marginal issue <input type="checkbox"/> One issue among others <input type="checkbox"/> Important issue <input type="checkbox"/> Central issue Comments:	
<p>Degree of specification: Please mark how general or specific innovation is addressed by the document (one answer) Please use comments section to describe if the degree of specification varies for different parts of the document, esp. when concerning forestry</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> very general (<i>innovation is named in general parts, e.g. preamble, but no related goals, measures, identified needs or similar are addressed by the document</i>) <input type="checkbox"/> rather general (<i>innovation is addressed in overall goals, needs are identified but no specification of measures</i>) <input type="checkbox"/> rather specific (<i>innovation is addressed in concrete goals, measures are formulated</i>) <input type="checkbox"/> very specific (<i>quantified goals related to innovation are formulated, concrete measures introduced, a fixed budget and timetable exist</i>) Comments: Innovation is one of the main priority of the strategic aim 1 in the action plan of STRATEGIC PLAN FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF FOREST SECTOR 2007-2011. The key action 3 in the plan is oriented in supporting and encouragement of new good practice, technology and organization methods	

<p>Understanding of innovation policy</p> <p>Please assess what overall understanding of innovation policy is reflected in the document. See chapter 2.2.1</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Predominately traditional science and technology policy</p> <p>+ <input type="checkbox"/> Traditional S&T policy with systemic elements</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Systemic innovation policy with S&T policy elements</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Predominantly systemic innovation policy</p> <p>Comments: Please describe further the understanding of innovation policy</p>
<p>Goals and objectives:</p> <p>Please specify further what objectives and goals (quantitative and qualitative) are formulated in relation to innovation?</p> <p>Strategic goal 1: Economic stabilization of forest sector by improving of its competitiveness and increasing sustainable use of forest products and services</p> <p>Key action 3: Supporting the scientific and technological development for enhancement competitiveness of forest sector</p>	
<p>Issues, problems and related topics:</p> <p>Please describe shortly what main issues and problems are formulated in relation to innovation? Does the programme address other issues that are related to innovation, e.g. competitiveness of the sector, diversification etc.? Please describe shortly</p>	
<p>Forest resources, products and benefits are in the way to contribute to creation of strong, competitive forest sector, as they are focused in such a priorities as: transfer of knowledge, modernization and innovations in material sector and human resources.</p>	
<p>Encourage the introduction of new organization and technological decisions in Forestry.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elaboration of normative preconditions and incentives for forest contractors, for introduction of new organization and technological methods and forest equipment. • Elaboration and adopting of leading forestry practices, entrepreneurship and marketing in Forest sector. • Encourage the creation of new private forest owner's economic units. <p>Introduction the system for stimulation of the safety nature technologies in forest use.</p> <p>Elaboration and introducing of adding profits production in forest industry</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elaboration and adopting of leading forestry practices, entrepreneurship and marketing in Forest sector. • Elaboration of normative base for forest logging and timber marketing ; • Elaboration of new normative base for registration and working conditions for forest contractors. • Supporting the creation of new economic units for processing of non wood forest products. 	
<p>Innovation areas:</p> <p>Please name the most important innovation areas named by the document and compare with the results gathered in table 3.1.</p> <p>Forestry equipment, technology and organization. Forest area based services. Marketing and management in Forestry.</p>	
<p>General comment:</p> <p>List research needs you identified, they might be taken up in phase II of COST E51</p> <p>Name further reference sources used</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 	

Table 3.7

Innovation Support Measures

Innovation support measures <i>Consult classification in chapter 2.2.2</i>	Research and Development	<p>List support measures proposed or implemented by the document that target research and development activities by enterprises.</p> <p>As a key action 3 of strategic aim 1 in the plan is proposed support measures for the scientific and technological development and enhancement competitiveness of forest sector. Special attention is given on Encouragement the introduction of new organization and technological decisions in Forestry. In the plan is pointed out that the study and implementation of new leading practices in forestry management, entrepreneurship and marketing is very important issue.</p>
	Diffusion of innovation	<p>List support measures proposed or implemented by the document that target the diffusion of known products, processes, marketing methods, and organisational methods. Specify for which products, processes, marketing methods, and organisational methods support is given. Refer to and compare with the list gathered under 3.1.</p> <p>Supporting the creation of new economic units for processing of wood and non wood forest products and encouragement the diffusion of known products, marketing and organizational methods.</p> <p>Products: Medicinal plants, Mushrooms, Ecoroutes, Pellets, Briquettes, Wood fuel</p> <p>Process: Biodiversity, bio energy</p> <p>Marketing method: Hunting tourism, Recreational services, Selling wood on stock exchange, Selling standing timber</p> <p>Organisational model: Natural Parks, National Parks, Reserves; Creating State Game Breeding Stations, Private companies, State Forestry (Enterprises)</p>
	Strengthening the knowledge base	<p>List support measures proposed or implemented by the document that aim at strengthening the knowledge base for innovation.</p> <p>Support measures proposed by the document for increasing competitiveness of forest sector are focused in such a priorities as: transfer of knowledge, modernization and innovations in material sector and human resources.</p>
	Strengthening interaction	<p>List support measures proposed or implemented by the document that aim at strengthening the interactions between key actors.</p> <p>Elaboration and adopting of leading forestry practices, entrepreneurship and marketing in Forest sector.with interaction between the National Forest Board, Ministry of agriculture and forests, Ministry of economic and Energy, Branch organizations and enterprises.</p>
	Demand creation	<p>List support measures proposed or implemented by the document that aim at promoting the demand for innovation.</p> <p>Introduction the system for stimulation of the safety nature technologies in forest use.</p> <p>Elaboration and introducing of adding profits production in forest industry.</p>

	Improving frame conditions	<p>List initiatives/ policy actions proposed or implemented by the document that aim at improving the framework conditions for innovation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elaboration of normative preconditions and incentive for forest contractors, for introduction of new organization and technological methods and forest equipment. • Encourage the creation of new private forest owner's economic units. • Elaboration of normative base for forest logging and timber marketing. • Elaboration of new normative base for registration and working conditions for forest contractors.
Comments		
Priorities	<p>Please assess qualitatively which of the above mentioned category(ies) is a priority area for innovation support within the document. Please give short reasoning for your judgement</p> <p>The main priorities in the STRATEGIC PLAN FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF FOREST SECTOR 2007-2011 are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improving frame conditions ; • Research and Development; • Strengthening the knowledge base. <p>The key action 3 in the plan is oriented in supporting and encouragement of new good practice, technology and organization methods.</p>	
Assessment of overall relevance	<p>Please assess qualitatively the overall relevance of innovation support measures compared to other support measures proposed or introduced by the document. Give short reasoning for your judgement.</p> <p>The overall relevance of innovation support measures is equal to other support measures proposed by this document.</p>	
Promotion of innovation	<p>Please assess qualitatively how much innovation is furthered by the document. This would include the assessment of the overall relevance of innovation within the document as well as the relevance of the document for the policy area.</p> <p>The promotion of innovation is rather general, there are no clear support measures proposed by this document.</p>	
General comment:	<p>List research needs you identified, they might be taken up in phase II of COST E51</p> <p>Name further reference sources used</p>	

Table 3.8

Cross-sectoral coordination

Policy formulation	
Co-ordination with other processes and documents	<p>Please list other processes or documents with which the considered document is formally co-ordinated</p> <p>This Document is formally co-ordinated with National strategy for the sustainable development of Forest Sector in Bulgaria, 2006 – 2015; the PLAN for the RURAL development, 2007 – 2013 and the strategy for the development of BULGARIAN WOOD PROCESSING AND FURNITURE INDUSTRY 2006-2013.</p>

	<p>There is a partly co-ordination with the National LONG-TERM PROGRAM FOR encouragement of the renewable energy sources use 2005 - 2015</p>
Administrative Co-ordination:	<p>+ <input type="checkbox"/> between different sections/departments within the same ministry; specify: Mainly the co-ordination is between the National Forestry Board and other departments in the structure of the Ministry of agriculture and forestry.</p> <p>+ <input type="checkbox"/> between different ministries, specify: There is a strong co-ordination between the Ministry of agriculture and forestry and Ministry of environment and waters- for example in management of the National and Natural parks and reserves.</p> <p>The formal co-ordination exist between the Ministry of Economy and Energy and the Ministry of agriculture and forestry, and the Ministry of environment and waters – for example in the Documents concerning the use of renewable energy sources.</p> <p>+ <input type="checkbox"/> between ministries and other public organizations / agencies, specify:</p> <p>There is a formal co-ordination between the Ministry of agriculture and forestry and Bulgarian Branch Chamber of wood processing and furniture industry.</p> <p><u>Comments:</u></p> <p>Shortly explain the role of the main administrative actors</p> <p>The main administrative actors are National Forestry Board, Regional Boards and State Forestry enterprises and municipalities witch is responsible to involve coordination and partnership between public and private sector.</p>
Stakeholder involvement	<p>+ <input type="checkbox"/> Forestry: name most important organisations: National Forestry Board, Regional Boards and State Forestry enterprises and municipalities</p> <p>+ <input type="checkbox"/> Forest-based industries: name most important organisations: Bulgarian Branch Chamber of wood processing and furniture industry.</p> <p>+ <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture: name most important organisations: the Ministry of agriculture and forestry</p> <p>+ <input type="checkbox"/> Tourism: name most important organisations: The Bulgarian Tour-operators Association</p> <p>+ <input type="checkbox"/> Energy: name most important organisations: Ministry of Economy and Energy</p> <p>+ <input type="checkbox"/> Environment: name most important organisations: Ministry of environment and waters</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other sector: ____: name most important organisations: ____</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other sector: ____: name most important organisations: ____</p> <p><u>Comments:</u> Shortly describe the type of stakeholder involvement</p>
Coordination mechanisms:	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Formal (central) coordination body; name: ____</p> <p>+ <input type="checkbox"/> Formal coordination process</p> <p>+ <input type="checkbox"/> Inter-sectoral working groups</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Inter-sectoral advisory body</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Formal mandatory consultation process</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Formal voluntary consultation process</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Informal consultations (please describe ____)</p>

	<input type="checkbox"/> Others: _____
Policy Implementation	
Responsible actors and their roles:	Shortly explain the role of the main actors in the implementation of the document
Level of delegation	<input type="checkbox"/> Decentralized, e.g. + <input type="checkbox"/> Central, e.g. ministry, public agency <input type="checkbox"/> Outsourced to private actors + <input type="checkbox"/> Local, e.g. by municipalities <input type="checkbox"/> Regional, e.g. by regional public actors <input type="checkbox"/> Others: _____
General comment	List research needs you identified, they might be taken up in phase II of COST E51 Name further reference sources used

4. Forest-Based Industries Policy

The woodworking and furniture sector performed an impressive growth in the past five years and turned out to be one of the driving forces in the industrial development of Bulgaria. To some degree the progress is a result of a timely undertaking and the successful implementation of appropriate strategic measures, at macro-, mezo- and at micro level. Such measures have been carried out since the adoption in 2003 of the Strategy for the Woodworking and Furniture Industry 'Action 2005'. Main results of this strategy have been:

Improved cooperation between private and public sector (for example fair programme supported by MSE agency)

Better regulation of norms for Vocational Training and Education (new DOI)

Growing number of employees in sector from 27 000 to 42 000

Economically growing rates well above average growth rate (growth rate 4 times higher than the GDP)

Growing export rates above average of whole industry and contribution to an improved national trade balance

Better horizontal networks through successful fairs in woodworking and in furniture (Sveta na Mebelite and Technomebel)

Improved productivity

Improved marketing (webpages)

Adoption of European Standards (NACE) in the National Statistical Reporting System

More reliable legal framework and administration

4.1. Strategy for the development of Bulgarian wood processing and furniture industry 2006 – 2013

The new strategy "Action 2013" has as a main priority to help the successful integration of the sector in the EU market after Bulgarians joining to the European Union in 2007 and the further and continuous improvement of its national and international competitiveness. Accordingly the timeframe is set in line with the new EU budget period from 2007 – 2013.

The priorities of the Strategy for the development of Bulgarian wood processing and furniture industry 2006 – 2013 ("Action 2013") are the following:

1. Participation in EU funds

The implementation of the strategy, in particular investments to improve the institutional environment (Certification, testing, Onward qualification) and to improve the competitiveness will require considerable investments. The sector, therefore, must

proactively seek for opportunities to benefit in the best possible manner from EU funds, mainly structural funds and rural development funds. Constant flow of information and availability of support will be crucial for successful participation of the branch in the programmes

2. Further reform of formal and nonformal vocational and educational system

With the issuing by the Ministry of Education and Science of the Ordinance No 25 (in force since January 2006), which stipulates the state educational requirements (DOI) for acquiring qualification under profession 543010 "Technician- technologist in woodworking" as part of field of education "Production and processing" and vocational direction 543 "Production of wood works"

the formal education system has made big progress. Yet, the cooperation between practitioners and the formal system is at the tertiary level is not sufficient as much as at the secondary level. At the same time the standards and professional profiles need to be compared with the situation in more advanced markets. The sector as a whole needs more active Participation in the tripartite vocational education dialogue (modernisation of educational system)

3. Establishment of Know-how Transfer and Training Centre

Despite of considerable progress, Vocational Training and qualification of staff remains to be a major challenge. Bulgarian companies will increasingly face competition from global markets. Up to date information on trends and developments of international markets (material, processing, consumer needs etc) and continuous qualification of employees at all levels will help to close the gap. The present formal educational system is not and will not be able to sufficiently close this gap. Next to constant efforts to modernize the formal system, efforts are needed to react more quickly.

4. Improved environment for certification

Internationally acknowledged certification is a considerable cost factor for companies. Bulgaria needs more own and better resources to provide such services to the branch.

5. Better raw material supply

The access to appropriate, high quality raw material is one of the key factors for the success of the industry. The existing system of timber sales is widely perceived as highly ineffective and gives room for fraud and corruption. Too much, in particularly good quality timber is exported by the state. Such ineffective structure of the export suggests fast deforestation of the Bulgarian forests, shortage of raw materials for the furniture industry, small share of the added value and lowered export prices. The existing National Forest Policy and Strategy needs to be enforced as soon as possible. Forest development policies should be coordinated with the sector to establish a reliable long term supply with good quality timber.

6. Higher Productivity

The working productivity of the Bulgarian branch is compared to the advanced European Markets too low. To increase this productivity takes a bundle of activities from investments in modern machinery, better qualification of people at all levels and improved workflows and logistics. Increased productivity is a precondition to finance higher salaries and keep at the same time internationally competitive.

The goals and objectives of the Strategy are:

At the Micro level:

1. Improved productivity. The yearly turnover per employee is going up with 10 percent per year. (Indicator: research and NSI)
2. Until 2013 95 percent of the branch companies know and apply European Standard (Directives and main norms). (Indicator: annual questionnaire)
3. Until 2008 companies of the sector are well informed about opportunities to participate in EU programmes and funding opportunities. (Indicator: constant flow of information is organised through Branch chamber, questionnaire)
4. The value of annual exports to the main partner markets should grow with 10 percent per year. (Indicator: turnover NSI)
5. At least 200 chairman of companies should have visited together with their marketing specialists foreign fairs and foreign market leaders until the end of 2004 (Indicator: questionnaire)

6. Increase number of employees from 42 000 to 50 000 (Indicator NSI)
7. Raise turnover of the branch by 10 percent per year until 2013 (Indicator NSI)
8. Increase number of ISO 9001 certified companies from below 100 to 200 in 2013 (Indicator: Register of certified companies)
9. Raise average income in line with improvements of productivity, to make jobs attractive. (Indicator: NSI, questionnaire)
10. Improve the use of IT technologies in the branch (Indicator: questionnaire)

At the Mezo level:

1. Committees (Ausschüsse) for all Action Areas defined below are established and meet at least twice a year. In the field of Action Area 4 (Vocational Training and Qualification) cooperation with the already established NAPOO working group should be considered.
2. Improve research and development resources (Indicator: Questionnaire, investments in R&D)
3. Proceed satisfactory national certifying and testing facilities (Know-how Transfer and Training center is established and works until end of 2007)
4. Establish sound networks with furniture and woodworking associations in five partner markets with at least 1 mutual visit of leading representatives.
5. The branch chamber development strategy should be updated. The branch chamber should be further reorganized with the scope to perform until the end of 2007 the following key services:
 - Market research and information (jointly with the know-how centre)
 - Members services - marketing, certification, EU programmes and funds, know-how transfer (jointly with know-how centre)
 - Business matching and contact management
 - Sector strategy and policy implementation, lobbyism
 - Fairs and seminars

At Macro level:

1. Until 2010 the National Forest Policy and Strategy is implemented. Preferable access (quota) for national companies to good quality timber is established.
2. Design and manage EU funds in a needs oriented way. Maintaining constant dialogue. (Indicator: until the end of 2008 at least 5 EU financed projects related to the sector should be under implementation or preparation)
3. Until the end of 2007 all norms and standards are translated and available in Bulgarian language through the National Certification Institute
4. Until the end of 2007 the promotion system for doing business in foreign markets is enhanced (Business support centres, support for foreign fair participations)
5. Until the end of 2007 a support programme for increasing productivity of companies (SME) is designed and under implementation.
6. Until 2010 the System of Vocational Education and Training is modernized in a constant dialogue with the branch. The trilateral dialogue is working efficiently. (Indicator: questionnaire)
7. Until 2010 the tertiary sector is modernized through more needs oriented courses and study profiles at the Universities (Indicator: questionnaire)

4.1.1. General information - based on Part A of document analysis

Table 4.1

General document information

Name:	In English Strategy for the development of Bulgarian wood processing and furniture industry 2006 – 2013
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Adoption: Please mark by whom and at which level the document is adopted	<input type="checkbox"/> Parliament <input type="checkbox"/> Government X <input type="checkbox"/> Ministry: Ministry of Economics and Energy <input type="checkbox"/> Others: Branch Chamber for Wood Processing and Furniture <input type="checkbox"/> No formal approval Level: X <input type="checkbox"/> National <input type="checkbox"/> Regional <input type="checkbox"/> Local Adoption date:
Validity period:	2006 - 2013
Revision:	Is (regular) revision/ update of the document planned? Has it already taken place, when? Yes
Monitoring/ Evaluation:	Is the implementation of the document formally monitored? Has an evaluation taken place? Is an evaluation foreseen? Yes
Related documents:	Please list further specifications or amendments of the document and documents that are closely related, i.e. have a direct reference to the document. This might include working programmes, annexes, etc. These documents should be analysed together with the main document.
Geographical scope:	X <input type="checkbox"/> National <input type="checkbox"/> Regional; name: X <input type="checkbox"/> Local, name:
Budget:	Amount of budget in € (indicate whether per year or for whole document period); indicate the source for the budget, i.e. state, EU, regions, co-financed, etc. n.a.
General description of contents as written in document	
Objective of the document	Name shortly the main objective of the document (as written down in preamble, introduction part, vision or mission statements).
Priorities	Name the thematic priority areas of the document.
Structure	Shortly sketch the basic structure of the document, i.e. different thematic parts, basic elements (e.g. action areas, indicators, etc.)
Measure Areas	Name measure areas as described by the documents and general types of measures the document introduces.
Follow-up / Implementation	
Follow-up measures:	X <input type="checkbox"/> No follow-up activities so far <input type="checkbox"/> New or adapted funding programme(s) /budget line; name: <input type="checkbox"/> New or adapted regulations/laws; name: <input type="checkbox"/> New or adapted informational campaigns/instruments; name: <input type="checkbox"/> New or restructured institutions/organisations; name: <input type="checkbox"/> Implementation in forest policy:
General comment:	List research needs you identified, they might be taken up in phase II of COST E51 Name further reference sources used

4.1.2. Integration of innovation - based on Part B of document analysis

Table 4.2

Overall Innovation Orientation

Overall innovation orientation (use word search function).	Please mark the frequency of occurrence of the <u>more generic terms</u> 'innovation' or synonyms ('new products', 'new services', 'new processes', 'new marketing methods', 'new business models') in the document	<input type="checkbox"/> never <input type="checkbox"/> sometimes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> frequently
	Please mark the frequency of occurrence of the forest sector ' <u>innovation frontier</u> ' - innovation areas identified in Chapter 3 - in the document	<input type="checkbox"/> never <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> sometimes <input type="checkbox"/> frequently
	Please mark the frequency of occurrence of the <u>terms</u> that are related to innovation, for example entrepreneurship, diversification, competitiveness	<input type="checkbox"/> never <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> sometimes <input type="checkbox"/> frequently Terms used: new technological and organization methods, knowledge transfer, entrepreneurship, new wood and forest based products, competitiveness
	Further comments on overall innovation orientation of the document:	
Relevance of innovation: Please mark how much relevance is given to innovation in the document (one answer)	<input type="checkbox"/> No relevance at all <input type="checkbox"/> Marginal issue <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> One issue among others <input type="checkbox"/> Important issue <input type="checkbox"/> Central issue Comments:	
Degree of specification: Please mark how general or specific innovation is addressed by the document (one answer) Please use comments section to describe if the degree of specification varies for different parts of the document, esp. when concerning forestry	<input type="checkbox"/> very general (<i>innovation is named in general parts, e.g. preamble, but no related goals, measures, identified needs or similar are addressed by the document</i>) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> rather general (<i>innovation is addressed in overall goals, needs are identified but no specification of measures</i>) <input type="checkbox"/> rather specific (<i>innovation is addressed in concrete goals, measures are formulated</i>) <input type="checkbox"/> very specific (<i>quantified goals related to innovation are formulated, concrete measures introduced, a fixed budget and timetable exist</i>) Comments: In the main part of the document, the chapter 4 "The Sector and EU" is pointed out that the Operative Program Development of competitiveness in Bulgarian economy is very useful for the Sector. The development of the productivity in small and midle enterprices and encouragement of the development of innovation and new technologies are foreseen. In the priority 1 "Development of economy based on the knowledge and innovative activities" the operative activities are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The improvement of opportunities for the development of new technological enterprises: Business acosiations; - The enhancement of the innovation potential of the enterprices by stimulating knowledge transfer etc.; - The improvement of the pro-innovation infrastructure to encourage the business structures. In the priority 3 "The improvement of the opportunities for financing of micro, small and midle enterprises (SME) are pointed out such a operative activities as: encoraging the garanty fonds by reinburcement of the expenses for the innovations and consultatations; encoraging the fisk capital fonds: Innovative SME etc.	

