



COST Action E 51

Integrating Innovation and Development Policies for the Forest Sector

**DATA COLLECTION GUIDELINES AND
DATA COLLECTION TEMPLATES**

**FOR COUNTRY REPORTS
PHASE I**

December 2006

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1. Introduction

1.1 Background and objective

The following document aims at guiding the document analysis and data collection in the first phase of the COST Action E51 "Integrating Innovation and Development Policies for the Forest Sector". The Cost Action runs from March 2006 until March 2010 and aims at developing knowledge that enables the integration of innovation and development policies for a more effective and sustainable development of the forest sector.

In the first phase, running from October 2006 - September 2007, the participants will study the integration of innovation in different policy areas and their effects on innovation in the forest sector. The two tasks in the first phase are:

Task 1: 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, and

Task 2: Appraisal of effects of these programmes on forestry and forest sector enterprises.

The guidelines for document analysis in phase I consist of three parts (Part A, Part B, Part C) covering tasks 1 'Analysis of relevant programmes and their implementation' and task 2 'Analysis of effects' of the Scientific Programme. The following figure sketches the structure of the guidelines.

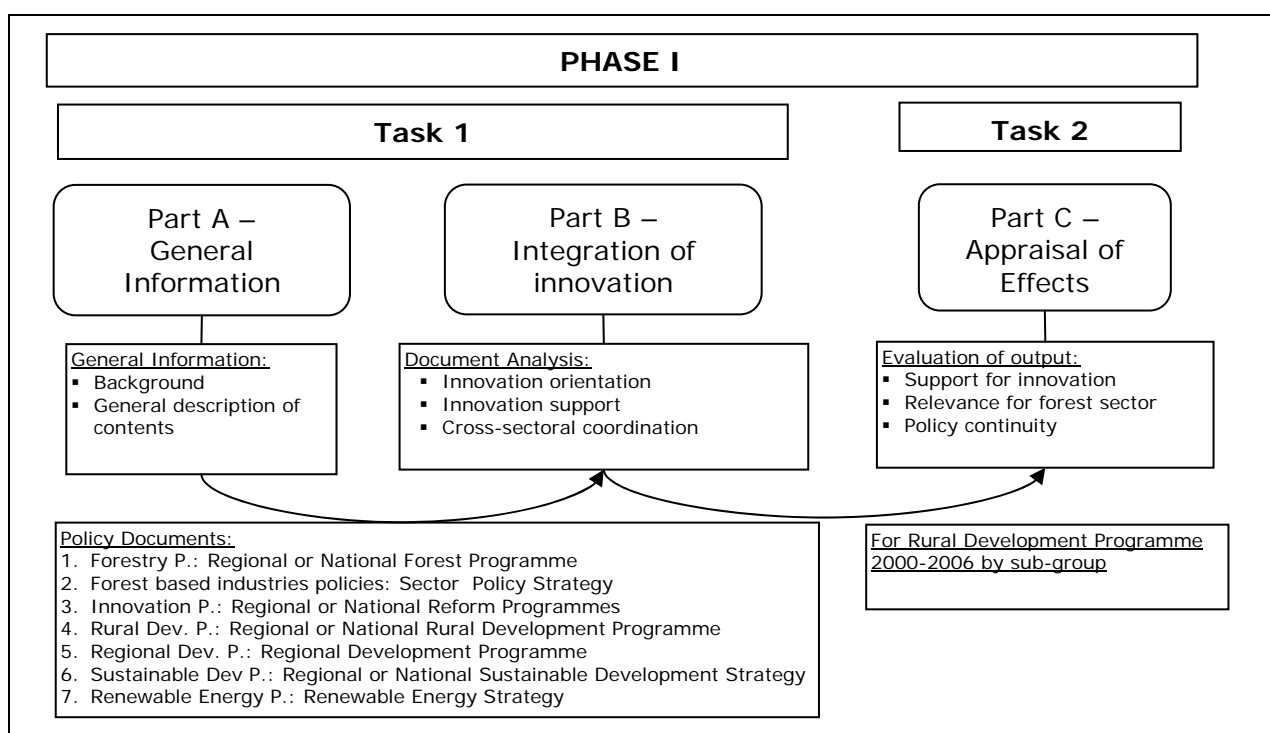


Figure 1: Structure of guidelines for phase 1

Altogether seven policy areas and respectively seven key policy documents (see figure 1) will be analysed. In 'Part A' a short overall description of the concerned policy documents will be given. In 'Part B' the concerned policy documents will be analysed along the questions how innovation is integrated, how forestry or the forest sector is integrated and how cross-sectoral coordination takes place. In 'Part C' the effects of policy will be appraised on the basis of existing monitoring data and evaluation reports.

This document provides guidelines and data collection templates (tables) to facilitate the collection of information. For each policy area all tables covering Part A and Part B should be filled in separately. Part C is only valid for the analysis of the Rural Development Programme 2000-2006 (by a sub-group of the COST Action).

The guidelines serve to prepare the Country Reports and to facilitate work in the second phase of the Action.

The country reports will be further used in the following ways:

- **Online publication:** all country reports will be published on the COST E51 website (www.boku.ac.at/coste51);
- **Cross-country comparison:** A number of cross-country comparisons on particular aspects will be jointly conducted by small teams, according to the interest and preferences of participants.
- **Joint journal articles:** On the basis of the country comparison, several joint publications (journal articles) will be compiled by individual teams.
- **Research questions for phase 2:** During the compilation of country reports and the country comparison participants will identify research needs which could be pursued in the second phase of the Action.

1.2 Guidelines for compiling country reports and timetable

Compiling the country reports is done in two steps. First, participants will contribute to chapter 3 of the guidelines, i.e. identify important innovation areas in their countries and search and select the documents they will analyse in the further course of the first phase. Participants were asked to submit chapter 3 by end November. Those participants who have not submitted the chapter are asked to do so as soon as possible (ewald.rametsteiner@boku.ac.at, anja.bauer@boku.ac.at). This first step serves as an important basis for the further analysis. The second step will be the analysis of the documents in chapter 4 (Part A and Part B, Part C for a sub-group). This work will be done from January to April 2007.

Chapter 5 provides an outline of the structure of the country report. The country reports consist of the input to chapter 3 as well as all filled in tables (Part A and B) for the seven concerned policy areas.

The Management Committee (MC) members are in a key role in preparing the Country Reports. It is in their responsibility to secure that the Country Reports are prepared according to the agreed guidelines and that they are as comprehensive as possible. MC members will distribute responsibilities and allocate the work to collect information and compile the country report or will designate a responsible person in their respective country.

The following points have to be taken into account while compiling the Country Reports:

- If any of the required information is not available, please indicate: "n.a."
- The latest available documents and information should be used
- Whenever possible use word search function for analysing the document
- The country report should be understandable without a need to consult further sources,
- Research reports, literature or other sources of information should be reported whenever possible,
- Whenever there are uncertainties or double-meanings when filling in answers, use the comments sections to explain why you have chosen a particular category or statement,
- Wherever possible, individual judgements of experts should be cross-checked by other participants from your country. This is particularly relevant for chapter 3.1, where the baseline of the current forest sector "innovation frontier" is established for a country.

1.3 Timetable

The following table presents the time schedule for compiling the Country Reports.

Table 1: Timetable for compiling country reports

Draft guidelines for phase 1 ready	October 2006
Discussion of draft guidelines at 1 st meeting	October 2006
Discussion of draft guidelines at 3 rd SG meeting	2 November 2006
Draft final version of guidelines to MC members	Mid-November 2006
Working Group meeting – Final guideline specification and joint analysis	5 th -6 th December 2006
Final drafts of the country reports	April 2007
Presentation and discussion of draft country reports at 2 nd meeting	May 2007
Final drafts to editorial board	June 2007
Annotated drafts from the editorial board to authors	August 2007
Country reports ready	September 2007
Country reports published on-line	October 2007

2 Definitions and Operationalisation

2.1 Innovation

In the 1st Joint WG and MC meeting the participants agreed to use the OECD definition of innovation as the reference definition for the work within the COST Action. The OECD (2005) defines innovation in its Oslo Manual¹ as „[...] the implementation of a new or significantly improved product (good or service), or process, a new marketing method, or a new organisational method in business practices, workplace organisation or external relations.“

The minimum requirement for an innovation is that the product, process, marketing method or organisational method must be *new (or significantly improved) to the firm*. This includes products, processes and methods that firms are the first to develop and those that have been adopted from other firms or organisations (OECD 2005). Besides being new to the firm innovations may be new to a country or new to the world.

A common feature of an innovation is that it must have been *implemented*. A new or improved product is implemented when it is introduced on the market or when it is taken into use by customers². New processes, marketing methods or organisational methods are implemented when they are brought into actual use in the firm's operations (OECD 2005). In addition to the definition by the OECD we will also include institutional innovations in our classification of innovation to cover important changes on the organizational level, changes in laws and policies, etc.

2.1.1 Innovation types: classification

The Oslo Manual distinguishes four main types of innovation - product, process, marketing and organisational innovations – which are further sub-divided (see figure 2). We further add institutional innovation as a separate category.

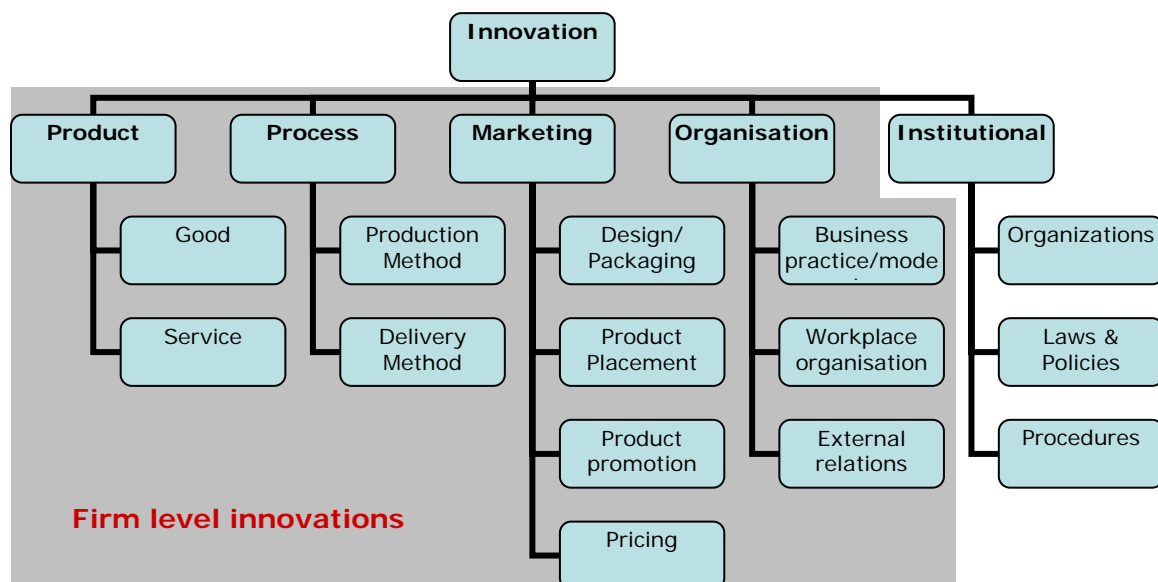


Figure 2: Typology of Innovation – modified from OECD 2005

A **product innovation**³ is the introduction of a good or service that is new or significantly improved with respect to its characteristics or intended uses. This includes significant improvements in technical specifications, components and materials, incorporated software, user friendliness or other functional characteristics.

