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**SIXTH FRAMEWORK
PROGRAMME**

**MAPPING FOOD AND AGRICULTURE RESEARCH
ENTITIES IN THE NEW MEMBER STATES (NMS) AND
ASSOCIATED CANDIDATE COUNTRIES (ACC)**

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FOREWORD

This document compiles information relating to the 10 new Member States and 3 Associated Candidate Countries, and identifies the main food and agriculture research entities in each of these countries. Information is also provided on the most important universities, institutions, ministries, agencies, associations, and chambers of commerce directly associated with agriculture and the food industry. Special emphasis is placed on industry, especially on SMEs. A series of keywords is included to facilitate their identification and their main area of activity.

The structure of this preliminary paper is based on two main series of documents referring to each of those countries. The first one provides general information on the research landscape in each specific country, its national research programmes and initiatives. The second document offers more detailed information, including a list of major institutions, universities, research centres, and consumer organisations. The name of each institution, its address, and key words are included to facilitate their identification, as well as any relevant websites where appropriate additional up-to-date information can be found.

This is a preliminary analysis aimed at stimulating discussion and more in-depth analysis particularly for some countries that are not very well covered due to lack of time. It could serve as a first step to establish a database which will constitute a useful tool to foster collaboration between Member States and Associated Candidate Countries.

This document was prepared in the course of my 3-month training at the Commission. It is based on a consultation of reports archived in Directorate E (archive maintained by Mr Bernhard Zechendorf), consultations with National Contact Points Priority 5 and information from several projects, funded by the European Commission (e.g. "Train-Net").

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OVERVIEW

The essential changes in politics and economy that occurred in the New Member States (NMS) and Associates Candidate Countries (ACC) after regaining independence in 1990 had an important impact on the policy of science and research. The new role of the state in the market created the impetus for a radical change in this field. As a result, many research institutions and universities had to become autonomous administrative structures. The new system was implemented by funding projects on a competitive basis.

This short report is aimed at giving an overview of the main food and agriculture research entities in the NMS and ACC. From the analysis of the current situation in each country, a series of common trends can be outlined as follows.

Key RTD figures

The analysis of current situation in funding R&D expenditure in the NMS and ACC reveals a gap between the “UE 15” on one hand, and the NMS and 3 ACC on the other. While expenditure on R&D in the “EU 15” is 1.8% GDP on average, the performance in NMS/ACC varies from 0.30% DGP in Estonia to 1.51% GDP in Slovenia.

Comparing indicators of spending on research per capita, for example, one sees that Lithuania devotes only 17\$, where other advanced countries spend from 222 \$ (Italy) to 681 \$ (USA). This means that the financing of R&D in Lithuania is low, resulting in negative effects and also hindering an increase in GDP. This trend is similar for the majority of the NMS and ACC, with slight differences.

In this context, the progress towards the Lisbon objective of 3% will be an even higher challenge.

Agricultural research

Agricultural research is mainly concentrated in universities of agriculture and other public agriculture research entities in the NMS and ACC.

In each country analysed, there are wide networks of agricultural research institutions such as universities of agriculture, veterinary academies, research agricultural organisations and agricultural engineering institutions. Agricultural research mostly focuses on animal science (veterinary sciences), agronomy (biotechnology departments) and horticulture. Of lesser importance are fish breeding and the forest science research sector. These centres and universities provide education, research, consultancy and professional training in agriculture, food industry and forestry

Food-related agricultural research expenditure carried out in new MS linked to the food industry are financed as follows: state budget (49.5%); private sector (37.8%); international sources (10.6%); other domestic sources (2.1%).

Food research

The structure of food research in each country has changed, but is mainly based on governmental programmes and funded via the governments and the Ministries of Education.

This review of the situation in new MS and ACC highlights several national and international RTD programmes and projects which were adopted in each country by the Ministries of Education and Science, Ministries of Health or Ministries of Agriculture (and institutions like the National Research Foundation in Poland and Hungary).

These national programmes are focused on strengthening and integrating research capacities as well as financing and supporting implementation of scientific research in each country.

These programmes have specific goals in each country, such as technical and research development grants for young researchers, programmes for monitoring various substances and contaminants in food and programmes aiming at improving the quality of domestic agricultural production. Each NMS and ACC implements relevant genomics programmes.

Food industry

The food industry in the new MS and ACC is mainly focused on the following sectors: dairy industry; meat industry; plant production (mainly cereals, sugar beet, potatoes). Significant sectors are the fish industry, horticulture and floriculture. The dairy industry comprises 35% of food sector's turnover in Poland and 28% in Estonia - the highest among the new MS. In the meat industry, Hungary leads with 20% of the food sector turnover and Estonia with 16% of this turnover.

Common to Estonia, Lithuania, Latvia and Poland are an activity with, on average, 12% of the food sector turnover.

The structure of the food industry is a mixture of small companies with limited resources and multinational companies like Masterfood/Mars, or Kraft Food international. Investments by these major companies have been increasing.

The structure of food industry is more than 98% SME's and about 1% companies employing more than 250 employees.

International cooperation

Since the early 90's, the NMS and ACC have participated in EU RTD Framework Programme and obtained support from other Community sources specifically set up for Central and Eastern European countries, such as PHARE, TEMPUS. They also benefit from other international resources of funding such as EUREKA, COST and the NATO Science for Peace Programme.

With regard to the EU Framework Programme, participation and interest in this programme has increased over the last years. The specific programmes attract

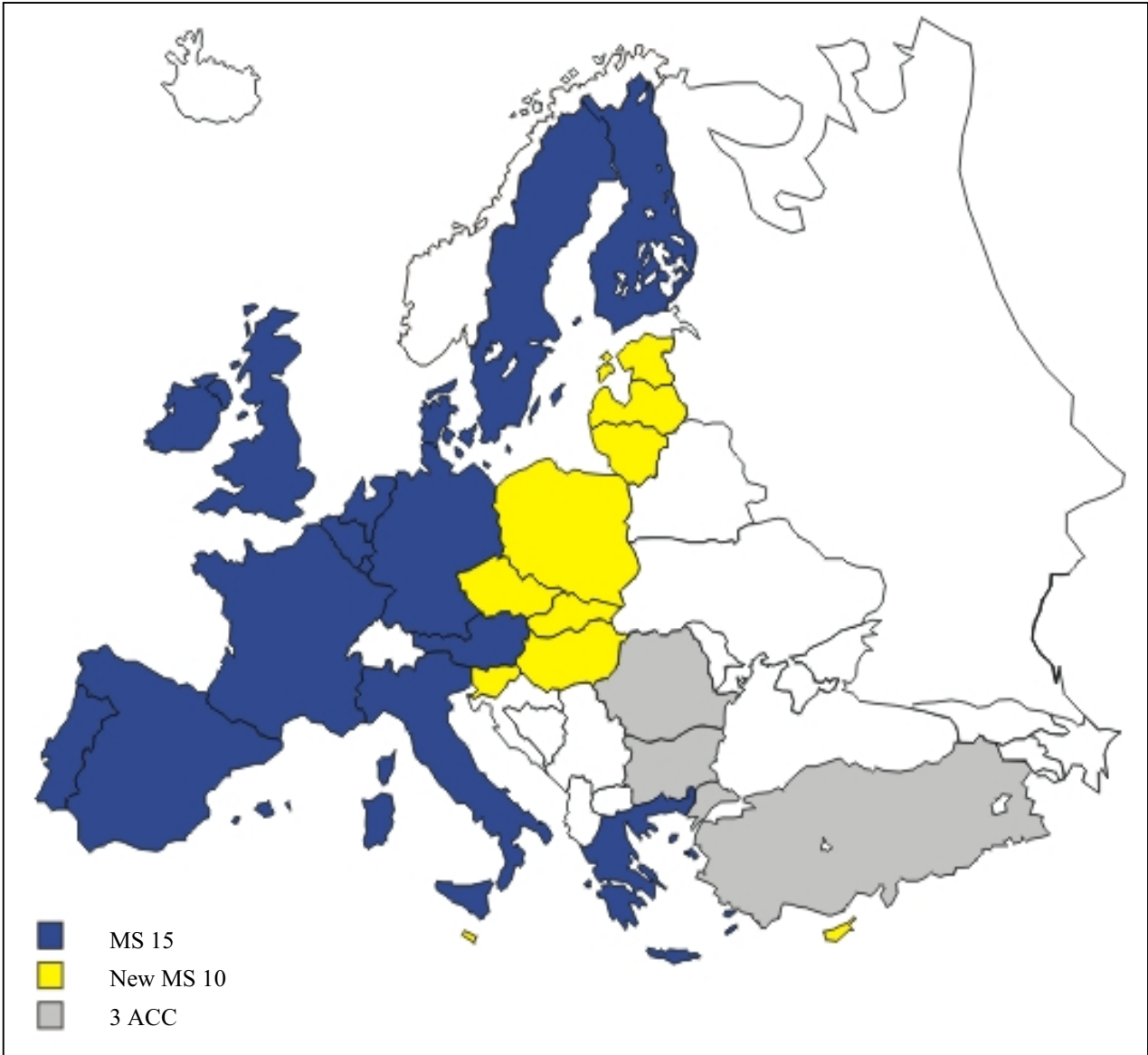
experienced researchers, young researchers and also involve enterprises from NMS and ACC.

In order to support the integration the Candidate Countries in the European Research Area, the 'Quality of life and Management of Living Resources' programme (QoL) implemented two dedicated calls with deadlines in 2002. The first (NAS-I) permitted the expansion of projects in progress to include researchers from the Candidate Countries. A second joint call with other programmes (NAS-II) was aimed at supporting centres of excellence in the Candidate Countries. Specific action for the ACC has been undertaken in Framework Programme 6 through one dedicated call for Specific Support Actions (SSA) for Priority 5 'Food quality and safety' with a deadline in 2003.

The analysis of the first call in Priority 5 Food Quality and Safety shows that the participation rate from the NMS/ACC in 36 funded proposals has reached 11%. While participation was limited for the New Instruments (7% IP, 5% NoE), it was significantly higher for Traditional Instruments (eg.11% STREP, 33% SSA). Preliminary results indicate that the situation has improved slightly in 2nd call.

MAP of EU – POST ENLARGEMENT

Map of Member States, New Member States and Associated Candidate Countries



BULGARIA

The last 10 years saw the restructuring of scientific research in Bulgaria, and the transition from institutional (organizational) financing to direct project-based financing. Bulgarian RTD organizations receive organizational financing via the state budget's line "Science" allocating a decreasing percentage of GDP among the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences (46.76% of the budget line for 2002), the National Centre for Agriculture and the Institutional Research Units (40.47% of the budget line for 2002), and the State Universities (11.34% of the budget line for 2002). "For the further development of the RTD sector and for an effective integration of Bulgaria into the European Research Area (ERA), it is important to increase the gross domestic expenditure on research and technological development. The still low percentage of GDP spent on science and research, indicates that improvement of RTD has not been given particular attention by the government" says the EC's 2001 Regular Report On Bulgaria's Progress Towards Accession. Better time for RTD is coming with the Decree of the Council of Ministers adopting that financial support for research should be guaranteed through an annual growth of 0.15% of the GDP.