<p>Understanding of innovation policy</p> <p>Please assess what overall understanding of innovation policy is reflected in the document. See chapter 2.2.1</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Predominately traditional science and technology policy</p> <p>+ <input type="checkbox"/> Traditional S&T policy with systemic elements</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Systemic innovation policy with S&T policy elements</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Predominantly systemic innovation policy</p> <p>Comments: Please describe further the understanding of innovation policy</p>
<p>Goals and objectives:</p> <p>Please specify further what objectives and goals (quantitative and qualitative) are formulated in relation to innovation?</p> <p>The main goals are: the development of new technological enterprises; the introduction of new organization; marketing methods and new products in the Sector, especially in SME.</p> <p>Reorganization and modernization of technological base and encouragement of innovations. An operative goal is the introduction of new technologies and innovations in the safety environmental oriented practices.</p> <p>Some objectives is direct to encourage innovations by spreading of knowledge and investments in human resources.</p>	
<p>Issues, problems and related topics:</p> <p>Please describe shortly what main issues and problems are formulated in relation to innovation? Does the programme address other issues that are related to innovation, e.g. competitiveness of the sector, diversification etc.? Please describe shortly</p> <p>The introduction of new organization methods in the enterprises.</p> <p>Encourage the introduction of new technological methods and decisions.</p> <p>Introduction the system for stimulating of the safety nature technologies in the Sector</p> <p>Elaboration and introducing of new wood based products.</p> <p>Micro level: Effective management of technological and organizational innovations in the enterprises. The development of new production, knowledge oriented practices and the ability to manage the innovations are very important for the enterprises. Strengthening of the competitiveness and diversification.</p>	
<p>Innovation areas:</p> <p>Please name the most important innovation areas named by the document and compare with the results gathered in table 3.1.</p> <p>Mainly on the micro level in SME, as an organizational innovations including new logistic conceptions for the departments of the enterprise and technical innovations, as a computerization of the equipment.</p>	
<p>General comment:</p> <p>List research needs you identified, they might be taken up in phase II of COST E51</p> <p>Name further reference sources used</p>	

Table 4.3

Innovation Support Measures

Innovation support measures <i>Consult classification in chapter 2.2.2</i>	Research and Development	<p>List support measures proposed or implemented by the document that target research and development activities by enterprises.</p> <p>Support measures for the development of the productivity in small and middle enterprises and encouragement of the development of innovation and new technologies are proposed. In the priority 1 "Development of economy based on the knowledge and innovative activities" the operative activities and support measures are directed to the improvement of opportunities for the development of new technological enterprises: Business associations.</p> <p>Support measures are proposed for the scientific and technological development and enhancement competitiveness of WOOD PROCESSING AND FURNITURE INDUSTRY.</p>
	Diffusion of innovation	<p>List support measures proposed or implemented by the document that target the diffusion of known products, processes, marketing methods, and organisational methods. Specify for which products, processes, marketing methods, and organisational methods support is given. Refer to and compare with the list gathered under 3.1.</p> <p>Support measures for the improvement of the pro-innovation infrastructure to encourage the business structures.</p> <p>Support measures for the introduction of new organizational methods in the enterprises.</p> <p>Support measures for encourage the introduction of new technological methods and decisions.</p> <p>Elaboration and introducing of new wood based products.</p>
	Strengthening the knowledge base	<p>List support measures proposed or implemented by the document that aim at strengthening the knowledge base for innovation.</p> <p>Support measures proposed by the document for enhancement of the innovation potential of the enterprises by stimulating knowledge transfer and Strengthening the knowledge base.</p>
	Strengthening interaction	<p>List support measures proposed or implemented by the document that aim at strengthening the interactions between key actors.</p> <p>Support measures for elaboration and adopting of leading practices, entrepreneurship and marketing in Forestry and WOOD PROCESSING AND FURNITURE INDUSTRY.</p> <p>Strengthening interaction between the National Forest Board, Ministry of agriculture and forests, Ministry of economy and Energy, Branch organizations and enterprises for wood processing and furniture.</p>
	Demand creation	<p>List support measures proposed or implemented by the document that aim at promoting the demand for innovation.</p> <p>Support measures are proposed for the introduction of new marketing method for trade with wood based products.</p> <p>Encourage the introduction of new organization and technological decisions in WOOD PROCESSING AND FURNITURE INDUSTRY.</p> <p>Support measures are proposed Mainly on the micro level in SME, as an organizational innovations including new logistic conceptions for the departments of the enterprise and technical innovations, as a computerization of the equipment.</p>

	<p>Improving frame conditions</p>	<p>List initiatives/ policy actions proposed or implemented by the document that aim at improving the framework conditions for innovation.</p> <p>In the priority 3 "The improvement of the opportunities for financing of micro, small and middle enterprises (SME) are pointed out such a operative activities as: encouraging the garanty funds by reimbursement of the expenses for the innovations and consultatations; encouraging the risk capital funds: Innovative SME etc.</p> <p>Introduction the system for stimulating of the safety nature technologies in the Sector.</p>
<p>Comments</p> <p>The main goals are: development of new technological enterprises; the introduction of new organization; marketing methods and new products in the Sector, especialy in SME.</p> <p>Reorganization and modernization of technological base and ecouragement of inovations.</p> <p>An operative goal is the introduction of new technologies and inovations in the safety environmental oriented practices.</p> <p>Some objectives is direct to encourage innovations by spreading of knowledge and investment in human resources.</p>		
<p>Priorities</p>	<p>Please assess qualitatively which of the above mentioned category(ies) is a priority area for innovation support within the document. Please give short reasoning for your judgement</p> <p>The introduction of new organization methods in the enterprises.</p> <p>Encourage the introduction of new technological methods and decisions.</p> <p>Introduction the system for stimulating of the safety nature technologies in the Sector. Elaboration and introducing of new wood based products.</p> <p>Micro level: Effective management of technological and organizational innovations in the enterprises. The development of new production, knowledge oriented practices and the ability to manage the innovations are very important for the enterprises. Strengthening of the competitiveness and diversification.</p> <p>The main priorities in the DOCUMENT are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research and Development; • Strengthening the knowledge base; • Improving frame conditions ; • Demand creation • Strengthening interaction 	
<p>Assessment of overall relevance</p>	<p>Please assess qualitatively the overall relevance of innovation support measures compared to other support measures proposed or introduced by the document. Give short reasoning for your judgement.</p> <p>The overall relevance of innovation support measures is equal to other support measures proposed by this document.</p>	
<p>Promotion of innovation</p>	<p>Please assess qualitatively how much innovation is furthered by the document. This would include the assessment of the overall relevance of innovation within the document as well as the relevance of the document for the policy area.</p> <p>The promotion of innovation is rather general, there are clear support measures proposed by this document.</p>	
<p>General comment:</p>	<p>List research needs you identified, they might be taken up in phase II of COST E51</p> <p>Name further reference sources used</p>	

Table 4.4

Cross-sectoral coordination

Policy formulation	
Co-ordination with other processes and documents	<p>Please list other processes or documents with which the considered document is formally co-ordinated</p> <p>This Document is formally co-ordinated with the National strategy for the sustainable development of Forest Sector in Bulgaria, 2006 – 2015; Bulgarian STRATEGIC PLAN FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF FOREST SECTOR 2007-2011 and the National strategIc PLAN for the RURAL development, 2007 – 2013.</p> <p>There is a partly co-ordination with the National LONG-TERM PROGRAM FOR encouragement of the renewable energy sources use 2005 – 2015.</p>
Administrative Co-ordination:	<p>+ <input type="checkbox"/> between different sections/departments within the same ministry; specify: Mainly the co-ordination is between the Bulgarian Branch Chamber of wood processing and furniture industry; National Forestry Board and other departments in the structure of the Ministry of agriculture and forestry.</p> <p>+ <input type="checkbox"/> between different ministries, specify: The formal co-ordination exist between the Ministry of Economy and Energy and the Ministry of agriculture and forestry, and the Ministry of environment and waters – for example in the Documents concerning the use of renewable energy sources.</p> <p>+ <input type="checkbox"/> between ministries and other public organizations / agencies, specify: There is a formal co-ordination between the Ministry of agriculture and forestry and Bulgarian Branch Chamber of wood processing and furniture industry.</p> <p><u>Comments:</u> Shortly explain the role of the main administrative actors The main administrative actors are National Forestry Board, Bulgarian Branch Chamber of wood processing and furniture industry and municipalities witch is responsible to involve coordination and partnership between public and private sector.</p>
Stakeholder involvement	<p>+ <input type="checkbox"/> Forestry: name most important organisations: National Forestry Board, Regional Boards and State Forestry enterprises and municipalities</p> <p>+ <input type="checkbox"/> Forest-based industries: name most important organisations: Bulgarian Branch Chamber of wood processing and furniture industry.</p> <p>+ <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture: name most important organisations: the Ministry of agriculture and forestry</p> <p>+ <input type="checkbox"/> Tourism: name most important organisations: The Bulgarian Tour-operators Association</p> <p>+ <input type="checkbox"/> Energy: name most important organisations: Ministry of Economy and Energy</p> <p>+ <input type="checkbox"/> Environment: name most important organisations: Ministry of</p>

	environment and waters <input type="checkbox"/> Other sector: ____: name most important organisations: ____ <input type="checkbox"/> Other sector: ____: name most important organisations: ____ <u>Comments:</u> Shortly describe the type of stakeholder involvement
Coordination mechanisms:	<input type="checkbox"/> Formal (central) coordination body; name: ____ + <input type="checkbox"/> Formal coordination process + <input type="checkbox"/> Inter-sectoral working groups <input type="checkbox"/> Inter-sectoral advisory body <input type="checkbox"/> Formal mandatory consultation process <input type="checkbox"/> Formal voluntary consultation process <input type="checkbox"/> Informal consultations (please describe ____) <input type="checkbox"/> Others: ____
Policy Implementation	
Responsible actors and their roles:	Shortly explain the role of the main actors in the implementation of the document
Level of delegation	+ <input type="checkbox"/> Decentralized, e.g. enterprises <input type="checkbox"/> Central, e.g. ministry, public agency + <input type="checkbox"/> Outsourced to private actors <input type="checkbox"/> Local, e.g. by municipalities <input type="checkbox"/> Regional, e.g. by regional public actors <input type="checkbox"/> Others: ____
General comment	List research needs you identified, they might be taken up in phase II of COST E51 Name further reference sources used

The implementation of the strategy requires a more intensified dialogue between all stakeholders at the three intervention levels. It is therefore suggested to establish committees in line with the Action Areas. The committees will be logistically supported by the chamber (organisation of meetings, provision of documentation, minutes etc).

The Consultative Council should be twice a year, whereas the working committees would meet more often according to requirements (estimation four times per year). The CC should nominate one chairman/chairwoman, who is member in the CC. The committees itself can also include non CC members as the tasks require. The Committees report once per year to the CC. They have only an advisory function. Their main goal is to facilitate flow of information between public and private sector and assist state institutions in their work through giving advice and support.

5. Innovation Policy – National Reform Programme

5.1. Innovation Strategy of Bulgaria and Measures for its Implementation

After the beginning of the democracy process and in the context of the market economy, the need of measures in this area was realized and the topic becomes increasingly persistent in the policy debate. In 1998 the Bulgarian Government decided on the elaboration of National Strategy for the Development of High Technologies, approved by the Council of Ministers in 1999. According to the proposed measures, a draft Law on high-technology parks and high-technology activities was elaborated. This draft Law however did not pass. In 2001 the Ministry of Education and Science in collaboration with the Ministry of Economy took on the initiative to assess the innovation system in Bulgaria and to create a mechanism for directing the efforts of the currently restructuring scientific organisations and industrial companies towards the creation and introduction of market-oriented technologies and products. The resulting document was the National

Innovation Strategy. Main beneficiary and coordinator of the project became the Ministry of Economy (later renamed to Ministry of Economy and Energy).

The National Innovation Strategy aims to encourage the development of science, innovations, new technologies and market-oriented products in Bulgaria by proposing concrete measures. Its objective is to improve the relation between the scientific society and the industry sector, and to increase the competitiveness of the produced in Bulgaria products.

The Strategy makes a SWOT analysis of the National Innovation System, revealing the weak points and possibilities for improvement. The measures, envisaged in the Strategy, are: support to innovation and technology-oriented projects by establishment of a National Innovation Fund, promoting employment of young specialists in SMEs, building or optimising technology centres, and improving the relation "science-technology-innovation". The Strategy also proposes creation of clusters, entrepreneurship training, attraction of foreign investments in R&D activities, and establishment of entrepreneurial centres in the Universities. Another financial mechanism promoting scientific and entrepreneurial activities, highlighted in the Strategy, is the National Science Fund (established in compliance with the Law for Promotion of Scientific Research, 17.10.2003). The Fund provides financing for scientific research projects. The most relevant projects, implemented in the framework of the Strategy in 2006 are:

1. The activities of the National Innovation Fund - financing between 25 and 50% of innovative, scientific and research activities of Bulgarian firms;
2. PHARE project: "Support of the Innovation Strategy's Implementation";
3. Project: "Promotion of the Innovation System in Bulgaria"
4. PHARE project: "Introduction of the Cluster Approach and Establishment of the Cluster Model";
5. Project: "Support for the Creation of Entrepreneurial Centres in the Technical Universities".

5.1.1. General information - based on Part A of document analysis

Table 5.1

General document information

Name:	In English Innovation Strategy of Bulgaria and Measures for its Implementation
Adoption: Please mark by whom and at which level the document is adopted	<input type="checkbox"/> Parliament <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Ministry: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Others: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> No formal approval Level: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National <input type="checkbox"/> Regional <input type="checkbox"/> Local Adoption date: 08.2004
Validity period:	
Revision:	Is (regular) revision/ update of the document planned? Has it already taken place, when? Yes, annual reports
Monitoring/ Evaluation:	Is the implementation of the document formally monitored? Has an evaluation taken place? Is an evaluation foreseen? Yes
Related documents:	Please list further specifications or amendments of the document and documents that are closely related, i.e. have a direct reference to the document. This might include working programmes, annexes, etc. These documents should be analysed together with the main

Structure	<p>Shortly sketch the basic structure of the document, i.e. different thematic parts, basic elements (e.g. action areas, indicators, etc.)</p> <p>The structure of the document is the following:</p> <p>Goal</p> <p>General principles</p> <p>Starting positions</p> <p>Motives</p> <p>Measures for realization of strategy</p> <p>Financial conditions</p> <p>Matrix of Innovation strategy</p> <p>Implementation, monitoring and assessment of applied measures</p>
Measure Areas	<p>Name measure areas as described by the documents and general types of measures the document introduces.</p> <p>Annual report – content:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Comparative analysis of indices for assessment of economic activity with countries from EU. 2. Report for fulfilment of measures within strategy. 3. Evaluation of national innovation strategic system. 4. Planned actions for the next period 5. Assessment of innovation policy in Bulgaria and proposals for changing the policy
Follow-up / Implementation	
Follow-up measures:	<p><input type="checkbox"/> No follow-up activities so far</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> New or adapted funding programme(s) /budget line; name: National Innovation Fund</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> New or adapted regulations/laws; name:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> New or adapted informational campaigns/instruments; name:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> New or restructured institutions/organisations; name:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Implementation in forest policy:</p>
General comment:	<p>List research needs you identified, they might be taken up in phase II of COST E51</p> <p>Name further reference sources used</p> <p>Policy mix to increase private investment in R&D;More effective and efficient public expenditure on R&D;National targets for public and private investment in R&D;Policy mix governance structure;Improvement in IPR regimes;Grants to public sector research institutions;Strengthen and create centres/networks of excellence;Developing public-private partnerships for R&D;Improving R&D co-operation and technology transfer;Promotion of R&D services to enterprises(esp. SMEs);Grants to support business R&D, and R&D collaboration;Fiscal incentives;Increase access to external sources of finance for R&D;R&D related services to enterprises;Promoting regional research-driven clusters;Raise interest of the young in science and technology;Develop more favourable employment conditions to attract researchers;Reconfigure the relationship between teaching and research;Development of long term research agendas</p>

5.1.2.Integration of innovation - based on Part B of document analysis

Table 5.2

Overall Innovation Orientation

Overall innovation orientation (use word search function).	Please mark the frequency of occurrence of the <u>more generic terms</u> 'innovation' or synonyms ('new products', 'new services', 'new processes', 'new marketing methods', 'new business models') in the document	<input type="checkbox"/> never <input type="checkbox"/> sometimes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> frequently
	Please mark the frequency of occurrence of the forest sector ' <u>innovation frontier</u> ' – innovation areas identified in Chapter 3 - in the document	<input type="checkbox"/> never <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> sometimes <input type="checkbox"/> frequently
	Please mark the frequency of occurrence of the <u>terms</u> that are related to innovation, for example entrepreneurship, diversification, competitiveness	<input type="checkbox"/> never <input type="checkbox"/> sometimes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> frequently Terms used: entrepreneurship, diversification, competitiveness
	Further comments on overall innovation orientation of the document:	
Relevance of innovation: Please mark how much relevance is given to innovation in the document (one answer)	<input type="checkbox"/> No relevance at all <input type="checkbox"/> Marginal issue <input type="checkbox"/> One issue among others <input type="checkbox"/> Important issue <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Central issue Comments: The efforts of the Bulgarian government are directed towards the creation of an environment, favourable for the development and marketing of innovative products. These products will be created as a result of R&D, supported by public funds or private capital. The role of the state in the management of the innovation processes will be limited to the development of the framework conditions and incentives for entrepreneurs to take <u>greater risk and invest in new products.</u>	
Degree of specification: Please mark how general or specific innovation is addressed by the document (one answer) Please use comments section to describe if the degree of specification varies for different parts of the document, esp. when concerning forestry	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> very general (<i>innovation is named in general parts, e.g. preamble, but no related goals, measures, identified needs or similar are addressed by the document</i>) <input type="checkbox"/> rather general (<i>innovation is addressed in overall goals, needs are identified but no specification of measures</i>) <input type="checkbox"/> rather specific (<i>innovation is addressed in concrete goals, measures are formulated</i>) <input type="checkbox"/> very specific (<i>quantified goals related to innovation are formulated, concrete measures introduced, a fixed budget and timetable exist</i>) Comments: Please specify further in which context innovation is addressed (Is innovation a goal, underlying rationale, a strategy or means to reach other goals, unrelated, etc.?) A consistent policy to stimulate innovation and R&D should be conducted since competitive advantages in industry could be achieved through developing, implementing and spreading innovation on a wider basis. The economic growth and the resulting increased productivity heavily depend on the speed and the efficiency of deploying innovations in the economy. It is necessary that all spheres of economy apply innovative solutions.	