A **process innovation** is the implementation of a new or significantly improved production or delivery method. This includes significant changes in techniques, equipment and/or software.

A **marketing innovation** is the implementation of a new marketing method involving significant changes in product design or packaging, product placement, product promotion or pricing.

An **organisational innovation** is the implementation of a new organisational method in the firm's business practices, workplace organisation or external relations. An organisational innovation is the result of strategic decisions taken by management.

Organisational innovations in *business practices* involve the implementation of new methods for organising routines and procedures for the conduct of work. Innovations in *workplace organisation* involve the implementation of new methods for distributing responsibilities and decision making among employees for the division of work within and

¹ Source: OECD 2005: Oslo Manual: Guidelines for Collecting and Interpreting Innovation Data, 3rd Edition.

² This includes also innovations in public goods that are not marketed goods and services. Further it includes such goods and services that are offered by for example public entities, are used but are not paid for by consumers. For example mountain bike routes in some countries are paid for in others they are offered for free.

³ More detailed specifications of these definitions can be downloaded from the Intranet of the COST Action E51-website: <http://www.boku.ac.at/coste51>.

between firm activities (and organisational units), as well as new concepts for the structuring of activities, such as the integration of different business activities. New organisational methods in a firm's *external relations* involve the implementation of new ways of organising relations with other firms or public institutions, such as the establishment of new types of collaborations with research organisations or customers, new methods of integration with suppliers, and the outsourcing or subcontracting for the first time of business activities. As business model innovation is not an explicit category in the OECD definition and classification, it should be included under this category.

Besides the above classified types of innovation that refer to innovations on a firm level, the concept of **institutional innovations** is of increasing relevance when analysing policies and institutions. Institutions are understood here to denote "the rules of the game". Institutional innovations refer to innovations in the public/policy sphere. Institutional innovations may include new or adaptation of existing organizations, new or significantly modified rules as laid down in laws, decrees or policies as well as new or significantly modified procedures in developing and implementing policies.

2.2 Innovation policy and innovation support

2.2.1 Innovation policy approaches: classification

The understanding of innovation policy has considerably changed over the last decades and varies from country to country. The two dominating approaches are the traditional Science and Technology policy approach as it was prevailing in most OECD countries in the post war period and the systemic innovation policy approach that has gained increasing importance during the last two decades.

1. **Traditional S&T policy approach:** The traditional Science and Technology policy approach is ideal typically characterised by the following elements:
 - A basic understanding of innovation processes as being linear, starting with laboratory science and moving through successive stages until new knowledge is built into commercial applications that diffuse in economic systems.
 - Innovation is seen as the end of research and development processes (solely).
 - Policy focuses on fostering critical directions of scientific and technological advance, and enhancing the flow of knowledge down along the innovation chain (Lengrand et al. (2002)).
 - There is a distinct role for education/university ministries and economy/industry ministries dealing with innovation as a tool for encouraging investment and modernizing firms.
 - Main policy instruments include:
 - public financing of research in universities and public research institutions,
 - subsidies to industrial R&D, and
 - securing intellectual property rights through more embracing and enforceable patents.
2. **Systemic innovation policy approach** is ideal typically characterised by the following elements:
 - Understanding of innovation as a complex process, taking place in an environment of interacting actors and institutions (innovation system); having multiple sources (apart from research activities); and running through multiple feedback loops between the different stages.
 - Policy approaches the systemic environment in which innovation take place in ways that can better inform decisions about research, commercialisation, technology adoption and implementation, etc.
 - The role of policy is to solve problems that occur within innovation systems, e.g. by supporting the creation and development of institutions and organisations, supporting network development, facilitate transition and avoid lock-in (Edquist and Johnson 1997).
 - Policy instruments are not only directed to individual organisations (e.g. research and development subsidies, management support) or bilateral relations (e.g. knowledge transfer), but also to the innovation system as a whole (e.g. managing interfaces and organising learning platforms) (Goorden 2004).
 - The scope, scale and actors of innovation policy are widened. Innovation policy is no longer limited to the economic domain but is placed on the agenda of various policy domains, such as industrial policy, policies for science and technology, education, health, ICT and other sectoral policies.

In reality different mixes of the two policy approaches will be observable within one and the same country's ministries, where some rely mostly on the traditional approach while others may have changed their policy and institutions according to the systemic innovation policy approach.

For the analysis within COST Action E51, each of the documents should summarily be assessed in how far the document, in its innovation related parts, reflects the thinking and spirit of the more traditional science & technology policy or the more systemic innovation policy approach. The result of this assessment should be expressed qualitatively, using the characteristics as described above as indicators.

2.2.2 Innovation support: classification

Innovation support can take many forms from direct funding of research and development activities to the support of the diffusion of innovations, to improving the knowledge base and interaction of actors, to adapting framework

conditions. Some of these support measures are targeted directly at fostering concrete innovation activities, others are of structural character. These measures may be introduced without the explicit aim of fostering innovation. For the analysis of the documents measures along the following six categories of 'innovation support' will be distinguished:

1. **Research and Development:** This includes innovation support in a narrower sense, i.e. financing of basic and applied research, development of new products or processes, pilot projects, demonstration projects and support for the commercialization of innovations. Support for Research and Development generally aims at innovations new to the sector (forest sector), i.e. products, processes, marketing and organisational methods that have not been introduced to a particular sector in a particular country before. Throughout the document analysis the following sub-categories of Research and Development will be applied:
 - Enterprise research, i.e. support for applied research in the enterprise or in cooperation of enterprise and science organisations,
 - Development of new products, processes, marketing methods, organisational models by enterprises,
 - Pilot projects and demonstration projects,
 - Commercialization of new products by enterprises.
2. **Diffusion of innovation:** This includes support for the early and broad adoption of named, already known goods, services and processes by enterprises in a sector in a specific country. It excludes support to standard managerial processes or late adoption (e.g. species diversity support or road building in forestry or standard IT in SMEs). Throughout the document analysis the following sub-categories of diffusion support will be applied:
 - Diffusion of products (for example subsidies for bio-energy installations; support of the introduction of recreational facilities),
 - Diffusion of processes (for examples investment support for the acquisition of significantly new machineries/technologies, incl. advanced information technology for production or logistics, etc.),
 - Diffusion of marketing methods (e.g. addressing new customer groups, market segments),
 - Diffusion of organisational models (e.g. financial or informational support for the establishment of co-operations).
3. **Strengthening the knowledge base:** The innovation capabilities of a firm, a sector or an economy among others strongly depend on the availability and quality of human capital, i.e. individual know-how, skills and motivation of entrepreneur and employers, level of qualification and competencies of employers. Further, the access to and exchange of information and knowledge influences the innovation propensity as well. The following activities are examples of how to strengthen the knowledge base for innovation:
 - Integrating innovation in education, e.g. new educational curricula,
 - Strengthening further/vocational training,
 - Addressing shortages of scientists and engineers in particular fields,
 - Integrating innovation in extension services,
 - Promoting mobility of high-skilled personnel,
 - Promoting mobility between science and practice.
4. **Promoting interaction/ managing interfaces:** Firms do not innovate in isolation. Rather a range of other actors/ organizations contribute in different ways to innovations, e.g. other firms/competitors, research organisations, extension services, interest groups, etc.. Policy may foster innovation by strengthening the interaction between different key actors in the forest sector, among others through:
 - Promoting horizontal co-operation – between forest holdings,
 - Promoting vertical co-operation – along the forestry wood chain,
 - Promoting public – private partnerships,
 - Promoting cooperation across sectors,
 - Promoting university/research institutions – enterprise cooperation,
 - Promoting interaction with users (customers and consumers).
5. **Public demand creation for innovation:** The demand side is crucially important for the promotion of innovations. Policy may not only promote innovations by supporting the input – side but also by inducing demand for innovation. This is often applied in the case of environmental/sustainable innovations. The following activities may be implemented to strengthen the demand for innovation:
 - Reorientation of public procurement policy (creating consumer demand),
 - Support for lead users, or public agencies acting as lead user,
 - Clear demand expression through communication.
6. **Improving frame conditions:** General framework conditions including institutions such as laws, regulations, standards, taxes or the access to financing have a crucial influence on firms' decisions to innovate. Changing framework conditions is often not in the responsibility of sectoral policies. The following list comprises a selection of policy activities to improve framework conditions for innovation:
 - Institutional reforms, e.g. change of forest law, property rights reform, support for the establishment of new organisations,
 - Adaptation of tax laws, e.g. corporate taxes,
 - Improving access to financing, e.g. by providing guarantees,

- Adaptation of standards and norms, e.g. in the construction sector.

2.3 Policy co-ordination

Besides the integration of innovation in different policies the COST Action aims at analysing the co-ordination of different policy areas and different sectors. Cross-sectoral co-ordination will be analysed along the following categories:

1. **Co-ordination of processes and documents:** The documents that will be analysed may be linked and co-ordinated with other policy processes and documents. This might be in a very formal way, e.g. a particular document has to follow the rules set by another document, or by harmonization and mainstreaming processes or by formal or informal coordination of actors (see below).
2. **Co-ordination of actors:** Co-ordination of actors may take place on the administrative level or between administration and stakeholders of different sectors:
 - Administrative co-ordination:
 - Intra-ministerial coordination: Refers to the co-ordination of different sections or departments within the same ministry, for example the coordination of the agriculture and the forestry department within the respective ministry.
 - Inter- ministerial coordination: Refers to the coordination between different ministries, for example the ministry for environment and the ministry for economy.
 - Coordination between ministry(ies) and other public organizations: Other organizations may include public agencies and councils, such as research councils, etc.
 - Participation of stakeholders: Refers to the involvement of private, mostly organized, actors in political processes. Stakeholder involvement can take various forms from consultation processes via written statements to the inclusion of stakeholders in formal bodies and decision making processes. For example the National Forest Programme is elaborated in most European countries with the participation of stakeholders.
3. **Mechanisms of co-ordination:** Co-ordination may be formalized or take place on an informal level. Since the analysis of informal co-ordination can not be done from document analysis, we will focus on formal coordination mechanisms:
 - Formalized co-ordination may manifest in the following elements:
 - Formal (central) coordination body
 - Formal coordination process between key organizations
 - Inter- institutional working groups
 - Existence of advisory body
 - Formal consultation process
 - Informal co-ordination.

