

SCAR FOOD SYSTEMS Strategic Working Group,

**Qualitative mapping of Food and Nutrition Security relevant
policies in EU Member States and Associated Countries**

Dear Members,

The main rationale for the SCAR FOOD SYSTEMS Strategic Working Group – (SCAR FOOD SYSTEMS SWG) is that the SCAR member states provide strategic advice and support to the EU Research & Innovation (R&I) policy framework FOOD 2030¹ as well as to the review of the Bioeconomy Strategy in which food plays a central role given the 'food comes first' principle.

The Terms of Reference (ToR) for this SWG, was endorsed at the SCAR Plenary of 6 December 2016. The ToR mentions that the main task in 2017 is to "provide strategic intelligence (EU 28) including the mapping of R&I funding done at National and regional level related to Food Systems and provide insight into the type of existing policies and strategies that are linked to Food and Nutrition security and the priorities of FOOD 2030".

The expected delivery date for qualitative mapping is end April 2017.

This task is further complemented by a quantitative mapping of R&I public funding at EU Member State and Associated Country level (expected delivery June 2017). This task has started with four pilot countries.

Thank you very much for your involvement.

With my best regards,

Monique Axelos ,

Chair of the SCAR Food Systems SWG

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http://ec.europa.eu/research/conferences/2016/food2030/pdf/food2030_conference_background.pdf#view=fit&page=ode=none

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SCAR FOOD SYSTEMS SWG

Qualitative mapping questionnaire

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Date of submission of questionnaire:	09/05/2017

Please submit the questionnaire below to the chair of the SCAR FOOD SYSTEMS SWG:

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PART 1 – FNS related policy:

- 1. List the relevant national/regional policies or strategies that are relevant to ensuring food and nutrition security (e.g.: agriculture, health, food safety, climate, fisheries, etc).**

A. Weblink to the policies/strategies:

1) *Rural Development Programme 2014-2020*

<http://zum.lrv.lt/lt/veiklos-sritys/lietuvos-kaimo-pletros-2014-2020-m-programa> (Lithuanian only)

2) *Operational Programme of Lithuania Fisheries Sector 2014 – 2020*

<http://zum.lrv.lt/lt/veiklos-sritys/zuvininkyste/europos-sajungos-parama-zuvininkystes-sektoriui-2014-2020-m/lietuvos-zuvininkystes-sektoriaus-2014-2020-metu-veiksmu-programos-priemones> (Lithuanian only)

3) *Lithuanian Law on Food*

<https://e-tar.lt/portal/lt/legalAct/TAR.5B99A78DA6C7/icFqIUCMHY> (Lithuanian)

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<https://e-seimas.lrs.lt/portal/legalActPrint/lt?jfwid=tu0odnswn&documentId=74505e2018da11e6aa14e8b63147ee94&category=TAD> (English)

4) *Lithuanian Health Strategy 2014-2025*

<https://www.e-tar.lt/portal/lt/legalAct/85dc93d000df11e4bfca9cc6968de163/EqCSvuXXpG> (Lithuanian only)

5) *National Public Health Care Development Programme 2016-2023*

<https://e-tar.lt/portal/lt/legalAct/4d3dc740a3c411e58fd1fc0b9bba68a7> (Lithuanian only)

6) *State Progress Strategy "Lithuania's Progress Strategy "Lithuania 2030"*

<https://e-seimas.lrs.lt/portal/legalAct/lt/TAD/TAIS.425517> (Lithuanian)

https://lrv.lt/uploads/main/documents/files/EN_version/Useful_information/lithuania2030.pdf (English)

7) *National Progress Programme 2014-2020*

<https://e-tar.lt/portal/lt/legalAct/TAR.31A566B1512D> (Lithuanian only)

8) *Lithuanian Innovation Development Programme 2014–2020*

http://ukmin.lrv.lt/uploads/ukmin/documents/files/imported/lt/inovacijos/Smart%20specialization/LT%20innovation%20development%20programme%20_EN.pdf (English)

