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Intellectual output Needs Analysis

Lithuania

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INTRODUCTION

This report is part of Intellectual Output 1 of project SESAME. .

In the preparation of the project proposal, the regional, national and European situation in the field of social entrepreneurship and mentoring has been analysed. Partners are therefore aware of each other's strengths and needs. In this stage, the project therefore focuses on creating a clear image of the status quo in the partner countries. What instruments can be identified as best practices? How can these instruments be introduced in the different partner countries? What are the experiences in reaching the target groups of the project, and how far are the different project partners in developing a local network of the quadruple helix?

The output aims at creating synergy within the strategic partnership, and further to find the regional and national actors that complement each other on a European level.

The resulting analysis offers an image of the situation in 6 countries of Europe.

Information is collected from all participating countries about the situation of social enterprise and mentoring in the countries. What is available in education? How are young people stimulated to be entrepreneurial? Are there networks of mentors for them? What is available as for training entrepreneurial mind-set? All data is collected and presented within the SP and shared with the project network and outside during the dissemination of the project. The publication is a concrete product that remains of value after the project period, for all players in the field in Europe to gain ideas.

The conclusions of this report will, together with the conclusions in the other country reports form the basis for the overall EU report.

1. COUNTRY INFORMATION

Lithuania is situated on the southeastern coast of the Baltic Sea. Lithuania borders with Latvia, Belarus, Poland, and Russia (Kaliningrad region). The length of the Baltic Sea coast is 90.66 km. The Lithuania-Belarus border and the order between Lithuania and the Russian Federation are also borders of the European Union.

System of government: parliamentary republic. The head of state is the President elected directly for a five year term. The President appoints the Prime Minister (upon the approval of the Seimas) and Ministers (upon the Prime Minister's motion) and is the Commander-in-Chief of the Armed forces. The President also appoints judges.

Legislative power lies with the unicameral Lithuanian Parliament (Seimas). Members of the Seimas are elected for a four-year term. Executive power is exercised by the Government.

Administrative division: nine cities, 60 municipalities.

Area: 65.3 thousand square kilometers..

Capital: Vilnius (since 1323).

Official language: Lithuanian; it belongs to the group of Indo-European languages.

Population: 3 milions. Religion: 79 percent – Roman Catholic, 4.07 percent – Orthodox

53.6% of the total population is women. Lithuanians account for 83.7% of population, Poles for 6.6%, Russians for 5.3% and other nationalities for 4.4%.

Almost one third of the population (29.7%) is under 24 years old, while the population aged 25-64 accounts for 53.8% and the ones over 65 accounts for 16.5% of the total population. The population of Lithuania is ageing, i.e. the number of elderly people (aged 60 and older) and their share compared to the total population is increasing.

Currency: Euro

Time zone: UTC + 2

Internet country code: .lt

Telephone country code: + 370

Lithuania covers an area of 65300 km². The average population density is 51.6 persons per km².

Lithuania is a member of the European Union and the biggest economy among the three Baltic states. GDP per capita reached \$17,800 in 2008 and was higher than all of its neighbors – Latvia, Poland, Russia, and Belarus.

GDP per capita in Lithuania is 70% above the world's average of \$10,500.[10] Lithuania has a favorable legislative basis for business as the country is ranked the 3rd in the region of Eastern Europe and Central Asia[11] and the 17th in the world by the Ease of Doing Business Index prepared

by the World Bank Group.[12] Lithuania is ranked the 22nd out of 177 countries in the Index of Economic Freedom, measured by The Heritage Foundation.[13] According to the Human Development Report 2011, Lithuania belongs to the group of very high human development countries.

Having moved away from central planning, in 1990, Lithuania was the first to break away from the Soviet Union and become an independent capitalist economy. Lithuania soon implemented liberal reforms and became one of the world's fastest growing countries, as GDP growth rate was positive nine years in a row until 2009. It enjoyed high growth rates after joining the European Union along with other Baltic states, leading to the notion of a Baltic Tiger. Current excellent telecommunication infrastructure and well-educated, multilingual workforce give the possibility to provide high-quality business services and produce manufacturing products worldwide.

Lithuania attracts foreign investors because of its small tax, skilled workforce, reliable infrastructure, and a larger domestic market than the other two Baltic states combined. Cumulative foreign direct investment (FDI) in 2009 was LTL 31.6 billion (EUR 9.2 billion).[36] The manufacturing sector constituted 28% of total FDI, real estate and business activity sector received 20% of total FDI, and financial intermediation received 19%. Four-fifths of FDI came from the EU countries, with Sweden (17% of total FDI) at the top followed by Germany (10%) and Denmark (9%).

Lithuania seeks to become an innovation hub by 2020. To reach this goal, it is putting its efforts into attracting FDI to added-value sectors, especially IT services, software development, consulting, finance, and logistics.