<p>Understanding of innovation policy</p> <p>Please assess what overall understanding of innovation policy is reflected in the document. See chapter 2.2.1</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Predominately traditional science and technology policy</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Traditional S&T policy with systemic elements</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Systemic innovation policy with S&T policy elements</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Predominantly systemic innovation policy</p> <p>Comments: Please describe further the understanding of innovation policy</p> <p>The vision of the Bulgarian government concerning the innovation policy is to continue the process of strengthening the existing framework with regard to improving the business environment and the investment efficiency, and strengthening the spirit of entrepreneurship. The state expenditures for developing science, technologies and innovation according to the mid- and long-term budget programme will become the basis for attracting private investments in market-oriented projects and encouraging cooperation between science and business</p>
<p>Goals and objectives:</p> <p>Please specify further what objectives and goals (quantitative and qualitative) are formulated in relation to innovation?</p> <p>The most important measures which the Strategy envisions are summarized in four main directions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Strengthening the institutions, companies and organizations operating in the field of development, transfer and application of new technologies (know-how) which form the National Innovation System; 2. Encouraging the cooperation between the R&D sector and the business and at the same time their cooperation with the Ministry of Economy and the Ministry of Education and Science; 3. Establishing a well-functioning mechanism to coordinate the implementation of the Innovation Strategy; 4. Ensuring financing for the implementation of the measures of the Innovation Strategy. <p>The objectives of this strategy are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to stimulate industrial R&D and the cooperation between the company R&D departments, universities and research and technological organisations; - to increase available financing for innovation through establishing mechanisms for attracting private investments; - to encourage companies to introduce new technologies and to improve their innovation activity; - to encourage the establishment of clusters in traditional sectors; - to support start-ups and well-functioning companies in order to increase their innovative potential; - to build up mechanisms for attracting foreign investments towards scientific areas. <p>The proposed measures for realisation of the strategy completely correspond to the well-established European practices and aim at stimulating the development of all innovation spheres on project basis. They are divided into 2 groups:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Financial measures: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to stimulate innovation and technological development through establishment of a National Innovation Fund that will ensure financing to innovative and market-oriented projects through partnerships with the state administration, scientific institutions and companies; • to encourage the employment of experts in the field of science and SME technologies through adequate financial stimuli; 	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> to create new and/or to enlarge existing technology centers which should expand the opportunities for utilisation of scientific achievements from the real business. <p>2. Non-financial measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> to optimise the potential of the scientific and technological sector with the help of a continuous dialogue among all participants in the process of creating, implementing and realising the scientific knowledge; to train into entrepreneurship; to establish clusters in Bulgaria, i.e. to activate the vertical and horizontal integration of the value-added chains; to adopt the European indicators that measure the innovation potential of enterprises in order to create a system for assessment and analysis of innovation processes and opportunity for management decisions to be made; to attract foreign investments in the field of R&D and to encourage the transfer of technology thus making use of the achievements of established Bulgarian scientific units; to support existing technology parks and to set up new ones; to establish centres for entrepreneurship at the universities, which will teach modern business practices to students who are willing to transfer their knowledge into practice.
<p>Issues, problems and related topics:</p> <p>Please describe shortly what main issues and problems are formulated in relation to innovation? Does the programme address other issues that are related to innovation, e.g. competitiveness of the sector, diversification etc.? Please describe shortly</p> <p>The task of the Innovation Strategy developed by the Ministry of Economy is the elaboration of solutions to the following problems of Bulgarian companies: their low technological level, low rate of productivity, lack of adequate management, and lack of innovation-oriented culture. The weak innovation performance of the Bulgarian entrepreneurs stems from the fact that they follow a strategy of survival. It should be replaced by a policy of constant developments, which means they should think in broader terms and plan their activities in a longer-term horizon.</p>
<p>Innovation areas:</p> <p>Please name the most important innovation areas named by the document and compare with the results gathered in table 3.1.</p> <p>Research policy priorities are: Policy mix to increase private investment in R&D; More effective and efficient public expenditure on R&D; National targets for public and private investment in R&D; Policy mix governance structure; Improvement in IPR regimes; Grants to public sector research institutions; Strengthen and create centres/networks of excellence; Developing public-private partnerships for R&D; Improving R&D co-operation and technology transfer; Promotion of R&D services to enterprises(esp. SMEs); Grants to support business R&D, and R&D collaboration; Fiscal incentives; Increase access to external sources of finance for R&D;R&D related services to enterprises; Promoting regional research-driven clusters; Raise interest of the young in science and technology; Develop more favourable employment conditions to attract researchers; Reconfigure the relationship between teaching and research; Development of long term research agendas</p>
<p>General comment:</p> <p>List research needs you identified, they might be taken up in phase II of COST E51</p> <p>Name further reference sources used</p>

Table 5.3

Innovation Support Measures

Innovation support measures <i>Consult classification in chapter 2.2.2</i>	Research and Development	List support measures proposed or implemented by the document that target research and development activities by enterprises. Creating centres for transfer of technologies; Subsidising companies for lease high qualified personal;
	Diffusion of innovation	List support measures proposed or implemented by the document that target the diffusion of known products, processes, marketing methods, and organisational methods. Specify for which products, processes, marketing methods, and organisational methods support is given. Refer to and compare with the list gathered under 3.1. Creation of technologic parks. Stimulating entrepreneurship
	Strengthening the knowledge base	List support measures proposed or implemented by the document that aim at strengthening the knowledge base for innovation. Creation centres for entrepreneurship at the Technological Universities Creation of technologic parks. Establishment of business incubators.
	Strengthening interaction	List support measures proposed or implemented by the document that aim at strengthening the interactions between key actors. Stimulating cooperation and collaboration between companies
	Demand creation	List support measures proposed or implemented by the document that aim at promoting the demand for innovation. Creation of National Innovation Fund Using fund Scientific Research
	Improving frame conditions	List initiatives/ policy actions proposed or implemented by the document that aim at improving the framework conditions for innovation. Stimulating implementation of measures for increasing competitiveness
	Comments	
Priorities	Please assess qualitatively which of the above mentioned category(ies) is a priority area for innovation support within the document. Please give short reasoning for your judgement Creating centres for transfer of technologies; Establishment of business incubators. Creation of National Innovation Fund Creation centres for entrepreneurship at the Technological Universities	
Assessment of overall relevance	Please assess qualitatively the overall relevance of innovation support measures compared to other support measures proposed or introduced by the document. Give short reasoning for your judgement. The overall relevance of innovation support measures is equal to other support measures proposed by this document.	
Promotion of innovation	Please assess qualitatively how much innovation is furthered by the document. This would include the assessment of the overall relevance of innovation within the document as well as the relevance of the document for the policy area. The promotion of innovation is rather general, there are no clear support measures proposed by this document.	
General comment:	List research needs you identified, they might be taken up in phase II of COST E51 Name further reference sources used	

Table 5.4

Cross-sectoral coordination

Policy formulation	
Co-ordination with other processes and documents	<p>Please list other processes or documents with which the considered document is formally co-ordinated</p> <p>This Document is co-ordinated with the Lisbon strategy for the innovations and policy of EU for innovations and all EU directives, concerning innovations</p>
Administrative Co-ordination:	<p>+ <input type="checkbox"/> between different sections/departments within the same ministry; specify: Ministry of Economic and Energy</p> <p>+ <input type="checkbox"/> between different ministries, specify: The co-ordination exist between the Ministry of Economy and Energy and all other Ministries in Bulgaria.</p> <p>+ <input type="checkbox"/> between ministries and other public organizations / agencies, specify: There is co-ordination between the Ministry of Economic and Energy and different Branch Chamber and NGO's.</p> <p><u>Comments:</u> Shortly explain the role of the main administrative actors The main administrative actors are Ministry of Economic and Energy, Ministry of Science and Education, Ministry of Regional Development etc.</p>
Stakeholder involvement	<p>+ <input type="checkbox"/> Forestry: name most important organisations: National Forestry Board, Regional Boards and State Forestry enterprises and municipalities</p> <p>+ <input type="checkbox"/> Forest-based industries: name most important organisations: Bulgarian Branch Chamber of wood processing and furniture industry, different SME.</p> <p>+ <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture: name most important organisations: the Ministry of agriculture and forestry</p> <p>+ <input type="checkbox"/> Tourism: name most important organisations: <u>The Bulgarian Tour-operators Association</u></p> <p>+ <input type="checkbox"/> Energy: name most important organisations: Ministry of Economy and Energy</p> <p>+ <input type="checkbox"/> Environment: name most important organisations: Ministry of environment and waters</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other sector: <u>NGO's</u>: name most important organisations: Bulgarian industrial Chamber</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other sector: ____: name most important organisations: ____</p> <p><u>Comments:</u> Shortly describe the type of stakeholder involvement</p>
Coordination mechanisms:	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Formal (central) coordination body; name: Council of Ministers</p> <p>+ <input type="checkbox"/> Formal coordination process</p> <p>+ <input type="checkbox"/> Inter-sectoral working groups</p> <p>+ <input type="checkbox"/> Inter-sectoral advisory body</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Formal mandatory consultation process</p>

	<input type="checkbox"/> Formal voluntary consultation process <input type="checkbox"/> Informal consultations (please describe _____) <input type="checkbox"/> Others: _____
Policy Implementation	
Responsible actors and their roles:	Shortly explain the role of the main actors in the implementation of the document Council of Ministers Minister of Economic and Energy National Innovation Council They develop Annual report for innovations
Level of delegation	<input type="checkbox"/> Decentralized, e.g. <input type="checkbox"/> Central, e.g. ministry, public agency <input type="checkbox"/> Outsourced to private actors <input type="checkbox"/> Local, e.g. by municipalities <input type="checkbox"/> Regional, e.g. by regional public actors <input type="checkbox"/> Others: _____
General comment	List research needs you identified, they might be taken up in phase II of COST E51 Name further reference sources used

6. Rural Development Policy – Rural Development Programme

6.1. National Strategic Plan for the Rural Development, 2007 – 2013

The following **overall objectives** of the National Strategic Rural Development Plan have been set for the 2007–2013 period, based on the Community Strategic Guidelines for rural development, on the major EU priorities associated with jobs creation, growth and sustainability (Lisbon, Göteborg), and in complementarity with other EU policies (Cohesion, protection of the environment, especially, the coordination with the Structural Funds and the management of natural resources in rural areas of Bulgaria), and finally taking into account the socio-economic conditions in rural areas of Bulgaria:

1. To develop a competitive and innovation based agriculture, forestry sector and food-processing sector.

2. To protect natural resources and environment of rural areas.

3. To improve the quality of life and diversify job opportunities in rural areas.

All objectives of the National Strategy Plan aim at improving the economic and social conditions in rural areas and complement each other. They are geared to the long-term vision for the development of Bulgarian rural countryside:

- Vibrant rural areas with strengthened and diversified economies, offering good quality of life to rural residents;
- Preserved natural resources and valued rural heritage;
- Efficient, innovative and competitive agri-food sector, applying sustainable farming practices, producing high quality and value products, utilising efficiently the natural and human resources of rural areas and ensuring rising incomes to farming population.
- Healthy and multifunctional Bulgarian forests providing public amenities of high value and employment and incomes for rural population.

The first objective of the National Strategy Plan is focused on the increasing competitiveness of agriculture, food and forestry sectors. This objective directly addresses the first Community Strategic Guideline for rural development. The first strategic objective is to be achieved through interventions, supporting modernisation and restructuring of the agri-food chain, the forestry and primary woodprocessing activities.

The overall strategic approach is to boost productivity and competitiveness of agriculture, food and forestry sectors through support for:

- Up-grading technologies, improving plant and animal stock, introducing modern land and water management practices;
- Promoting innovations in the agri-food chain for production of new high value added products and technologies
- Diversification within agriculture;
- Raising skills level and knowledge of the labour force;
- Improving the environmental performance of farms and forestry;
- Adjustment of farming structures and land ownership structures;
- Improving the agriculture and forestry-related infrastructure.

Taking into account the needs for restructuring and modernising of Bulgarian agriculture, forestry and food processing sectors, to Axis 1 is allocated 42% of the total budget under the three axes.

The first objective will promote productivity growth and competitiveness of agriculture, food and forestry sectors and thus, will contribute to the Lisbon strategic objectives on economic growth.

The second objective targets the preservation of natural resources and the improvement of countryside. Better land management and protection of environment will secure sustainable and integrated development of the countryside, conservation of biodiversity and local breeds. It will also help for the preservation of traditional land practices and will contribute to the diversification of rural economy through the creation of alternative sources of income. This objective is contributing to the achievement of the European strategic

priority: "Improvement of the environment and the countryside".

Second objective will focus on solving the environmental problems and threats in the rural areas identified in Chapter 1:

- conservation and restoration of important habitats and natural systems in accordance with national objectives and EU's goal for halting biodiversity loss by 2010;
- improvement water quality and prevention from contamination from agricultural sources in accordance with EU environmental obligations, including the Nitrate and Water framework directives;
- prevention of soil degradation processes and preservation of soil diversity and fertility;
- sustainable management of forests and forest land;
- developing renewable energy potential in order to meet national/EU targets.

The support for sustainable management of lands and forests, the conservation of biodiversity and traditional agriculture will contribute to preserving the attractiveness of the rural areas, will create preconditions for the development of other activities of rural economy: tourism, crafts, leisure time activities and last but not least – the development of sustainable occupations for the population in rural areas. Taking into account the environmental needs and problems to be solved to Axis 2 is allocated 27% of the overall budget for the three axes. Axis 2 measures are not capable of solving all the problems, associated with the preservation of landscape and the environment on their own. The strategy is based on balanced and integrated approach, where the preservation of the landscape and environment is also a priority for the measures under the other axes. Introduction of the Good agricultural and environmental conditions (GAEC) will also contribute for the achievement of the environmental objectives especially the ones related to the improvement of soil quality and prevention of soil degradation processes. The second objective will contribute for achieving compliance with the undertaken international obligations: the Kyoto Protocol, the biodiversity conventions, the fight against desertification and climatic changes. Since Bulgaria is fulfilling its international climate change obligations the issue is not taken as a priority within the strategy, however the actions to be taken under the other environmental objectives will make a positive contribution to climate change indicators.

The actions under the second strategic objective, e.g. conservation of biodiversity, water protection, conservation and sustainable use of the land and natural resources will

contribute to the achievement of the European sustainable development objective from Göteborg.

The third strategic objective aims at promoting diversification of job opportunities and improving the quality of life in rural area. This objective directly addresses the third strategic priority of the Community, and namely "improving the living conditions in rural areas, and promoting the diversification of rural economies". To this objective is allocated 31% of the total budget under the three axes. Bulgarian rural areas have multitude of vibrant rural communes, diverse and preserved nature, rich historical and cultural traditions. To ensure long-term economic and social sustainability of rural areas, the current trend of demographic and economic decline has to be reversed.

The strategy aims at supporting the development of rural areas by creating better living environment and creation of new employment opportunities. Access and quality of basic services to rural population and rural infrastructure are essential for maintaining the rural population and for the creation of business opportunities. Therefore, considerable investment support will be given for the improvements of infrastructure and provision of services to rural population.

The lack of employment opportunities is the major factor contributing to low labour force participation rate, high unemployment and low incomes in rural areas. Therefore, business development and entrepreneurship in rural areas will be promoted by support to investments in non-agricultural activities of farming households and wider rural population.

The support will be given to job creation in businesses, based on local resources – rural tourism, culture and crafts. Special promotion and support will be given to creation of innovation driven businesses, using new technologies, use of renewable energy sources and better management of the biomass, knowledge-based business opportunities. The actions for achieving the third strategic objective will contribute to diversification of rural economy and jobs creation, and thus, will address the Lisbon strategic objectives. Rural development will also be supported by building social capital and skill acquisition to develop and implement locally based strategies for rural development. Innovative integrated approaches for rural development will be supported through **Leader** in line with fourth Community strategic priority for "building local capacity for employment and diversification".

To Leader axis will be allocated 2.5% of total budget under the three axes.

6.1.1. General information - based on Part A of document analysis

Table 6.1

General document information

Name:	National strategic PLAN for the RURAL development, 2007 – 2013
Adoption: Please mark by whom and at which level the document is adopted	<input type="checkbox"/> Parliament + <input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Ministry: Ministry of agriculture and forestry <input type="checkbox"/> Others: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> No formal approval Level: + <input type="checkbox"/> National <input type="checkbox"/> Regional <input type="checkbox"/> Local Adoption date: September, 2006
Validity period:	2006-2015
Revision:	Is (regular) revision/ update of the document planned? Has it already taken place, when? Yearly assessment
Monitoring/ Evaluation:	Is the implementation of the document formally monitored? Has an evaluation taken place? Is an evaluation foreseen?