3 Step 1 - Preparatory Data Collection

The following preparatory work serves to prepare the document analysis.

3.1 Currently important innovation areas in the country

Not all innovations addressed in the documents to be analysed are necessarily recognizable or specified explicitly as innovation, but are addressed under their specific name (e.g. to promote bio-energy in countries where bio-energy is seen as an important innovative topic).

The most important current forest sector innovations (forest sector innovation frontier) for each country should thus be identified before the document analysis in order to analyse whether and in how far the diffusion of these country specific important innovation areas in the forest sector is supported by different policies or documents.

Please list in the following table the most important product, process, marketing, organisational and institutional innovations in the forest sector in your country separately for the two areas territory-based services and value added chain.

Note that this preliminary list of seemingly important innovation areas in the country will be used for searching the documents for these words (using the “word search” function). Please do thus not over-specify (e.g. a certain detailed technical solution in construction). Please also exclude incremental standard managerial processes, maintenance support or late adoption (e.g. niche efforts for species diversity support, road building in forestry or standard IT in SMEs). For the whole table those maximum 6-8 innovations should be identified that attracted most attention in your country in the last 1-2 years. This might be reflected in the frequency of articles in newspapers or professional journals, the frequency of related events, topics that are widely discussed in the profession. Please specify these in broad categories (e.g. bio-energy in value added chain), with further specification as appropriate (for bio-energy, e.g. particularly for district heating). Please consult other COST E51 Working Group members in your country and verify your selections.

This first indicative list should be updated in the course of document analysis with a view to have a concise list of important innovation areas per country at the end of the first phase of COST Action E51.

Table 2: Innovation areas: Please list the max 6-8 most important innovation areas for your country

Area Type	Territory based services	Value added chain
Product	Forest paths for disabled	Forest logging residues for bio-energy
Process		Mechanisation of forest felling
Marketing method	Forest certification	
Organisational model	Cooperation of private forest owners	Independent measurement system of wood
Institutional innovations		

3.2 Specification of documents to analyse

Please specify the documents you will analyse for each of the seven policy areas in the table below and shortly justify your selection if equal/similar documents exist, or if you have chosen a document for a specific region. Please also fill in the publication date, the website from which the document is available and whether and which specification documents exist. If no central/strategic document for one policy area exists please indicate.

Generally, the latest available programmes/documents should be used for the analysis. For example, for rural development policy the new Rural Development Programme 2007-2013 should be chosen.

Regarding Renewable Energy Policy please choose a renewable energy strategy (if available). If not available, please select (in this sequence) a strategy for generation of energy from wood, i.e. biomass action plan or similar; the section on renewable energy of a broader energy strategy or the renewable energy section of a climate strategy.

Concerning Regional Development Policy many countries have indicated to select their respective national Regional Development Programmes. Where such document does not exist you could rely on development strategies or programmes for particular regions, e.g. and INTERREG programme or similar.

Table 3: Documents for Task 1: Please list the relevant documents

<p>Forest Policy (Regional or National Forest Programme): Document: Lithuanian Forestry Policy and its Implementation Strategy. The Ministry of Environment of the Republic of Lithuania; Order No 484, 17-09-2002. Publication Date: 17-09-2002. Website: http://www.am.lt/vl/index.php#a/4997 Supplementary documents: Lithuanian Forestry Policy and its Implementation Strategy Action Plane for 2003-2006. Ministry of Environment of the Republic of Lithuania; Order No 687, 07-08-2004. Lithuanian Forestry Policy and its Implementation Strategy Action Plane for 2007-2010. Ministry of Environment of the Republic of Lithuania; Order No D1-627, 29-12-2006.</p>
<p>Forest Based Sector Policy (Sector Policy Strategy), if any: Document: The Vision of National Forestry Sector Technology Platform of Lithuania. of Minutes of the National Forestry Sector Technology Platform Forum; 30-01-2007 Publication Date: 30-01-2007 Website: http://www.ntplatformos.lt/index.php?-372296195 Supplementary documents: -</p>
<p>Innovation Policy (Regional or National Reform Programme): Document: the National Lisbon Strategy Implementation Programme of Lithuania (2005-2008). The Government of the Republic of Lithuania; Resolution No 1270, 22-11-2005. Publication Date: 22-11-2005. Website: http://www.ukmin.lt/lt/strategija/lisabona.php?phrase_id=2681 Supplementary documents: Annual Progress Report on the National Lisbon Strategy Implementation Programme of Lithuania. The Ministry of Economy of the Republic of Lithuania; 12-10-2006. http://www.ukmin.lt/en/strat_prog/lisbon/</p>
<p>Rural Development Policy (Regional or National Rural Dev. Programme, Forestry Part): Document: The National Rural Development Strategy 2007-2013. The Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Lithuania; 27-07-2006 draft Publication Date: 27-07-2006. Website: http://www.zum.lt/min/failai/1_2006_06_06_SRATEGIJOS_PAGRINDIN%C4%96S_NUOSTATOS.pdf Supplementary documents: Rural Development Plane 2004-2006 Lithuania. The Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Lithuania; 15-07-2005. http://www.zum.lt/min/failai/lithuanianrdpfinaleJuly15th2005.pdf Rural Development Plane for Lithuania 2007-2013 (draft). The Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Lithuania; 29-12-2006. http://www.zum.lt/min/failai/2007_01_22_RDP_2007-2013_tikrasNAUJAS3.pdf</p>
<p>Regional Development Policy (Regional or National Regional Dev. Programme): Document: Regional policy strategy of Lithuania until 2013. The Government of the Republic of Lithuania; Resolution No 575; 23-05-2005. Publication Date: 23-05-2005. Website: http://www3.lrs.lt/pls/inter2/dokpaieska.showdoc_l?p_id=256343&p_query=Regionin%EBs%20politikos%20strategija&p_tr2=2 Supplementary documents: Regions development programme of Republic of Lithuania and its implementation measures for 2003-2005. The Government of the Republic of Lithuania; Resolution No 1905; 05-12-2002. http://www3.lrs.lt/pls/inter2/dokpaieska.showdoc_l?p_id=281946 Regions development programme of Republic of Lithuania and its implementation measures for 2006-2008. The Government of the Republic of Lithuania; Resolution No 816; 25-08-2006. http://www3.lrs.lt/pls/inter2/dokpaieska.showdoc_l?p_id=281672&p_query=Lietuvos%20regionin%EBs%20politikos%20&p_tr2=2</p>
<p>Sustainable Development Policy (Regional or National Sustainable Dev. Strategy): Document: National Strategy for Sustainable Development. The Government of the Republic of Lithuania;</p>

Resolution No 1160; 11-09-2003. Publication Date: 11-09-2003. Website: http://www.am.lt/VI/en/VI/files/0_901665001073997792.pdf Supplementary documents: -
Renewable Energy Policy (Regional or National (renewable) Energy Strategy): Document: The National Energy Strategy. Seimas (Parliament) of the Republic of Lithuania; Resolution No X-1046; 18-01-2007. Publication Date: 18-01-2007. Website: http://www3.lrs.lt/pls/inter3/dokpaieska.showdoc_l?p_id=292522 Supplementary documents: -

Part C "Appraisal of effects" will be undertaken only for the Rural Development Programme 2000-2006 as far as feasible and where country capacity allows their analysis. Please specify, whether and which evaluation documents exist for the Rural Development Programme 2000-2006 in your country.

Table 4: Evaluation documents for Task 2: Please list available evaluation documents incl. name, reference number and publication date

Rural Development Policy (Regional or National Rural Dev. Programme, Forestry Part): Evaluation documents: Rural Development Plane 2004-2006 Lithuania. The Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Lithuania. Publication Date: 15-07-2005; http://www.zum.lt/min/failai/lithuanianrdpfinaleJuly15th2005.pdf Evaluation documents: Rural Development Plane for Lithuania 2007-2013 (draft). The Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Lithuania Publication Date: 29-12-2006; http://www.zum.lt/min/failai/2007_01_22_RDP_2007-2013_tikrasNAUJAS3.pdf
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4 Step 2 - Document analysis

4.1 Part A – General description

The objective of Part A is to provide general information on the policy document shaping the respective policy field in the country. The following table 5 'Part A – General document analysis' guides the collection of the general information.

Please copy this table and fill in one table for each of the documents specified in Step 1 separately

Information should be rather general and give a basic overview on the document. This means you should keep entries rather short (headings, headwords). The filled-in table should not exceed 2 pages.

Table 5: Part A - General document information

Name:	Lithuanian Forestry Policy and its Implementation Strategy
Adoption: Please mark by whom and at which level the document is adopted	<input type="checkbox"/> Parliament <input type="checkbox"/> Government <input checked="" 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: 17-09-2002
Validity period:	Untill 2015
Revision:	-
Monitoring/ Evaluation:	-
Related documents:	Lithuanian Forestry Policy and its Implementation Strategy Action Plane for 2003-2006. Lithuanian Forestry Policy and its Implementation Strategy Action Plane for 2007-2010.
Geographical scope:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National <input type="checkbox"/> Regional; name: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Local, name: _____
Budget:	1. Special support programme of common forestry needs (source for funding: state budget) – annually 0.35-0.55 million EUR; 2. Rural Development Programme for Lithuania 2007-2013 (source for funding: EU structural funds) – overall allocation of funds 2007 – 2013: Axis I. Priority 1. Improving the structure of farms and forest holdings and related infrastructure. I.1.4. Infrastructure related to the development and adaptation of agriculture and forestry – 44 million EUR. Priority 2. Improve the level of modernization, technology and innovation, product quality and marketing. I.2.3. Improvement of the economic value of forests – 15.38 million EUR.