Recently, the competition based funding is becoming the dominant fund-allocation mechanism for financing research in lieu of the organizational financing principle formerly employed. The project-based RTD funding in Bulgaria is growing via the National Science Fund at the Ministry of Education and Science awarding grants to projects.

The Bulgarian RTD institutions are being partially funded by non-budgetary national and international programs and grants.

Agriculture is an important sector in the Bulgarian economy as reflected in its high share of economic activity: 17% of GDP and 26% of employment in 1999. In preparation for EU accession, Bulgaria is implementing the SAPARD, which should help facilitate adjustment in agriculture and rural areas to a common market. Bulgaria is a member of the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO).

Bulgaria's RTD system in the last 12 years has been involved in research activities with participation in programmes such as COST, EUREKA, ESF, NATO Science programme, CERN, and Biodiversity network Bulgaria has gained experience in utilizing synergy among different scientific cooperation. Bulgaria is fully associated with the Fifth Framework Programme, as well as with the Euratom Framework Programme. Bulgaria developed its contact points' framework for dissemination of information and support. Bulgarian participants in the Fifth Framework Programme are involved in 188. RTD projects funded 18 of them under Quality of Life and Management of Living Resources. As for other candidate countries associated with the Fifth Framework Programme, Bulgaria has been granted observer status to CREST.

National Programmes and initiatives

- National Science Fund (NSF)

In the field of food industry:

- Strains of Bulgarian lactic acid bacteria were obtained with antibacterial activity (IM, BAS; FB, SU; ELBY Bulgaricum);
- New brewery barley lines were obtained giving a higher yield (ABI, National Centre For Agricultural Sciences).

In the field of agriculture:

- Original alfalfa forms were obtained with increased drought tolerance, essential amino acid content and reduced saponine content (ABI, National Centre For Agricultural Sciences);
- An original method of direct somatic embryo genesis in plants was developed for obtaining of genetically uniform plants - alfalfa, carnation etc. (ABI, National Centre For Agricultural Sciences);
- The first transgenic tobacco lines were obtained resistant to the Tomato Spotted Wilt Virus and to the wild fire infection (ABI, National Centre For Agricultural Sciences).

In the field of environmental protection:

- Bacterial strains were obtained with increased ability for absorption of heavy metals and uranium (IM, BAS and Institute of Radiochemistry, Rosendorf Research Centre, Germany).

CYPRUS

Cyprus attaches great importance to Research and Technological Development (RTD), as these contribute to the attainment of the development objectives in the fields of productivity and competitiveness, the acquirement of new knowledge and the adoption of advanced technology across the whole spectrum of the productive process. Until the early nineties, the level of RTD activities in Cyprus was low. A survey carried out in 1992 revealed little evidence of formal research activity. Gross expenditure on research and development was only 0.18% of GDP, which was considered low not only by international standards but also given the high level of development of the Cyprus economy. However, the establishment of the University of Cyprus in 1992, as well as the creation of the Institute of Technology (1991) and the Research Promotion Foundation (1996), has played an important role in boosting public funded research in Cyprus.

Over the last few years, there has been a change in government philosophy for economic development, and this is reflected in the New Strategic Development Plan, covering the period 1999-2003. The New Strategic Development Plan 1999-2003 aims at raising the expenditure for RTD from 0,36% of GDP (0,18% in 1992) to 0,5% of GDP. The expenditure forecasted in the Plan for the period is 12,6 million CYP (21,79 million Euro) of which 6,6 million CYP (11,41 million Euro) for participation in the Fifth Framework Programme.

The government's Planning Bureau manages and supports the newly established Research Promotion Foundation and also acts as a policy link between the Government and the European research and innovation programmes. The Research Promotion Foundation serves as the national institute for the promotion of scientific and technological research in Cyprus. It has two annual calls for research projects in selected areas, also covering the Life Sciences. The first one is a general call (up to 50000 CYP or 86500 Euro per project) whereas the other is specifically aimed at supporting the development of young researchers (up to 25000 CYP or 43250 Euro per project).

The Cypriot RTD infrastructure is dominated by the public sector, which includes institutions such as the University of Cyprus (UCY), the Cyprus Institute of Neurology and Genetics (CING) and the Agricultural Research Institute (ARI). The private sector is also an important player in the field of tertiary education. However, the three institutions mentioned above represent the most significant players in the research community of Cyprus. It is worth noting that the government of Cyprus is in the process of setting-up a second University, the University of Applied Sciences and Arts, which should bring together existing research laboratories and institutes of tertiary education, notably the Agricultural Research Institute, the Higher Technical Institute, the School of Nursing, the Higher Hotel Institute, and the Forestry College.

Research in Cyprus is concentrated at **Cyprus** Institute of Neurology and Genetics, Agricultural Research Institute, University of Cyprus.

NATIONAL/INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMMES AND INITIATIVES

As stated in the Introduction, the **Research Promotion Foundation** serves as the national institute for the promotion of scientific and technological research in Cyprus. It has two annual calls for national research projects in selected areas, which cover the Life Sciences.

The Cypriot scientific community is also actively participating in European initiatives such as FP5, FP6 and COST projects.

In the year 2002, the RPF has joined a number of other European initiatives and organizations, such as EUREKA, the European Science Foundation and the Joint Research Centre in order to further promote the networking between the Cypriot and European scientific communities. Our aim is to strengthen the existing research infrastructure and promote the further participation of Cypriot scientists in European projects, especially in light of FP6 and the European Research Area.

ESTONIA

Estonian structure for research and development has undergone several changes during last decade: institutional reform has been carried out, a mechanism for decision-making has been developed and corresponding legislation to support the functioning of the system has been created and adopted. In 1994, the Organisation of Research (today Research and Development) Act was adopted in Parliament. It was lastly amended at the beginning of 2001.

Parliament approved Research and Development Strategy "Knowledge-based Estonia". This document analyses current situation in Research and Development, and Innovation (RD&I), defines the aims, opportunities and principles for promoting RD&I in Estonia, and determines the framework and extent of support measures for public sector until 2006.

Two institutions fund general and bottom-up research in Estonia:

- Research Competence Council (established 1997) by Estonian Ministry of Education;
- Estonian Science Foundation (EstSF, founded in 1990) supports mainly high-level initiative research, new ideas and studies.

Agriculture research is concentrate mainly at Tallinn Technical University, Estonian Agricultural University and University of Tartu as well as at Veterinary and Food Laboratory.

The research expenditure in 1998-2000 may be seen in table 1.

Table 1. Research and development expenditure in 1998-2000

Year *	Total expenditure on R&D	
	In million EEK**	% of GDP
1998	450.9	0.61
1999	572.8	0.76
2000	600.0	0.70

** 1 Euro= 15.6466 EEK.

The industrial research and innovation activity is supported by Estonian Technology Agency. The national structure of research and development, complete with the functions of the different institutions may be found in the Annex of "Knowledge-based Estonia".

Food industry is one of the most important sectors of processing industry in Estonia - turnover was 556.3 MEURO in 2000 or 23% of total regional turnover. Most important sectors are dairy industry (28% of food sector's turnover), beverage production (21%), meat industry (16%), fish industry (15%) and bakeries (9%).

Current National Initiatives on Food Quality and Safety

Ministry of Agriculture

A. Programmes of monitoring different substances and objects in food

Objectives: to monitor the content of following substances/objects in food:

- Contaminating and residual substances (since 1997);
- GMO-based products (since 2001);
- Salmonella (since 2002).

B. Programmes targeted on improving the quality of domestic agricultural production

- Programme "Milk"
- Programme "Cereals"

Baltic-Nordic food hygiene and safety education network

The project concentrates on different aspects of monitoring programmes and on training of food safety specialists of three Baltic countries.

Current National and International Initiatives on Genomics

Estonian Genome Project

The Estonian Genome Project aims to collect phenotype and genotype data of one million people of Estonia (about 3/4 of the population) into a central electronic database. Systematic data collection and blood samples will lead to a unique database enabling large scale association studies, revealing new

information about genes that cause and influence common diseases. This information can lead to more exact and efficient drug development, new diagnostic tests, improved individualised treatment and determination of risks of the development of a disease in the future.

Estonian Genome Foundation

The Estonian Genome Foundation (EGF) has been established to administer and use assets to develop genome research and technologies in Estonia. The objectives of EGF are (1) development of methods and pharmacological agents for diagnostics and treatment of malignant tumours and conduction of respective research; (2) development and financing of genetic research, DNA diagnostics and gene therapy; (3) organisation, co-ordination, financing and popularisation of genetic and biotechnological research, development activities and educational events (conferences, seminars, publications, etc.); (4) creation of representative and extensive collection of tissue samples, its preservation and constant development with the objective of using it for the study of the impact of genetic and environmental factors on population health; (5) contribution to periodic assessment of population health using objective methods, including the analysis of genetic variation and the composition of blood serum; (6) allocation of grants and financial supports.

Centre of Excellence for Gene and Environmental Technology (CGET)

CGET received the status of National Centre of Excellence in December 2001. It is an institution for research and technological development carrying out cutting-edge fundamental research in molecular and cell biology and developing technological applications in the fields of gene and environmental technologies.

All other action plans of the CGET will be natural consequences of this task: active participation in the European Union's Framework Programme 6 to network with the best expertise in other countries, involvement in bi- and multilateral intergovernmental research projects and international research programmes. Further improvement of the working environment and financing of the centre will create conditions for joining the international network of centres of excellence.

HUNGARY

At the beginning of the new millennium in Hungary there are 2020 research units with 23534 R&D (Research and Development) personnel, more than 14000 of who are scientists and engineers. The expenditure was 105,4 billion HUF and its share in GDP was 0,82% in the year 2000.

Hungarian R&D consists of the following main components:

- Institutions of higher education
- Research institutes of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences (HAS) and the HAS's research groups in universities
- R&D institutes of the ministries
- Institutes of Zoltan Bay Foundation for Applied Research
- Industrial R&D.

More than half of Hungary's research capacities are concentrated in Budapest.

There was a speed up of growth of research and development activities in the period of 1995-2000. All the main indicators corresponded to a fundamental change in the structure of research and continuous widening of research activities. The number of research units has increased by 40%; the number of employees has increased by 20,2%; the number of research projects has increased by 30,3% in the evaluated period. This growth is dominated by the increased activities of enterprises in research.