9) *National Programme for the Development of Studies, Scientific Research and Experimental (Social and Cultural) Development for 2013–2020*

https://www.smm.lt/uploads/documents/en_smm/SMTEP%20programa_FINAL_EN.pdf (English)

10) *National Strategy for Climate Change Management Policy*

http://www.am.lt/Vl/article.php3?article_id=12869 (English)

B. What issues do each of them cover?

1) *Rural Development Programme consists of more than 30 support measures and activities that are dedicated to rural development. The program cover different issues including agriculture and climate issues. The measures and activities related with food and nutrition security include i) Quality schemes for agricultural products and foodstuffs; ii) Agri-environment-climate; iii) Natura 2000 and Water Framework Directive payments; iv) Organic farming; v) Investments in physical assets; vi) Farm and business development.*

2) *Operational Programme of Lithuania fisheries sector consists of 24 support measures. The program cover different issues including fisheries and climate issues. The measures related with food and nutrition security include i) Preserving and protecting the environment and promoting resource efficiency; ii) Promoting competitive, environmentally sustainable, economically viable and socially responsible fisheries and aquaculture.*

3) *Lithuanian Law on Food laid down the requirements for food placed on the market and its handling, the competence of state institutions and public organisations for the protection of consumers' rights in ensuring food safety; it shall also regulate duties and liability of food business entities, producers and suppliers of materials and*

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articles intended to come into contact with food. The provisions of this Law have been harmonized with the legal acts of the European Union.

4-5) In order to preserve and strengthen people's health, the Ministry of Health approved Lithuanian Health Strategy 2014-2025 and National Public Health Care Development Programme 2016-2023. The measures related with food and nutrition security include educational measures of healthy lifestyle that encourages physical exercises, healthier food and refusal of bad habits. In order, Lithuanian Health Strategy 2014-2025 and National Public Health Care Development Programme 2016-2023 are implemented which main goals are to strengthen health of the population and to reduce diseases spreading due to improper nutrition.

The strategic aim of Lithuanian Health Strategy 2014-2025 is to achieve that by 2025 population will be healthier and live longer, will improve population health and reduce health inequalities: i) assurance of public health care by strengthening the health of the population, ii) prevention and control of diseases. To assure the effective prevention of diseases, reduce the morbidity and mortality of the population, special attention is given to the health care of pregnant women and infants, health preservation and improvement of children and youth, improvement of knowledge of a society on healthy nutrition and forming of skills of healthy nutrition

6) Lithuania Progress Strategy "Lithuania 2030" reflects a national vision and priorities for development as well as guidelines for their implementation by 2030. This is a roadmap to be followed in decision making and in drawing-up national plans or programmes.

7) National Progress Programme 2014-2020 cover different issues including Public Education, Science and Culture, Activities related for the society to become solidarity, Growth-friendly environment. The high added value oriented, integral economy, the public administration that meets the needs and progress of the society.

8) Lithuanian Innovation Development Programme 2014–2020 has been prepared with a view to mobilising the state resources for the improvement of Lithuania's innovativeness and development of competitive economy based on high level knowledge, high technologies, qualified human resources and smart specialisation. The Programme pursues a broad concept of innovation, both research-driven innovation and innovation in creative solutions, business models, industrial design, branding and services that add value for users in order to involve all actors in the innovation cycle

9) National Programme for the Development of Studies, Scientific Research and Experimental (Social and Cultural) Development for 2013–2020 was developed with a view to defining the main directions of studies, scientific research and experimental (social and cultural) development (SR&ED), which would encourage sustainable development of people and society, improve the country's competitiveness, and comply with the key provisions of the following: the National Progress Strategy "Lithuanian Progress Strategy 'Lithuania 2030'"; the National Progress Programme for 2014–2020; and the Commission Communication of 3 March 2010 "Europe 2020: A strategy for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth" COM(2010).