	<p>Axis II. Priority 2.2. Mitigation of climate change. II.2.1. First afforestation of agricultural land – 49.77 million EUR.</p> <p>II.2.2. First afforestation of non-agricultural land – 38.74 million EUR.</p> <p>II.2.3. Restoring forestry potential and introducing prevention actions – 12.00 million EUR.</p> <p>II.2.4. Non productive investments – 8.00 million EUR.</p> <p>II.2.5. Forest agri-environmental payments - 8.00 million EUR.</p> <p>Priority 2.3. Preservation of biodiversity and development of high nature value and traditional agrarian areas</p> <p>II.3.1. Natura 2000 payments and payments linked to Directive 2000/60/EC (WFD) 6.00 million EUR.</p> <p>II.3.2. Natura 2000 payments – 20.40 million EUR.</p>
General description of contents as written in document	
Objective of the document	The main objective of Strategy is to define the major instruments for the implementation of the forestry policy for the period until the year of 2015
Priorities	The Lithuanian forestry policy is being formed and implemented following four guidelines: general, economical, ecological, and social
Structure	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. General provision 2. Forestry policy forming principles 3. Guidelines of the forestry policy 4. Analysis of the forestry sector 5. Vision 6. Mission of the state 7. Strategic forestry development objectives 8. Implementation of the strategic forestry development objectives
Measure Areas	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Preservation and increase of the forest resources 2. Ensuring of the forest ownership variety 3. Participation of the society in the solution of the major forestry issues 4. Informing of the society about the forests of the country, their condition and management 5. Development of the forest research and forest education 6. Strengthening and development of international relations 7. Rational, sustainable and continuous use of the forest resources and increase of the forest productivity 8. Improvement of the economic efficiency of forestry 9. Ensuring of sustainability of forest ecosystems 10. Preservation of the biodiversity and improvement of forest healthiness 11. Satisfying of the general forest-related society needs 12. Development of state and private forestry in the context of the general rural development
Follow-up / Implementation	
Follow-up measures:	<input type="checkbox"/> No follow-up activities so far <input type="checkbox"/> New or adapted funding programme(s) /budget line; name: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> New or adapted regulations/laws; name: Lithuanian Forestry Policy and its Implementation Strategy Action Plane for 2007-2010. The Ministry of Environment of the Republic of Lithuania; Order No D1-627, 29-12-2006. <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

Table 6: Part A - General document information

Name:	The Vision of National Forestry Sector Technology Platform of Lithuania
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: _____ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Others: <u>NTP forum</u> <input type="checkbox"/> No formal approval Level: <input type="checkbox"/> National <input type="checkbox"/> Regional <input type="checkbox"/> Local Adoption date: 30-01-2007
Validity period:	2030
Revision:	-

Monitoring/ Evaluation:	-
Related documents:	-
Geographical scope:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National <input type="checkbox"/> Regional; name: <input type="checkbox"/> Local, name:
Budget:	-
General description of contents as written in document	
Objective of the document	The immediate objective of the National forestry sector technology platform for the forthcoming decade is, by joining the business potential and sciences achievements, to strengthen the competitiveness of the forestry sector and its role in the social, ecological and economic context.

<p>Priorities</p>	<p>The vision for Lithuania's forest-based sector for 2030:</p> <p>Lithuanian forests - healthy, ecologically sustainable, productive, optimally grouped by priorities of use and forms of ownership, performing a multifunctional economic, ecological and social role in sustainable society.</p> <p>Forestry - a modern economic sector regularly receiving forest resources and using them rationally, having a developed infrastructure and qualified employees, offering workplaces and meeting public expectations in creating the current and future environment.</p> <p>The wood products industry - a technologically modern and globally competitive Lithuanian economic sector orientated towards optimal use and export of local wood resources, manufacturing high value-added wood products (<i>wood-based panels, furniture, wooden houses and their components</i>), which is gaining importance every year.</p> <p>The wood-based energy sector - an important thermal, electric energy and fuel production sector boosting the country's energy independence, which is based on sustainable development principles, uses fuel wood, forest cutting residues, biomass from energy plantations as well as used wood products for the production of "green" energy.</p> <p>Scientific institutions - competent and authoritative forest-based sector scientific institutions that conduct scientific research meeting the needs of a healthy environment, society, industry and the energy sector, use their knowledge and research to contribute to the sustainable development of the forest-based sector, enhancement of forest sector stakeholders' qualification and competence.</p> <p><i>Strategic objectives of Lithuania's forest-based sector:</i></p> <p>The following strategic objectives are set for implementation of the vision for Lithuania's forest-based sector:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure advanced and sustainable management of forest resources, sustainable cooperation between state and private property, preserve the social role of the, forest-based sector; • Boost the supply of forest resources to satisfy the growing needs of industry and energy production: seek that wood supply be increased from 6.4 mln m³ in 2005 to at least 7.5 mln m³ in 2010 and that the overall supply of forest resources to industry and energy sector reach at least 9.5 mln. m³ in 2030; • Develop the highest value-added wood products industry based on local wood resources: modern integrated sawmill activities, production of wooden houses and their components and integrated production of chipboards, medium-density fibreboards and hard furniture; • Introduce marketable higher value-added products on a regular basis in view of the changing market and consumer needs and in association with main retail centres; • Develop production based on state-of-the-art technologies and, first and foremost, using wood and energy efficiently; • Develop the sector of production of thermal and electric energy as well as other products, including fuel, from forest biomass, using biomass from traditional forests and short-rotation forests as well as energy plantations unsuitable for the wood products industry and residues of used non-recyclable wood products; • Promote the sector's scientific research activities intended for boosting wood resources, better use of these resources, development and use of the latest production technologies, development of masterly, attractive and durable wood products, improvement of working conditions in forests and enterprises, focusing on the potential of Lithuania's science and education institutions; • Develop forestry and wood products industry standardisation and normalisation, improve regulations regarding forest- and woodterminology, technical and quality requirements for wood products, measurement and testing. Transposition of European standards is a priority area of standardisation; • Ensure comprehensive training and education of forest sector employees.
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Structure	<p>The role of forestry sector today</p> <p>Challenges for forestry sector</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Silviculture 2. Wood products industry 3. Wood energy 4. Technology and education/research <p>Lithuanian Forestry Sector Potencial</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Silviculture 2. Wood products industry 3. Wood energy 4. Technology and education/research <p>Lithuanian Forestry Sector Vision</p> <p>Lithuanian Forestry Sector Startegic Objectives</p> <p>Implementation of Lithuanian Forestry Sector Vision</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Means of Vision Implementation 2. Technology Platform as a tool of Lithuanian Forestry Sector Vision Implementation
Measure Areas	Means of Vision Implementation for silviculture, wood products industry and wood energy is set out in the document
Follow-up / Implementation	
Follow-up measures:	<input checked="" 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

Table 7: Part A - General document information

Name:	The National Lisbon Strategy Implementation Programme of Lithuania (2005-2008)
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:
Validity period:	2005-2008
Revision:	The revising of the National Lisbon Strategy Implementation Programme of Lithuania is foreseen in Programme of the Government of Republic of Lithuania for 2006-2008
Monitoring/ Evaluation:	The monitoring of programme implementation is performed according to the Order No 4-247 (22-07-2006) of the Ministry of Economy of Republic of Lithuania. Annual Progress Report on the implementation of the national Lisbon Strategy Implementation Programme of Lithuania, 2006.
Related documents:	Programme of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania for 2006-2008. Programme approved by Seimas (Parliament) of the Republic of Lithuania; Resolution No X-767; 18-07-2006. EU structural funds programmes for 2007-2013: Human Resources Development Programme; Economic Growth Action Programme; the Cohesion Promotion Action Programme. http://www.esparama.lt/en/pasirengimas/operational_programmes Plan of Strategic Activities for the Period of 2005-2007. The Ministry of Transport and Communications of Republic of Lithuania.
Geographical scope:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National <input type="checkbox"/> Regional; name: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Local, name: _____
Budget:	The State Budget, World Bank, EU Structural Funds, Insurance Fund, Bank of Lithuania ~6,492.6 million EUR
General description of contents as written in document	

Objective of the document	Each EU member state shall develop the national reform program , which contains specific measures for the guarantee of economic growth and job creation for the first three years. Lithuania has identified the following national priorities to be implemented in order to promote economic growth and increase job creation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Macroeconomic Area: to sustain speedy economic growth, a stable macroeconomic environment and to seek full- fledged membership in the EMU; • Microeconomic Area: to promote the competitiveness of Lithuanian companies; • Employment Area: to promote employment and investments in human capital.
Priorities	Priority – to sustain fast growth of the economy, a stable macroeconomic environment and to seek full-fledged membership in the economic and monetary union. Priority – to promote the competitiveness of Lithuanian companies. Priority – to promote employment and investments into human capital.
Structure	I. Macroeconomic policy to sustain fast growth of the economy and a stable macroeconomic environment. II. Microeconomic policy to promote the competitiveness of Lithuanian companies. III. Employment policy to promote employment and investments into human capital.
Measure Areas	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Guarantee the economic stability for sustainable growth 2. Safeguard economic and budgetary sustainability, a prerequisite for more jobs 3. Promote an efficient allocation of resources, which is geared to growth and jobs 4. Ensure that the development of salaries contributes to macroeconomic stability and growth 5. Strengthen the consistency of macroeconomic, structural and employment policies 6. Contribute to the dynamism and smooth operation of EMU 7. Increase and improve investments in research and development, in particular in the private sector, with a view to establishing a European area of knowledge 8. Facilitate all forms of innovation 9. Facilitate the spread and effective use of ICTs and build a fully inclusive information society 10. Strengthen the competitive advantages of its industrial base 11. Encourage the sustainable use of resources and strengthen the synergies between environmental protection and growth 12. Extend and deepen the internal market 13. Ensure open and competitive markets inside and outside Europe, reap the rewards of globalisation 14. Create a more competitive business environment and encourage private initiative by improving regulations 15. Promote a more entrepreneurial culture and create a supportive environment for SMEs 16. Expand, improve and connect European infrastructures and complete priority cross-border projects 17. Implement employment policies aiming at achieving full employment, improving quality and productivity at work, and strengthening social and territorial cohesion 18. Promote a lifecycle approach to work 19. Ensure inclusive labour markets, enhance work attractiveness, and make work pay for job-seekers, including disadvantaged people and the inactive 20. Improve matching of labour market needs 21. Promote flexibility combined with employment security and reduce labour market segmentation, having due regard to the role of social partners 22. Ensure employment-friendly labour costs developments and wage-setting mechanisms 23. Expand and improve investment in human capital 24. Adapt education and training systems in response to new skill requirements.
Follow-up / Implementation	
Follow-up measures:	<input type="checkbox"/> No follow-up activities so far <input type="checkbox"/> New or adapted funding programme(s) /budget line; name: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> New or adapted regulations/laws; name: Proposed the primary tasks of the National Lisbon Strategy Implementation Programme of Lithuania <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