The total expenditures spent on research in the year 2000 were 81,4 billion HUF. The breakdown of the expenditures shows a colourful picture with respect to the structure of financing research activities in Hungary. The state budget's share in financing research is 50%, expenditures of enterprises are covering 35,5% of the research costs and 11,7% is provided from other, international resources. 33,8% of the expenditures was allocated to R&D institutes, 28,4% to higher education R&D and 41,5% to enterprises. The R&D institutions and higher education R&D are financed mainly from state budget. The share of the state budget in financing R&D institutes is 71,5% and it is 86,5% in financing higher education R&D. Meanwhile other domestic resources represent around 2-3 % and international resources represent 5-6% in the budget of the mentioned research units.

R&D enterprises are financing their research activities mainly from expenditures of enterprises (74,5%) and 20% of the budget is from international resources. The share of state budget in financing R&D enterprises is only 4,2 %.

The analysis of R&D expenditures by branch of sciences it is clear that the R&D enterprises in Hungary focus on engineering and technology science. The mentioned research units spent 88,6% of their expenditures on engineering and technology science related research activities. This amount was 29,917 billion HUF, which represent 82,5% of the total budget for research in the engineering and technology branch of science. Besides, the R&D enterprises spent 7,2% of their budget on research in medical sciences, representing one third of the total budget for medical sciences research.

Life sciences research activities are located in R&D institutes (61,8%) and in higher education R&D units (38,2%). The expenditures of R&D institutes on life sciences represent 35,1% of their budget. As part of the life sciences, most of the biological science expenditures (64,2%) were spent in R&D institutes, one third in higher education R&D units and there is no expenditure in R&D enterprises. Half of the expenditures of medical sciences are located in higher education R&D units. One third of research carried out in Hungary is linked to the agro industry; the research expenditures are financed by enterprises (37,79%), from state budget (49,54%), from international sources (10,63%) and from other domestic sources (2,08%).

National/international programmes and initiatives

Food Quality and Safety

National/international programmes and initiatives

1. Ministry of Education: technical research and development grants (Central Technological Development Fund)
2. National Research and Development program of Hungary (plan Szechenyi)
3. Grants of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences
4. National Research Fund

Agriculture

National/international programmes and initiatives

1. Ministry of Education: technical research and development grants (Central Technological Development Fund)
2. National Research and Development program of Hungary (plan Szechenyi)
3. Grants of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences
4. National Research Fund
5. Grants of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development

LATVIA

After the essential changes in politics and economy that took place in Latvia in 1991 caused the necessity for the alteration in the science and research sector. The new role of the state in the market economy created a need to change the policy of science and research. As a result, many research institutions and universities have become autonomous administrative structures. The Latvian Council of Science was formed and the transition to a new grant system of funding projects on a competitive basis was initiated. The Department of Higher Education and Science was founded in 1991 within the Ministry of Education (at present - Ministry of Education and Science).

The budget for Research and Development in 2000 was 8,7 million LVL representing 0,50 % from the National budget. The budget for science rises slightly - in 2001 year it was 10 million LVL and in 2002 year it is planned to be 10,5 million LVL. About 70 % of the state budget for science (governmental funds) is allocated as grants for basic and applied research. Latvian Council of Science organizes the evaluation and funding of basic and applied research projects.

Since 1993 Ministry of Education and Science has been realizing the programme for applied research - Market Oriented Research Projects. About 11% of the governmental budget for science is being spent for this programme.

Ministries are the initiators of the research projects ordered by State institutions (ministries). In 2001 about 6% from the science funds have been allocated for these research projects. The results of this research are used by appropriate ministries and disseminated for public access.

Research and development in Latvia went through major changes during the period of 1990-2002 as a result of the transition to a market oriented economic system. Western models and research trends in other countries have influenced the restructuring of the Latvian Research. Scientists of Latvia are ready to integrate into European research area.

Latvia has ancient traditions in agricultural research - the beginning of higher agricultural education can be found in 1863.

Agricultural research is mainly concentrated in the Latvian University of Agriculture (<http://www.llu.lv>). Latvian University of Agriculture (LUA) provides education, research, extension and continuing studies in agriculture, food industry and forestry. LUA is the only higher agricultural education establishment in Latvia and it aims to:

In 2002 LUA comprises 9 Faculties consisting of 27 departments, 8 institutes, research centres and research farms. The total number of teaching staff is 468, including 36 Doctors Habilitatus and 154 Doctors of Sciences. The total number of students exceeds 8000.

The selection, testing of new varieties and growing systems in the horticulture are carried in some selection stations.

The main centre of forest science in Latvia is Latvian Forestry Research Institute "Silava". The principal tasks to be performed by LFRI "Silava" are:

The research connected with fish-breeding and fisheries is carried out in the Latvian Fisheries Research Institute. Functions of this institute are following:

The complex program "Risk factors, risk assessment and risk management in Latvian agriculture" is being carried out during 2002-2005. The program is devoted to the development of science-based sustainable agriculture, food processing industry, forestry and rural infrastructure. The rational production capacity of agriculture (crop cultivation, cattle-breeding and horticulture) is being determined. A rational sequence for delivering food products from the producer to the consumer (transportation, storage, wholesale trade, retail trade and public catering) is being investigated and predicted. Special emphasis is put on business activities in different regions of Latvia, and their further development in agriculture, forestry, food production and food processing. Problems connected with the employment of the inhabitants are studied. Studies are focused on diversification of the rural environment and the retraining of employees no longer needed in agriculture for other occupations. Active participation of the new generation of researchers (undergraduate and graduate students) in the realization of this program is very essential.

LITHUANIA

Until 1990 the system of R&D institutions was well developed in Lithuania, especially in the fields of natural, exact and technical sciences. Mainly, the Lithuanian research was structured and run observing the needs of the Soviet Union, had strictly centralized government of the system giving no priority to the needs of Lithuania. Different governing bodies, such as the Ministry of Higher Education, the Lithuanian Academy of Sciences, and various ministries either of Lithuania or the former Soviet Union controlled institutions carrying out research, i. e. higher education institutions and various research entities. In 1990, after regaining the independence, it was clear that the existed flow of funds from the East would be terminated in the nearest years. Therefore, it was necessary to safeguard the research potential of the country, as well as to direct the research to fulfil the needs of the Lithuanian industry and to integrate the Lithuanian research system into the international one. In 1991 the Law on Research and Higher Education was adopted. The Law enforced the principles of autonomy, academic freedom, integration of research and higher education; it described the then structure of the country's R&D system and also protected research activities of higher education institutions. Later, the institutional structure of R&D was built, the best research establishments gained the status of a State Research Institute, the main governing or advisory bodies of Lithuanian R&D system, e. g. the Science Council of Lithuania, the State Research and Higher Education Fund, the Lithuanian Academy of Sciences, were established or reorganized.

The Ministry of Education and Science is responsible for the national policy in the field of research. The central body responsible for the formulation and co-ordination of industrial policy is the Ministry of Economy. A wide range of agencies and governmental bodies are involved in the implementation process.

Expenditures on R&D comprised 0.52% of GDP, thus they shrunk in comparison with those of 1997 and 1998, when they reached 0.57% of GDP. The state allocations comprised 0.41%. It is necessary to point out for comparison that the state share in the US is 0.23%, in Japan 0.25%, in the EU 36%, though in many other countries it is similar to that of Lithuania. The input of the economy should be bigger and all the expenses for R&D should be more than 2% of GDP. The Lithuanian economy will need many years to achieve the indicators of other countries.

The agricultural research is concentrate at Vilnius University from the beginning of the nineteenth century and at Academy of Agriculture. There is a wide network of research institutions in the Lithuania agriculture sector. It comprises of 7 main research organisations found all over Lithuania (*the University/Institute/centre and Company/SME*). The Lithuanian University of Agriculture is obviously the main research organisation comprising of 9 research departments solving agricultural problems. The Faculty of Agronomy has 6 separate research departments - laboratories, dealing with stockbreeding, different types of yields, and other agricultural activities.

Most questions on the subjects of poultry and stock are being addressed at the Veterinary Academy, which has 8 research departments. The Institute of Agricultural Engineering follows with 5 departments solving engineering problems of agriculture, while the Lithuanian Institute of Agrarian Economy is analysing economical issues. They're 2 other research institutions dealing with horticulture and construction issues.

Lithuania has been identified as a priority market for the food processing industry. Food processing is the largest industrial sub-sector in Lithuania, accounting for around 30% of total manufacturing output. Due to Lithuania's strong agricultural and food sector, (particularly in livestock) the milk, meat and grain processing industries have been well developed. Other well established sectors are brewing and fish processing. The canned vegetables, fruit and confectionery industry has increased in quality in recent years and much foreign investment has been supplied to modernise the industry.

Traditionally, agriculture has played a significant role in the national economy. Indeed, during Lithuania's first period of independence, exports of dairy products, beef and pork were among the country's main foreign currency earners. The conditions are particularly well suited for the production of grains, sugar beets, farming of livestock and some fruits and vegetables.

International Funding. Lithuania officially became associate members of the European Union in 1994 and, therefore part of the Union's free trade zone and eligible to participate in its activities. The Union's executive branch – the European Commission (EC) – has several programs designed to help Lithuania, notably PHARE (Poland-Hungary – Actions for Reconversion of Economy) which, in spite of its name, has activities in most Central European countries. PHARE provides technical and financial assistance to Lithuania in such areas as the environment, and provides a part of the funding that is required participating in broader EC programs. Lithuania also takes part in the TEMPUS program which, since 1992, provides the means for cross-border educational activities, and the COPERNICUS program, which allows the countries of Central and Eastern Europe as well as the new independent states of the former Soviet Union to participate in EC Framework research and development activities through 260 grants for all countries, totalling 70 million ECUs. The level of EC funding for Lithuania through its Directorate General XII has not been agreed to at this time.

Regarding international initiatives, Lithuanian research institutions are working in the field of biotechnologies and are actively taking part in the EU FRAMEWORK 5 and FRAMEWORK 6 programmes. As it is stated in the official papers of FP5, all the main issues of biotechnology and health are covered under the subprogram "Quality of life and management of living resources".

In FP6, which takes over from FP5 for the period of 2002-2006, genomics and biotechnologies are acknowledged to be the top priority in the sub-program "Integrating and Strengthening the European Research Area". Since the beginning of 2002, The European Commission has invited the submission of expressions of interest (EoI) to participate in research actions for topics throughout the seven thematic priorities.