	Short term programs based on this program
Related documents:	<p>Please list further specifications or amendments of the document and documents that are closely related, i.e. have a direct reference to the document. This might include working programmes, annexes, etc. These documents should be analysed together with the main document.</p> <p>The National Strategy Plan will contribute to the realization of the European strategic priorities and for the implementation of the objectives of the Seventh framework programme for environmental protection and the European Action Plan for development of organic foods and organic agriculture, the European Action plan for Conservation of the biodiversity and the European action plan for conservation of the species.</p> <p>In order to meet the priorities in the EC action plan for biomass and the EU Bio-fuel Strategy the NSP will support activities targeted at the production and usage of biomass. The support will seek positive effects on using biomass the rural areas, with opportunities to increase employment in forestry and agriculture, as well as the responsible and sustainable use of natural resources.</p> <p>The measures envisaged for afforestation of agriculture and non-agriculture lands will contribute to the implementation of Kyoto Protocol decisions, and the Convention against desertification. The restoration of the production potential and the introduction of preventive measures is in accordance with the priorities of the Ministerial Conference on Forest Protection In Europe. Sustainable management of the forests, conservation of forestry biological diversity will contribute for the implementation of the EU Forestry strategy.</p>
Geographical scope:	+ <input type="checkbox"/> National <input type="checkbox"/> Regional; name: <input type="checkbox"/> Local, name:
Budget:	<p>Amount of budget in € (indicate whether per year or for whole document period); indicate the source for the budget, i.e. state, EU, regions, co-financed, etc.</p> <p>Ninety percents of the budget of Axis 1 will be allocated for the modernization and reorganization and the other 10 % for transfer of knowledge and innovations.</p>
General description of contents as written in document	
Objective of the document	<p>Name shortly the main objective of the document (as written down in preamble, introduction part, vision or mission statements).</p> <p>In the introduction of the document are proposed measures for the implementation of multifunctional forest management and development of modern wood processing industry.</p> <p>Reorganization and modernization of technological base and encouragement of innovations.</p> <p>An operative goal is the introduction of new technologies and innovations in the safety environmental oriented agriculture and forestry practices.</p> <p>Third objective is direct to encourage innovations by spreading of knowledge and investment in human resources.</p> <p>The main strategic actions are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elaboration of new national program for prevention of erosion in forest lands; • Introduction of multifunctional forest planning and improvement of forest management planning for multifunctional and sustainable forestry management; <p>Supporting the initiatives and measures related to Bulgarian forest certification – up to 30 % of forests to be certificated.</p>

Priorities	<p>Name the thematic priority areas of the document.</p> <p>As a priority in the document is pointed out the investment in innovation, creation and promotion of new products and diversification a wide range of goods in food industry.</p> <p>One of strategic aims is the development of competitiveness in agriculture, food industry and forestry by encouragement for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - modernization of technology and introduction of modern practices for land and water management; - encouragement of innovations in food chain aimed on production of new products with high prices; - modernization of farms and forestry in the direction of lowest effects on the environment. <p>New business models, based on local resources as rural tourism; eco-tourism and handicrafts, and other activities, based on innovation and knowledge transfer, use of renewable energy sources and better biomass management.</p>
Structure	<p>Shortly sketch the basic structure of the document, i.e. different thematic parts, basic elements (e.g. action areas, indicators, etc.)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Baseline Analysis of Economic, Social and Environmental Situation 2. Overall Strategy for Rural Development in Bulgaria 3. Strategy per Priority Axis and Indicators 4. Indicative Budget of the Rural Development Programme 5. Internal and External Consistency of the National Strategy Plan and Complementarity with Other Community Funding Instruments <p>Complementarity and Coordination Among the Activities Financed by the ERDF, ESF, the Cohesion Fund, EAFRD and EFF</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. National Rural Network: Allocation and Set up
Measure Areas	<p>Name measure areas as described by the documents and general types of measures the document introduces.</p> <p>As a strategic action with priority 1 is proposed support measures for employment, based on the development of new wood and forest based products and services.</p> <p>Introducing new organization methods in forest and game management.</p> <p>Support measures are proposed for the scientific and technological development and enhancement competitiveness of forest sector.</p> <p>Support measures are proposed for the introduction of new marketing method for trade with wood and forest based products.</p> <p>Support measures proposed by the document for increasing competitiveness of forest sector are focused in such priorities as: transfer of knowledge, modernization and innovations in material sector and human resources.</p>
Follow-up / Implementation	
Follow-up measures:	<p><input type="checkbox"/> No follow-up activities so far</p> <p>+ <input type="checkbox"/> New or adapted funding programme(s) /budget line; name:</p> <p>+ <input type="checkbox"/> New or adapted regulations/laws; name:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> New or adapted informational campaigns/instruments; name:</p> <p>+ <input type="checkbox"/> New or restructured institutions/organisations; name: Energy Efficiency Agency</p>

	+ <input type="checkbox"/> Implementation in forest policy: STRATEGIC PLAN FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF FOREST SECTOR 2007-2011
General comment:	<p>List research needs you identified, they might be taken up in phase II of COST E51</p> <p>Name further reference sources used</p> <p>The successful development of processing sector and its competitiveness in the dynamic of European market is depended on readiness for development by the innovations.</p> <p>Introduction the system for stimulating of the safety environment technologies. Elaboration and introducing of adding profits production.</p> <p>Efficient politics for helping of private owners in forestry activities.</p>

6.1.2. Integration of innovation - based on Part B of document analysis

Table 6.2

Overall Innovation Orientation

Overall innovation orientation (use word search function).	Please mark the frequency of occurrence of the <u>more generic terms</u> 'innovation' or synonyms ('new products', 'new services', 'new processes', 'new marketing methods', 'new business models') in the document	<input type="checkbox"/> never <input type="checkbox"/> sometimes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> frequently
	Please mark the frequency of occurrence of the forest sector ' <u>innovation frontier</u> ' – innovation areas identified in Chapter 3 - in the document	<input type="checkbox"/> never <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> sometimes <input type="checkbox"/> frequently
	Please mark the frequency of occurrence of the <u>terms</u> that are related to innovation, for example entrepreneurship, diversification, competitiveness	<input type="checkbox"/> never <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> sometimes <input type="checkbox"/> frequently <p>Terms used: new technological and organization methods, new business models, new products, exchange of knowledge, competitiveness</p>
	Further comments on overall innovation orientation of the document:	
Relevance of innovation: Please mark how much relevance is given to innovation in the document (one answer)	<input type="checkbox"/> No relevance at all <input type="checkbox"/> Marginal issue <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> One issue among others <input type="checkbox"/> Important issue <input type="checkbox"/> Central issue Comments:	
Degree of specification: Please mark how general or specific innovation is addressed by the document (one answer) Please use comments section to describe if the	<input type="checkbox"/> very general (<i>innovation is named in general parts, e.g. preamble, but no related goals, measures, identified needs or similar are addressed by the document</i>) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> rather general (<i>innovation is addressed in overall goals, needs are identified but no specification of measures</i>) <input type="checkbox"/> rather specific (<i>innovation is addressed in concrete goals, measures are formulated</i>)	

<p>degree of specification varies for different parts of the document, esp. when concerning forestry</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> very specific (<i>quantified goals related to innovation are formulated, concrete measures introduced, a fixed budget and timetable exist</i>)</p> <p>Comments: As a priority in the document is pointed the investment in innovation, creation and promotion of new products and diversification a wide range of goods in food industry.</p> <p>One of strategic aims is the development of competitiveness in agriculture, food industry and forestry by encouragement for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - modernization of technology and introduction of modern practices for land and water management; - encouragement of innovations in food chain aimed on production of new products with high prices; - modernization of farms and forestry in the direction of lowest effects on the environment. <p>New business models, based on local resources as a village tourism; eco-tourism and handicrafts, and other activities, based on innovation and knowledge transfer, use of renewable energy sources and better biomass management.</p>
<p>Understanding of innovation policy Please assess what overall understanding of innovation policy is reflected in the document. See chapter 2.2.1</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Predominately traditional science and technology policy + <input type="checkbox"/> Traditional S&T policy with systemic elements <input type="checkbox"/> Systemic innovation policy with S&T policy elements <input type="checkbox"/> Predominantly systemic innovation policy</p> <p>Comments: Please describe further the understanding of innovation policy</p>
<p>Goals and objectives: Please specify further what objectives and goals (quantitative and qualitative) are formulated in relation to innovation?</p> <p>Reorganization and modernization of technological base and encouragement of innovations.</p> <p>An operative goal is the introduction of new technologies and innovations in the safety environmental oriented agriculture and forestry practices.</p> <p>Third objective is direct to encourage innovations by spreading of knowledge and investments in human resources.</p>	
<p>Issues, problems and related topics: Please describe shortly what main issues and problems are formulated in relation to innovation? Does the programme address other issues that are related to innovation, e.g. competitiveness of the sector, diversification etc.? Please describe shortly</p> <p>The successful development processing sector and its competitiveness in the dynamic of European market is depended on readiness for development by the innovations.</p> <p>Ninety percents of the budget of Axis 1 will be separated for the modernization and reorganization and the other 10 % for transfer of knowledge and innovations.</p> <p>Introduction the system for stimulating of the safety environment technologies.</p> <p>Elaboration and introducing of adding profits production.</p> <p>Inefficient politics for helping of private owners in forestry activities.</p>	
<p>Innovation areas: Please name the most important innovation areas named by the document and compare with the results gathered in table 3.1.</p> <p>Forestry equipment, technology and organization. Forest area based services. Marketing and management in Forestry.</p>	
<p>General comment: List research needs you identified, they might be taken up in phase II of COST E51 Name further reference sources used</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 	

Table 6.3

Innovation Support Measures

<p>Innovation support measures Consult classification in chapter 2.2.2</p>	<p>Research and Development</p>	<p>List support measures proposed or implemented by the document that target research and development activities by enterprises.</p> <p>Supporting measures for the development of competitiveness in agriculture, food industry and forestry by encouragement for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - modernization of technology and introduction of modern practices for land and water management; - encouragement of innovations in food chain aimed on production of new products with high prices; - modernization of farms and forestry in the direction of lowest effects on the environment.
	<p>Diffusion of innovation</p>	<p>List support measures proposed or implemented by the document that target the diffusion of known products, processes, marketing methods, and organisational methods. Specify for which products, processes, marketing methods, and organisational methods support is given. Refer to and compare with the list gathered under 3.1.</p> <p>Reorganization and modernization of technological base and encouragement of innovations.</p> <p>An operative goal is the introduction of new technologies and innovations in the safety environmental oriented agriculture and forestry practices.</p> <p>Products: Medicinal plants, Mushrooms, Ecoroutes, Pellets, briquettes, Wood fuel</p> <p>Process: Biodiversity, bio energy</p> <p>Marketing method: Hunting tourism, Recreational services, Selling wood on stock exchange, Selling standing timber</p> <p>Organisational model: Natural Parks, National Parks, Reserves; Creating State Game Breeding Stations, Private companies, State Forestry (Enterprises)</p>
	<p>Strengthening the knowledge base</p>	<p>List support measures proposed or implemented by the document that aim at strengthening the knowledge base for innovation.</p> <p>Support measures for encouragement of innovations by spreading of knowledge and investment in human resources are proposed in the third objective of the Document.</p> <p>Support measures proposed by the document for implementation of the activities, based on innovation and knowledge transfer.</p> <p>10 % of the budget of Axis 1 will be allocated for transfer of knowledge and innovations.</p>
	<p>Strengthening interaction</p>	<p>List support measures proposed or implemented by the document that aim at strengthening the interactions between key actors.</p> <p>Support measures for implementation of new business models, based on local resources as rural tourism; eco-tourism and handicrafts, and other activities, based on innovation and knowledge transfer, use of renewable energy sources and better biomass management.</p>

	Demand creation	<p>List support measures proposed or implemented by the document that aim at promoting the demand for innovation.</p> <p>The development by the innovations and support measures for promoting it's demand .</p> <p>Ninety percents of the budget of Axis 1 will be allocated for the modernization and reorganization</p> <p>Elaboration and introducing of adding profits production.</p>
	Improving frame conditions	<p>List initiatives/ policy actions proposed or implemented by the document that aim at improving the framework conditions for innovation.</p> <p>Improving frame conditions for helping of private owners in forestry activities.</p> <p>Introduction the system for stimulating of the safety environment technologies.</p> <p>Elaboration of normative preconditions and incentives for the contractors, for introduction of new organization and technological methods end new equipment.</p>
Comments		<p>The Strategic approach in the document includes increasing the productivity and competitiveness of agriculture, food industry and forestry by encouragement and implementation of such support measures as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Modernization of technology base and introduction of new practices for management of land and water; • Encouragement of innovations in food chain aimed to produce new products with higher price; • Modernization of farms and forestry and introduction of safety nature practices.
Priorities	<p>Please assess qualitatively which of the above mentioned category(ies) is a priority area for innovation support within the document. Please give short reasoning for your judgement</p> <p>As a priority in the document is pointed the investment in innovation, creation and promotion of new products and diversification a wide range of goods in food industry.</p> <p>The main priorities in the DOCUMENT are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research and Development; • Strengthening the knowledge base; • Improving frame conditions ; • Demand creation 	
Assessment of overall relevance	<p>Please assess qualitatively the overall relevance of innovation support measures compared to other support measures proposed or introduced by the document. Give short reasoning for your judgement.</p> <p>The overall relevance of innovation support measures is <u>equal to other support measures proposed by this document.</u></p>	
Promotion of innovation	<p>Please assess qualitatively how much innovation is furthered by the document. This would include the assessment of the overall relevance of innovation within the document as well as the relevance of the document for the policy area.</p> <p>The promotion of innovation is rather general, there are no clear support measures proposed by this document.</p>	
General comment:	<p>List research needs you identified, they might be taken up in phase II of COST E51</p> <p>Name further reference sources used</p>	

Table 6.4

Cross-sectoral coordination

Policy formulation	
Co-ordination with other processes and documents	<p>Please list other processes or documents with which the considered document is formally co-ordinated</p> <p>This Document is formally co-ordinated with National strategy for the sustainable development of Forest Sector in Bulgaria, 2006 – 2015; Bulgarian STRATEGIC PLAN FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF FOREST SECTOR 2007-2011; and the strategy for the development of BULGARIAN WOOD PROCESSING AND FURNITURE INDUSTRY 2006-2013.</p> <p>There is a partly co-ordination with the National LONG-TERM PROGRAM FOR encouragement of the renewable energy sources use 2005 – 2015 and National LONG-TERM PROGRAM FOR ENERGY effectiveness UP TO 2015.</p>
Administrative Co-ordination:	<p>+ <input type="checkbox"/> between different sections/departments within the same ministry; specify: Mainly the co-ordination is between the National Forestry Board and other departments in the structure of the Ministry of agriculture and forestry.</p> <p>+ <input type="checkbox"/> between different ministries, specify: There is a strong co-ordination between the Ministry of agriculture and forestry and Ministry of environment and waters- for example in management of the National and Natural parks and reserves.</p> <p>The formal co-ordination exist between the Ministry of Economy and Energy and the Ministry of agriculture and forestry, and the Ministry of environment and waters – for example in the Documents concerning the use of renewable energy sources.</p> <p>+ <input type="checkbox"/> between ministries and other public organizations / agencies, specify:</p> <p>There is a formal co-ordination between the Ministry of agriculture and forestry and municipalities.</p> <p><u>Comments:</u></p> <p>Shortly explain the role of the main administrative actors</p> <p>The main administrative actors are Ministry of agriculture and forestry and municipalities witch is responsible to involve coordination and partnership between public and private sector.</p>
Stakeholder involvement	<p>+ <input type="checkbox"/> Forestry: name most important organisations: National Forestry Board, Regional Boards and State Forestry enterprises and municipalities</p> <p>+ <input type="checkbox"/> Forest-based industries: name most important organisations: Bulgarian Branch Chamber of wood processing and furniture industry.</p> <p>+ <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture: name most important organisations: the Ministry of agriculture and forestry</p> <p>+ <input type="checkbox"/> Tourism: name most important organisations: The Bulgarian Tour-operators Association</p> <p>+ <input type="checkbox"/> Energy: name most important organisations: Ministry of Economy and Energy</p> <p>+ <input type="checkbox"/> Environment: name most important organisations: Ministry of environment and waters</p>

	<input type="checkbox"/> Other sector: ____: name most important organisations: ____ <input type="checkbox"/> Other sector: ____: name most important organisations: ____ <u>Comments:</u> Shortly describe the type of stakeholder involvement
Coordination mechanisms:	<input type="checkbox"/> Formal (central) coordination body; name: ____ + <input type="checkbox"/> Formal coordination process + <input type="checkbox"/> Inter-sectoral working groups + <input type="checkbox"/> Inter-sectoral advisory body + <input type="checkbox"/> Formal mandatory consultation process <input type="checkbox"/> Formal voluntary consultation process <input type="checkbox"/> Informal consultations (please describe ____) <input type="checkbox"/> Others: ____
Policy Implementation	
Responsible actors and their roles:	Shortly explain the role of the main actors in the implementation of the document
Level of delegation	<input type="checkbox"/> Decentralized, e.g. + <input type="checkbox"/> Central, e.g. ministry, public agency <input type="checkbox"/> Outsourced to private actors + <input type="checkbox"/> Local, e.g. by municipalities + <input type="checkbox"/> Regional, e.g. by regional public actors <input type="checkbox"/> Others: ____
General comment	List research needs you identified, they might be taken up in phase II of COST E51 Name further reference sources used

6.1.3. Appraisal of effects – based on Part C of document analysis by sub-group

Table 6.5

Appraisal of Effects - General Information

	Whole document (RDP)	Forestry Part
Total amount of funding	Amount of budget in mil. € 592.961 SAPARD - 592,623 – approved SAPARD - 269,205 - paid	Amount of budget in mil. € 5.278 2,486 – approved 0,291 - paid
Total number of projects	2524	26
Total number of beneficiaries	1597	6
Average amount of funding per project	in € 0.235	in € 0.096
Median of project funding	in € 0.235	in € 0,203
Average amount of funding per beneficiary	in € 0.169	in € 0,048
Median of funding per beneficiary	in € 0.371	in € 0.101
General comment:		

The National Strategy Plan will contribute to the realization of the European strategic priorities and for the implementation of the objectives of the Seventh framework programme for environmental protection and the European Action Plan for development of organic foods and organic agriculture, the European Action plan for Conservation of the biodiversity and the European action plan for conservation of the species. In order to meet the priorities in the EC action plan for biomass and the EU Bio-fuel Strategy the NSP will support activities targeted at the production and usage of biomass. The support will seek positive effects on using biomass the rural areas, with opportunities to increase employment in forestry and agriculture, as well as the responsible and sustainable use of natural resources.

The measures envisaged for afforestation of agriculture and non-agriculture lands will contribute to the implementation of Kyoto Protocol decisions, and the Convention against desertification. The restoration of the production potential and the introduction of preventive measures is in accordance with the priorities of the Ministerial Conference on Forest Protection In Europe. Sustainable management of the forests, conservation of forestry biological diversity will contribute for the implementation of the EU Forestry strategy. The support for training in the area of new information technologies for agricultural producers within Axis I and through the support for the establishment of computer clubs and information centres in the villages within the framework of Axis 3, the European priority for penetration of ICT in agriculture and rural areas will be realized. In line with the Lisbon strategy priorities the NSP will contribute to employment creation and growth primarily under the first axis and especially the third axes where the combination of diversification and village renewal will provide the rural population with an incentive to remain within the countryside.

7. Regional Development Policy

7.1.NATIONAL REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY OF THE REPUBLIC OF BULGARIA FOR THE PERIOD 2005-2015

The National Regional Development Strategy (NRDS) for the period 2005-2015 is the fundamental document formulating the long-term objectives and priorities of the country's regional policy. It outlines the strategic directions and levels of the regional policy and acts as a starting point for getting and distributing EU assistance for implementation of the programmes related to regional development.

More specifically, the tasks of the NRDS are as follows:

- To define the strategic objectives of the regional development of the country during the period 2005-2015.
- To outline achievable strategy for achievement of these objectives through identification of the major priority directions of regional development and setting in place the institutional framework for implementation of the strategy.
- To provide milestones for formulation and application of sectoral policies of regional impact and to lay the basis for coordination of the regional development policy with the rest of the policies in the planning regions.
- To provide a framework for the planning and programming documents at the other territorial levels.
- To ensure coordination between the regional development policies and spatial planning policies with a view to achieving a balanced territorial development.
- To involve all stakeholders in the implementation of the policies laid down in the NRDS.

The place and the role of the NRDS in the system of strategic planning and programming documents related to regional development have been defined in the Regional Development Act. The NRDS defines the strategic directions of the regional development policy. It outlines the "top-down" approach, serving in this way as a milestone for the district strategies for regional development, the municipal and regional development plans and the National Operational Programme for Regional Development. They should transpose the goals and priorities of the NRDS in compliance with the specific regional circumstances and the designation of the individual documents.

The NRDS builds on and develops further the positive practices of the regional development policy of recent years by integrating them into the goals and priorities of the National Development Plan. It takes account of the already enforced and the newly approved objectives of the EU structural and cohesion policies.