Table 8: Part A - General document information

Name:	The national strategy plane for rural development 2007-2013
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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 <input type="checkbox"/> Ministry: _____ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Others: <u>draft document</u> <input type="checkbox"/> No formal approval Level: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National <input type="checkbox"/> Regional <input type="checkbox"/> Local Adoption date: 27-07-2006
Validity period:	Till 2013
Revision:	Revision is not scheduled
Monitoring/ Evaluation:	Revision is not scheduled
Related documents:	Draft document of the national rural development strategy action plane 2007-2013. Proposed by the Ministry of Agriculture of Republic of Lithuania. January, 2007.
Geographical scope:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National <input type="checkbox"/> Regional; name: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Local, name: _____
Budget:	European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development, European Regional Development Fund, European Cohesion Fund, European Social Fund, European Fisheries Fund, Life +
General description of contents as written in document	
Objective of the document	To ensure growth through improving the competitiveness of agrifood and forestry sectors as well as creating possibilities for diversification of economic activities and improving the quality of life in rural areas meanwhile enhancing the human, environmental and other countryside values and reducing regional disparities between rural and urban areas
Priorities, structure, measure areas	1) AXIS I improving the competitiveness of the agricultural and forestry sector: Objective - to develop modern and competitive agricultural, food and forestry sectors. <u>Priorities:</u> 1.1. Improving the structure of farms and forest holdings and related infrastructure; 1.2. Improve the level of modernisation, technology and innovation, product quality and marketing; 1.3. Strengthening human capital. 2) AXIS II Improving the environment and the countryside: Objective - to improve environment and landscape through rational use of land resources and promotion of sustainable development of agriculture and forestry. <u>Priorities:</u> 2.1. Environmentally friendly farming practices; 2.2. Mitigation of climate change; 2.3. Preservation of biodiversity and water, development of high nature value and traditional agrarian areas. 3) AXIS III Improving the quality of life in rural areas and encouraging diversification of economic activity: Objective - to improve the quality of life and increase the employment of rural population in rural areas'. <u>Priorities:</u> 3.1. Creation of alternative jobs and income sources; 3.2. Improvement of social and physical infrastructure, protection and enhancement of cultural heritage; 3.3. Enhancing the human capital in rural areas through training, education and information dissemination. 4) AXIS IV Leader: Objective - to promote rural development through local initiatives and partnership. <u>Priorities:</u> 4.1. Promotion of local initiatives and partnership through development of capacities of rural population encouraging acting together developed and implement local strategies
Follow-up / Implementation	
Follow-up measures:	<input type="checkbox"/> No follow-up activities so far <input type="checkbox"/> New or adapted funding programme(s) /budget line; name: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> New or adapted regulations/laws; name: Draft document of the national rural development strategy action plane 2007-2013. Proposed by the Ministry of Agriculture of Republic of Lithuania. <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

Table 9: Part A - General document information

Name:	The Regional Policy Strategy of Lithuanian until 2013
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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: 17-09-2002
Validity period:	Till 2013
Revision:	Revision is not scheduled
Monitoring/ Evaluation:	The institution responsible for the national regional policy coordination will create the Strategy implementation monitoring system and ensure the functioning. Prepared and renewed regional development planes of all 10 counties.
Related documents:	The Programme of Development of Lithuanian regions and its implementation measures for 2003–2005. Document Approved by the Resolution of Government of the Republic of Lithuania, 05-12-2002, No 1905.
Geographical scope:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National <input type="checkbox"/> Regional; name: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Local, name: _____
Budget:	110046050EUR
General description of contents as written in document	
Objective of the document	Main objective of this Strategy is seeking to create conditions for development national regional policy in Lithuania. Strategic goal of Lithuania's regional policy until 2013 is to improve territorial social cohesion. The strategy suggests that 5 regional centres surrounded by the territories of low living standards, which, due to their economic potential may perform the functions of regional growth centres, namely Alytus, Marijampolė, Utena, Tauragė and Telšiai, with integrated surrounding territories would be developed by 2013.
Priorities	The main priority direction is continuous development of Lithuanian territorial economy
Structure	I. General provisions. II. Evaluations of territorial-social cohesion condition and analysis of regional development strategy. III. Regional policy strategic objective, priority directions, goals and implementations measures. IV. Concluding provisions.
Measure Areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvement of Accessibility and Service Quality of Transport Infrastructure; • Ensuring of Energy Supply Stability, Accessibility and Increased Efficiency; • Improvement of Environmental Quality and Prevention of Environmental Damage; • Restructuring and Upgrading of Health Care Institutions; • Development of Infrastructure of Labour Market, Education, Vocational Training, Research and Study Institutions and Social Services; • Improvement of Business Environment; • Development of Information Services; • Public tourism infrastructure and services; • Promoting the Adaptation and Development of Rural Areas.
Follow-up / Implementation	
Follow-up measures:	<input checked="" 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

Table 10: Part A - General document information

Name:	National Strategy for Sustainable Development
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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: 11-09-2003
Validity period:	Validity period is not set
Revision:	Revision is not scheduled
Monitoring/ Evaluation:	The Ministry of Environment of Republic of Lithuania should: - to form working group for preparation of the Biennial sustainable development reports. Working group will be formed from representatives of the Ministry of Environment, the Ministry of Social Security and Labour, the Ministry of Transport and Communication, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Education and Science, the Ministry of Economy, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Interior, the Ministry of Agriculture and Department of Statistics to the Government of the Republic of Lithuania. - to form expert group for regular analysis of internal and external changes, strategy implementation and preparation of recommendations for weaknesses solving.
Related documents:	-
Geographical scope:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National <input type="checkbox"/> Regional; name: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Local, name: _____
Budget:	State budget, the State investments Programme and other sources.
General description of contents as written in document	
Objective of the document	The main provisions of sustainable development were articulated in the World Summit meeting in Rio de Janeiro in 1992. Sustainable development was endorsed as the main long-term ideology of society. The concept of sustainable development is based upon three pillars of equal importance – environmental protection, economic development and social development. An action programme for the implementation of sustainable development called Agenda 21 was adopted in Rio de Janeiro. The main sustainable development principles were identified in the approved Declaration. This National Sustainable Development Strategy identifies sustainable development as a compromise between environmental, economic and social objectives of the society that provide opportunities to improve the welfare of present and future generations without exceeding allowable limits of impact to environment.
Priorities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Moderate economic growth balanced between economic branches and regions; 2. Minimization of social and economic differences between regions and within 3. regions by preserving their identity; 4. Minimization of the impact from the main sectors (transport, industry, energy, agriculture, housing, tourism) on the environment; 5. More efficient use of natural resources and waste management; 6. Minimization of impact on human health; 7. Mitigation of global climate change and its consequences; 8. More effective protection of biodiversity; 9. More effective protection of the landscape and rational landscape management; 10. Decrease of unemployment, poverty and social exclusion; 11. Enhancement of education and science roles; 12. Preservation of Lithuanian cultural identity.
Structure	I. General provisions II. Lithuanian Sustainable Development priorities and principles III. Strategic (SWOT) Analysis of Lithuanian Development - Environmental quality and natural resources (air, water, soil, landscape and biological diversity, natural resources, waste management); - Economic Development (transport, industry, energy, agriculture, housing, tourism); - Social Development (employment, poverty and social exclusion, public health, education and science, preservation of cultural heritage, regional development). IV. Sustainable Development Vision and the State Mission. V. Sustainable Development Objectives, Tasks and their Implementation measures. - Environmental quality and natural resources; - Economic Development; - Social Development. VI. Concluding Provisions - Strategy Implementation and Control; - Sustainable Development Indicators.

Measure Areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Environmental quality and natural resources (air, water, soil, landscape and biological diversity, natural resources, waste management); - Economic Development (transport, industry, energy, agriculture, housing, tourism); - Social Development (employment, poverty and social exclusion, public health, education and science, preservation of cultural heritage, regional development).
Follow-up / Implementation	
Follow-up measures:	<input checked="" 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

Table 11: Part A - General document information

Name:	National Energy Strategy
Adoption: Please mark by whom and at which level the document is adopted	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Parliament <input 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: 18-01-2007
Validity period:	Validity period is not set
Revision:	According to the Law of Energy (16 May 2002 No. IX-884; as amended by 24 June 2003 No IX – 1644): „Article 9. National Energy Strategy ... 3. The Strategy shall cover all energy systems, it shall be subject to revision at least every 5 years.“ National Energy Strategy have been revised: 1994; 1999 and 2002
Monitoring/ Evaluation:	Every year the Government informs Seimas (Parliament) about implementation of Strategy (the Government annual report).
Related documents:	The plan and programmes for the implementation of the National Energy Strategy will be prepared
Geographical scope:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National <input type="checkbox"/> Regional; name: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Local, name: _____
Budget:	The total budget is not designated. Sources for funding: the State budget, EU Structural Funds, private capital.
General description of contents as written in document	
Objective of the document	The National Energy Strategy (the Strategy) defines the main targets set by the State and directions for their implementation until 2025 by fully adjusting these targets and directions to growing state needs and the most recent international requirements, having regard to the aspects of efficiency, energy security, environmental and management improvement. The Strategy specifies the ways and means of ensuring the strategic security of energy supply, reducing or neutralising the negative impact of dependence on the dominant supplier of primary energy.
Priorities	Strategic objectives of Lithuania’s energy sector: 1) energy security; 2) sustainable development of the energy sector; 3) competitiveness; 4) efficient use of energy.

Structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. General provisions II. Characteristics of the Global Environment and Challenges to Lithuania's Energy Security III. EU Energy Policy Guidelines IV. Factors Influencing a Stable Functioning of the Energy Sector in Lithuania V. Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats (SWOT) Analysis VI. Vision of the Energy Sector VII. Mission of the State VIII. Strategic Objectives of the National Energy Strategy IX. Lithuania's Interests and Tasks in the Baltic Region X. Lithuania's Interests and Tasks in Shaping EU Energy Policy XI. Economic Development Forecast XII. Energy Demand Forecast XIII. Forecast for Energy Prices XIV. Development of the Electric Power Sector XV. Development of the District Heating Sector XVI. Development of the Natural Gas Sector XVII. Development of the Sector of Oil, Petroleum Products and Biofuels XVIII. Increase of Strategic Reliability of Energy Supply XIX. Development of the Sector of Indigenous and Renewable Energy Resources XX. Enhancing energy efficiency XXI. Environmental Protection XXII. Market Liberalization and Improvement of the Energy Sector Management XXIII. Training of Specialists and Scientific Research XXIV. Final Provisions
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Measure Areas	<p>XIX. Development of the Sector of Indigenous and Renewable Energy Resources</p> <p>47. In 2005, the share of indigenous and renewable energy resources, including the energy produced during chemical processes (hereinafter referred to as “indigenous energy resources”), (indigenous oil excluded), in the total primary energy balance amounted to approximately 10.8% (0.94 million toe). A target should be that approximately 2 million tons of oil equivalent of indigenous energy resources (out of this number, approximately 450 000 toe of biofuel) are used by 2025 and this would account for nearly 20% in the primary energy balance.</p> <p>48. Seeking to use indigenous energy resources to the maximum and thus reduce the import of fuel and the use of gas in generation of electricity and district heating, to create new jobs and reduce CO₂ emission, a programme aimed at a more speedy use of biofuel for heat and electricity generation will be drafted and implemented envisaging:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) the application of modern technologies when using all the economically justified potential of the logging waste, which, by 2025, will amount to approximately 180 000 toe (investments amount to nearly LTL 120 million); 2) the creation and implementation of the logistics system for gathering, storage, transportation and use of straw in enterprises providing district heating. According to experts, straw remains unused in the agricultural sector of Lithuania and their energy value may amount to approximately 120 000 toe by 2025 (investments amount to nearly LTL 120 million); 3) planting of the energy crop plantations and constantly expanding their area to achieve the supply volume of approximately 45 000 toe by 2015 and by 2025 – nearly 70 000 toe for energy purposes; 4) arranging sorting of municipal waste and constructing incineration facilities for such waste by 2010 in Vilnius, and later – in Kaunas, Klaipėda, Šiauliai and Panevėžys to replace approximately 120 000 of fossil fuel (investments amount to approximately LTL 1 billion); 5) to replace approximately 450 000 toe of petroleum products with biofuel by 2025, by respectively expanding rape and other oil-bearing plants growing areas and the production of biodiesel, as well as comprehensively supporting the production of bioethanol using the latest technologies and versatile raw materials (investments amount to approximately LTL 300 million). <p>49. With a view to increasing the use of biofuel and other indigenous energy resources by reducing the demand in the imported fuel, the following measures will be undertaken:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) drafting of the required legal acts regulating the use of renewable energy resources of all types in the energy and transport sectors. The State will support the implementation of projects aimed at achieving this goal and will create the conditions for the EU structural and other support funds to be used for this purpose; 2) encouraging the extensive use of indigenous energy resources by employing legal and economic measures, supporting enterprises growing energy plants and crops and producing biofuel; 3) implementing the programme for the construction of wind power plants with the total capacity of 200 MW and drafting a new long-term programme for using wind energy in Lithuania; 4) efforts will be made to increase the share of renewable energy resources in the primary energy balance by 1.5% each year until 2012 and by 2025 to reach 20%.
Follow-up / Implementation	
Follow-up measures:	<input type="checkbox"/> No follow-up activities so far <input type="checkbox"/> New or adapted funding programme(s) /budget line; name: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> New or adapted regulations/laws; name:

	Following documents will be prepared: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The plan and programmes for the implementation of the National Energy Strategy; - Measures Plane of Energy Demand Security 2010-2015; - The Efficiency of Energy Use Action Plane. <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

4.2 Part B – Integration of innovation

The guiding question for the analysis of the respective document is: whether and how innovation is taken up and integrated in the respective document.