National programmes

National Programme	Project Name
Lithuanian State Science and Study Foundation	Molecular genetic research of inherited blindness of children due to retina pathology
	Identification of mutations that form <i>coli</i> gene
	Evaluation of Prenatal diagnostics system effectiveness
	Molecular genetic and clinical research of inherited photoreceptor diseases
	Molecular genetic research: model of monogenic diseases quality control system
Ministry of Health of Lithuanian Republic	Prophylaxy program for Lithuanian perinatology, neonatology and inherited anomalies
	The structure of the Lithuanian gene pool, its defects and their prevention

International programmes

International Programme	Joint European Project Name
N/a	Genetic partnership project of Baltic populations
EU programme	Prevention of blindness: molecular research and medical treatment of pigmental renirit disease
EU programme	Prevention of blindness: molecular and clinical research of photoreceptor diseases
EU programme	Automatized molecular and cytogenic research (PECO-CA-AMCA)
EUROFAP	Genetic research of families suffering from cancer
EU programme	Joint research project on the genomics agency in Europe
BIOMED-2	Prenatal diagnoses of inherited anomalies by ultrasound
INCO-COPERNICUS	Molecular genetic HNPCC and MEN1 gene research
INCO-COPERNICUS	Molecular genetic testing in phenylketonuria: a model to assess the Quality control system for monogenic disease (Molgent). Its main objective is to develop an external quality assessment scheme for molecular genetic testing in PKU.

MALTA

The Maltese archipelago, is situated almost at the exact geographical heart of the Mediterranean Sea, with Sicily some 60 miles to the North, Tripoli 220 miles to the South and Tunis 200 miles to the West. Maltese and English are the two official languages. The climate is typically Mediterranean, having mild winters and hot summers.

Some key indicators:

- **National resources:** Limestone, salt.
- **Agriculture products:** fodder crops, potatoes, onions, Mediterranean fruits and vegetables.
- **Industry (37% of GDP):** clothing, semiconductors, shipbuilding and repair, furniture, leather, rubber and plastic products, footwear, spectacle frames, toys, jewellery, food, beverages, tobacco products.
- **Trade Exports** \$1.36 billion (1993): clothing, semiconductors, furniture, leather, rubber and plastic products, footwear, bunker fuel. *Major markets*--Italy, Germany, U.K.
- **Trade Imports** \$2.17 billion: finished and semi-finished goods, food and beverages, industrial supplies, petroleum and related products. *Major suppliers*--Italy, U.K. Germany.

Statistics of Malta

	MALTA
Population:	391,400
Average wage incl. social cost:	5.3 € /hour
GDP:	€ 3.9 billion
GDP/capita:	€ 9,900
GDP/capita as % of EU average:	44%

Plant Health

The main aims of the Department of Plant Health are to establish the necessary mechanisms and conditions to control and maintain the territory of Malta free from all major diseases and pests harmful to plant production ensure food safety from residues of toxic pesticides and encourage production of healthy plants. The Department of Plant Health is split into three sites: Plant Biotechnology Centre (Lija), Plant Health Laboratories (Ghammieri, Marsa) and the Plant Quarantine Station (Ta' Qali).

The Plant Biotechnology Centre at Lija consists of two specialised laboratories. The Virology Laboratory is responsible for the diagnosis of virus and virus-like diseases occurring in locally grown plants and imported plants. The Tissue Culture Laboratory is engaged in the production of disease-free plants from healthy mother plants under in vitro conditions.

The Ghammieri Centre at present houses the Biology and Chemistry Laboratories. The Chemistry Laboratory performs chemical analysis on soil, water and animal feeds, apart from research projects carried out by the same lab.

The Plant Quarantine Section helps to maintain the plant health status of Malta by preventing the entry of harmful organisms by intercepting any suspicious material and by examining the consignments (identity and physical checks) and accompanying documentation by administrative enforcement. It also helps importers and local producers obtain export certification and facilitate export of their produce within the parameters set by the WTO.

The Pesticides Control Section is engaged in the regulation of pesticides' uses, importation and sales. This Section maintains a database of all the pesticides used in Malta and controls the abuse in the illegal use of pesticides through monitoring crops and testing for pesticide residues. It further endeavours to educate the public and local producers on the correct usage of pesticides.

Crop Husbandry

The Crop Husbandry Section consists of three units, mainly crop production in the open field, under protected cultivation and also soil steam sterilization service. The functions of the crop production units is to set up and execute trials on new and established crops in as much as the trying out of new varieties for their suitability under our local growing conditions, pest and disease resistance and also preference by the consumer. Also trials are carried out on potato varieties to find out their characteristics for the export market.

The fishery Control Division handles state run programmes or/and others under FIFG. The External Relations Unit will co-ordinate this Division's external relations with individual countries and

international agencies, such as, GFCM, ICCAT, EU, FAO/UN, ICES, CCLAMAR, NEAFC third party agreements and others.

National and International Programs/Initiatives

Genomics and Biotechnology for human health

A. University of Malta

Anatomy Department

- International: involvement in collaborative research with the EUROCAT working group on ano-rectal anomalies.
- National: maintenance and assessment of the Congenital Anomalies Register.

Molecular Genetics Laboratory, Department of Physiology and Biochemistry

- International: involvement in collaborative European research on G-6PD deficiency. Also involvement with Eumedis research project to compare micro-arrays to sequencing for the diagnosis of Thalassaemia.
- Nationally: responsible for the local Thalassaemia screening programme and assessment for haemoglobinopathies.

Biology Department

- International: Mediterranean Pollution Monitoring and Research Programme (MEDPOL) of United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and FAO – projects undertaken since 1980 include a. Effects of pollutants on marine environment (MEDPOL Phase 1). b. Biological impact of Oil Dispersants (MEDPOL II).
- International: Community of Mediterranean Universities co-ordinated “Biological Impact of Disinfection of Wastewaters”. This is a joint project funded by EU through its AVICENNE Initiative
- International: Assessment of Pollution Biomonitoring in the Mediterranean. This research is being undertaken Mediterranean Action Plan, and funded through FAO
- National Coastal Area Management Programme for Malta financed by UNEP’s Mediterranean Action Plan

POLAND

The measurement of the position of particular countries in the 21st century will be the scope in which they will use the modern technological and organizational solutions. Poland, accessing the European Community, should be prepared to act in the conditions of quickly changing civilization challenges, understanding the significance of new technologies, and having the skills to create and apply them. Such status of social awareness may only be achieved by the development of education, especially university education.

The main bodies financing schools of higher education and research and development institutes in Poland are: the Ministry of National Education (MEN) and the Ministry of Scientific Research and Information Technology.

In 2000, the planned amount of 6.028 million PLN was to be appropriated for all the schools of higher education, including the planned allocation to the civil schools of higher education at 5.544 million PLN.

The primary source of the financing of public schools is the state budget. Nevertheless, the schools have also their own revenues, including revenues resulting from their offer of payable studies (evening studies and extramural). The scale of extra revenues and their origin mostly depends on the type of university and the scope of the structural changes, which took place in particular schools of higher education in the 1990s.

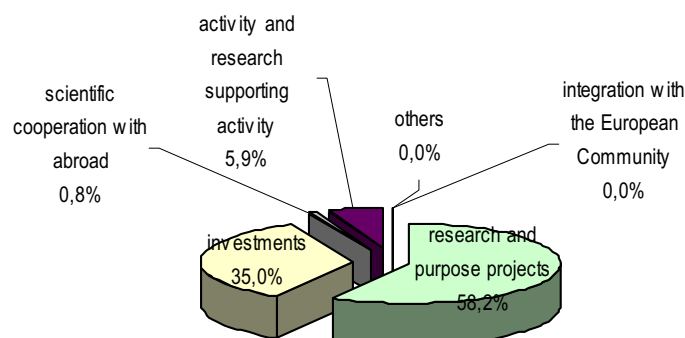
The off-subsidy revenues generated by state schools of higher education, and in particular, the revenues from fees for evening and extramural courses substantially alleviate the shortages of finances resulting from the very low support given to the said schools by the state budget.

The biggest share in the off-subsidy revenues from educational activity of schools of higher education was at economic academies (over 50% in 1999) as well as in teacher education schools (40% in 1999). At universities and technical universities, the share accounted for respectively 35% and 24% (data from 1999).

The Ministry of Scientific Research and Information Technology is the central body of government administration for the affairs related to the state scientific as well as research and scientific policy, which operates under the act of 12 January 1991 on the State Committee for Scientific Research. Since the very beginning, the Committee has actively supported both schools of higher education and research and development units.

The State Committee for Scientific Research finances scientific research and development from funds appropriated for the purposes in the state budget according to the budget act and the determined streams of financing. In 2000, the outlays on science approximated 3,05 billion PLN (0,45 % GDP) and were as follows:

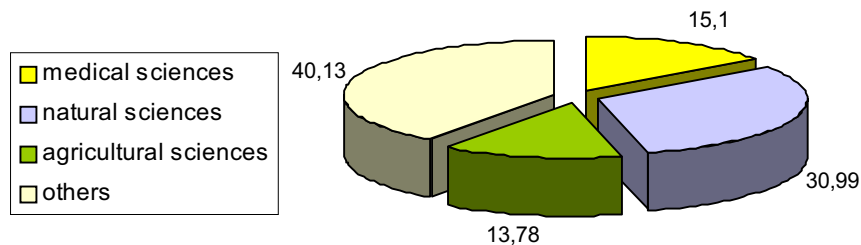
Structure of expenses of the State Committee for Scientific Research (from 2003 The Ministry of Scientific Research and Information Technology) in the year 2000



In 2001 the amount of the funds allotted to particular scientific units with a view to financing or co-financing the statutory activity was 1 360 473 400 PLN, out of which 205 947 760 PLN on medical sciences, which accounts for 15,1% of the total subsidy amount; 421 722 605 PLN on natural science – 30,99% of the total amount; 187 595 775 PLN on agricultural sciences – 13,78% of the total amount

(and then, 3 180 000 out of the latter was spent on co-financing veterinary sciences, that is 0,23% of all the expenses incurred on the co-financing of the statutory activity of schools of higher education and research and development units):

Structure of financial outlays of the State Committee for Scientific Research on co-financing the statutory activity of scientific units in the year 2001 per field of science

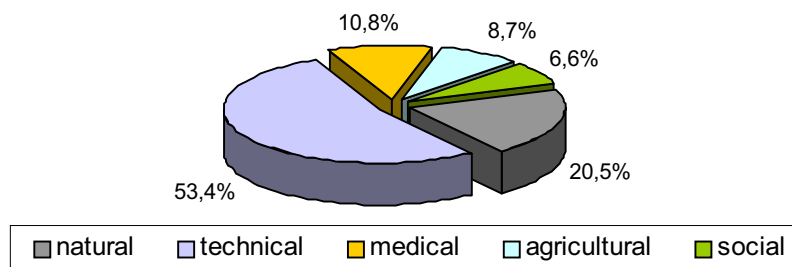


The co-financing of special international programmes amounted to 3 032 356,00 PLN. Almost each and every one of the 33 projects was connected with human health protection, environmental protection, biology or biotechnology.

Poland belongs to the countries where more is appropriated for research and development (from the state budget) than the amount resulting from the level of GDP per capita would provide for. In Poland, the expenditure in relation to GDP is a bit higher than in the countries introducing the market model of economy (Hungary, Czech Republic) and in certain EU countries (Belgium, Spain, Ireland and Greece), whereas it is lower by some 1/3 from the average in the EU and OECD countries.