The object of the national strategy is regional development in its multi-objective and multi-functional nature. While the rest of the policies do not have as their specific object the development of regions and minimizing of regional disparities, the regional development policy should focus on them and propose a set of integrated measures designed to contribute to achievement of the long-term development goals of the country by incorporating also the territorial factors of growth. For this reason the strategy is a summary document, comprising all the key elements of the future regional development. Some of the proposed policies will be implemented in partnership with other sector-specific policies of the national economy, while others are the objects of the regional policy alone. In all the cases the envisaged actions are always connected with mandatory participation of the regional and local authorities.

7.1.1. General information - based on Part A of document analysis

Table 7.1

General document information

Name:	NATIONAL REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY OF THE REPUBLIC OF BULGARIA FOR THE PERIOD 2005-2015
Adoption: Please mark by whom and at which level the document is adopted	<input type="checkbox"/> Parliament <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Ministry: Ministry of Regional Development <input type="checkbox"/> Others: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> No formal approval Level: <input type="checkbox"/> National <input type="checkbox"/> Regional <input type="checkbox"/> Local Adoption date: May 2005
Validity period:	2005 -2015
Revision:	Is (regular) revision/ update of the document planned? Has it already taken place, when? Yes periodic 3-year reports
Monitoring/ Evaluation:	Is the implementation of the document formally monitored? Has an evaluation taken place? Is an evaluation foreseen? Two evaluation reports will be prepared for the period of action of the Strategy - Intermediate evaluation report , covering the period until

	Bulgaria's accession to the EU in 2007 and Final evaluation report , covering the entire period till 2015.
Related documents:	<p>Please list further specifications or amendments of the document and documents that are closely related, i.e. have a direct reference to the document. This might include working programmes, annexes, etc. These documents should be analysed together with the main document.</p> <p>The Strategy takes into account the Structure Funds and the Cohesion Fund as primary instruments for financing of regional development activities, as well as the goals and priorities set in the key Community documents: the Lisbon Strategy and the Goeteborg (Re. to Annex 2). Consideration is taken also of the principles of the EU structural policy, such as geographic, thematic and financial concentration of intervention, multi-annual programming, partnership, subsidiary and additionality. The regional policy, being an integral component part of the socio-economic development policy of the country, should comply with and contribute to the attainment of the goals and priorities of the National Development Policy.</p> <p>The major goals and priorities of the developed strategic documents are taken into account, that coincide with the time frame of the National Regional Development Strategy, such as the Employment Strategy (2004-2010), the Strategy for Promotion of SMEs (2002-2006), the Innovation Strategy, the Strategy for Promotion of Investments (2005-2010), the National Environmental Protection Strategy (2005-2014), the National Housing Strategy, the Draft-Strategy for Introduction of ICT in Secondary Education, the National Strategy on Follow-up Professional Training (2005-2010), the National Health Care Strategy (2001-2006) etc</p>
Geographical scope:	X <input type="checkbox"/> National <input type="checkbox"/> Regional; name: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Local, name: _____
Budget:	<p>Amount of budget in € (indicate whether per year or for whole document period); indicate the source for the budget, i.e. state, EU, regions, co-financed, etc.</p> <p>The funds for financing of the implementation of the National Strategy shall originate from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The State Budget, including in the framework of the investment programme for development of the regions for targeted impact; • EU funds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For the period until 2006 – from the pre-accession instruments of the EU: PHARE Programme in its portion on "social and economic cohesion" and cross-border co-operation and the SAPARD Programme (According to the procedures laid down in the financial memoranda under the PHARE and ISPA programmes and in the annual financial agreement under the SAPARD Programme, disbursement of funds from the pre-accession funds and respectively their utilization will continue also in the period after the accession of the Republic of Bulgaria to the EU as follows: under PHARE Programme – until 2009, under ISPA – until 2011 and under SAPARD – until 2008); For the period 2007-2015 – from the Structure Funds and the Cohesion Fund through the National Operational

	<p>Programme for Regional Development, the Operational Programme under Objective 3 "European Spatial Co-operation", as well as support under other operational programmes since the principal priorities of this Strategy will be incorporated in the national strategic reference framework for the period 2007-2013;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The budgets of municipalities; • Equity funds of employers, local physical persons and legal entities, NGOs, etc.; • International sources of financing; • Miscellaneous (credits, in-kind contribution – real estates).
General description of contents as written in document	
Objective of the document	<p>Name shortly the main objective of the document (as written down in preamble, introduction part, vision or mission statements). The vision of the Strategy is defined as follows:</p> <p>"The Republic of Bulgaria will be an EU Member State with dynamically developing regions, achieved by high economic growth and employment, sustainable development, improved quality of life and preserved and valorized nature and cultural heritage".</p> <p><i>The main goal</i> of the regional development for the period until 2015 is achievement of a sustainable and balanced development of the regions in the Republic of Bulgaria.</p> <p>The main goal can be achieved through implementation of the following strategic objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attainment of a turning point in the development of Bulgarian planning regions through investments in the physical and human capital and approximation to the average levels of development of the EU regions; • Decrease of interregional and intra-regional differences through development of indigenous potential at regional and local level; • Development of territorial co-operation for the attainment of territorial cohesion with the EU and expansion of good neighborhood and partnership.
Priorities	<p>Name the thematic priority areas of the document.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DEVELOPMENT OF THE SETTLEMENT NETWORK AND urban STRUCTURE IN THE LONG-TERM PLAN • DEVELOPMENT OF THE INFRASTRUCTURE CORRIDORS • IMPROVEMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT SITUATION OF AREAS WITH CUMULATIVE ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS

Structure	<p>Shortly sketch the basic structure of the document, i.e. different thematic parts, basic elements (e.g. action areas, indicators, etc.)</p> <p>Contents:</p> <p>Introduction</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE PLANNING REGIONS 2. CONCEPT FOR THE NATIONAL TERRITORY DEVELOPMENT 3. VISION, GOALS AND PRIORITIES OF REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT 4. IMPLEMENTATION OF NRDS 5. MONITORING, EVALUATION AND UPDATING OF NSRD
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Measure Areas

Name measure areas as described by the documents and general types of measures the document introduces.

MAJOR INDICATORS FOR MONITORING OF THE NATIONAL REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

PRIORITY NO. 1: RAISING REGIONAL COMPETITIVENESS ON THE BASIS OF A KNOWLEDGE- BASED ECONOMY

Specific objective 1: Development of research, technological development and innovations in the regions

- Number of newly established centers for research, technology and innovations
- Number of established technology parks and technology incubators, which have obtained support
- Amount of investments for development of technology parks and technology incubators and regional R&D centers (percentage of the total amount of investments)
- Number of companies located in technology parks and technology incubators
- Total amount of investments attracted in the technology parks
- Number of market-oriented research projects, which have obtained support
- Increase of the number of employed R&D personnel (number and percentage of the total number of employees in that sphere, men/women)
- Percentage of successfully completed market-oriented research projects
- Number of Letters of Patent from developed innovations
- Availability and development of a network for transfer of knowledge and technologies from the R&D sector to the industrial sector
- Availability of structures/programmes for training in entrepreneur skills
- Developed regional innovation strategies and programmes for their implementation – number, territorial scope.

Specific objective 2: Building of business networks and regional clusters

- Number of created regional clusters and networks
- Number of companies participating in regional clusters

Specific objective 3: Improvement of the access to and development of information and communications technologies in the field of public services and the services for SMEs

- Number of digital telephone lines and increase in percentage
- Length of the installed broadband network (km)
- Number of the created online services and opportunities designated for the benefit of SMEs (e-Trade and transactions, education and training, creation of different types of networks)
- Number of the created online services and opportunities designated for the benefit of schools, public institutions and citizens
- Number of Internet subscribers per 1000 inhabitants
- Number of newly created companies, which offer services related to information technologies (online, e-Trade) at the regional and local level
- Number of training courses on ICT
- Number of training sessions (sessions x number of trainees) on ICT
- Number of trainees (men/women) in ICT
- Number of created interactive services with the use of ICT
- Number of Internet access centers for local level calls

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PRIORITY NO. 2: DEVELOPMENT AND UPGRADING OF THE INFRASTRUCTURE CREATING CONDITIONS FOR GROWTH AND EMPLOYMENT

Specific objective 1: Development and upgrading of the elements of the

Follow-up / Implementation	
Follow-up measures:	<input type="checkbox"/> No follow-up activities so far <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> New or adapted funding programme(s) /budget line; name: <input type="checkbox"/> New or adapted regulations/laws; name: <input type="checkbox"/> New or adapted informational campaigns/instruments; name: <input type="checkbox"/> New or restructured institutions/organisations; name: <input type="checkbox"/> Implementation in forest policy:
General comment:	List research needs you identified, they might be taken up in phase II of COST E51 Name further reference sources used

7.1.2. Integration of innovation - based on Part B of document analysis

Table 7.2

Overall Innovation Orientation

Overall innovation orientation (use word search function).	Please mark the frequency of occurrence of the <u>more generic terms</u> 'innovation' or synonyms ('new products', 'new services', 'new processes', 'new marketing methods', 'new business models') in the document	<input type="checkbox"/> never <input type="checkbox"/> sometimes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> frequently
	Please mark the frequency of occurrence of the forest sector ' <u>innovation frontier</u> ' - innovation areas identified in Chapter 3 - in the document	<input type="checkbox"/> never <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> sometimes <input type="checkbox"/> frequently
	Please mark the frequency of occurrence of the <u>terms</u> that are related to innovation, for example entrepreneurship, diversification, competitiveness	<input type="checkbox"/> never <input type="checkbox"/> sometimes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> frequently Terms used: entrepreneurship, diversification, competitiveness
	Further comments on overall innovation orientation of the document:	
Relevance of innovation: Please mark how much relevance is given to innovation in the document (one answer)	<input type="checkbox"/> No relevance at all <input type="checkbox"/> Marginal issue <input type="checkbox"/> One issue among others <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Important issue <input type="checkbox"/> Central issue Comments:	
Degree of specification: Please mark how general or specific innovation is addressed by the document (one answer) Please use comments section to describe if the degree of specification varies for different parts of the document, esp. when concerning forestry	<input type="checkbox"/> very general (<i>innovation is named in general parts, e.g. preamble, but no related goals, measures, identified needs or similar are addressed by the document</i>) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> rather general (<i>innovation is addressed in overall goals, needs are identified but no specification of measures</i>) <input type="checkbox"/> rather specific (<i>innovation is addressed in concrete goals, measures are formulated</i>) <input type="checkbox"/> very specific (<i>quantified goals related to innovation are formulated, concrete measures introduced, a fixed budget and timetable exist</i>) Comments: Please specify further in which context innovation is addressed (Is innovation a goal, underlying rationale, a strategy or means to reach other goals, unrelated, etc.?)	

Understanding of innovation policy Please assess what overall understanding of innovation policy is reflected in the document. See chapter 2.2.1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Predominately traditional science and technology policy <input type="checkbox"/> Traditional S&T policy with systemic elements <input type="checkbox"/> Systemic innovation policy with S&T policy elements <input type="checkbox"/> Predominantly systemic innovation policy Comments: Please describe further the understanding of innovation policy
Goals and objectives: Please specify further what objectives and goals (quantitative and qualitative) are formulated in relation to innovation? <p>The absence of innovation capacity at the regional level is due to shortage of material base for research, lower levels of expenditure for research and development and the weaker links between the R&D centers and businesses. This situation determines the need of specific support, aimed at encouraging the regions to design innovation policies and make available technological support to the business sector. To this end support will be extended to activities, which contribute to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Working out of regional innovation strategies, which are in conformity with the national policy in the field of innovations, formulated and applied by the Ministry of Economy, and the policy in the field of science, formulated and applied by the Ministry of Education and Science. ▪ Establishment of regional centers for research, technology and innovations; ▪ Improvement of the links between the SMEs and universities, research and technology centers on the areas of the regions; ▪ Promotion of market-oriented technology projects, worked out jointly by research institutes and companies on the area of the regions; ▪ Promotion of the development of public-private partnership in the development and transfer of new technologies; ▪ Attraction and promotion of investments for construction and development of technology parks and SME incubators. 	
Issues, problems and related topics: Please describe shortly what main issues and problems are formulated in relation to innovation? Does the programme address other issues that are related to innovation, e.g. competitiveness of the sector, diversification etc.? Please describe shortly n.a.	
Innovation areas: Please name the most important innovation areas named by the document and compare with the results gathered in table 3.1. Development of R&D activities, technology development and innovations in the regions	
General comment: List research needs you identified, they might be taken up in phase II of COST E51 Name further reference sources used	

Table 7.3

Innovation Support Measures

Innovation support measures	Research and Development	List support measures proposed or implemented by the document that target research and development activities by enterprises. <u>n.a.</u>
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<i>Consult classification in chapter 2.2.2</i>	Diffusion of innovation	List support measures proposed or implemented by the document that target the diffusion of known products, processes, marketing methods, and organisational methods. Specify for which products, processes, marketing methods, and organisational methods support is given. Refer to and compare with the list gathered under 3.1.
	Strengthening the knowledge base	List support measures proposed or implemented by the document that aim at strengthening the knowledge base for innovation.
	Strengthening interaction	List support measures proposed or implemented by the document that aim at strengthening the interactions between key actors.
	Demand creation	List support measures proposed or implemented by the document that aim at promoting the demand for innovation.
	Improving frame conditions	List initiatives/ policy actions proposed or implemented by the document that aim at improving the framework conditions for innovation.
	Comments	
Priorities		<p>PRIORITY NO. 1: RAISING REGIONAL COMPETITIVENESS ON THE BASIS OF A KNOWLEDGE- BASED ECONOMY</p> <p>PRIORITY NO. 2: DEVELOPMENT AND UPGRADIING OF THE INFRASTRUCTURE CREATING CONDITIONS FOR GROWTH AND EMPLOYMENT</p> <p>PRIORITY NO.3: RAISING OF THE ATTRACTIVENESS AND QUALITY OF LIFE IN THE REGIONS</p> <p>PRIORITY NO. 4: INTEGRATED URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND UPGRADING OF URBAN ENVIRONMENT</p> <p>PRIORITY NO. 5: DEVELOPMENT OF CO-OPERATION WITH THE EU REGIONS</p> <p>PRIORITY NO. 6: STRENGTHENING OF THE INSTITUTIONAL POTENTIAL AT THE REGIONAL AND LOCAL LEVEL FOR IMPROVEMENT OF THE MANAGEMENT PROCESS</p>
Assessment of overall relevance		Please assess qualitatively the overall relevance of innovation support measures compared to other support measures proposed or introduced by the document. Give short reasoning for your judgement.
Promotion of innovation		Please assess qualitatively how much innovation is furthered by the document. This would include the assessment of the overall relevance of innovation within the document as well as the relevance of the document for the policy area.
General comment:		List research needs you identified, they might be taken up in phase II of COST E51 Name further reference sources used

Table 7.4

Cross-sectoral coordination

Policy formulation	
Co-ordination with other processes and documents	<p>Please list other processes or documents with which the considered document is formally co-ordinated</p> <p>National Regional Development Strategy, such as the Employment Strategy (2004-2010), the Strategy for Promotion</p>

	of SMEs (2002-2006), the Innovation Strategy, the Strategy for Promotion of Investments (2005-2010), the National Environmental Protection Strategy (2005-2014), the National Housing Strategy, the Draft-Strategy for Introduction of ICT in Secondary Education, the National Strategy on Follow-up Professional Training (2005-2010), the National Health Care Strategy (2001-2006) etc.
Administrative Co-ordination:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> between different sections/departments within the same ministry; specify: _____ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> between different ministries, specify: _____ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> between ministries and other public organizations / agencies, specify: _____ <u>Comments:</u> Shortly explain the role of the main administrative actors
Stakeholder involvement	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Forestry: name most important organisations: _____ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Forest-based industries: name most important organisations: _____ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Agriculture: name most important organisations: _____ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Tourism: name most important organisations: _____ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Energy: name most important organisations: _____ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Environment: name most important organisations: _____ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other sector: _____: name most important organisations: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Other sector: _____: name most important organisations: _____ <u>Comments:</u> Shortly describe the type of stakeholder involvement
Coordination mechanisms:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Formal (central) coordination body; name: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Formal coordination process <input type="checkbox"/> Inter-sectoral working groups <input type="checkbox"/> Inter-sectoral advisory body <input type="checkbox"/> Formal mandatory consultation process <input type="checkbox"/> Formal voluntary consultation process <input type="checkbox"/> Informal consultations (please describe _____) <input type="checkbox"/> Others: _____
Policy Implementation	
Responsible actors and their roles:	<p>Shortly explain the role of the main actors in the implementation of the document</p> <p>The Council of Ministers The Ministry of Regional Development and Public Works The National Expert Board on Spatial Development and Regional Policy The Ministry of Finance The Ministry of Economy The Ministry of Environment and Water The Ministry of Agriculture and Forests The Ministry of Education and Science The other ministries, for instance the Ministry of Culture and Tourism, the Ministry of Transport and Communications, the Ministry of Youth and Sports, the Ministry of Energy, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs etc.¹, also contribute, each in its specific sphere of competence, to the implementation of the Strategy. District governors and local authorities The Regional Development Boards</p>

¹ as well as consultative bodies with the ministries, including the Inter-ministerial Board on the Issues of Frontier Control.

	<p>The district governors, the specialized structures at the district administrations and the district regional development boards</p> <p>The local authorities</p> <p>social and economic partners, NGOs and the private sector</p> <p>Employers' organizations</p> <p>Trade union organizations</p> <p>The National Association of Municipalities in the Republic of Bulgaria</p> <p>NGOs</p> <p>Partnership Board on NRDS</p>
Level of delegation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Decentralized, e.g. <input type="checkbox"/> Central, e.g. ministry, public agency <input type="checkbox"/> Outsourced to private actors <input type="checkbox"/> Local, e.g. by municipalities <input type="checkbox"/> Regional, e.g. by regional public actors <input type="checkbox"/> Others: _____
General comment	<p>List research needs you identified, they might be taken up in phase II of COST E51</p> <p>Name further reference sources used</p>

The National Regional Development Strategy will be implemented in compliance with the fundamental principles of the EU regional policy. The principle of programming specifies that the recourses from the Structural Funds shall be allocated on the basis of multi-annual programmes, defining the priorities, the use of resources and agreements on the use of the funds. The principle of partnership requires that the identified partners shall participate and submit their comments and proposals in a transparent manner as from the very beginning of the process of planning and programming, as well as in the process of preparation, financing, monitoring and evaluation. This principle comprises mechanisms for consultation and participation at the national, regional and local level, which will ensure the involvement of businesses and associations of employers, the syndicates and NGOs. The principle of additionality means that the funds allocated by the European Community shall be additional to those allocated by the state for public investments. The principle of sustainability is related to attainment of sustainable regional development and consideration for the environmental impact of the activities undertaken by the regional policy. Equal opportunities for men and women and all social groups are other important principles to be implemented.

Building partnerships is a component part of the process of preparation and implementation of the National Strategy. During the strategy preparation phase consultations were held with all stakeholders: ministries and institutions, district governors, represented at the national level socio-economic partners and representatives of the NGO sector active in the field of regional development. At a meeting of the National Expert Board on Territorial Development and Regional Policy the partners presented their standpoints and proposals on all the sections of the Draft National Strategy. Prior to its submission to the Council of Ministers the draft with the reflected proposals was once again submitted to co-ordination with the partners.

During the phase of application of the strategy the partnership will be supported through the activity of the proposed Partnership Board under the NRDS. The major functions of the Board will be current review of the process of implementation of the National Strategy, monitoring and evaluation of its implementation and recommendation of appropriate measures for attainment of the regional development objectives and priorities.