10) National Strategy for Climate Change Management Policy aim is to ensure that an environment would not pose a threat to people's health and in such a way to improve health of the Lithuanian population. Strategic goal – to achieve that the national economy growth would be faster than the increase of GHG emissions. The evaluation parameter – the GHG emissions per GDP unit (t CO₂ e/1 mln. Lt GDP) will be applied for the monitoring of the implementation of this strategic goal.

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C. Which institutional actors are responsible for each policy/strategy?

Rural Development Program (2014-2020) – The Ministry of Agriculture
Operational Programme of Lithuania Fisheries Sector (2014-2020) – The Ministry of Agriculture
Lithuanian Law on Food – Lithuanian Government: Ministry of Health, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Economy, State Food and Veterinary Service
Lithuanian Health Strategy 2014-2025 – The Ministry of Health
National Public Health Care Development Programme 2016-2023 – The Ministry of Health
Lithuania’s Progress Strategy "Lithuania 2030" – State Progress Council consisting of outstanding figures from business, culture, art, science and public life as well as Government representatives
National Progress Programme 2014-2020 – The Ministry of Finance
Lithuanian Innovation Development Programme 2014-2020 – The Ministry of Economy
National Programme for the Development of Studies, Scientific Research and Experimental (Social and Cultural) Development for 2013-2020 – The Ministry of Education and Science
National Strategy for Climate Change Management Policy – Ministry of Environment

D. Are these policies/strategies focussed on your country only, on Europe or do they target International cooperation and development?

All the policies/strategies/programmes are focused on Lithuania, but based on EU directives and policies, e.g.:

The Lithuanian Innovation Development Programme 2014–2020 is focused on EU values declared in the Commission Communication of 3 March 2010 “Europe 2020: a strategy for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth”, COM(2010) (Europe 2020 Strategy), the Commission Communication of 6 October 2010 “Europe 2020 Flagship Initiative “Innovative Union”, COM(2010) 546 (Flagship Initiative “Innovative Union”) and the Commission Communication of 30 November 2011 “Horizon 2020 – the Framework Programme for Research and Innovation”, COM(2011) 808.

Lithuanian Health Strategy 2014-2025 is focused on improvement of public health care activities in compliance with the requirements of EU legal acts.

E. Do any of these policies/strategies contain an R&I focus? If yes, describe.

National Progress Programme 2014-2020 seeks, in addition to other objectives, to foster research-business collaboration, implementation of joint projects and joint use of R&D infrastructure. It also contains a set of demand-side innovation policy measures, e.g. innovative public and pre-commercial procurement, regulation, financial and tax incentives for innovation consumers.

Lithuanian Innovation Development Programme 2014–2020 pursues a broad concept of innovation, both research-driven innovation and innovation in creative solutions, business models, industrial design, branding and services that add value for users in order to involve all actors in the innovation cycle. The Programme has been drafted with a view to mobilising the state resources for the improvement of Lithuania’s innovativeness and development of competitive economy based on high level knowledge, high technologies, qualified human resources and smart specialisation.

The strategic objective of the National Programme for the Development of Studies, Scientific Research and Experimental (Social and Cultural) Development for 2013–2020 is to encourage the sustainable development of people and society, which improves the country’s competitiveness and creates conditions for innovation by

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developing studies and implementing SR&ED. It is expected that strategic and integrated SR&ED policies oriented towards smart specialisations will contribute to the improvement of the country's competitiveness, encourage creation of new jobs, and help to solve the most acute social problems and improve the quality of life.

- F. Are there any new relevant national/regional policies or strategies being currently developed that are relevant to ensuring food and nutrition security? If yes, describe.

No

PART 2 – Bioeconomy Strategy

2. Does your country have a national Bioeconomy Strategy?

- A. If yes, what does it cover?

No

- B. Does it have a food related pillar? If yes, describe.

- C. Weblink to the Bioeconomy strategy:

No

- D. If there is no Bioeconomy Strategy yet, is there one being developed at the moment?

Yes, national Bioeconomy Strategy is being developed

PART 3 – Research and Innovation Policy and Programming

3. List specific national/regional R&I policies/strategies/funding programmes relevant to food and nutrition security (e.g.: agriculture, health, food safety; climate, fisheries, etc).