Institution that finances and supports Polish scientists is the FOUNDATION FOR POLISH SCIENCE. It is an independent, financially self-sustaining non-profit institution, which has been in operation since 1991.

Structure of outlays on research and development per field of science



The agricultural research is concentrate at Agricultural University in Cracow, Warsaw, Poznan, Lublin and Olsztyn as well as at institutes of Polish Academy of Science such as: Institute of Plant Genetics, Institute of Animal Reproduction and Food Research, Institute of Soil Science and Plant Cultivation, Institute of Pomology and Floriculture.

International research programmes in the field of food:

Institute of reproduction of Animals and Food Research of the Polish Academy of Science	„Safe Food” International Scientific Network
Technical University of Warsaw	ICRODEFROST MODEL Development of Software for Optimisation of the Process of Defrosting and Heating of Food in Microwave with a View to Improving the Quality and Microbiological Safety
Institute of reproduction of Animals and Food Research of the Polish Academy of Science	Centre of Excellence for Knowledge Transfer, Research and Education in Food and Health for Central and Eastern Europe
Institute of Food and Nutrition	Strategy of Optimal Enrichment of Food with Vitamin D
Sea Fisheries Institute	Construction of A Network Supporting An Open "On-Line" Database of Fish Technology
Institute of Oceanology of the Polish Academy of Sciences	Implementation and Networking of Large-Scale Long-Term Marine Biodiversity Research in Europe
Agricultural University of Lublin	Ecological Condition and Functioning of the Ecosystems of the Shallow Lakes with Respect the Needs of the Water Directive of the European Union.
Institute of Land Reclamation and Grassland	Development of Methodology (Tools) for the Analysis of the Impact of Changes in Agricultural Use of Soil on Underground Water Quality
Agricultural University of Szczecin	Research into the Impact of the Heavy Metals onto Micro-Flora, Enzymatic Activity and Metabolic Cycles in Soil
Institute of Animal Physiology and Nutrition of the Polish Academy of Science	International Scientific Network "Physiological Bases of Feeding Young Animals – Influence of Feed Additives on Development of Digestive Functions, Health and Growth of Animals"

ROMANIA

Romania started its way to the market economy after the crash of communism, in December 1989. This transition period still continue even now. The change of structure of economy led to major decreases in requests of research services and a huge number of employees left this field.

The R&D system from Romania may be characterized as a system where the applied research is prevailing and focusing on:

- A total number of about 37 000 R&D personnel including about 23 000 researchers, of which about 65% involved in the technical and engineering field. The trend is the decreases of the number of researchers (particularly due to their leaving for other sectors) but still the researchers represent an index comparable with its other countries. Only in 1999, 24% of research personnel changed its work places;
- More than 600 research organizations, including universities of which 300 technological research specialized institutes corresponding to all the processing industrial branches;
- There are discrepancies between: - the R&D activities of the public and private sectors (77%/23%) - technological and academy research (~ 83% /17%);
- R&D activities supporting the industry which are still "outside" the specialized institutes and this is shown by the ratio between the R&D activities from specialized institutes/enterprises (about 75%/25%);
- Technological transfer and innovation infrastructure, that is the specialized organizations for the spreading, transfer and valorisation of the R&D results in the economy is under completion and development.

At present, the Romanian R&D and innovation system is facing two types of challenges: Those "inside" the R&D system; Those acting "from outside" the R&D system.

Besides the national funds (the R&D funds provided by the National Budget, contracts with the economic units, etc.), the R&D and innovation system enjoys the advantages but at the same time has to fulfil serious obligations related to the connection with the R&D and innovation system of the European Union, that is: since 1999: association to the 5th Framework Program (and Euratom) of the European Union; association to other R&D and innovation pan-European initiatives (EUREKA, COST etc.) or Euro-Atlantic ones (NATO Science Programme).

The main institution that grants funds for research activities is the Ministry of Education and Research (about 75% from public funds). There is no "discrimination" in funding RTD projects, meaning any research institute, university, state owned or private company might apply for funds during call for proposal. Moreover, most of RTD projects from the National Plan are jointly financed, from public funds and private resources.

In Romania there is an extensive structure of R&D organization:

- Technological research institutes (RTD institutes)
- Romanian Academy
- Academy of Agricultural and Forestry Sciences
- Academy of Medical Sciences
- Universities
- *RTD organisations in the private sector*

The R&D and innovation programmes coordinated by MER

The three national programmes currently coordinated by The Ministry of Education and Research, through the Research Department, represents complementary systems of financing from public funds of the R&D and innovation activities.

- The National Plan for R&D and Innovation
- The National Plan for R&D and innovation includes
- Agriculture and food (AGRAL)
- Life and health (VIASAN)
- Environment, energy, resources (MENER)
- Territory arrangement and transportation (AMTRANS)
- Stimulation of the inventions application (INVENT)
- Economic re-launching by research and innovation (RELANSIN),

- Quality and standardization (CALIST),
- Consolidation of the quality infrastructures (INFRAS)

Food quality and safety

Sub-programme 1: Biotechnological processes for obtaining active biological products

Sub-programme 5 “INDAL” – Food resources, technologies and products, nutrition and food safety

Sub-programme 6: “ECOMA” – Modern and efficient systems for organization, marketing and management in agriculture and food industry

Agriculture

Sub-programme 3: Biotechnologies for the environment protection and remediation

Sub-programme 1: “RESNAT” – Evaluation, protection, improvement and utilization of natural resources in accordance with the principles of sustainable agricultural development

Sub-programme 3: “POLEVIT” – Competitive wine products and sustainable developments of the wine agro-systems

Sub-programme 4: “ZOOMED” – Systems for animal breeding and for sanitary – veterinary protection

Sub-programme 5: “INDAL” – Food resources, technologies and products, nutrition and food safety

Sub-programme 6: “ECOMA” – Modern and efficient systems for organization, marketing and management in agriculture and food industry

Sub-programme 7: “SIMAGRO” – Systems, appliances and equipments for agriculture and food industry

Sub-programme 8: “AGROTURISM” – Evaluation and utilization of the touristic potential and the development of the agrotourism.

SLOVAKIA

Slovakia for research and development has undergone several changes during last decade. Institutional reform has been carried out, a mechanism for decision-making has been developed and corresponding legislation to support the functioning of the system has been created and adopted

The goals of the R&D policy are based on the government programme. In 2002 the Slovak government expenditure on R&D amounted to 0,36%.

The Academy's primary responsibility in the past was carry out fundamental scientific research, but it was also required by the former Government to carry out specific applied research projects.

There is almost no research based at industrial institutes and factories in Slovakia. The transfer of research results to industry is now a major concern of the Government. Since 1992, six science parks have been created to promote technology transfer.

The Ministry of Economy has created a Slovak Development Fund for the support of applied research, and for the creation of small and medium size enterprises, particularly in the areas of construction materials and power machinery.

Agriculture research in Slovakia is concentrated at Research Institute for Agrarian and Foodstuff Economic, Forest Research Institute in Slovakia, Institute of Scientific and Technical Information for Agriculture (ISTIA).

SLOVENIA

The Ministry of Education, Science and Sport (MESS) was established in 2001 when two ministries were merged together: the Ministry of Science and Technology and the Ministry of Education and Sport. The previous Ministry of Science and Technology was divided into two units. The science department joined the previous Ministry of Education and Sport into new Ministry of Education, Science and Sport, while the technology unit was transferred to the Ministry of Economy.

In 2000 gross domestic expenditure on R&D amounted to SIT 61 billion, which is 1,51% of GDP. The biggest share was invested in the business enterprise sector (56,3 % of all R&D expenditure), governmental sector (25,9%), Higher education sector 16,6% and Private non-profit sector 1,2%. Manufacturing is a dominant part of the Slovenian business enterprise sector. In 2000, the biggest R&D investments were recorded in the manufacture of pharmaceuticals and the manufacture of TV, radio and communication equipment.

In 2000 government budget appropriations for R&D was as follows (GBAORD):

- Ministry of Science and Technology: 86,1%
- Other ministries: 9,7%
- General University Fund: 4,2%.

In 2000 budget of the MESS was 26,5 billion SIT or 129 mio EUR. It was divided as follows:

Basic and applied research	41,3 %
Institutional funding	11,8 %
Investments in buildings	3,9 %
Subsidies for technological development	6,3%
Research equipment	2,7 %
Scientific information and communication infrastructure	8,7%
Educational and training of researchers	18,2 %
Other	7,1 %

In 2000 the budget of the MESS by main fields of science was as follows:

Natural Sciences	27,3%
Engineering Sciences	32,9%
Medical Sciences	9,3%
Biotechnics/Agricultural Sciences	9,4%
Social Sciences	8,9%
Humanities	12,2%

The Ministry of Education, Science and Sport promotes and supports the participation of Slovenian R&D organisations in projects financed or co-financed by the European Commission, agencies of the United Nations, and other international and intergovernmental organisations.

Since its independence in 1991, Slovenia has been participating in the European Union programmes (partly in the 3rd Framework Programme, 4th Framework Programme, 5th Framework Programme, INCO-COPERNICUS, COST, TEMPUS, ACE). In 1994, Slovenia became a full member country of the EUREKA initiative. In 1996, Slovenia, as a partner country, could for the first time apply for individual forms of participation within the NATO Science Programme, and it actively participates in the NATO Science for Peace Programme. Since 1992, Slovenia is a full member of the United Nations Organisation and co-operates with UN specialised agencies, funds and programmes on a regular basis.

Slovenia co-operates in science and technology with more than 71 countries. Many initiatives have been introduced for institutionalising co-operation at a formal interstate level and for implementing agreed activities via corresponding programmes and protocols. By the end of December 2001, formal intergovernmental agreements on S&T co-operation had been signed with 20 countries: Argentina, Austria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, China, Croatia, the Czech Republic, Great Britain, Greece, Hungary, India, Italy, Republic of Korea, Macedonia, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Turkey, the Slovak Republic and the USA.

Slovenia has concluded two inter-ministerial agreements on scientific and technological co-operation with Russia, an inter-ministerial protocol with Iran, memorandums of understanding on co-operation with Estonia and with the Brazilian State Minas Gerais, as well as joint declarations with Denmark, Latvia and Norway.