Education is free of charge and compulsory from the age of 6 or 7 to 16 years(covering "primary" and "basic" education), as stated in the national [Law on Education](#). In 1996, the gross primary enrollment rate was 98 percent. Primary school attendance rates were unavailable for Lithuania as of 2001. While enrollments rates indicate a level of commitment to education, they do not always reflect children's participation in school.

Pre-tertiary education is organized in 4 main cycles: Pre-school education (until age 5 or 6), Pre-primary education(1 year, between age 5-7), primary education(4 years, between age 6-11), basic education (6 years, between age 10-17, ends on a "basic education certificate"), upper secondary education(two years, between age 16-19). Upper secondary education ends on the "matura" examination, opening gates to tertiary education. Vocational and technical education starts at the fifth year of basic education (age 14-15). Its structure is similar to comprehensive education: The program lasts two to three years before the "basic education certificate". Students can then pursue into vocational upper secondary education, that also leads, after two or three years, to a "matura" examination.^[4] However, in order to reach tertiary education (university or college), vocational students have to follow an extra "post-secondary" education program of 2 years.

Tertiary education can be divided into university and college. Universities offer an academic education leading to international Bachelor-Master-Phd degrees(Lithuania has implemented the Bologna process in 2006). Colleges offer vocational Education. Since 2006, they can award professional Bachelor degrees.

The school year in Lithuania usually starts on the first of September, including in tertiary education.

Lithuania vocational training centers, schools, preparing professionals for different industries, but there is the lack of development of individual students' entrepreneurial practice (and more only at the theoretical level), creativity, setting up their own small - medium-sized enterprises , which in developed countries is the economic dynamo. Meanwhile, the Lithuanian national strategy emphasizes the creation of active public society.

Market reality:

- Real Social enterprises;
- Term „Social Entrepreneurship“ companies are using as a part of marketing strategy to underline how they are important in the market for society.

2. SITUATION OF SOCIAL ENTERPRISE IN THE COUNTRY

2.1 DEFINING SOCIAL ENTREPRENEURSHIP

Social business - this form of business in which the organization's social mission conducted in conjunction with economic activity. This organization uses private sector techniques to public sector targets and is able to hold themselves fully commercial basis. Social business - this is such a business with innovative activities or structure (including property) is the setting up a social network for conducting economic activities, - supply of goods, products or services. This is a relatively new phenomenon in Lithuania, but significant in development of small and medium-sized businesses, rural communities, non-governmental organizations. (Definition developed by scientists of Mykolas Riomeris University in Vilnius).

2.2 DEFINING SPECIFIC ENTREPRENEURIAL QUALITIES,, ATTITUDES EXPERINECES, SKILLS AND POTENTIAL

Social enterprise is an organization, which is carrying out social activities in order to support commercial activities. Three main dimensions of social business are the social mission of economic activity and innovation. The social mission of the organization's choice includes social injustice, problem identification and solution. Innovation is the practical application of creativity, some adaptation to organizational goals, and in this case innovation is a social mission and the linking of economic activities, which form the synergistically effective combination. Economic activity is the organization's commercial activities undertaken in order to be autonomous and to provide social services or benefits. Because of its multiple nature of social business, organizations can use the revenue sources available to different sectors and organizations, which can very flexibly respond to market changes and effectively carry out the social mission. The business model is a simplified view of reality, which shows the basic idea of the organization, value creation logic, demonstrating how the organization makes money and creates value. The business model can take place in a three-pronged organization, depending on the chosen level of analysis. It can exist as a mediator between strategy and operational level, to be the strategy as a means of detailing or as a means to transform the operational level of a long-term strategy.

There is a number of social business models highlighting different social aspects of business. However, they are either too conceptual and more like a general strategy, or a very detailed and essentially contradictory business model, focusing on the idea of simplifying the operation level in the simplified approach, reflecting the organization as it creates value, structures, which enable it to create value, and the environment, in which the organization operates. The proposed social business model consists of three parts: the logic of value creation, internal architecture and external environment. The social value-creating business logic consists of three dimensions of social enterprise: social mission, innovation and economic activity. The internal architecture consists of a structure (organizational structure, legal status and ownership), resources (social, economic and human capital) and the value chain. The external environment components are related to the stakeholders: beneficiaries, customers and business partners.

2.3 CURRENT STATUS ON SOCIAL ENTREPRENEURSHIP (COUNTRY / REGION / LOCAL LEVEL)

At April 09 – 10 2015 British council are organizing second social entrepreneurship forum in Lithuania. Organizers are British council, NGO association, Ministry of Economics, Embassy of United Kingdom, Investors' forum.

The slogan of the event "Money makes the world go around" – we all know this quote. That's why you have to be sure your money is properly invested and making a positive impact on the society.

Lithuania and Latvia surely has a lot to learn from Great Britain: here the social entrepreneurs have a huge government support and this sector is growing rapidly. At the moment one of the five businesses in the UK has a social purpose. Social enterprises here employ about 2 million people. Are the Baltic States able to follow this example?