- A. Weblink to the R&I policies/strategies/funding programmes:

1) *Agriculture, food, fisheries and rural development research and experimental development program 2015-2020*

<https://e-seimas.lrs.lt/portal/legalAct/lt/TAD/99709940557711e485f39f55fd139d01?jfwid=89x1tgr8w>

(Lithuanian only)

2) *Funding rules for international research projects approved by Minister of Agriculture of Lithuania*

<https://www.e-tar.lt/portal/lt/legalAct/6f95c3c0f25711e4927fda1d051299fb> *(Lithuanian only)*

3) *National Research Programme 'Healthy and Safe Food'*

<https://www.e-tar.lt/portal/lt/legalAct/TAR.0914434AACFF/BGKBTMarCm> *(Lithuanian only)*

4) *National Research Programme 'Healthy ageing'*

<https://www.e-tar.lt/portal/lt/legalAct/8b5db9b0ad2811e4b1d79f4bef60993c> *(Lithuanian)*

http://www.lmt.lt/en/rnd/nrp/sen_en.html *(English)*

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5) National Research Programme 'Sustainability of agro-, forest and water ecosystems'
<https://www.e-tar.lt/portal/lt/legalAct/04256f40b07211e48296d11f563abfb0> (Lithuanian only)
http://www.lmt.lt/en/rnd/nrp/sit_en.html (English)

6) The Programme on the Implementation of the Priority Areas of Research and (Socio-Cultural) Development and Innovation (Smart Specialisation) and their Priorities
https://www.smm.lt/uploads/documents/en_smm/smarts/Programme.pdf (English)

7) Action Plan for the priority Sustainable Agrobiological Resources and Safer Food in the priority area of research and (socio-cultural) development and innovation (smart specialisation) (hereinafter – RDI Priority Area) Agro Innovation and Food Technologies
https://www.smm.lt/uploads/documents/en_smm/smarts/safer%20food.pdf (English)

8) Action plan of the priority “Functional Food” of the priority area of research and experimental (socio-cultural) development and innovation (smart specialization) (hereinafter - the Priority R&D Area) “Agro-innovation and Food Technologies”
https://www.smm.lt/uploads/documents/en_smm/smarts/functional%20food.pdf (English)

9) Action plan of the Innovative Development, Improvement and Processing of Biological Raw Materials (biorefinery) (hereinafter referred to as the Action Plan) of the Agricultural Innovations and Food Technologies priority area of the Research and (Socio–Cultural) Development and Innovation (smart specialisation)
https://www.smm.lt/uploads/documents/en_smm/smarts/biorefinery.pdf (English)

10) Action plan of the priority “Molecular Technologies for Medicine and Pharmacy” of the priority area of research and experimental (socio-cultural) development and innovation (smart specialization) (hereinafter - the Priority RDI Area) “Health Technologies and Biotechnologies”
https://www.smm.lt/uploads/documents/en_smm/smarts/molecular.pdf (English)

11) Action plan of the priority “Advanced Applied Technologies for Personal and Public Health” of the priority area of research and experimental (socio-cultural) development and innovation (smart specialization) (hereinafter - the Priority RDI Area) “Health Technologies and Biotechnologies”
https://www.smm.lt/uploads/documents/en_smm/smarts/public%20health.pdf (English)

12) Action plan of the priority “Energy and Fuel Production from Biomass or Waste, Waste Treatment, Storage and Disposal” of the priority area of research and experimental (socio-cultural) development and innovation (smart specialization) (hereinafter - the Priority R&D Area) “Energy and Sustainable Environment”
https://www.smm.lt/uploads/documents/en_smm/smarts/biomass.pdf (English)

B. What FNS relevant issues do each of them cover?

1) The program is focused on various agricultural research including those related with food and nutrition security: Agri-environment, Food production, Fisheries.

2) ERA-NET initiatives in various agriculture areas including Agri-environment and Food production.