Food Quality and Safety

1. Development of probiotic preparations - study of functional properties "in vitro" and "in vivo", Coordinator: Bogovic Matijasic Bojana, DURATION: 1.7.01 - 30.6.04, RESEARCH ORGANISATION: University of Ljubljana, Biotechnical Faculty; Institute of Dairying Ljubljana.
2. Simultaneous PCR detection of Salmonella spp. and Listeria monocytogenes in foods, Coordinator: Jersek Barbara, DURATION 1.7.01 - 30.6.04, RESEARCH ORGANISATION: Institute of Public Health of the Republic of Slovenia; Research group of IPH RS Ljubljana; University of Ljubljana, Biotechnical Faculty, Chair of Biotechnology Ljubljana;
3. Sociological and social psychological aspects of concerns about food related risks in Slovenia, Coordinator: Tivadar Blanka, DURATION: 1.7.01 - 30.6.04, RESEARCH ORGANISATION: University of Ljubljana, Faculty of Social Sciences; Centre for Social Psychology Ljubljana.
4. Toxicity of zinc, copper, cadmium and lead for terrestrial isopods: bioavailability, uptake, bioaccumulation, synergistic and antagonistic effects; Coordinator: Zidar Primož; DURATION: 1.7.01 - 30.6.04, RESEARCH ORGANISATION: University of Ljubljana, Biotechnical Faculty, Research Group for Functional Morphology and Ecotoxicology of Invertebrates Ljubljana.

Agriculture

1. Some chances to stimulate the farm competitiveness in the highland region in south-ist Slovenia with activating the overgrowing areas, Coordinator: Borec Andreja, DURATION: 1.7.01 - 30.6.04, RESEARCH ORGANISATION: University of Maribor, Faculty of Agriculture, Research group for biology and plant physiology Maribor.

THE CZECH REPUBLIC

The Czech Republic by its research and development policy calls upon traditions of developed countries in which science has always been an established cultural value belonging to the basic spiritual needs of a human being.

The goals of the R&D policy are based on the government program promise of gradual increasing the state R&D support to the average level existing in the EU countries. In 2002 the Czech government expenditure on R&D amounted to only 0,54% of GDP which is unacceptably little not only in comparison with the EU member states but it is also at variance with the long term government plan anticipating that the level of 0,7% of GDP will be attained by 2002.

The state R&D support is focussed mainly on long term activities in the basic research, on activities associated with a higher level of risk in the applied research and on the activities whose results will be utilised mostly by small and medium enterprises without any R&D capacities of their own.

From the viewpoint of financing three categories of research activities can be recognised: basic research, applied research and pre-competitive development. The maximum proportions of the state means used in financing R&D in the above mentioned categories are currently determined by the following rules:

Basic research	up to 100%	of the costs
Applied research	up to 50%	of the costs
Development	up to 25%	of the costs

Rules on limited scale of the state co-financing of R&D are continuously examined, adjusted and checked. In the case of applied research the strategy of synergetic effects will be applied especially in situations where a higher support from public funds results in increase of support from private funds ("matching funds"). The government is also prepared to support projects of industrial development by "soft" loans with preferential or even zero interest.

The R&D in the Czech Republic is organised in the following types of organisations:

1. Universities
2. Academy of Sciences
3. Sectoral institutes
4. Private institutes and laboratories.

The indirect R&D support serves mostly as a stimulation of private business activities. It has a number of practical advantages – starting with low administrative costs and ending with a small probability of misconduct. The indirect state support of R&D is still rather an exception in the Czech Republic. However possibilities of introducing following tools are now evaluated: deductions of gifts supporting R&D in income tax calculations, a faster depreciation of technical equipment used for R&D, tax allowances for small and medium-sized enterprises, tax stimulation of the venture capital for R&D and customs free imports of R&D.

The Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports of The Czech Republic established 33 national research centres in 2000. Twenty-one centres are devoted to basic research connected with international collaboration; twelve are committed to applied research that is oriented toward final application in the region through transfer to the private business sector and the government sector.

The Research Centre program goals: concentration of all resources and capacities (financial, people, technical potential, infrastructure), specific research branches into the limited number of suitable research centres; quality improvement of R&D oriented on long-term common applicable and regional needs; support of intra- and multidisciplinary co-operation within existing individual R&D institutions and sectors; keeping young R&D researchers, their further qualification and education in scientific fields.

The Research Centre program goals:

- Concentration of all resources and capacities (financial, people, technical potential, infrastructure...),
- Specific research branches into the limited number of suitable research centres;
- Quality improvement of R&D oriented on long-term common applicable and regional needs;

- Support of intra- and multidisciplinary co-operation within existing individual R&D institutions and sectors;
- Keeping young R&D researchers, their further qualification and education in scientific fields.

The programs included two subprograms:

- "A" for the basic research centres with prerequisite of their involvement in international R&D network.
- "B" for the centres of applied and oriented research with prerequisite of R&D result transfer and regional application.

TURKEY

Public education at all levels receives major support from the central government, which is responsible for all educational expenses. Primary education is also supported locally, mainly for the construction and maintenance of schools. About 10 % of the general budget is allocated for education.

The total level of governmental R&D funding is %0.63 in DGP. The share of business sector is %38.0, the share of government is %6.7 and the share of university is %55.3

The food industry in Turkey is focused on, olives, sugar beets, pulse, citrus, livestock, tobacco, cotton, grain

National Programmes:

Programme for Funding the University and Industry Cooperate Research Centres;

R&D assistance Programme for the industrial Companies;

Research Programme of National Biotechnology in Agriculture.

International cooperation: 6 Framework Programme, EUREKA, COST.

Database with food and agricultural research entities

BULGARIA

Universities

INSTITUTE FOR INTRODUCTION AND PLANT GENETIC RESOURCES (IIPGR)
NATIONAL SEED GENE BANK IN BULGARIA (NSG)

National Wine Research and Control Institute

INSTITUTE FOR WHEAT AND SUNFLOWER

Higher Institute of Food and Flavor Industries

Institute of Barley - KARNOBAT

Canning Research Institute

AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITY OF PLOVDIV

Sofia University St. Kliment Ochridski, SU

BOURGAS PROF. ASSEN ZLATAROV UNIVERSITY

Major research and strategic centres

National Center of Hygiene, Medical Ecology and Nutrition
GENETIC STOCK CENTER

National Center for Agricultural Sciences, AgroBioInstitute

National Center for Agricultural Sciences, Institute for Introduction and Plant Genetic Resources

Bulgarian Academy of Sciences

University of National and World Economy, Faculty of Economic Industries

Ministries

Ministry Agriculture and Forestry

Ministry of Health

Consumer organisations

Federation of Consumers

Bulgarian National Consumer Association

Other

Scientific Technological Service, Ltd.

Web page

<http://genebank.hit.bg/1-1.htm>

<http://genebank.hit.bg/2.htm>

<http://www.nwrci.bg/>

<http://www.netplusdb.bg/gsc/preface.html>

<http://vihvp.balkansys.com/en/index.htm>

http://bulgaria.dominio.bg/karnobat/firmi/inst_po_echemika/index_e.htm

<http://canri.hypermart.net/>

<http://www.au-plovdiv.bg/>

<http://www.uni-sofia.bg/>

<http://www.btu.bg/en/homeen.html>

<http://www.nchmen.government.bg/>

<http://www.netplusdb.bg/gsc/>

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

[http://genebank.hit.bg/1-1/\]](http://genebank.hit.bg/1-1/])

<http://www.cu.bas.bg/>

<http://www.unwe.acad.bg/english/>

http://www.mzgar.government.bg/mz_eng/default.asp

<http://www.mh.government.bg/index-en.php#>

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CYPRUS

Universities

University of Cyprus

Web page

www.ucy.ac.cy

Major research and strategic centres

General State Laboratory

Veterinary Services

Agricultural Research Institute

www.sgl.moh.gov.cy

director@vs.moa.gov.cy

www.ari.gov.cy

Ministries

Ministry of Health

Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Environment in Cyprus

Ministryofhealth@cytanet.com.cy

+357 22 303859

Xenia LOZIDOU xenia@logosnet.cy.net

Cyprus Consumers' Association

Telephone 00 357 2 516 112/3/4

Fax 00 357 251 6118

E-mail cy.consas@spidernet.com.cy

Companies

Name:

NAKICO TRADING
Alcioni Fish Farms Ltd
Hydromed
Isotech ltd
Koronida R&D Centre Ltd
Vasilikos Cement Company Ltd

Profile:

Water irrigation
Fish farming
Water supply networks
Management of olive mill waste
Water saving
Processing of household waste

email

nakico@spidernet.com.cy
alkioni@cytanet.com.cy
koutsacy@cytanet.com.cy
isotech@spidernet.com.cy
director@koronida.com.cy
vascem@spidernet.com.cy

ESTONIA

Universities

Tallinn Technical University
Estonian Agricultural University
University of Tartu

Web page

<http://www.ttu.ee>
<http://www.eau.ee>
www.ut.ee

Name of institutions, major and strategic centres

Plant Protection Inspectoriate
Health Protection Inspectorate
Estonian Technology Agency
Veterinary and Food Laboratory
Health Protection Inspectorate
Estonian Chamber of Agriculture and Commerce
The Centre of Excellence CGET
Estonian Biocentre
Veterinary and Food Board

<http://www.plant.agri.ee/default.asp?lng=eng>
<http://www.tervisekaitse.ee/tkuus.php?act=english>
<http://www.estag.ee>
www.vetlab.ee
www.tervisekaitse.ee
www.epkk.ee
www.tymri.ut.ee/TK
www.abc.ee
www.vet.agri.ee

National Institute of Chemical Physics and Biophysics

www.kbfi.ee

Ministries

Ministry of Environment
Ministry of Agriculture
Ministry of Social Affairs, Public Health Department

<http://www.envir.ee/eng/index.html>
<http://www.agri.ee/eng/>
www.sm.ee

Associations

Association of Estonian Food Industry
Estonian Chamber of Agriculture and Commerce
Estonian Dairy Association
Estonian Chamber of Industry and Trade

www.toiduliit.ee
www.epkk.ee
www.piimaliit.ee
www.koda.ee

Consumer organisations

Consumer Protection Union

tarbliit@uninet.ee
Tel. 372 6411 697
Fax 6372 6411 697

Companies

Diary

Tallinn Dairy Ltd
Valio Eesti Ltd

Meat

Rakvere Meat Factory

Bakery

Leibur Ltd

Fish

Maseko Ltd
Dagotar Ltd

Web Page

www.tpt.ee
www.valio.ee

www.rlk.ee

www.leibur.ee

www.maseko.ee
janne@hk.hiumaa.ee

HUNGARY

Universities

University of Debrecen, Centre of Agricultural Sciences
University of West Hungary, Faculty of Agricultural and Food Sciences
Szent Istvan University, Faculty of Agricultural and Environmental Sciences
University of Veszprem, Faculty of Agriculture

www.date.hu
www.mtk.nyme.hu
www.fa.gau.hu
www.georgikon.hu

Institutions

Forest Research Institute
Hungarian Institute of Agricultural Engineering
Central Food Research Institute
Research and Information Institute for Agricultural Economics
Research Institute for Animal Breeding and Nutrition
Research Institute for Fisheries, Aquaculture and Irrigation
Institute for Small Animal Research

www.erti.hu
www.cfri.hu
www.akii.hu
www.atk.iif.hu
www.haki.hu
www.sunserv.katki.hu