Part B consists of three sections:

1. Overall Innovation Orientation (table 6)
2. Innovation Support Measures (table 7)
3. Cross-sectoral coordination (table 8)

Please copy the respective tables and fill in one table for each of the documents specified in Step 1 separately

Table 6 'Part B - Overall Innovation Orientation' analysis bases largely on your expert judgement and interpretation of the text in the document. If necessary verify your judgements with other COST E51 participants from your country. The aim is to analyse in how far the document uptakes and is oriented at the topic innovation in general. This table should be filled in in more detail for those documents with a higher relevance for the forest sector, e.g. the National Forest Programme or the Regional Development Programme. For other documents, esp. the National Reform Programme be rather short (use headwords, headings). The filled-in table should not exceed 3 pages.

Table 6: Part B - Overall Innovation Orientation

Document: Lithuanian Forestry Policy and its Implementation Strategy

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 checked="" 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 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: bussiness, entreprenueship, 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:	
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 checked="" 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 undertanding of innovation policy	
Goals and objectives: One of the Mission of the State: - to encourage innovations, competitiveness, development of markets and establishment of working places. No any concrete goals dealing with innovations.		
Issues, problems and related topics: Some of forestry development strategic objectives are related to innovation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creation of legal and economic preconditions promoting merging of small-sized forest holdings, association and cooperation of the forest owners; • preparation of common forestry information supply system by joining databases existing at separate institutions into a common system and by creating necessary databases foreseeing information exchange not only inside the forestry sector, but with the outside information users as well; • improvement of the economic efficiency of forestry; • increase of efficiency of the companies involved in forest commercial activities by preparing and implementing optimal economic activity organization models in forests; • use of more economically efficient forest machinery and technologies by applying of low-cost demanding and ecologically-sound forestry management systems; • increase of rational use of small-sized wood and felling residues inside the domestic market by developing the capacity of the wood processing industry and use of this type of wood for the energetic purposes; • development of the cognitive recreation and tourism infrastructure in the forests. 		
Innovation areas: Innovation areas: association and cooperation of the forest owners, new forest machinery and technologies, cutting		

waste using for energy production; the cognitive recreation and tourism infrastructure development.
All these innovation areas correspond with defined innovation areas in Table 2.

General comment:
List research needs you identified, they might be taken up in phase II of COST E51
Name further reference sources used

Document: The Vision of National Forestry Sector Technology Platform of Lithuania

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 checked="" 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 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, bussiness, 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 type="checkbox"/> rather general (<i>innovation is addressed in overall goals, needs are identified but no specification of measures</i>) <input checked="" 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 type="checkbox"/> Predominately traditional science and technology policy <input checked="" 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 undertanding of innovation policy	
Goals and objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop the highest value-added wood products industry based on local wood resources: modern integrated sawmill activities, production of wooden houses and their components and integrated production of chipboards, medium-density fibreboards and hard furniture; Promote the sector's scientific research activities intended for boosting wood resources, better use of these resources, development and use of the latest production technologies, development of masterly, attractive and durable wood products, improvement of working conditions in forests and enterprises, focusing on the potential of Lithuania's science and education institutions. 		
Issues, problems and related topics: The following strategic objectives dealing with innovations are set for implementation of the vision for Lithuania's forest-based sector: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop the highest value-added wood products industry based on local wood resources: modern integrated sawmill activities, production of wooden houses and their components and integrated production of chipboards, medium-density fibreboards and hard furniture; Introduce marketable higher value-added products on a regular basis in view of the changing market and 		

<p>consumer needs and in association with main retail centres;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop production based on state-of-the-art technologies and, first and foremost, using wood and energy efficiently. 	
<p>Innovation areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> New technologies for using renewable energy resources (for instance, forest logging residues for bio-energy); Forestry and wood products industry standardisation and normalisation, improve regulations regarding forest- and wood-terminology, technical and quality requirements for wood products, measurement and testing. Transposition of European standards is a priority area of standardisation (for instance, new measurement system of wood). 	
<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>Document: The National Lisbon Strategy Implementation Programme of Lithuania (2005-2008)</p>	
<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> <p><input type="checkbox"/> never <input type="checkbox"/> sometimes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> frequently</p>
	<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> <p><input type="checkbox"/> never <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> sometimes <input type="checkbox"/> frequently</p>
	<p>Please mark the frequency of occurrence of the <u>terms</u> that are related to innovation, for example entrepreneurship, diversification, competitiveness</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> never <input type="checkbox"/> sometimes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> frequently</p> <p>Terms used: entrepreneurship, bussiness, competitiveness</p>
	<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>	<p><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</p> <p>Comments:</p>
<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><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 checked="" 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: 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.?)</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 checked="" 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 undertanding of innovation policy</p>
<p>Goals and objectives:</p> <p>Guideline 8. Upbringing of innovation culture in business and the increase of innovative capabilities for companies</p> <p>Measures:</p> <p>1. To encourage the activities of exporting companies by examining the effect of market liberalization, by fiscal measures and using the finance of the EU structural funds for strengthening the potential of scientific investigations</p>	

<p>and innovations, by implementing the conception of clustering and the order for subsidizing of innovative projects. Responsibility: the Ministry of Finance. Term: 2005-2006. Demand for Funds: 15.6 million EUR</p> <p>2. To promote investments to human resources, knowledge and innovations and also "green field" investment, investments to public infrastructure and the creation of industrial zones. Responsibility: Ministry of Economy, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Environment, Ministry of the Interior, Ministry of Agriculture, Lithuanian Development Agency. Term: 2005. Demand for Funds: General appropriations.</p> <p>3. Upon the restructuring the current system of Lithuanian research institutes, establish Lithuanian Institute/Institutes of Technology toward assisting businesses in resolving scientific research and technological development and innovation issues and related issues of production/services development. Responsibility: Ministry of Education and Science, Ministry of Economy. Term: From 2006. Demand for Funds: 3 million EUR.</p> <p>4. Finance from structural funds the projects related to improvement of quality of human resources in the areas of research and innovation. Responsibility: Ministry of Education and Science. Term: From 2005. Demand for Funds: 46.3 million EUR.</p> <p>5. Promote, from structural funds and state budget funds, implementation of innovation and technology transfer projects by businesses. Responsibility: Ministry of Economy, Ministry of Agriculture. Term: 2005-2008. Demand for Funds: 63.7 million EUR.</p> <p>6. Implement the measures for propagating innovations and increasing public awareness in the area of innovations (seminars, conferences, innovation tenders, etc.). Responsibility: Ministry of Economy, Ministry of Education and Science, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Finance, Department of Statistics, Information Society Development Committee under the Government of the Republic of Lithuania. Term: 2005-2008. Demand for Funds: 1.5 million EUR.</p> <p>7. Set up a National Agency for Technologies and Innovation Development agency and/or the Innovation Foundation specifying the measures for promotion of private capital investments. Responsibility: Ministry of Economy, Ministry of Education and Science. Term: from 2006. Demand for Funds: 2.9 million EUR.</p> <p>8. Promote projects related to the preparation and implementation of regional innovation strategies. Responsibility: Ministry of Economy. Term: From 2005. Demand for Funds: 0.15 million EUR.</p> <p>9. Create new (more flexible and more effective) public procurement procedures (competitive dialogue, dynamic procurement procedure, online auction, etc.) and analyze the efficiency of the use of funds. Responsibility: Ministry of Economy. Term: From 2005. Demand for Funds: General appropriations.</p> <p>10. Finance, from structural funds and national budget funds, development of infrastructure favourable to innovation (projects on setting up and development of innovation and technology centres, research and technology parks, technological business incubators, etc.). Responsibility: Ministry of Economy, Ministry of Agriculture. Term: 2005-2008.</p> <p>11. Finance, from structural funds and national budget funds, technology transfer and provision of business/innovation promotion services in order to improve access to and quality of such services; seek that institutions for business and innovation support would be managed by managers with high qualifications and business experience (well-known in the business society). Responsibility: Ministry of Economy, Ministry of Agriculture. Term: 2005-2008. Demand for Funds of Measures 10 and 11 – 53.6 million EUR.</p> <p>12. Disseminate information on the infrastructure for support for innovation/technology development in Lithuania and abroad, opportunities for taking part in national and international programmes and receive funding for the implementation of innovation projects. Responsibility: Ministry of Economy, Ministry of Education and Science, Ministry of Agriculture, municipalities. Term: 2006-2008. Demand for Funds: General appropriations.</p> <p>13. Prepare and implement enterprises' business development projects including assessment of enterprises, identification of areas for improvement and presentation of solutions, product research, innovations, personnel training and analysis of production processes. Responsibility: Ministry of Economy, Lithuanian Development Agency. Term: 2006-2008. Demand for Funds: 1.4 million EUR.</p> <p>14. Prepare a Programme for Innovations Promoting Development of Information Society in accordance with the objectives and tasks of the EU IST programme. Responsibility: Information Society Development Committee, Ministry of Transport and Communication, Ministry of the Interior, The Communications Regulatory Authority of the Republic of Lithuania. Term: QIV 2006. Demand for Funds: state budget – 0.01 million EUR.</p>
<p>Issues, problems and related topics: Respectively the common innovation development tendencies</p>
<p>Innovation areas: The common innovation development means defined in the document</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>National Strategy for Sustainable Development</p>

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 checked="" 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 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, bussiness, 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 checked="" 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 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.?)	
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 checked="" 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:		
Goals and objectives sustainable development set up according different areas: Environmental quality and natural resources (air, water, soil, landscape and biological diversity, natural resources, waste management); Economic Development (transport, industry, energy, agriculture, housing, tourism); Social Development (employment, poverty and social exclusion, public health, education and science, preservation of cultural heritage, regional development). Landscape and biological diversity, industry, energy, agriculture and tourism chapters dealing with Forestry sector. Goals dealing with innovation and forestry are following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To develop the protected areas network and the Nature Frame by incorporating them into the European ecological networks; to increase the coverage of protected areas in Lithuania for up to 14-18% of the country's territory; • To increase accessibility of protected areas to the public, promote importance and objectives of protected areas; • To increase Lithuanian forest area by 3-5 percent; expand territories covered with other natural perennial vegetation; • Using economic and organizational measures to promote energy production from local renewable (wind, solar, geothermal energy, small scale hydroenergy, biomass) and waste resources, to implement modern alternative energy production methods. 		
Issues, problems and related topics:		
Main problem – harmonization of ecological, economic and social development aspects. Problem solving principal "Science and technology development" is most dealing with innovation. Measures specifying new technologies and methods are set up in many activity areas. Competition referred in energy and agriculture long-term objectives.		