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3-5) *The goal of National Research Programmes (NRP) is to initiate scientific research for definite problems, concentrating national research potential and fueling it with appropriate funding. Each Programme is a sum of research, methodologies and measures all tailored to a specific theme, providing most optimal conditions for a country to solve strategically important problems.*

Healthy and Safe Food (2011–2015) was designed to comprehensively research the storage, transportation and processing of food products. The results of the research should become the basis for improving the biological value of food, developing new food products as well as supply of safe and wholesome food.

Healthy ageing (2015–2021) is designed to obtain the new scientific knowledge required to extend the duration of a healthy and quality life in Lithuania and to find solutions regarding issues in the healthy ageing biomedicine and social medicine of Lithuanian society through the development of science and technologies, as well as the results of fundamental and applied research

Sustainability of agro-, forest and water ecosystems (2015–2021) is designed to understand and be able to forecast the general effects of climate change and the intensive use of ecosystem resources, and to obtain new fundamental and empiric knowledge to enable the avoidance of threats related to these effects

6-12) *Smart specialisation seeks to identify the areas the development of which has the greatest influence on the growth of the country's economy and competitiveness, taking into consideration the available and forecasted scientific and business potential, major national and global challenges and trends, and to prioritise those areas, also in terms of funding. 6 priority R&D&I development areas approved by the resolution of the Government (https://www.smm.lt/uploads/documents/en_smm/smartsp/Priority%20areas.pdf), among them – 3 related with food and nutrition security: i) Energy and sustainable environment; ii) Agro-innovation and food technologies; iii) Health technologies and biotechnologies.*

Programme for the implementation of smart specialisation priority areas and their priorities, approved by the resolution of the Government, lays down the key implementation principles of the smart specialisation process and distinguishes the following R&D and innovation priorities under each area. 20 action plans for the implementation of R&D innovation priorities, approved by orders of the Minister of Education and Science and Minister of Economy of the Republic of Lithuania, among them – 6 related with food and nutrition security provide for measures necessary for the implementation of the priorities, their timing, particular technologies and products to be developed in implementing individual priorities:

C. Which institutional actors are responsible for each R&I policy/strategy/funding programmes?

1-2 – *The Ministry of Agriculture*

3-5 – *Research Council of Lithuania*

6-12 – *Strategic Council for R&D and Innovation*

D. Who does what and how do these actors cooperate?

At the strategic level, the R&D and innovation policy of smart specialisation areas is coordinated by the Strategic Council for R&D and Innovation, which is formed by the Government, presided over by the Prime Minister and consisting of ministries interested in the R&D&I development, institutions implementing R&D&I measures, research and higher education institutions, business and representatives of other social partners

The Group for the Coordination of Implementation of the Research and Development and Innovation Priorities, which is formed by the order of the Minister of Education and Science and Minister of Economy, chaired in turn

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by the Vice-Minister of Science and Education and the Vice-Minister of Economy and consisting of representatives of the Ministry of Education and Science, Ministry of Economy, Ministry of Finance, institutions implementing R&D&I measures, expert bodies, monitoring authorities, research and higher education institutions and business, deals with working issues in connection with the implementation of smart specialisation processes in Lithuania. The Ministry of Education and Science and the Ministry of Economy play the key role as institutions responsible for the smart specialisation process, and the measures administered by them will serve as a basis for the implementation of the R&D&I priorities.

The role of the Agency for Science, Innovation and Technology (MITA) in the smart specialisation process is connected with the search of common interests of science and business, so-called facilitation, encompassing intensive cooperation with representatives of science and business in the context of specific R&D&I priority axes or priorities and assistance to both parties in finding project partners, partners for other joint activities, etc.

- E. Are these R&I policies/strategies focussed on your country only, on Europe or do they also target RI & for international cooperation and development?

1, 3-12 – Lithuania only; 2 – International (ERA-NET initiatives)

- F. Are there any new specific national/regional R&I policies/strategies/funding programmes being currently developed that are relevant to ensuring food and nutrition security? If yes, describe.
No

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