In this way broad public support for the strategy will be achieved, manifested not only in the process of design of the strategy but also in the course of the different phases of its implementation, monitoring and evaluation. It will have a positive impact also on the

financing of the envisaged policies, while the realized process of public-private partnership in its design and broad public review will contribute to the comprehensive transparency and mobilization of financial resources from not only the central and local authorities, but also from the private sector and NGOs with a view to attainment of its objectives.

8. Sustainable Development Policy

8.1. OPERATIONAL PROGRAMME "ENVIRONMENT 2007-2013"

The Ministry of Environment and Water (MOEW) is preparing a well-founded and balanced programming document (OP « Environment ») in order to achieve the timely approval by the EU, as well as the timely and efficient implementation of programme actions. The preparation is made in coordination with the members of a working group (WG), chaired by the Managing Authority (MA), with consultancy support on certain parts. The MA of the OP is a new Directorate of the MOEW, namely the « Cohesion policy for environment Directorate (CPED)”, which was established within the MOEW at the end of 2004. The composition of the WG follows the principle of partnership and cooperation with all socio-economic partners.

8.1.1. General information - based on Part A of document analysis

Table 8.1

General document information

Name:	OPERATIONAL PROGRAMME "ENVIRONMENT 2007-2013"
Adoption: Please mark by whom and at which level the document is adopted	<input type="checkbox"/> Parliament + <input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Ministry: Ministry of agriculture and forestry <input type="checkbox"/> Others: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> No formal approval Level: + <input type="checkbox"/> National <input type="checkbox"/> Regional <input type="checkbox"/> Local Adoption date: February, 2007
Validity period:	2007-2013
Revision:	Is (regular) revision/ update of the document planned? Has it already taken place, when? 3 years – Special report on monitoring and control over program implementation, including measures for prevention, reduction and the most possible elimination of presumable negative impacts from the program implementation.
Monitoring/ Evaluation:	Is the implementation of the document formally monitored? Has an evaluation taken place? Is an evaluation foreseen? The monitoring and control on the environmental impacts shall be performed on the basis of a set of indicators for environmental impact, included in the SEA statement.
Related documents:	Please list further specifications or amendments of the document and documents that are closely related, i.e. have a direct reference to the document. This might include working programmes, annexes, etc. These documents should be analysed together with the main document. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Strategic Plan for Fisheries and Aquaculture, Ministry of agriculture and forestry, June, 2006;

Measure Areas	<p>Name measure areas as described by the documents and general types of measures the document introduces.</p> <p>The main importance in the document is given to support measures for the development of new technological and management methods, new constructions, new form and practices for territorial protection end new safety environment systems.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • improvement, preservation and recovery of the natural environment and support measures are proposed for the development of the environmental infrastructure. • Improving waste treatment infrastructure, the extension and modernization of the organized waste collection and transportation system and implementation of activities directed towards reuse of the generated waste. • implementation of future projects under the priority of the Program.
Follow-up / Implementation	
Follow-up measures:	<p><input type="checkbox"/> No follow-up activities so far</p> <p>+ <input type="checkbox"/> New or adapted funding programme(s) /budget line; name:</p> <p>+ <input type="checkbox"/> New or adapted regulations/laws; name:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> New or adapted informational campaigns/instruments; name:</p> <p>+ <input type="checkbox"/> New or restructured institutions/organisations; name: the Executive Environmental Agency (EEA), Enterprise for management of environmental protection activities (EMEPA)</p> <p>+ <input type="checkbox"/> Implementation in forest policy: National strategy for the sustainable development of Forest Sector in Bulgaria, 2006 – 2015</p>
General comment:	<p>List research needs you identified, they might be taken up in phase II of COST E51</p> <p>Name further reference sources used</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Financing research project aiming at testing new management methods that would support the protection of the biodiversity and the environment in brother sense. - Support for the implementation of future projects under the priority including: necessary studies for assessment the technical and managerial needs; identifying the necessary training needs and the costs; providing training to the beneficiaries of this priority in order to strengthening their capacity in projects preparation; submission, tendering, contracting, sound implementation and management of the approved projects as well as further proper operation and maintenance of delivered areas.

8.1.2. Integration of innovation - based on Part B of document analysis

The OP "Environment" focuses its efforts on the implementation and development of the basic environmental infrastructure, especially regarding water and wastewater infrastructure as well as waste treatment infrastructure.

The implementation of the OP priorities aims mainly both at the fulfillment of commitments undertaken by Bulgaria during the pre-accession stage (compliance with the Directive 91/271 regarding urban wastewater treatment and Directives 75/442 on waste and 99/31 on landfill of waste) and at the fulfillment of the national policies in the sector Environment.

OP priorities and activities are in line with the environmental priorities of the EU as described in the 6th Community Environment Action Programme.

Table 8.2

Overall Innovation Orientation

Overall innovation orientation (use word search function).	Please mark the frequency of occurrence of the <u>more generic terms</u> 'innovation' or synonyms ('new products', 'new services', 'new processes', 'new marketing methods', 'new business models') in the document	<input type="checkbox"/> never <input type="checkbox"/> sometimes <input type="checkbox"/> frequently
	Please mark the frequency of occurrence of the forest sector 'innovation frontier' – innovation areas identified in Chapter 3 - in the document	<input type="checkbox"/> never <input type="checkbox"/> sometimes <input type="checkbox"/> frequently
	Please mark the frequency of occurrence of the <u>terms</u> that are related to innovation, for example entrepreneurship, diversification, competitiveness	<input type="checkbox"/> never <input type="checkbox"/> sometimes <input type="checkbox"/> frequently Terms used: new technological and organization methods, new management methods, new legislation, new form for territorial protection, new constructions, new water sources and measures for prevention, new sewerage systems, competitiveness
	Further comments on overall innovation orientation of the document:	
Relevance of innovation: Please mark how much relevance is given to innovation in the document (one answer)	<input type="checkbox"/> No relevance at all <input type="checkbox"/> Marginal issue <input type="checkbox"/> One issue among others <input type="checkbox"/> Important issue <input type="checkbox"/> Central issue Comments: The main importance in the document is given to development of new technological and management methods, new constructions, new form and practices for territorial protection end new safety environment systems.	
Degree of specification: Please mark how general or specific innovation is addressed by the document (one answer) Please use comments section to describe if the degree of specification varies for different parts of the document, esp. when	<input type="checkbox"/> very general (<i>innovation is named in general parts, e.g. preamble, but no related goals, measures, identified needs or similar are addressed by the document</i>) <input type="checkbox"/> rather general (<i>innovation is addressed in overall goals, needs are identified but no specification of measures</i>) <input type="checkbox"/> rather specific (<i>innovation is addressed in concrete goals, measures are formulated</i>) <input type="checkbox"/> very specific (<i>quantified goals related to innovation are formulated, concrete measures introduced, a fixed budget and timetable exist</i>)	

concerning forestry	<p>Comments: In the introduction of the document the following mid-term strategic goals are pointed out:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen the competitiveness of the economy to achieve high and sustainable growth; • Develop human capital to insure higher employment, income and social integration. <p>In part C the special attention was given to the need of new facilities on landfilling waste, new forms of territorial protection and improving coordination between stakeholders.</p> <p>In part E the attention was given to construction of new sewerage systems; new water storage tanks and the establishment and implementation of adequate new legislation, which shall regulate the ownership of the water management systems and facilities; new models and management methods.</p>
<p>Understanding of innovation policy Please assess what overall understanding of innovation policy is reflected in the document. See chapter 2.2.1</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Predominately traditional science and technology policy <input type="checkbox"/> Traditional S&T policy with systemic elements <input type="checkbox"/> Systemic innovation policy with S&T policy elements <input type="checkbox"/> Predominantly systemic innovation policy</p> <p>Comments: Please describe further the understanding of innovation policy</p>
<p>Goals and objectives: Please specify further what objectives and goals (quantitative and qualitative) are formulated in relation to innovation?</p>	<p>The main strategic objective of the Environmental policy for the period 2005-2015 is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To improve the quality of life of the population in the country through ensuring healthy and favourable environment and to preserve the rich natural heritage on the basis of sustainable development of the country. <p>The general strategic objective of the OP "Environment 2007-2013" is improvement, preservation and recovery of the natural environment and the development of the environmental infrastructure</p> <p>The following specific objectives of the document are defined:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Protection and improvement of the condition of water resources; ➤ Improvement of waste management and soil protection; ➤ Preservation of biodiversity and nature protection.
<p>Issues, problems and related topics: Please describe shortly what main issues and problems are formulated in relation to innovation? Does the programme address other issues that are related to innovation, e.g. competitiveness of the sector, diversification etc.? Please describe shortly</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The introduction of new models for management of municipal, construction and demolition waste; - In the field of infrastructure for the protection and rational use of water, the main issues are related to the increase of the share of population, connected to sewage networks and to urban waste water treatment plants; - New water sources and measures for prevention; - Improving waste treatment infrastructure, the extension and modernization of the organized waste collection and transportation system and implementation of activities directed towards reuse of the generated waste.
<p>Innovation areas: Please name the most important innovation areas named by the document and compare with the results gathered in table 3.1.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improving basic infrastructure; - Fostering entrepreneurship, favorable business environment and good governance - Supporting balanced territorial development.

General comment:

List research needs you identified, they might be taken up in phase II of COST E51

Name further reference sources used

- Financing research project aiming at testing new management methods that would support the protection of the biodiversity and the environment in brother sense.
- Support for the implementation of future projects under the priority including: necessary studies for assessment the technical and managerial needs; identifying the necessary training needs and the costs; providing training to the beneficiaries of this priority in order to strengthening their capacity in projects preparation; submission, tendering, contracting, sound implementation and management of the approved projects as well as further proper operation and maintenance of delivered areas.

Table 8.3**Innovation Support Measures**

Innovation support measures <i>Consult classification in chapter 2.2.2</i>	Research and Development	<p>List support measures proposed or implemented by the document that target research and development activities by enterprises.</p> <p>The main importance in the document is given to support measures for the development of new technological and management methods, new constructions, new form and practices for territorial protection end new safety environment systems.</p> <p>As a strategic objective of the OP "Environment 2007-2013" is pointed out improvement, preservation and recovery of the natural environment and support measures are proposed for the development of the environmental infrastructure.</p>
	Diffusion of innovation	<p>List support measures proposed or implemented by the document that target the diffusion of known products, processes, marketing methods, and organisational methods. Specify for which products, processes, marketing methods, and organisational methods support is given. Refer to and compare with the list gathered under 3.1.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The introduction of new models for management of municipal, construction and demolition waste; - In the field of infrastructure for the protection and rational use of water, the main issues are related to the increase of the share of population, connected to sewage networks and to urban waste water treatment plants; - New water sources and measures for prevention; <p>Improving waste treatment infrastructure, the extension and modernization of the organized waste collection and transportation system and implementation of activities directed towards reuse of the generated waste.</p>

Strengthening the knowledge base	<p>List support measures proposed or implemented by the document that aim at strengthening the knowledge base for innovation.</p> <p>Support for the implementation of future projects under the priority including: necessary studies for assessment the technical and managerial needs; identifying the necessary training needs and the costs; providing training to the beneficiaries of this priority in order to strengthening their capacity in projects preparation; submission, tendering, contracting, sound implementation and management of the approved projects as well as further proper operation and maintenance of delivered areas.</p>
Strengthening interaction	<p>List support measures proposed or implemented by the document that aim at strengthening the interactions between key actors.</p> <p>Strengthening interaction between the Ministry of Environment and Water, Ministry of agriculture and forests, Ministry of economy and Energy, Ministry of regional development and public works, the Bulgarian Association of Municipalities, the environmental NGOs and the Bulgarian Academy of Science.</p>
Demand creation	<p>List support measures proposed or implemented by the document that aim at promoting the demand for innovation.</p> <p>The following specific objectives of the document are defined:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Protection and improvement of the condition of water resources; ➤ Improvement of waste management and soil protection; ➤ Preservation of biodiversity and nature protection.
Improving frame conditions	<p>List initiatives/ policy actions proposed or implemented by the document that aim at improving the framework conditions for innovation.</p> <p>The attention was given to construction of new sewerage systems; new water storage tanks and the establishment and implementation of adequate new legislation, which shall regulate the ownership of the water management systems and facilities; new models and management methods.</p>
<p>Comments</p> <p>In the introduction of the document the following mid-term strategic goals are pointed out:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen the competitiveness of the economy to achieve high and sustainable growth; • Develop human capital to ensure higher employment, income and social integration. <p>The special attention was given to the need of new facilities on landfilling waste, new forms of territorial protection and improving coordination between stakeholders.</p>	

Priorities	<p>Please assess qualitatively which of the above mentioned category(ies) is a priority area for innovation support within the document. Please give short reasoning for your judgement</p> <p>The main strategic objective of the Environmental policy for the period 2005-2015 is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To improve the quality of life of the population in the country through ensuring healthy and favourable environment and to preserve the rich natural heritage on the basis of sustainable development of the country. <p>The main priorities in the DOCUMENT are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research and Development; • Strengthening interaction; • Improving frame conditions ; • Demand creation; • Strengthening the knowledge base.
Assessment of overall relevance	<p>Please assess qualitatively the overall relevance of innovation support measures compared to other support measures proposed or introduced by the document. Give short reasoning for your judgement.</p> <p>The overall relevance of innovation support measures is <u>equal to other support measures proposed by this document.</u></p>
Promotion of innovation	<p>Please assess qualitatively how much innovation is furthered by the document. This would include the assessment of the overall relevance of innovation within the document as well as the relevance of the document for the policy area.</p> <p>The promotion of innovation is rather general, there are no clear support measures proposed by this document.</p> <p>The innovation areas are: Improving basic infrastructure; Fostering entrepreneurship, favorable business environment and good governance; Supporting balanced territorial development.</p>
General comment:	<p>List research needs you identified, they might be taken up in phase II of COST E51</p> <p>Name further reference sources used</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Financing research project aiming at testing new management methods that would support the protection of the biodiversity and the environment in broader sense.

Cross-sectoral coordination

Table 8.4

Policy formulation	
Co-ordination with other processes and documents	<p>Please list other processes or documents with which the considered document is formally co-ordinated</p> <p>This Document is formally co-ordinated with National LONG-TERM PROGRAM FOR encouragement of the renewable energy sources use 2005 – 2015; Bulgarian STRATEGIC PLAN FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF FOREST SECTOR 2007-2011; National strategy for the sustainable development of Forest Sector in Bulgaria, 2006 – 2015 and the National strategic PLAN for the RURAL development, 2007 – 2013.</p>
Administrative Co-ordination:	<p>+ <input type="checkbox"/> between different sections/departments within the same ministry; specify: Mainly the co-ordination is between the departments in the structure of the Ministry of Environment and water.</p> <p>+ <input type="checkbox"/> between different ministries, specify: There is a strong co-ordination between the Ministry of agriculture and forestry and Ministry of environment and waters- for example in the area of biodiversity.</p> <p>The formal co-ordination exist between the Ministry of Economy and Energy, the Ministry of agriculture and forestry, the Ministry of environment and waters, Ministry of labour and social policy, Ministry of Transport and the Ministry of Regional Development and Public Works – for example in the Documents concerning the use of renewable energy sources, improvement environmental infrastructure, preservation and restoration of biodiversity.</p> <p>+ <input type="checkbox"/> between ministries and other public organizations / agencies, specify: There is a formal co-ordination between the Ministry of Environment and water and Bulgarian Branch Chamber of Commerce and Industry, National Statistical Institute, National Association of Municipalities in the Republic of Bulgaria, environmental NGOs and the Bulgarian Academy of Science.</p> <p><u>Comments:</u> Shortly explain the role of the main administrative actors The main administrative actors are the Ministry of Environment and water and municipalities witch is responsible to involve coordination and partnership between public and private sector.</p>
Stakeholder involvement	<p>+ <input type="checkbox"/> Forestry: name most important organisations: National Forestry Board, Regional Directorates and State Forestry enterprises and municipalities</p> <p>+ <input type="checkbox"/> Forest-based industries: name most important organisations: Bulgarian Branch Chamber of wood processing and furniture industry.</p> <p>+ <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture: name most important organisations: the Ministry of agriculture and forestry</p> <p>+ <input type="checkbox"/> Tourism: name most important organisations: The Bulgarian Tour-operators Association</p> <p>+ <input type="checkbox"/> Energy: name most important organisations: Ministry of Economy and Energy</p> <p>+ <input type="checkbox"/> Environment: name most important organisations: Ministry of environment and waters</p> <p>+ <input type="checkbox"/> Other sector: <u>Science</u>: name most important organisations:</p>

	Bulgarian Academy of Science + <input type="checkbox"/> Other sector: <u>NGOs</u> : name most important organisations: Environmental NGOs <u>Comments:</u> Shortly describe the type of stakeholder involvement
Coordination mechanisms:	<input type="checkbox"/> Formal (central) coordination body; name: _____ + <input type="checkbox"/> Formal coordination process + <input type="checkbox"/> Inter-sectoral working groups <input type="checkbox"/> Inter-sectoral advisory body <input type="checkbox"/> Formal mandatory consultation process <input type="checkbox"/> Formal voluntary consultation process <input type="checkbox"/> Informal consultations (please describe _____) <input type="checkbox"/> Others: _____
Policy Implementation	
Responsible actors and their roles:	Shortly explain the role of the main actors in the implementation of the document <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the Executive Environmental Agency (EEA)- responsible for the national monitoring system of environment. • 15 Regional Inspectorates for Environment and Water (RIEW) – bodies of MOEW managed by a director, responsible for control and executive environmental issues on local level. RIEW control the fulfilment of environmental protection requirements by municipalities and industrial operators. • 3 National Parks Directorates - bodies of MOEW managed by a director, responsible for national park protection on local level. • 4 River Basin Directorates (RBD) - bodies of MOEW managed by a director, responsible for the implementation of the national water protection policy on local level. • Enterprise for management of environmental protection activities (EMEPA) – body implementing environmental protection activities in compliance with national and municipal strategies and programs on environmental protection. Sources of financing are state budget, external donors, collected taxes and imposed sanctions.
Level of delegation	<input type="checkbox"/> Decentralized, e.g. + <input type="checkbox"/> Central, e.g. ministry, public agency <input type="checkbox"/> Outsourced to private actors + <input type="checkbox"/> Local, e.g. by municipalities <input type="checkbox"/> Regional, e.g. by regional public actors <input type="checkbox"/> Others: _____
General comment	List research needs you identified, they might be taken up in phase II of COST E51 Name further reference sources used

The total index of external coherence of the OPE is more than satisfactory, demonstrating a sufficient level of coordination with the other relevant programmes and mostly positive mutual impacts. This is an important achievement, since environment policies tend usually to conflict with economic and business development ones, especially in the field of large infrastructure development. Thus, it is not surprising that lower score refers to the coherence obtain for the coherence with OP Transports.

It should be proposed to establish and maintain this co-operation through the Project Selection Committee of OPE or by joint efforts of the responsible Managing Authorities.

This co-operation is of crucial importance by the elaboration and approval of the Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA) of major transport infrastructure works. Based on the above description and on the description of priorities and type of activities of the OPE the following main conclusions can be drawn:

- All priorities and type of activities of OPE are compliant and eligible for financing concerning the Community Strategic Guidelines on cohesion.

The strategy of OPE concentrates its effort in a small number of priorities in order to tackle efficiently the high priority needs. The achievement of OPE priorities substantially contributes to the following objectives of the national environmental policy:

- Ensure good quality and sufficient quantity of water for all purposes
- Improve the sustainable management of waste
- Significantly improve cleanliness in the settlements and increase green areas
- Preserve and restore biological diversity
- Enhance public culture and awareness regarding environmental issues and sustainable development

The OPE causes mainly very positive environmental impacts to the benefit of the quality of life of the population and of the preservation and restoration of biodiversity as well. Negative environmental impacts are mostly of temporary nature, related to construction and operation of waste water and waste treatment installations. Preventing/mitigation measures during the construction stage have to be examined and included in the EIAs of the specific projects. Moreover, compliance of the construction works with permissions' requirements, including integrated pollution and prevention control aspects, have to be regularly controlled by the responsible authorities (construction supervision authorities, inspectorates etc.). The environmental impacts should be measured by an integrated set of relevant indicators. No additional effort is required regarding these indicators, since they are already regularly measured by the responsible Bulgarian institutions (e.g. NSI, EEA). As recommended by the relevant working document concerning on-going evaluation, the description in the implementing provisions regarding evaluation should be amended by stating the commitment to elaborate an Evaluation Plan and designate a Steering Committee for implementation and monitoring of this plan.