Innovation areas: renewable resources using for energy production; set up cognitive tourism (by foot, bicycles, water, auto, horses, etc.) paths and tracks in the state parks; increase production based on new technologies up to 20-25% of a total amount of production; industry modernization, new technologies development; economic and legal environment, which protects biological and landscape diversity, creation. All these innovation areas correspond to areas defined in Table 2.	
General comment: List research needs you identified, they might be taken up in phase II of COST E51 Name further reference sources used	
The National Strategy Plane for Rural Development 2007-2013	
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 type="checkbox"/> sometimes <input checked="" 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, business, 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 type="checkbox"/> Predominately traditional science and technology policy <input checked="" 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: Common objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To develop modern and competitive agricultural, food and forestry sectors; • To improve environment and landscape through rational use of land resources and promotion of sustainable development of agriculture and forestry; • To improve the quality of life and increase the employment of rural population in rural areas'; • To promote rural development through local initiatives and partnership. The main private forestry development strategic objectives are divided into short term and long-term 56 strategic	

goals.

The short-term forestry development objectives are: Completion of the land (forest) reform; Implementation of compensation system for the forest owners for their losses due to restrictions of forest management activities in the areas under protection; Implementation of measures on prevention of illegal cutting, timber trade and employment; Creation of legal and economic preconditions promoting associations and cooperation of the forest owners; Further development of forestry extension; Creation of legal and economic preconditions for merging small size forest holdings through land consolidation projects.

The long-term main strategic objectives of Lithuanian forest policy in relation to private forestry are: Strengthening the sustainable forest management and maintaining the economic viability of the forestry sector; Establishment of new forests on private land and implementation of afforestation programme which foresees to increase forest cover by 3 pct during next 20 years; Broader integration of private forestry development into general rural development programmes coordinating activities with rural self-governing institutions.

Forest area where forest management restrictions due to conservation regime within Natura 2000 will apply is expected to increase in total up to 521 000 ha, out of which private forests in which restrictions will influence their owners actual incomes are expected to make about 91 500 ha.

Forestry development (including afforestation) will be performed in a manner that would ensure that economical, ecological and social values as well as needs are balanced. Afforestation will only be provided support in the areas designated for afforestation and ensuring that no harm to the existing natural values is done. These actions will contribute to the climate mitigation; will also ensure rational use of available land resources. Till 2020 the forest cover will increase with 3 pct.

Issues, problems and related topics:

Problems:

- Low competitiveness within private forestry sector;
- Threats towards the environment and cultural heritage due to intensive agriculture in certain areas and abandonment of other agricultural areas, lack of sustainable forest management practices within private forestry;
- Small size of private forest holdings;
- Big areas of abandonment agricultural land.

Innovation areas:

Main innovations dealing with forestry sector:

- New forest logging technologies;
- Progressive and safe forest logging machinery;
- Low economic value forests and scrublands reconstruction;
- Private forest owners cooperation;
- Forest land consolidation;

All these innovations correspond with innovation areas defined in Table 2.

General comment:

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

Name further reference sources used

National Energy Strategy

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 checked="" 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 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: entrepreneurship, business, 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: 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 type="checkbox"/> Predominately traditional science and technology policy <input checked="" 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: Relations between forest sector and innovation: The programme for more effective bioenergy production seeking to use renewable resources will be prepared and implemented: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To use all economically reasonable cutting waste energy production by using new technologies. The cutting waste will amount about 180 thousand toe in 2025 (investments – about 35 million EUR); To establish the energy plantation and continually expand the area of such plantations. About 45 thousand toe should be supplied for energy production purposes in 2015 and 70 thousand toe in 2025. Seeking increase use of biofuel and other local energy resources and decrease imported fuel demand will be: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To prepare legal acts, which regulating all types renewable resources using for energy and transport. The state will support projects dealing with development of renewable resources using for energy and transport and create conditions for using EU Structural Funds. To support thought legal and economic measures higher utilization of local energy resources and companies, which produce energy plants and biofuels. to increase the share of renewable energy resources in the primary energy balance by 1.5% each year until 2012 and by 2025 to reach 20%. The Government should determine measures and commitments for supporting of priority energy research considering to new demand and financial resources. For instance, Itechnologies for ocal and renewable energy resources utilization.	
Issues, problems and related topics: The main problem related to forestry sector and innovation - increase the share of renewable energy resources in the primary energy balance. Security of energy supply competition is one of the main strategic objectives.	
Innovation areas: “increase the share of renewable energy resources using new technologies“ – coresponds with innovation areas defined in Table 2.	
General comment: List research needs you identified, they might be taken up in phase II of COST E51 Name further reference sources used	
The Regional Policy Strategy of Lithuanian until 2013	

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 checked="" 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 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, business, 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 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.?)	
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 checked="" 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: To increase regional centres industry and business companies competitive ability through new technologies and other innovations (support industry, business companies and research relations through innovative and technology parks.		
Issues, problems and related topics: Uneven development of regions (counties). The lack of investments to human resources, innovation and new technologies, business support infrastructure, weak cooperation between large-scale and SME as well as relations between research and other institutions determined such development of regions. Lower developed regional centres are not attractive for investments, however the external investments in better developed region decreased from 93.6% till 90.4%.		
Innovation areas: The cooperation and clustering objectives are raised in the Strategy.		
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 "Part B - Innovation support measures" below helps to gather and organize information on the support measures that are introduced by the document. *Also when no concrete measures are included, please analyse proposed activity areas/measures/needs within the document.*

Please list the identified support measures according to the **six main support categories introduced in chapter 2.2.2.**

This table should be filled in in more detail for those documents with a higher relevance for the forest sector, e.g. the National Forest Programme or the Regional Development Programme. For other documents, esp. the National Reform Programme be rather short (use headwords, headings, examples). The filled-in table should not exceed 3 pages.

Table 7: Part B - Innovation Support Measures

Lithuania Forestry Policy and Its Implementation Strategy. Action Plane 2007-2010

Innovation support measures <i>Consult classification in chapter 2.2.2</i>	Research and Development	The document gives a reference to programme Special Common Forestry Needs Fund. This program is focusing on development of research, cooperation of private forest owners, and knowledge creation in forestry sector. Action Plane 2007-2010: Measure 49. To specify the priority directions for reseach, which would be funded from Special Common Forestry Needs Fund.
	Diffusion of innovation	Action Plane 2007-2010: Measure 11. To prepare the recomedations for midle and long term rotation plantations growing and utilization. 2007-2008 m.
	Strengthening the knowledge base	Action Plane 2007-2010: Measure 22. To organize the spacial courses for private forest owners annually. 2007-2010. Measure 23. To organize the 50 events „Forest day“ for private forest owners annually. 2007-2010. Measure 24. To organize publishing and disemination special education and informational litrature for private forest ownbers. 2007-2010.
	Strengthening interaction	-
	Demand creation	-
	Improving frame conditions	Action Plane 2007-2010:
	Comments	
Priorities	Energy plantations, certification of forests,	
Assessment of overall relevance	-	
Promotion of innovation	-	
General comment:		

The Vision of National Forestry Sector Technology Platform of Lithuania. of Minutes of the National Forestry Sector Technology Platform Forum; 30-01-2007

Innovation support measures <i>Consult classification in chapter 2.2.2</i>	Research and Development	Strategic objectives: 1. Sustainable management of forest resources in an effort to satisfy multipurpose needs of society: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research into demand for forest products compatible with forest environment factors; • Research into changes in the carbon cycle in Lithuanian forest ecosystems caused by environmental and climate changes; • Development of legal and technological solutions for short-rotation forests and energy plantations and their integration into the traditional forest sector; 3. Development of innovative products and services meeting the changing market and consumer needs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commercialization of non-wood forest products and services; 5. Creation of management and social development instruments: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of an effective innovation system, including a better-structured and more effective scientific society
	Diffusion of innovation	Strategic objectives: 5. Creation of management and social development instruments: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparation of regulations and programmes for the technological management of forests in view of the intended use and size of forests, search for, preparation and introduction of specialised forest technologies
	Strengthening the knowledge base	-
	Strengthening interaction	-
	Demand creation	-
	Improving frame conditions	-
	Comments	
Priorities	Introduction of marketable higher value-added products on a regular basis in view of the changing market and consumer needs; Development production based on state-of-the-art technologies; Development the sector of production of thermal and electric energy as well as other products, including fuel, from forest biomass, using biomass from traditional forests and short-rotation forests	
Assessment of overall relevance	-	
Promotion of innovation	-	
General comment:	-	

The National Lisbon Strategy Implementation Programme of Lithuania (2005-2008)

Innovation support measures <i>Consult classification in chapter 2.2.2</i>	Research and Development	-
	Diffusion of innovation	-
	Strengthening the knowledge base	-
	Strengthening interaction	-

	Demand creation	-
	Improving frame conditions	-
Priorities		-
Assessment of overall relevance		-
Promotion of innovation		-
General comment:		-

The National Rural Development Strategy 2007-2013

Innovation support measures <i>Consult classification in chapter 2.2.2</i>	Research and Development	-
	Diffusion of innovation	-
	Strengthening the knowledge base	-
	Strengthening interaction	-
	Demand creation	-
	Improving frame conditions	-
Priorities		-
Assessment of overall relevance		-
Promotion of innovation		-
General comment:		-

Regional policy strategy of Lithuania until 2013

Innovation support measures <i>Consult classification in chapter 2.2.2</i>	Research and Development	-
	Diffusion of innovation	-
	Strengthening the knowledge base	-
	Strengthening interaction	-

	Demand creation	-
	Improving frame conditions	-
	Comments	
Priorities		-
Assessment of overall relevance		-
Promotion of innovation		-
General comment:		-

National Strategy for Sustainable Development

Innovation support measures <i>Consult classification in chapter 2.2.2</i>	Research and Development	-
	Diffusion of innovation	-
	Strengthening the knowledge base	-
	Strengthening interaction	-
	Demand creation	-
	Improving frame conditions	-
	Comments	
Priorities		-
Assessment of overall relevance		-
Promotion of innovation		-
General comment:		-

The National Energy Strategy

Innovation support measures <i>Consult classification in chapter 2.2.2</i>	Research and Development	-
	Diffusion of innovation	-
	Strengthening the knowledge base	-
	Strengthening interaction	-

	Demand creation	-
	Improving frame conditions	-
	Comments	
Priorities		-
Assessment of overall relevance		-
Promotion of innovation		-
General comment:		-

4.3 Part C – Appraisal of effects: Rural Development Programme 2000-2006

Most of documents that will be analysed in Part A and Part B are rather new, and effects will not be separately appraised. Task 2 “Appraisal of effects” will therefore be implemented only for the Rural Development Programme 2000-2006 wherever country capacities allow.