Major research and strategic centres

Agricultural Biotechnology Center
Hungary National Business and Innovation Centre
Hungarian Chambers of Agriculture
Chambers of Commerce and Industry of Budapest

www.abc.hu
www.innostart.hu
www.agrarkamara.hu
www.bkik.hu

Ministry of Agriculture

Ministry of Agriculture and Regional Development
Ministry of Health Social and Family Affairs

<http://www.gak.hu/fm/>
www.fvm.hu
http://www.eszscsm.hu/eszscsm_angol.main.page

Consumer organisations

National Association for Consumer Protection in Hungary (NACPH)
University of Veszprem, Faculty of Agriculture

E-mail ofebp@mail.mataav.hu
www.georgikon.hu

Other

Cereal Research Institute, Non-profit Company
Agricultural Research and Development Institute, Non-profit Company
Elitmag Seed Co. Ltd.

www.gk-szeged.hu
www.szarvas.hu
www.elitmag.hu

LATVIA

Universities

Latvian University of Agriculture (LUA), Faculty of Agriculture
Latvian Forestry Research Institute
Institute of Microbiology and Biotechnology, Latvian Academy of Sciences

<http://www.llu.lv/>
<http://www.silava.lv>
<http://www.lza.lv/en/insti/in15.htm>

Ministries

Ministry of Agriculture
Ministry of Environment
State Agency for Medicines

<http://www.zm.gov.lv/index.php?language=2>
<http://www.varam.gov.lv/Esakums.htm>
<http://www.vza.gov.lv/english/index.html>

Agencies

Latvian Investment and Development Agency

<http://www.ida.gov.lv/eng/>

Latvian State Institute of Agrarian Economics

www.lvaei.lv

Consumer organisations

Consumer Rights Protection Centre

E-mail tpkc@apollo.lv

Tel. 371 728 77 30

Fax 371728 7403

E-mail bbor1@um.edu.lv

Fax 3712 721 2861

Telephone 371 2721 2861

Consumer Protection Club

Companies

Riga Mixed Fodder Factory

Baltic Feed

Marlex

KOK&Co

Rigas miesnieks

Baltic Foods

Keywords

meat production

animal feed

animal feed

meat production

milk production

LITHUANIA

Lithuanian Academy of Sciences

<http://neris.mii.lt/LMA/english/mokslo.html>

Universities

Lithuanian University of Agriculture

www.lzua.lt
<http://www.ktu.lt/en/index1.html>

Kaunas University of Technology

www.lva.lt

Lithuanian Veterinary Academy

<http://info.kma.lt/>

Kaunas University of Medicine

<http://www.vu.lt>

Vilnius University

Institute

Lithuanian Food Institute

<http://www1.omnitel.net/zu/LFI.html>

Lithuanian Forest Research Institute

<http://www.mi.lt>

Lithuanian Institute of Agricultural Engineering

<http://www.mei.lt>

Lithuanian Institute of Agriculture

<http://www.lzi.lt>

Lithuanian Institute of Horticulture

<http://www.lsvi.lt>

Lithuanian Institute of Veterinary

<http://www.lva.lt/vavi/>

Lithuanian Institute of Water Management

<http://www.waterland.lt/>

Lithuanian Institute of Animal Science

<http://www.lgi.lt/>

Institute of Ecology

<http://www.ekoi.lt>

Kaunas University of Medicine Institute for Biomedical Research

<http://www.info.kmu.lt/BMTI/default.htm>

Institute of Endocrinology of Kaunas University of Medicine

http://www.info.kmu.lt/kma/Endo_ins.htm

Institute of Cardiology of Kaunas University of Medicine

<http://www.info.kmu.lt/cardio/default.htm>

Institutions related to Food and Agro sector

Lithuanian Agricultural and Food Products Market Regulation Agency

<http://www.litfood.lt/>

State Laboratory for Milk Control "Pieno Tyrimai"

<http://www.pieno-tyrimai.lt/>

Agrifood Eurointegration Department Under the Ministry of Agriculture

<http://www.zum.lt/europa/index.htm>

Lithuanian Institute of Agrarian Economics

www.laei.lt

State food and Veterinary Service of Republic of Lithuania

www.vet.lt

Ministries

Ministry of Agriculture

<http://terra.zum.lt/min/>

Ministry of Health

<http://www.randburg.com/li/minihealth.html>

Consumer Organisations

Lithuanian Consumers' Association

E-mail LPSC@takas.lt

Telephone 370 261 4888

Fax 370 222 6106

tel. +370 52 61 59 80

Telephone 370 52 615980

E-mail: federacija@consum.org

Lithuanian National Consumer Federation

Companies

	Keyword
Augma	fruit
Kraitene	icecream, fish products
Lokio Letena	dried fruits, nuts
Malsena	wheat flour, semolina, bran
Pakma	Food packing equipment
Obeliu aliejus	rapeseed oil production
Rokiskio Suris	Dairy products
Pieno zvaigzdes	Milk production
Nematekas	Meat processing
Biovela	Meat processing

http://www.augma.lt/Home_ENG.htm

<http://www.kraitene.lt/en/index.php>

<http://www1.omnitel.net/loka/eindex.html>

<http://www.malsena.lt/lt/index.html>

<http://www.pakma.lt/>

<http://www.randburg.com/li/obeliu.html>

<http://www.rsuris.lt/>

<http://www.pienas.lt/>

www.nematekas.lt

www.biovela.lt

MALTA

University

University of Malta, Institute of Health care, Environmental Health <http://home.um.edu.mt/ihc/>

Institute

Institute of Health and Safety

<http://www.ihs.com.mt/>

Medicines Regulatory Unit

<http://www.health.gov.mt/mru/index.htm>

Ministry

Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries

<http://www.planthealth.gov.mt>

Consumer organisation

Ghaqda Tal-Konsumaturi

[E-mail tarbliit@uninet.ee](mailto:tarbliit@uninet.ee)

Fax. 356 23 90 91

Tel. 356 23 90 91

Company

Synergene Biotechnology Limited

<http://www.stimalta.com/>

POLAND

Polish Academy of Sciences

<http://www.pan.pl/>

Universities

Agricultural University in Cracow

<http://www.rol.ar.krakow.pl>

Agricultural University in Lublin

<http://www.ar.lublin.pl>

Agricultural University in
Poznań

<http://www.au.poznan.pl/>

Agricultural University in Warsaw

<http://www.sggw.waw.pl/>

Warmia and Masuria University in Olsztyn

<http://www.uwm.edu.pl/>

Technical University of Łódź

<http://www.p.lodz.pl/>

University of Technology and Agriculture - Bydgoszcz

<http://roln.atr.bydgoszcz.pl/chem>

Major research institutes

Institute of Agrophysics of the Polish Academy of Sciences

www.ipan.lublin.pl

Institute of Plant Genetics of the Polish Academy of Sciences

<http://www.igr.poznan.pl>

Institute of Pomology and Floriculture

www.insad.skierniowice.pl

Institute of Soil Science and Plant Cultivation

<http://www.iung.pulawy.pl>

Plant Breeding and Acclimatization Institute

<http://www.ihar.edu.pl>

Sea Fisheries Institute

<http://www.mir.gdynia.pl>

Institute for Building Mechanization and Electrification of Agriculture in
Warsaw

<http://www.man.poznan.pl>

National Research Institute of Animal Production

<http://www.izoo.krakow.pl>

Institute of Agricultural and Food Biotechnology

www.ibprs.pl

Institute of Animal Reproduction and Food Research of the PAS

<http://www.irzbz.pan.olsztyn.pl>

Institute of Agriculture and Food Economics

www.ierigz.waw.pl

Forest Research Institute in Warsaw

<http://www.ibles.waw.pl>

Medical Academies

Medical Academy of Wrocław

<http://www.am.wroc.pl/>

Medical University of Silesia

<http://www.slam.katowice.pl>

Medical University of Białystok

<http://www.amb.edu.pl/>

Medical University of Warsaw

<http://www.amwaw.edu.pl/page1.html>

Major research and strategic centres

Central Laboratory of the Food Concentrates Industry
National Food and Nutrition Institute
Starch and Potato Products Research Laboratory

Inspection for environmental Protection
Military Institute of Hygiene and Epidemiology

Consumer organisations

Polish Consumers Federation

Association of Polish Consumers

Ministries

Ministry of Agriculture
Ministry of Scientific Research and Information Technology
Ministry of Health
Ministry of the Environment

Agencies and Associations

Polish Information and Foreign Investment Agency
The Association of Private Dairy Processors
Polish Association of Fish Processor

Companies

Przedsiębiorstwo Farmaceutyczne Jelfa S.A.
BIOTON Trade Sp. z o.o.
A&A Biotechnologies
Średzka Spółdzielnia Mleczarska JANA w Środzie
Wilp.
ARLA FOODS sp. z o.o. w Gościnie
BAKOMA S.A.
Sery ICC Pastęk Sp. z o.o

<http://rose.man.poznan.pl/informator96/>

<http://www.izz.waw.pl>

<http://www.clpz.poznan.pl>

<http://www.gios.gov.pl/>

http://www.wihe.waw.pl/index_an.htm

[E-mail biuro@federacja-konsumentow.org.pl](mailto:biuro@federacja-konsumentow.org.pl)

Fax 4822 827 9059

Telephone 4822 827 1173

[E-mail consumer@skp.pl](mailto:consumer@skp.pl)

Fax 48 22 825 6831

Telephone 48 22 660 5271

<http://www.minrol.gov.pl>

<http://www.kbn.gov.pl>

<http://www.mz.gov.pl/wwwmz/index?ml=en>

http://www.mos.gov.pl/index_main.shtml

<http://www.paiz.gov.pl/>

www.zppm.com.pl

http://www.pspr.pl/an_start.html

www.jelfa.com.pl

www.bioton.com.pl

www.aabiot.com

www.jana.com.pl

www.arlafoods.com

<http://www.bakoma.pl>

<http://www.iccsery.com.pl/>

SERTOP LTD

AGROCOMEX S.A.

Mleko Pomorskie sp. z o.o.

TOSKA S.A.

Fromako S.A.

RHODIA FOOD BIOLACTA sp. z o.o

ATYS POLSKA sp. z o.o

KANDY

CSK Food Enrichment Poland sp. z o.o.

MERCK sp. z o.o.

Sensient Food Colors Poland sp. z o.o.