9. Renewable Energy Policy

In the energy sector, Bulgaria is confronted with series of major challenges stemming from both objective causes and circumstances and delay in carrying out the reforms during the years of transition.

The National Strategy for Energy Sector and Energy Efficiency Development till 2010, adopted by the Council of Ministers and endorsed in principle by the National Assembly in 1999, sets long-term universal objectives reflecting the needs of the country for secure energy supply, energy efficiency, environmental protection and nuclear safety.

To fulfill the task of the implementation of rapid reforms in the energy sector, it is necessary to develop a new energy strategy that will be capable of reflecting the changed environment and the new vision in the following aspects:

- Bulgaria's energy sector is transforming from closed system into a part of the dynamically integrating energy market
- The key measure will be the competitiveness of Bulgaria's energy on the regional Balkan market, as well as on the integrated European energy market
- The efforts aimed at specific, reliable and environmentally-friendly energy supply will be successful only if combined with measures from the utilization of the huge potential for energy efficiency
- The regulatory body should take its due dominating position among the energy institutions and assume an active role in the development and implementation of regulatory and market rules and structures.

9.1. National LONG-TERM PROGRAM FOR ENERGY effectiveness UP TO 2015

9.1.1. General information - based on Part A of document analysis

Table 9.1

General document information

Name:	National LONG-TERM PROGRAM FOR ENERGY effectiveness UP TO 2015
Adoption: Please mark by whom and at which level the document is adopted	<input type="checkbox"/> Parliament + <input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Ministry: Ministry of Economy and Energy <input type="checkbox"/> Others: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> No formal approval Level: + <input type="checkbox"/> National <input type="checkbox"/> Regional <input type="checkbox"/> Local Adoption date: 2005
Validity period:	2005-2015
Revision:	Is (regular) revision/ update of the document planned? Has it already taken place, when? Yearly assessment
Monitoring/ Evaluation:	Is the implementation of the document formally monitored? Has an evaluation taken place? Is an evaluation foreseen? Yearly assessment - short term programs based on this program
Related documents:	Please list further specifications or amendments of the document and documents that are closely related, i.e. have a direct reference to the document. This might include working programmes, annexes, etc. These documents should be analysed together with the main document. 1. Energy Strategy of the Bulgarian Republic 2. The law of Energy 3. The law for Energy efficiency 4. National action plan on Climate Change from 2000 5. National Strategy on the Environment and Action plan 6. UN frame conventions for Climate Change
Geographical scope:	+ <input type="checkbox"/> National <input type="checkbox"/> Regional; name: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Local, name: _____
Budget:	Amount of budget in € (indicate whether per year or for whole document period); indicate the source for the budget, i.e. state, EU, regions, co-financed, etc. n.a.
General description of contents as written in document	

Objective of the document	<p>Name shortly the main objective of the document (as written down in preamble, introduction part, vision or mission statements).</p> <p>The main objective of the Document is decreasing of energy intensity of GNP by decreasing of energy intensity in all economic sectors.</p> <p>Special attention in the Document is given to measures for increasing energy efficiency and high-technologies in different Economy Sectors: Industry, Transport, Agriculture and Forestry, Household, Services.</p> <p>Creation of new marketing conditions for the dealers of renewable energy sources and saving energy equipments. Introduction of new nuclear energy plants in Belene up to 2014-2018. Introduction of new saving energy technologies. Adopting of new energy effective materials in household sector.</p>
Priorities	<p>Name the thematic priority areas of the document.</p> <p>As a priorities related to innovations in the document are pointed out mainly creation of new technological methods, services and good practices for energy efficiency aimed to decreasing of energy use in agriculture and forestry.</p> <p>The developed Strategy for examination, technical reorganization and innovations aims to development of Scientific and Technology Sector, improvement of scientific potential in industry in the direction to creation and applying innovations and increase of technological transfer. As a result of the Study for the energy effectiveness in Industry is developed the Action plan for energy efficiency.</p>
Structure	<p>Shortly sketch the basic structure of the document, i.e. different thematic parts, basic elements (e.g. action areas, indicators, etc.)</p> <p>Introduction</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sustainability, Environment and Energy Policy 2. Energy Balance, Marketing of fuel and energy, Prices 3. Macroeconomic area and Sector's Development 4. Sector's Policies on energy efficiency 5. Conclusions, policy and measures
Measure Areas	<p>Name measure areas as described by the documents and general types of measures the document introduces.</p> <p>The system for implementation of institutional measures as the improving of coordination and interaction between State and municipalities, Business associations and companies, business and NGO is proposed.</p> <p>The main organizational measures implemented in the Document are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • obligatory investigations for the energy efficiency; • improvement of the energy efficiency management; • improvement of economic policy related to enterprises, encouragement the development of SME; • corporative management; • public orders; • the development of public-private partnership for saving energy; • strategies and programs; • implementation, monitoring and assessment of the applied measures. <p>As a financial measure is proposed the encouragement of investment and applying of State investment policy for increasing energy efficiency.</p>
Follow-up / Implementation	
Follow-up measures:	<p><input type="checkbox"/> No follow-up activities so far</p> <p>+ <input type="checkbox"/> New or adapted funding programme(s) /budget line; name:</p> <p>+ <input type="checkbox"/> New or adapted regulations/laws; name:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> New or adapted informational campaigns/instruments; name:</p>

	+ <input type="checkbox"/> New or restructured institutions/organisations; name: Energy Efficiency Agency <input type="checkbox"/> Implementation in forest policy:
General comment:	List research needs you identified, they might be taken up in phase II of COST E51 Name further reference sources used Program for increasing competitiveness in economy which aims to reducing energy use in producing goods and the use of non renewable energy resources.

The National Long-Term Program for Energy effectiveness up to 2015 is elaborated according the requirements of the Energy effectiveness Act. It is in the accordance both with the Energy Strategy in Bulgaria (2002) and the recent changes in the normative base in the Energy sector.

This Program express in concrete form the thesis of the Government and the Energy Strategy of Bulgaria, as it is formulated the initiatives and measures for the improvement of the energy efficiency. The main objective is decreasing the energy intensity of the GDP by decreasing energy intensity in all economic sectors - end consumers of fuel and energy: industry, transport, services, rural sector etc. All these sectors are analyzed separately according the share in the end of energy consumption.

This Program includes analysis of recent state and prognostication for future development of Energy sector in the country and according to the formulated National objectives, it proposed the optimal measures and effects in different sectors.

9.1.2. Integration of innovation - based on Part B of document analysis

Table 9.2

Overall Innovation Orientation

Overall innovation orientation (use word search function).	Please mark the frequency of occurrence of the <u>more generic terms</u> 'innovation' or synonyms ('new products', 'new services', 'new processes', 'new marketing methods', 'new business models') in the document	<input type="checkbox"/> never <input type="checkbox"/> sometimes + <input type="checkbox"/> frequently
	Please mark the frequency of occurrence of the forest sector ' <u>innovation frontier</u> ' - innovation areas identified in Chapter 3 - in the document	<input type="checkbox"/> never + <input type="checkbox"/> sometimes <input type="checkbox"/> frequently
	Please mark the frequency of occurrence of the <u>terms</u> that are related to innovation, for example entrepreneurship, diversification, competitiveness	<input type="checkbox"/> never <input type="checkbox"/> sometimes + <input type="checkbox"/> frequently Terms used: new market opportunities; new technological methods, new services, new processes, diversification, competitiveness
	Further comments on overall innovation orientation of the document:	
Relevance of innovation: Please mark how much relevance is given to innovation in the document (one answer)	<input type="checkbox"/> No relevance at all <input type="checkbox"/> Marginal issue + <input type="checkbox"/> One issue among others + <input type="checkbox"/> Important issue <input type="checkbox"/> Central issue	

<p>Degree of specification: Please mark how general or specific innovation is addressed by the document (one answer) Please use comments section to describe if the degree of specification varies for different parts of the document, esp. when concerning forestry</p>	<p>Comments:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> very general (<i>innovation is named in general parts, e.g. preamble, but no related goals, measures, identified needs or similar are addressed by the document</i>) <input type="checkbox"/> rather general (<i>innovation is addressed in overall goals, needs are identified but no specification of measures</i>) <input type="checkbox"/> rather specific (<i>innovation is addressed in concrete goals, measures are formulated</i>) <input type="checkbox"/> very specific (<i>quantified goals related to innovation are formulated, concrete measures introduced, a fixed budget and timetable exist</i>)</p> <p>Comments: As a priorities related to innovations in the document are pointed out mainly creation of new technological methods, services and good practices for energy effectiveness aimed to decreasing of energy use in agriculture and forestry.</p>
<p>Understanding of innovation policy Please assess what overall understanding of innovation policy is reflected in the document. See chapter 2.2.1</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Predominately traditional science and technology policy <input type="checkbox"/> Traditional S&T policy with systemic elements <input type="checkbox"/> Systemic innovation policy with S&T policy elements <input type="checkbox"/> Predominantly systemic innovation policy</p> <p>Comments: Please describe further the understanding of innovation policy</p>
<p>Goals and objectives: Please specify further what objectives and goals (quantitative and qualitative) are formulated in relation to innovation?</p> <p>Creation of new marketing conditions for the dealers of renewable energy sources and saving energy equipments. Introduction of new nuclear energy plants in Belene up to 2014-2018. Introduction of new saving energy technologies. Adopting of new energy effective materials in householding sector .</p>	
<p>Issues, problems and related topics: Please describe shortly what main issues and problems are formulated in relation to innovation? Does the programme address other issues that are related to innovation, e.g. competitiveness of the sector, diversification etc.? Please describe shortly</p> <p>Program for increasing competitiveness in economy which aims to reducing energy use in producing goods and the use of non renewable energy resources. The developed Strategy for examination, technical reorganization and innovations aims to development of Scientific and Technology Sector, improvement of scientific potential in industry in the direction to creation and applying innovations and increase of technological transfer. As a result of the Study for the energy effectiveness in Industry is developed the Action plan for energy effectiveness.</p>	
<p>Innovation areas: Please name the most important innovation areas named by the document and compare with the results gathered in table 3.1.</p> <p>Industry, Transport, Agriculture and Forestry, Household, Services</p>	
<p>General comment: List research needs you identified, they might be taken up in phase II of COST E51 Name further reference sources used</p> <p>•</p>	

Table 9.3

Innovation Support Measures

Innovation support measures <i>Consult classification in chapter 2.2.2</i>	Research and Development	<p>List support measures proposed or implemented by the document that target research and development activities by enterprises.</p> <p>As a priorities related to innovations in the document are pointed out support measures for the creation and implementation of new technological methods, services and good practices for energy effectiveness aimed to decreasing of energy use in agriculture and forestry.</p> <p>Support measures for implementation of high-technology and energy saving decisions, stimulating the innovations in the area of energy effectiveness.</p>
	Diffusion of innovation	<p>List support measures proposed or implemented by the document that target the diffusion of known products, processes, marketing methods, and organisational methods. Specify for which products, processes, marketing methods, and organisational methods support is given. Refer to and compare with the list gathered under 3.1.</p> <p>Program for increasing competitiveness in economy which aims to reducing energy use in producing goods and the use of non renewable energy resources.</p> <p>Reorganization and modernization of technological base and encouragement of inovations.</p> <p>Support measures are proposed for the introduction of new technologies and inovations in the safety environmental oriented practices, as water power energy and the use of renewable energy sources.</p> <p>Products: Pellets, briquettes, Wood fuel Process: Water power energy, Bio energy</p>
	Strengthening the knowledge base	<p>List support measures proposed or implemented by the document that aim at strengthening the knowledge base for innovation.</p> <p>Support measures are implemented for examination, technical reorganization and innovations aimed to development of Scientific and Technology Sector, improvement of knowledge base in industry.</p> <p>Support measures are proposed for implementation of new organizational and technological models, based on knowledge transfer, use of renewable energy sources and low energy use in production.</p>
	Strengthening interaction	<p>List support measures proposed or implemented by the document that aim at strengthening the interactions between key actors.</p> <p>As a result of the Study for the energy effectiveness in Industry is developed the Action plan for energy effectiveness.</p> <p>Support measures for the construction of integrate economic infrastructure.</p> <p>Support for integration of energy effectiveness measures in the Economic policy.</p>
	Demand creation	<p>List support measures proposed or implemented by the document that aim at promoting the demand for innovation.</p> <p>Creation of new marketing conditions for the dealers of renewable energy sources and saving energy equipments.</p> <p>Introduction of new nuclear energy plants in Belene up to 2014-2018. Introduction of new saving energy technologies.</p> <p>Adopting of new energy effective materials in household sector.</p> <p>Promoting the possibilities and significance of the investment in energy saving for economy, environment and sustainability.</p>

	Improving frame conditions	<p>List initiatives/ policy actions proposed or implemented by the document that aim at improving the framework conditions for innovation.</p> <p>Analysis of active normative acts in the area of Energy Effectiveness for its impacts on energy intensity and competitiveness of the industry.</p> <p>Introduction the system for stimulating of the safety environment technologies and low energy use.</p> <p>The policy is oriented in increasing the use of water power stations, nuclear energy plants and bio-energy installations for safety environmental oriented produce of energy.</p>
Comments		<p>Special attention in the Document is given to measures for increasing energy effectiveness and high-technologies in different Economy Sectors: Industry, Transport, Agriculture and Forestry, Household, Services. The system for implementation of institutional measures as the improving of coordination and interaction between State and municipalities, Business associations and companies, business and NGO is proposed.</p> <p>The main organizational measures implemented in the Document are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • obligatory investigations for the energy effectiveness; • improvement of the energy efficiency management; • improvement of economic policy related to enterprises, encouragement the development of SME; • corporative management; • public orders; • the development of public-private partnership for saving energy; • strategies and programs; • Implementation, monitoring and assessment of the applied measures. <p>As a financial measure is proposed the encouragement of investment and applying of State investment policy for increasing energy effectiveness.</p>
Priorities	<p>Please assess qualitatively which of the above mentioned category(ies) is a priority area for innovation support within the document. Please give short reasoning for your judgement</p> <p>The integration of policy for enhancement of energy effectiveness in the policy directed to enterprises.</p> <p>As a priority area for innovation support in the document is pointed the investment in inovation, creation and promotion of opportunities for the use of renewable energy sources.</p> <p>The main priorities in the DOCUMENT are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research and Development; • Strengthening the knowledge base; • Improving frame conditions ; • Demand creation 	
Assessment of overall relevance	<p>Please assess qualitatively the overall relevance of innovation support measures compared to other support measures proposed or introduced by the document. Give short reasoning for your judgement.</p> <p>The overall relevance of innovation support measures is equal to other support measures proposed by this document.</p>	
Promotion of innovation	<p>Please assess qualitatively how much innovation is furthered by the document. This would include the assessment of the overall relevance of innovation within the document as well as the relevance of the document for the policy area.</p> <p>The promotion of innovation is rather general, there are no clear support measures proposed by this document.</p>	
General comment:	<p>List research needs you identified, they might be taken up in phase II of COST E51</p> <p>Name further reference sources used</p>	

Table 9.4

Cross-sectoral coordination

Policy formulation	
Co-ordination with other processes and documents	<p>Please list other processes or documents with which the considered document is formally co-ordinated</p> <p>This Document is formally co-ordinated with the NATIONAL LONG-TERM PROGRAM FOR ENCOURAGEMENT OF THE RENEWABLE ENERGY SOURCES USE 2005 – 2015.</p> <p>There is a partly co-ordination with the National strategy for the sustainable development of Forest Sector in Bulgaria, 2006 – 2015; Bulgarian STRATEGIC PLAN FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF FOREST SECTOR 2007-2011; and the strategy for the development of BULGARIAN WOOD PROCESSING AND FURNITURE INDUSTRY 2006-2013.</p>
Administrative Co-ordination:	<p>+ <input type="checkbox"/> between different sections/departments within the same ministry; specify: <u>The co-ordination is between different Departments in the Ministry of Economy and Energy; Energy Effectiveness Agency and National Electricity Company.</u></p> <p>+ <input type="checkbox"/> between different ministries, specify: <u>Mainly the co-ordination is between the Ministry of Economy and Energy and the other Ministries as: the Ministry of environment and waters; the Ministry of Finances and the Ministry of agriculture and forestry.</u></p> <p>+ <input type="checkbox"/> between ministries and other public organizations / agencies, specify:</p> <p>There is a formal co-ordination between the Ministry of Economy and Energy and municipalities.</p> <p><u>Comments:</u></p> <p>Shortly explain the role of the main administrative actors</p> <p>The main administrative actors are the Ministry of Economy and Energy and the Energy Effectiveness Agency witch is responsible to involve coordination and partnership between public and private sector.</p>
Stakeholder involvement	<p>+ <input type="checkbox"/> Forestry: name most important organisations: National Forestry Board, Regional Boards and State Forestry enterprises and municipalities</p> <p>+ <input type="checkbox"/> Forest-based industries: name most important organisations: Bulgarian Branch Chamber of wood processing and furniture industry.</p> <p>+ <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture: name most important organisations: the Ministry of agriculture and forestry</p> <p>+ <input type="checkbox"/> Tourism: name most important organisations: The Bulgarian Tour-operators Association</p> <p>+ <input type="checkbox"/> Energy: name most important organisations: Ministry of Economy and Energy and the Energy Effectiveness Agency</p> <p>+ <input type="checkbox"/> Environment: name most important organisations: Ministry of environment and waters</p>

	<input type="checkbox"/> Other sector: ____: name most important organisations: ____ <input type="checkbox"/> Other sector: ____: name most important organisations: ____ <u>Comments:</u> Shortly describe the type of stakeholder involvement
Coordination mechanisms:	+ <input type="checkbox"/> Formal (central) coordination body; name: Energy Effectiveness Agency + <input type="checkbox"/> Formal coordination process + <input type="checkbox"/> Inter-sectoral working groups + <input type="checkbox"/> Inter-sectoral advisory body + <input type="checkbox"/> Formal mandatory consultation process <input type="checkbox"/> Formal voluntary consultation process <input type="checkbox"/> Informal consultations (please describe ____) <input type="checkbox"/> Others: ____
Policy Implementation	
Responsible actors and their roles:	Shortly explain the role of the main actors in the implementation of the document
Level of delegation	<input type="checkbox"/> Decentralized, e.g. + <input type="checkbox"/> Central, e.g. ministry, public agency <input type="checkbox"/> Outsourced to private actors + <input type="checkbox"/> Local, e.g. by municipalities + <input type="checkbox"/> Regional, e.g. by regional public actors <input type="checkbox"/> Others:
General comment	List research needs you identified, they might be taken up in phase II of COST E51 Name further reference sources used

The implementation of this Program will lead to a significant decreasing of harmful gas emissions in the Environment, improving the environmental conditions, sustainable development and implementation of the accepted from the country EU requirements. All this will support the competitiveness of the Bulgarian economy and will have a strong impact leading to decreasing of energy intensity of the GDP.