Sources to be used are monitoring data, mid-term evaluation and final evaluation reports.

Please insert in table 9 general information on the programme output for the whole Rural Development Programme and the forestry part of the programme separately.

Table 12: Part C - Appraisal of Effects - General Information

The Rural Development Programme 2004-2006

1) The Rural Development Plane 2004-2006

	Whole document (RDP)	Forestry Part
Total amount of funding	472.1 mil. EUR (1630 mil. LTL)	26.1 mil. EUR (90 mil. LTL)
Total amount of paid out support	286.2 mil. EUR (988.2 mil. LTL)	2.2 mil. EUR (7.6 mil. LTL)
Total number of projects (applications)	366 669	1261
Total number of beneficiaries (numbers of authorised applications)	297008	661
Average amount of funding per project (application)	1287.5EUR	20697.9EUR
Median of project funding	-	-
Average amount of funding per beneficiary (authorised applications)	963.6 EUR	3328.3EUR
Median of funding per beneficiary	-	-
General comment:		
incl. research needs and further reference sources used		

2) The Single Programming Document 2004-2006

	Whole document (RDP)	Forestry Part
Total amount of funding	192.0 mil. EUR (662.9 mil. LTL)	6.6 mil. EUR (22.7 mil. LTL)
Total amount of paid out support	168.5 mil. EUR (581.7 mil. LTL)	3.2 mil. EUR (11.1 mil. LTL)
Total number of projects (applications)	2305	85
Total number of beneficiaries (numbers of authorised applications)	1620	37
Average amount of funding per project (application)	83299 EUR	77294EUR
Median of project funding	in €	in €
Average amount of funding per beneficiary (authorised applications)	103999 EUR	86682 EUR
Median of funding per beneficiary	in €	in €
General comment:		
incl. research needs and further reference sources used		

Please fill in table 10 for only for the forestry part of the Rural Development Programme 2000-2006. The categories refer to the classification of innovation support in chapter 2.2.2. Gathering data for these categories includes re-ordering of monitoring data. Participants who undertake this task will receive further special guidance.

Table 13: Part C - Appraisal of Effects: Funding for private sector innovation

Support for	Research & development	Diffusion of innovation	Strengthening knowledge base	Strengthening interaction	Demand Creation
Volume of funding in €	4651404	-	-	-	-
Share of funding in overall funding in %	71.2%	-	-	-	-
Number of projects supported	49	-	-	-	-
Share of projects in all projects in %	57.6%	-	-	-	-
Average funding per project in €	94926	-	-	-	-
Number of beneficiaries	-	-	-	-	-
Share of beneficiaries in total number of beneficiaries in %	-	-	-	-	-
Average amount of funding per beneficiary in €	-	-	-	-	-
Priorities of funding	New machinery for fire prevention system and logging (forwarders, new recreational infrastructure.	-	-	-	-
Overall assessment:					
1) Development of new processes in fire prevention system and forest logging: new machinery for fire prevention system and logging (forwarders, harvesters etc.)					
2) Development of recreational infrastructure.					
General comment:					
incl. research needs and further reference sources used					

5 Structure of country reports

This chapter provides an outline of the structure of the country reports. The country reports consist of an introductory section, the input to chapter 3 of the guidelines (Chapter 2 of the Report) as well as all filled in tables for Part A and Part B for the seven concerned policy documents separately (Chapters 3.-9. of the Report).

1. Introduction
2. Innovation areas in forestry in the country (input to chapter 3)
3. Forest Policy – National Forest Programme
 - 3.1 General information - based on Part A of document analysis
 - 3.2 Integration of innovation - based on Part B of document analysis
4. Forest-Based Industries Policy
 - 4.1 General information - based on Part A of document analysis
 - 4.2 Integration of innovation - based on Part B of document analysis
5. Innovation Policy – National Reform Programme
 - 5.1 General information - based on Part A of document analysis
 - 5.2 Integration of innovation - based on Part B of document analysis
6. Rural Development Policy – Rural Development Programme
 - 6.1 General information - based on Part A of document analysis
 - 6.2 Integration of innovation - based on Part B of document analysis
 - 6.3 Appraisal of effects – based on Part C of document analysis) by sub-group
7. Regional Development Policy
 - 7.1 General information - based on Part A of document analysis
 - 7.2 Integration of innovation - based on Part B of document analysis
8. Sustainable Development Policy
 - 8.1 General information - based on Part A of document analysis
 - 8.2 Integration of innovation - based on Part B of document analysis
9. Renewable Energy Policy
 - 9.1 General information - based on Part A of document analysis
 - 9.2 Integration of innovation - based on Part B of document analysis
10. Research Needs

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

6 References

- Edquist, C. and B. Johnson (1997). Institutions and Organizations in Systems of Innovation, in: C. Edquist: Systems of Innovation. Technologies, Institutions and Organizations. London and Washington, Pinter.
- Goorden, L. (2004). Innovation Policy and Technology Assessment in Flanders. Antwerp, STEM - RESEARCH CENTRE ON TECHNOLOGY, ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENT.
- Lengrand, L. and Associés. PREST en ANRT (2002). Innovation Tomorrow. Innovation Policy and the Regulatory Framework: Making Innovation an Integral Part of the Broader Structural Agenda. European Commission, DG Enterprise, Innovation Papers No 28, Brussels.
- OECD (2005). Osol Manual: Guidelines for Collecting and Interpreting Innovation Data. Paris, OECD.

ANNEX - Sources

Forest Policy:

- Website of Ministry in charge of forestry in your country
- FAO NFP Facility:
<http://www.fao.org/forestry/foris/webview/facilitynew/index.jsp?siteId=6813&siteTreeId=30765&langId=1&geoid=163>

Forest-based Industry Policy:

<http://www.forestplatform.org/>

Innovation Policy:

- List of links to National Reform Programmes: http://ec.europa.eu/growthandjobs/pdf/nrp_2005_en.pdf
- EU Trend Chart on Innovation. Country reports (see <http://trendchart.cordis.lu/>)

Rural Development Policy:

- Website of ministry in charge of rural development
- http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/rur/countries/index_en.htm

Regional Development Policy:

- Website of ministry in charge of rural development
- http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/atlas/index_en.htm
- http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/country/prordn/index_en.cfm

Sustainable Development Policy:

Links to National Sustainable Development Strategies:

- Austria: A Sustainable Future for Austria: The Austrian Strategy for Sustainable Development (2002)
www.nachhaltigkeit.at/strategie/pdf/strategie020709_en.pdf
www.nachhaltigkeit.at/strategie.php3?strat_strategie.php3
www.lebensministerium.at/index
- Czech Republic: The Czech Republic Strategy for Sustainable Development (2004)
<http://wtd.vlada.cz/scripts/detail.php?id=5391wtd.vlada.cz/eng/vybory.htm>
- Denmark: Denmark's National Strategy for Sustainable Development: A Shared Future – Balanced Development (2002)
www.mst.dk/udgiv/publications/2002/87-7972-279-2/pdf/87-7972-259-8.pdf
www.mst.dk/udgiv/publications/2002/87-7972-279-2/html/default_eng.htm
- Finland: The Finnish Government Programme for Sustainable Development (1998)
www.environment.fi/download.asp?contentid=6081&lan=en
www.environment.fi/default.asp?node=9732&lan=en
- France: Stratégie Nationale de Développement Durable: Enraciner l'Avenir dans l'Action (2003)
www.ecologie.gouv.fr/article.php3?id_article=4177
www1.environnement.gouv.fr/rubrique.php3?id_rubrique=680
www1.environnement.gouv.fr/article.php3?id_article=1198
- Germany: Perspectives for Germany - Our Strategy for Sustainable Development (2002)
www.nachhaltigkeitsrat.de/service/download_e/pdf/Perspectives_for_Germany.pdf
www.nachhaltigkeitsrat.de/service/links_e/05.html
www.bundesregierung.de/Politikthemen/Nachhaltige-Entwicklung-,11409/Die-Nachhaltigkeitsstrategie-d.htm
www.umweltbundesamt.de/uba-info-e/sustgerm.htm
- Italy: Strategia d'azione ambientale per lo sviluppo sostenibile in Italia (2002)
www.minambiente.it/SVS/svs/docs/strategia_azione_ambientale.pdf
- Norway: Norway's National Plan of Action for Sustainable Development National Agenda 21 (2003)
http://odin.dep.no/filarkiv/206402/nat_action.pdf
- Poland: Poland 2025 Long-term Strategy for Sustainable Development
www.rec.hu/sdconference/doc/PL_strategia.doc
www.mos.gov.pl/index_main.shtml
www.ceu.cz/edu/ma21/strategy_poland.htm
- Portugal: National Strategy for Sustainable Development (2002)
www.iambiente.pt/ngt_server/ngtifs/iFileDialog.jsp?path=//Servidor/5829/ENDSing.pdf&action=7
www.iambiente.pt/docs/5421/ENDS_dp.pdf
- Romania
<http://www.sdn.ro/ncdpublications/nssd.pdf#search=%22Romania%20Sustainable%20development%20strategy%22>
- Slovak Republic: National Strategy for Sustainable Development for the Slovak Republic (2002)
www.tur.sk/doc_en/Slovakia_NSSD_Final.pdf
www.tur.sk/index.stm?apc=0--5ed5460afc52a69ce1aa16a204115b39-1-1&x=86783
- Sweden: A Swedish Strategy for Sustainable Development - Economic, Social and Environmental (2003)
www.sweden.se/upload/Sweden_se/english/publications/RK/PDF/RK%20Sustainable%20development.pdf
www.sweden.gov.se/sb/d/2066
- United Kingdom: United Securing the Future - Government Sustainable Development Strategy (2005)

www.sustainabledevelopment.gov.uk/documents/publications/strategy/SecFut_complete.pdf
www.sustainable-development.gov.uk/publications/uk-strategy/uk-strategy-2005.htm
www.sustainable-development.gov.uk/index.htm