<http://www.sertop.com.pl/>

<http://www.farmer.com.pl/>

<http://www.mleko-pomorskie.pl/>

<http://www.toska.com.pl/>

<http://www.fromako.pl/>

www.biolacta.rhodia.com.pl

www.atys-group.pl

www.kandy.home.pl

www.cskfood.com

www.merck.pl

www.sensient-tech.com

ROMANIA

Universities

University of BUCHAREST
UNIVERSITY OF AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES AND VETERINARY MEDICINE
BUCHAREST
UNIVERSITY OF BACAU

<http://www.unibuc.ro/en/home>

rectorat@usab.ro

rectorat.uav@inext.ro

Institutes

RTD National Institute for Biological Sciences
RTD National Institute for Biotechnology
Research Institute for Cereals and Technical Plants - Fundulea
Biology and Animal Feeding Institute - Balotesti
Institute of biology
Institute for Biochemistry
"Victor Babes" R&D National institute for Pathology and Medical Science
"Alexandru Trestioreanu" Oncology Institute
Institute for Public Health
The Food Chemistry Institute
Soil Science and Agriculture Research Institute
Central Station for Salt Soil Improvement Researches
Central Station for Soil Erosion Preventing Researches
R&D and testing institute for agriculture mechanization
Penology and Agriculture Research Institute
Agricultural Research Station
Research Institute for Flowers and Vegetables
Research Institute for Wine Making and Wine-Growing
Agrarian Economic Institute
Biology and Animal Feeding Institute
Institute of Agrifood Resources

maria@ibd.dbiol.ro

inbt@rnc.ro

www.ricic.ro

yodal@pcnet.ro

biologie@ibiol.ro

stefn@biochim.ro

imunoc@vbabes.ro

www.iop.ro

directie@ispb.ro

ica@rnc.ro

www.icpa.ro

www.icpa.ro/sccass

perieni@axel.ro

romatest@dial.kappa.ro

www.icpa.ro

agrocert@warpnet.ro

inclf@rnc.ro

Fax.: +40.244.236.389;

Tel.: +40.244.236.300

iea-asas@excite.com

yodal@pcnet.ro

ira@rnc.ro

Ministries

Ministry of Agriculture, Alimentation and Forests
Ministry of Waters and Environment Protection
Minister of Education and Research

<http://www.maap.ro/>

<http://www.mappm.ro/>

<http://www.edu.ro>

National Agencies, Centres
 NATIONAL CENTER FOR PRODUCT TESTING AND EXPERTISE
 SCALGROS Bucuresti (Patronal organisation for engross food trade)
 ROMPAN Romanian Patronal Association of Milling and Baking
 APRIL ROMANIA
 FOUNDATION FOR HEALTHY NUTRITION
 ANCA (National Agency of Agricultural Consulting)

larex@ dial.kappa.ro
office@apc-romania.ro
rompan@fx.ro
cheese@pcnet.ro
fpas@fx.ro
anca@newsys.ro

Consumer organisation
 Romanian Association for Consumer Protection

E-mail_apc@fx.ro
 Fax 401 311 02 43
 Tel. 401 311 02 43

Companies	Keywords
IPSCAIA SA	meat processing enterprise
JACOBS. INVEST. GROUP. SRL	food premixes processing
ZEELANDIA	margarine and vegetal fat processing
BRUNI FOOD PRODUCTS S.A.	ice cream production
S.C. ATI-CREAM S.A.	milk processing
BETTY & CRISS PROD SRL	food premixes production
PURATOS PROD. SRL	fish processing
KAVIAR HOUSE	food industry equipment
S.C. GEMA K&M ROMANIA SRL	food packaging
S.C. DIC GROUP SRL	mineral water and milk processing
DORNA S.A.	

ipscaia@mediafax.ro
jacobs@vipnet.ro
zeelandi@euroweb.ro
oana@bruni.ro; bru_sales@mail.dntis.ro
eturos@udv.topnet.ro
betty@warpnet.ro
sales@puratos.ro
mae.kav@xnet.ro
gema@ebony.ro
dic_group@hotmail.com
apemin@warpnet.ro

SLOVAKIA

Universities

Slovak University of Agriculture
Comenius University in Slovakia
Technical University of Kosice

<http://www.uniag.sk/english/english.htm>
http://www.uniba.sk/webuk/e_index.htm
<http://www.tuke.sk/tu/rektorat/history.html>

Slovak Academy of Agriculture Science

<http://www.uvtip.sk/sapv/en/index.php>

Institutes

Research Institute for Agrarian and Foodstuff Economic
Forest Research Institute in Slovakia
Institute of Scientific and Technical Information for Agriculture
(ISTIA)

www.vuepp.sk
<http://www.fris.sk/en/index-en.htm>
<http://www.uvtip.sk/english/>

Ministries

Ministry of Agriculture
Ministry of Health
Ministry of Environment

<http://www.mpsr.sk/english/index.htm>
http://www.health.gov.sk/redsyst/rsi.nsf/vdb_homepage/homepage_S?Open
<http://www.enviro.gov.sk/minis/>

Agencies

Slovak Environmental Agency

http://www.sazp.sk/index_en.html

Consumer organisations

Slovak Consumers Forum

zsvts@rainside.sk
Telephone 421 754 771 436
Fax 421 754 771 436
E-mail zdruzenie@neutra.sk
Fax 421 52 432 2593
Telephone 421 52 432 6047

Association of Consumer Entities of Slovakia

Database of agriculture companies/Ministry of Agriculture

<http://www.mpsr.sk/english/info/agroreg/menu.htm>

SLOVENIA

Universities

University of Ljubljana

Polytechnic Nova Gorica

University of Maribor

<http://www.mf.uni-lj.si>
<http://www.ses-ng.si/png/slo/lab/lzfoko/index.html>
<http://www.uni-mb.si>

Institutes

Slovenian Forestry Institute

Institute of Agriculture

Centre for Interdisciplinary and Multidisciplinary Research

National Institute of Chemistry

Agricultural Institute of Slovenia

Institute for Hop Research and Brewing Zalec

National Institute of Biology

<http://www.gozdis.si>

<http://www.ki.si>

<http://www.kis-h2.si>

<http://www.hmelj-giz.si>

<http://www.morje.msp.nib.si>

Chamber of Agriculture and Forestry of Slovenia

Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Slovenia

General Hospital Maribor - Maribor Teaching Hospital

Science and Research Centre of the Republic of Slovenia

www.kgzs.si

<http://www.gzs.si>

<http://www.sb-mb.si>

<http://www.cimrs.uni-mb.si>

Ministries

Ministry of Education, Science and Sport

Ministry of Economy

Science Park in Ljubljana

Academic and Research Network of Slovenia

National Agency of Development

<http://www.mszs.si>

<http://www2.gov.si/mg/mgslo.nsf>

<http://www.tp-lj.si/documents/English/mission.htm>

<http://www.arnes.si>

<http://www.sigov.si/arr/aindex.html>

Consumer organisations

Slovene Consumers' Association, International Consumer Research

Institute

[E-mail breda.kutin@guest.arnes.si](mailto:breda.kutin@guest.arnes.si)

Fax 386 611 333 371

Tel. 386 611 740 600

Association of Consumers from Zasavje

Companies

Radenska d.d. Radenci

EMONA - Nutrition Research & Development Department - Ljubljana

Dolenjske Pekarne bread, pastry, biscuit, sweets and pasta production

Ormoz Sugar Factory

FRUCTAL Food Industry

ZI Mlinotest d.d.

Semenarna Ljubljana, proizvodnja in trgovina

UNICHEM d.o.o.

Fax 386 3 56 69 041

Tel. 386 3 56 69 040

<http://www.radenska.si>

<http://www.EMONA-KRMILA.Si>

<http://dol-pekarne.si>

<http://www.iso.si>

<http://www.fructal.si>

<http://www.mlinotest.si>

<http://www.semenarna.si>

<http://www.unichem.si>

THE CZECH REPUBLIC

Universities

University of Veterinary and Pharmaceutical Sciences
University of South Bohemia
Czech University of Agriculture Prague
Mendel University of Agriculture and Forestry Brno
University of Southern Bohemia
University of Veterinary and Pharmaceutical Sciences Brno

<http://www.zf.jcu.cz>

<http://www.tf.czu.cz>

<http://wwwold.czu.cz/ltsz>

<http://www.zf.jcu.cz>

<http://www.vfu.cz>

Institutions

Research Institute of Crop Production
Research Institute of Animal Production
Food Research Institute
Institute of Biophysics
Institute of Microbiology,
ASCR
Institute of Chemical Technology
Research Institute of Agricultural Economics
Institute of Agricultural and Food Information
Forestry and Game Management Research Institute
Veterinary Research Institute
Research Institute of Agriculture Engineering

<http://www.vurv.cz>

<http://www.vuzv.cz>

<http://www.vupp.cz>

<http://www.ibp.cz>

http://www.biomed.cas.cz/mbu/bth/nab_e.htm

<http://www.vscht.cz>

<http://www.vuze.cz>

<http://www.uzpi.cz>

<http://www.vulhm.cz>

<http://www.vri.cz>

<http://www.vuzt.cz>

Consumer organisations

Consumer Defence Association

[E-mail spotrebitel@atlas.cz](mailto:spotrebitel@atlas.cz)

Fax 420 2 96 21 2004

Tel. 420 2 96 212 004

[E-mail p.mamula@volny.cz](mailto:p.mamula@volny.cz)

Tel. 420 2 270 10605

Fax 420 2 270 10 1141

Consumer Consulting and Information Service

Ministries

Ministry of Agriculture
Ministry of Environment

<http://www.mze.cz/default.asp?lang=en>

<http://www.env.cz/env.nsf/homeie?OpenFrameSet>

<http://www.czechtrd.info/www/obsah.php?referer=%2Fwww%2Fobsah.php%3Fpid%3D4&pid=4&kaid=7&subk=2&jecd=0>.

Czech RTD general information

Companies

Agritec, Research, Breeding and Services, Ltd.,
Apicultural Research Institute, Ltd
Agricultural Research Institute Kroměříž, Ltd
Research Institute for Fodder Plants, Ltd
Potato Research Institute Havlíčkův Brod, Ltd
Oseva Pro, Ltd
Research and Breeding Institute of Pomology, Ltd
Sugar Beet Institute, Ltd
Hop Research Institute, Ltd

<http://www.agritec.cz>

<http://www.vukrom.cz>

<http://www.bm.cesnet.cz/vupt>

<http://www.vubhb.cz>

<http://www.semce.cz>

<http://www.beer.cz>

Waste
water
treatment

VUC Prague, Inc

<http://www.vucpraha.cz>

TURKEY

Institutions in Turkey

Turkish Academy of Science

Turkish Patent Institute

<http://www.tuba.gov.tr/english.html>

<http://www.turkpatent.gov.tr/>

Horticulture National Institute

<http://www.hridir.org>

TUBITAK; the Scientific and Technical

Research Council of Turkey

http://www.tubitak.gov.tr/default_ie.htm

Ankara Chamber Industry

<http://www.tobb.org.tr/>

Bogazici University

http://www.boun.edu.tr/index_eng.html