9.2.NATIONAL LONG-TERM PROGRAM FOR ENCOURAGEMENT OF THE RENEWABLE ENERGY SOURCES USE 2005 – 2015

9.2.1. General information - based on Part A of document analysis

The NATIONAL LONG-TERM PROGRAM FOR ENCOURAGEMENT OF THE RENEWABLE ENERGY SOURCES USE 2005 – 2015 is elaborated according to the requirements of the Energy effectiveness Act. It is in accordance both with the Energy Strategy in Bulgaria (2002) and the recent changes in the normative base in the Energy sector. It is considered with the conception for development of renewable energy sources (RES) in the country, with the pointed out inductive objects for the producing of electricity energy by RES and the goods for its achievement.

The main objects of the Program are:

- Producing electricity energy – the share of RES in 2010 to be more than 8 % from the all electricity energy production and in 2015 to be around 9 %.
- Replacement of the conventional fuels and energy, using for heating and other energy services

- Using of bio energy sources – the creation of real opportunities and market conditions in the Bulgarian energy sector.

This program includes:

- analysis of the present stay in energy consumption and prognostication for future energy development in the country
- formulation of the aims for optimal energy use of the accessible energy potential of RES in Bulgaria
- the support measures and impacts for encouragement of using different RES in the conditions if increasing of the GDP
- identifies the barriers and propose the mechanisms for implementation the policy of the State by integration with the economic and social development policy in Bulgaria.

Table 9.5

General document information

Name:	NATIONAL LONG-TERM PROGRAM FOR ENCOURAGEMENT OF THE RENEWABLE ENERGY SOURCES USE 2005 – 2015
Adoption: Please mark by whom and at which level the document is adopted	<input type="checkbox"/> Parliament + <input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Ministry: Ministry of Economy and Energy <input type="checkbox"/> Others: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> No formal approval Level: + <input type="checkbox"/> National <input type="checkbox"/> Regional <input type="checkbox"/> Local Adoption date: December, 2005
Validity period:	2005-2015
Revision:	Is (regular) revision/ update of the document planned? Has it already taken place, when? Yearly assessment
Monitoring/ Evaluation:	Is the implementation of the document formally monitored? Has an evaluation taken place? Is an evaluation foreseen? Yearly assessment - short term programs based on this program
Related documents:	Please list further specifications or amendments of the document and documents that are closely related, i.e. have a direct reference to the document. This might include working programmes, annexes, etc. These documents should be analysed together with the main document. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. National long-term Program for Energy Efficiency 2005-2015. 2. Energy Strategy of the Bulgarian Republic 3. The law of Energy 4. The law for Energy efficiency 5. National action plan on Climate Change from 2000 6. National Strategy on the Environment and Action plan
Geographical scope:	+ <input type="checkbox"/> National <input type="checkbox"/> Regional; name: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Local, name: _____
Budget:	Amount of budget in € (indicate whether per year or for whole document period); indicate the source for the budget, i.e. state, EU, regions, co-financed, etc. n.a.
General description of contents as written in document	

Objective of the document	<p>Name shortly the main objective of the document (as written down in preamble, introduction part, vision or mission statements).</p> <p>Creation of new marketing conditions for the dealers of renewable energy sources and saving energy equipments. As a priority in the program is pointed out the introduction of new water power energy stations. Introduction of new saving energy technologies. Adopting of new energy effective materials in household sector and increasing of the use of renewable energy sources.</p>
Priorities	<p>Name the thematic priority areas of the document.</p> <p>As a priorities related to innovations in the document are pointed out mainly creation of new technological methods, services and new marketing methods encouraging the use of renewable energy sources.</p>
Structure	<p>Shortly sketch the basic structure of the document, i.e. different thematic parts, basic elements (e.g. action areas, indicators, etc.)</p> <p>Introduction</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Macroeconomic environment. global national product. energy balance. 2. Sustainable energy development. Environmental protection. 3. policy for encouraging the use of renewable energy sources. prognosis. 4. National long-term program for encouraging the use of renewable energy sources.

Measure Areas	<p>Name measure areas as described by the documents and general types of measures the document introduces.</p> <p>Program for increasing competitiveness in economy which aims to reducing energy use in producing goods and the use of non renewable energy resources. The developed Strategy for examination, technical reorganization and innovations aims to development of Scientific and Technology Sector, improvement of scientific potential in industry in the direction to creation and applying innovations and increase of technological transfer. As a result of the Study for the energy effectiveness in Industry is developed the Action plan for energy effectiveness.</p> <p>Support measures for implementation of high-technology and energy saving decisions, stimulating the innovations in the area of energy efficiency.</p> <p>Support measures are proposed for the introduction of new technologies and innovations in the safety environmental oriented practices, as water power energy and the use of renewable energy sources.</p> <p>Support measures are proposed for implementation of new organizational and technological models, based on knowledge transfer, use of renewable energy sources and low energy use in production.</p> <p>Support measures are implemented for examination, technical reorganization and innovations aimed to improvement of knowledge base in industry.</p> <p>Support for integration of energy effectiveness measures in the Economic policy.</p> <p>Strengthening the interactions between the State, municipalities, Business and Public sector for implementation of support measures for increasing the use of renewable energy sources.</p> <p>Institutional measures for the improving of coordination and interaction between different actors in the Economy and Energy sectors.</p>
Follow-up / Implementation	
Follow-up measures:	<p><input type="checkbox"/> No follow-up activities so far</p> <p>+ <input type="checkbox"/> New or adapted funding programme(s) /budget line; name:</p> <p>+ <input type="checkbox"/> New or adapted regulations/laws; name:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> New or adapted informational campaigns/instruments; name:</p> <p>+ <input type="checkbox"/> New or restructured institutions/organisations; name: Energy Efficiency Agency</p> <p>+ <input type="checkbox"/> Implementation in forest policy: STRATEGIC PLAN FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF FOREST SECTOR 2007-2011</p>
General comment:	<p>List research needs you identified, they might be taken up in phase II of COST E51</p> <p>Name further reference sources used</p> <p>Introduction the system for stimulating of the safety environment technologies and the use of renewable energy sources.</p> <p>The policy is oriented in increasing the use of water power stations, bio-energy installations and other renewable energy sources for safety environmental oriented produce of energy.</p>

9.2.2. Integration of innovation - based on Part B of document analysis

Table 9.6

Overall Innovation Orientation

Overall innovation orientation (use word search function).	Please mark the frequency of occurrence of the <u>more generic terms</u> 'innovation' or synonyms ('new products', 'new services', 'new processes', 'new marketing methods', 'new business models') in the document	<input type="checkbox"/> never <input type="checkbox"/> sometimes <input type="checkbox"/> frequently
	Please mark the frequency of occurrence of the forest sector ' <u>innovation frontier</u> ' – innovation areas identified in Chapter 3 - in the document	<input type="checkbox"/> never <input type="checkbox"/> sometimes <input type="checkbox"/> frequently
	Please mark the frequency of occurrence of the <u>terms</u> that are related to innovation, for example entrepreneurship, diversification, competitiveness	<input type="checkbox"/> never <input type="checkbox"/> sometimes <input type="checkbox"/> frequently Terms used: new market opportunities; new technological methods, new services, new processes, competitiveness
	Further comments on overall innovation orientation of the document:	
Relevance of innovation: Please mark how much relevance is given to innovation in the document (one answer)	<input type="checkbox"/> No relevance at all <input type="checkbox"/> Marginal issue <input type="checkbox"/> One issue among others <input type="checkbox"/> Important issue <input type="checkbox"/> Central issue Comments:	
Degree of specification: Please mark how general or specific innovation is addressed by the document (one answer) Please use comments section to describe if the degree of specification varies for different parts of the document, esp. when concerning forestry	<input type="checkbox"/> very general (<i>innovation is named in general parts, e.g. preamble, but no related goals, measures, identified needs or similar are addressed by the document</i>) <input type="checkbox"/> rather general (<i>innovation is addressed in overall goals, needs are identified but no specification of measures</i>) <input type="checkbox"/> rather specific (<i>innovation is addressed in concrete goals, measures are formulated</i>) <input type="checkbox"/> very specific (<i>quantified goals related to innovation are formulated, concrete measures introduced, a fixed budget and timetable exist</i>) Comments: As a priorities related to innovations in the document are pointed out mainly creation of new technological methods, services and new marketing methods encouraging the use of renewable energy sources.	
Understanding of innovation policy Please assess what overall understanding of innovation policy is reflected in the document. See chapter 2.2.1	<input type="checkbox"/> Predominately traditional science and technology policy <input type="checkbox"/> Traditional S&T policy with systemic elements <input type="checkbox"/> Systemic innovation policy with S&T policy elements <input type="checkbox"/> Predominantly systemic innovation policy Comments: Please describe further the understanding of innovation policy	
Goals and objectives: Please specify further what objectives and goals (quantitative and qualitative) are formulated in relation to		

<p>innovation?</p> <p>Creation of new marketing conditions for the dealers of renewable energy sources and saving energy equipments. As a priority in the program is pointed out the introduction of new water power energy stations. Introduction of new saving energy technologies. Adopting of new energy effective materials in householding sector and increasing of the use of renewable energy sources.</p>
<p>Issues, problems and related topics:</p> <p>Please describe shortly what main issues and problems are formulated in relation to innovation? Does the programme address other issues that are related to innovation, e.g. competitiveness of the sector, diversification etc.? Please describe shortly</p> <p>National LONG-TERM PROGRAM FOR ENERGY effectiveness UP TO 2015.</p> <p>Program for increasing competitiveness in economy which aims to reducing energy use in producing goods and the use of non renewable energy resources. The developed Strategy for examination, technical reorganization and innovations aims to development of Scientific and Technology Sector, improvement of scientific potential in industry in the direction to creation and applying innovations and increase of technological transfer. As a result of the Study for the energy effectiveness in Industry is developed the Action plan for energy effectiveness.</p>
<p>Innovation areas:</p> <p>Please name the most important innovation areas named by the document and compare with the results gathered in table 3.1.</p> <p>Water power energy stations; new installations for burning of wood bark; new energy power stations.</p>
<p>General comment:</p> <p>List research needs you identified, they might be taken up in phase II of COST E51</p> <p>Name further reference sources used</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •

Table 9.7

Innovation Support Measures

<p>Innovation support measures <i>Consult classification in chapter 2.2.2</i></p>	<p>Research and Development</p>	<p>List support measures proposed or implemented by the document that target research and development activities by enterprises.</p> <p>As a priority in the program is pointed out the introduction of new water power energy stations. Introduction of new saving energy technologies.</p> <p>Adopting of new energy effective materials in household sector and increasing of the use of renewable energy sources.</p> <p>Support measures for implementation of high-technology and energy saving decisions, stimulating the innovations in the area of energy effectiveness.</p>
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Diffusion of innovation	<p>List support measures proposed or implemented by the document that target the diffusion of known products, processes, marketing methods, and organisational methods. Specify for which products, processes, marketing methods, and organisational methods support is given. Refer to and compare with the list gathered under 3.1.</p> <p>Creation of new marketing conditions for the dealers of renewable energy sources and saving energy equipments.</p> <p>Support measures are proposed for the introduction of new technologies and innovations in the safety environmental oriented practices, as water power energy and the use of renewable energy sources.</p> <p>Products: Pellets, briquettes, Wood fuel Process: Water power energy, Bio energy</p>
Strengthening the knowledge base	<p>List support measures proposed or implemented by the document that aim at strengthening the knowledge base for innovation.</p> <p>Support measures are proposed for implementation of new organizational and technological models, based on knowledge transfer, use of renewable energy sources and low energy use in production.</p> <p>Support measures are implemented for examination, technical reorganization and innovations aimed to improvement of knowledge base in industry.</p>
Strengthening interaction	<p>List support measures proposed or implemented by the document that aim at strengthening the interactions between key actors.</p> <p>Support for integration of energy effectiveness measures in the Economic policy.</p> <p>Strengthening the interactions between the State, municipalities, Business and Public sector for implementation of support measures for increasing the use of renewable energy sources.</p> <p>Institutional measures for the improving of coordination and interaction between different actors in the Economy and Energy sectors.</p>
Demand creation	<p>List support measures proposed or implemented by the document that aim at promoting the demand for innovation.</p> <p>Creation of new marketing conditions for the dealers of renewable energy sources and saving energy equipments.</p> <p>Adopting of new energy effective materials in household sector.</p> <p>Promoting the possibilities and significance of the investment in energy saving for economy, environment and sustainability.</p>
Improving frame conditions	<p>List initiatives/ policy actions proposed or implemented by the document that aim at improving the framework conditions for innovation.</p> <p>Introduction the system for stimulating of the safety environment technologies and the use of renewable energy sources.</p> <p>The policy is oriented in increasing the use of water power stations, bio-energy installations and other renewable energy sources for safety environmental oriented produce of energy.</p>

	<p>Comments Program for increasing competitiveness in economy which aims to reducing energy use in producing goods and the use of non renewable energy resources. The developed Strategy for examination, technical reorganization and innovations aims to development of Scientific and Technology Sector, improvement of scientific potential in industry in the direction to creation and applying innovations and increase of technological transfer. As a result of the Study for the energy effectiveness in Industry is developed the Action plan for energy effectiveness.</p>
Priorities	<p>Please assess qualitatively which of the above mentioned category(ies) is a priority area for innovation support within the document. Please give short reasoning for your judgement</p> <p>As a priorities related to innovations in the document are pointed out mainly creation of new technological methods, services and new marketing methods encouraging the use of renewable energy sources.</p> <p>The main priorities in the DOCUMENT are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research and Development; • Strengthening the knowledge base; • Improving frame conditions ; • Demand creation
Assessment of overall relevance	<p>Please assess qualitatively the overall relevance of innovation support measures compared to other support measures proposed or introduced by the document. Give short reasoning for your judgement.</p> <p>The overall relevance of innovation support measures is equal to other support measures proposed by this document.</p>
Promotion of innovation	<p>Please assess qualitatively how much innovation is furthered by the document. This would include the assessment of the overall relevance of innovation within the document as well as the relevance of the document for the policy area.</p> <p>The promotion of innovation is rather general, there are no clear support measures proposed by this document.</p>
General comment:	<p>List research needs you identified, they might be taken up in phase II of COST E51</p> <p>Name further reference sources used</p>

Table 9.8

Cross-sectoral coordination

Policy formulation	
Co-ordination with other processes and documents	<p>Please list other processes or documents with which the considered document is formally co-ordinated</p> <p>This Document is formally co-ordinated with the NATIONAL LONG-TERM PROGRAM FOR ENERGY EFFECTIVENESS UP TO 2015.</p> <p>There is a partly co-ordination with the National strategy for the sustainable development of Forest Sector in Bulgaria, 2006 – 2015; Bulgarian STRATEGIC PLAN FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF FOREST SECTOR 2007-2011; and the strategy for the development of BULGARIAN WOOD PROCESSING AND FURNITURE INDUSTRY 2006-2013.</p>
Administrative Co-ordination:	<p>+ <input type="checkbox"/> between different sections/departments within the same ministry; specify: The co-ordination is between different Departments in the Ministry of Economy and Energy; Energy Effectiveness Agency and National Electricity Company.</p> <p>+ <input type="checkbox"/> between different ministries, specify: Mainly the co-ordination is between the Ministry of Economy and Energy and the other Ministries as: the Ministry of environment and waters; the Ministry of Finances and the Ministry of agriculture and forestry.</p> <p>+ <input type="checkbox"/> between ministries and other public organizations / agencies, specify:</p> <p>There is a formal co-ordination between the Ministry of Economy and Energy and municipalities.</p> <p><u>Comments:</u></p> <p>Shortly explain the role of the main administrative actors</p> <p>The main administrative actors are the Ministry of Economy and Energy and the Energy Effectiveness Agency witch is responsible to involve coordination and partnership between public and private sector.</p>
Stakeholder involvement	<p>+ <input type="checkbox"/> Forestry: name most important organisations: National Forestry Board, Regional Boards and State Forestry enterprises and municipalities</p> <p>+ <input type="checkbox"/> Forest-based industries: name most important organisations: Bulgarian Branch Chamber of wood processing and furniture industry.</p> <p>+ <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture: name most important organisations: the Ministry of agriculture and forestry</p> <p>+ <input type="checkbox"/> Tourism: name most important organisations: The Bulgarian Tour-operators Association</p> <p>+ <input type="checkbox"/> Energy: name most important organisations: Ministry of Economy and Energy and the Energy Effectiveness Agency</p> <p>+ <input type="checkbox"/> Environment: name most important organisations: Ministry of environment and waters</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other sector: ____: name most important organisations: ____</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other sector: ____: name most important organisations: ____</p> <p><u>Comments:</u> Shortly describe the type of stakeholder involvement</p>
Coordination mechanisms:	<p>+ <input type="checkbox"/> Formal (central) coordination body; name: Energy Effectiveness Agency</p> <p>+ <input type="checkbox"/> Formal coordination process</p> <p>+ <input type="checkbox"/> Inter-sectoral working groups</p>

	<input type="checkbox"/> Inter-sectoral advisory body <input type="checkbox"/> Formal mandatory consultation process <input type="checkbox"/> Formal voluntary consultation process <input type="checkbox"/> Informal consultations (please describe _____) <input type="checkbox"/> Others: _____
Policy Implementation	
Responsible actors and their roles:	Shortly explain the role of the main actors in the implementation of the document
Level of delegation	<input type="checkbox"/> Decentralized, e.g. <input type="checkbox"/> Central, e.g. ministry, public agency <input type="checkbox"/> Outsourced to private actors <input type="checkbox"/> Local, e.g. by municipalities <input type="checkbox"/> Regional, e.g. by regional public actors <input type="checkbox"/> Others: _____
General comment	List research needs you identified, they might be taken up in phase II of COST E51 Name further reference sources used

The implementation of this program will lead to the following:

- Saving the natural energy sources
 - Decreasing of the dependence of the country from import of different primary energy resources
 - Creation of new market opportunities for firms, trading and using RES and opening new working places
 - Increasing of the competitiveness in the Bulgarian economy
- Sustainable energy and improvement of the environmental conditions in Bulgaria.

10. Research Needs

List research needs and research questions you have identified during your analysis.

11. Sources:

1. <http://www.mzgar.government.bg/OfficialDocuments/Strategies/NSRDP-proekt.pdf>
2. <http://www.nug.bg/files/projects/Forest%20Strategy-1.doc>
3. <http://www.nug.bg/files/projects/STRATEG.PLAN-final.doc>
4. http://www.bulfor.net/ppdocs/doc_304.doc
5. http://www.mee.government.bg/ind/doc_inov/Innovation%20strategy%202006.pdf
6. http://www.mee.government.bg/ind/doc_inov/annexes-inov2006-bq.pdf
7. http://www.mee.government.bg/ind/doc_inov/innovations2006-bq.pdf
8. <http://www.mee.government.bg/ind/doc/Str%20za%20okolna%20sreda.doc>
9. http://www.timberchamber.com/uploads/publicationsitems_files/project_9_1.pdf
10. <http://www.mrrb.government.bg/doctypes.php?P=5&T=17>

11. http://www.mrrb.government.bg/docs/doc_619.doc
12. <http://www.mrrb.government.bg/pageen.php?P=377&SP=380>
13. http://www.seea.government.bg/documents/NDPVEI_final_25_09_06.doc
14. http://www.doe.bg/download/dokumenti/NATIONAL_EE_PROGRAMME-last17.pdf
15. http://www.mzgar.government.bg/MZ_eng/OfficialDocuments/Programs/NSRDP_draft.pdf
16. http://www.moew.government.bg/recent_doc/eu_funds/OP%20ENVIRONMENT%202007-2013%20BG.pdf
17. http://www.moew.government.bg/recent_doc/eu_funds/EX-ANTE%20REPORT.pdf
18. http://www.aeaf.minfin.bg/en/documents/NDP_Jan06_en.pdf
19. <http://www.irc.bg/en/ob.php#>
20. <http://www.arc.online.bg/infocusShow.php?id=5712>