The first one forum was organized in 2014 March.

In Lithuania from 2011 noticeable higher interest by social entrepreneurship from the side of government: Ministry of Economy and Ministry Social and Labour . Ministry of Economy preparing conception of social entrepreneurship.

Actually the greatest input did in social entrepreneurship NGO – s and social companies for disabled people.

Officially in the database registered about 200 companies

2.4 IDENTIFYING BEST PRACTISES ON SOCIAL ENTREPRENEURSHIP

Officially in the database registered about 200 companies.

Lithuania social business has little developed, but interest is growing, especially among the young people, so initiatives, however, we have:

- Since 2004. Vilnius is a cafe, "My Guru", which aims not only to provide quality catering services, but also help people with addictions to integrate society, in their vocational rehabilitation, to educate the public about addiction persons with the promotion of healthy lifestyles. This idea has been repeatedly evaluated with the international scale. 2011. "My Guru" received the award organized by the European Commission Entrepreneurship Competition in the category "For responsible business."
- Public Institution „Center for Community Change“ <http://www.bkcentras.lt> in 2009 launched the "Sails" project, which helping to support social initiatives, non-governmental organizations, informal providing micro-credit groups from 1.500 to 8000 EUR with minimum guarantee requirements. This project has attracted a lot of attention and is currently looking for business, corporate or Funds willing to sacrifice the initiative or likely to temporarily invest.
- Community centers in regions, like Antanavas Community Center, which organized various activities for the target groups. Although they are mainly attracted funds through a variety of programs, but about 10 percent. earn revenue center, providing certain services (for example, access to washroom, laundry).
- Babrungas parish community of families, started growing herbs project currently has established a cooperative, which grows, collects and sells eco-friendly herbal medicines. Cooperative work and the disabled, the elderly, because it helps deal and

rural population, employment, social exclusion. Earned, although small profits are invested in their community, educational activities about healthy lifestyles.

- In 2012 spring launch of the retail network "Iki" and Vilnius Archdiocese Caritas social initiative, "We believe in man", whose purpose - the employment of disadvantaged people in the Vilnius Caritas candle workshop, bring back the lost life in society and to prepare for their return to the labor market. Trading Network "Iki" invested in new candle making equipment, facilities and new jobs in the workshop, and the sale of products to get money is available to develop the project.

- Social taxi. Taxi services for disable people. www.socialinistaksi.lt

2.5 INVENTORY SOCIAL ENTERPRISE IN EDUCATION / VET

Mykolas Riomeris University scientists developed social business model (Lithuanian council of science project).

More: noticed only small scale initiatives.

2.6 EXISTING TRAINING METHODS FOR SOCIAL ENTERPRISE

Real Social Entrepreneurship is in growth stage in Lithuania. Different organizations are organizing international summits, competitions for university students, like „Creative Shock“ <http://creativeshock.lt>

We did not find present links between VET and Social Entrepreneurship

2.7 NETWORKS

NGO Avilys – NGO community <http://www.nvoavilys.lt>

NGO <http://gerinorai.lt/>

Vilnius HUB <http://hubvilnius.lt>

Association of social enterprices <http://www.socim.lt/>

Public institution „Enterprise Lithuania“

Chamber of commerce

Municipalities

3. MENTORING IN THE COUNTRY

3.1 DEFINING MENTOR(ING)

Mentoring is a collaboration, without financial reward based on a pre-defined plan with specific content that meets the needs of personal growth, helps to reveal the full potential and benefits for all partners, mentors and mentees.

Mentoring does not specify the right decisions, and only helps in the right direction. Mentoring - is supportive, educational relationship between a more experienced person, who share their knowledge, experience and wisdom, and another person who is willing and trying to grow and to accept these changes in improving their professional journey.

Benefits for learner:

Ideas or business check with the market practitioner

A different, sometimes radically different attitudes and values in business

Mentor help develop networks of contacts and acquaintances

Business plan with practice

Business Ideas challenge by investing only in their free time

Good examples and advice on how to handle situations, what decisions to take

Benefits for mentor:

Learn by himself (improve cognitive skills)

Acquire and reinforce the already existing leadership, conflict resolution, teamwork, networking, communication and collaboration skills

Mentoring process learn more about ourselves. recognition of the possibility of

Energy-generating emotions

Leave the world better than found

Experience the benefits of reflection (useful to learn from your experience)

3.2 CURRENT STATUS ON MENTORING (COUNTRY / REGION / LOCAL LEVEL)

Mentoring in Lithuania depends on organization's individual needs and possibilities.

The greatest input in mentoring have Universities (especially for mentoring with foreign students), NGO, private companies are offering like a service to implant mentoring in your own organization.

Mentoring is implemented with project's help (funded EU or other) or help from other organizations (NGO, private consulting companies, international consultancy)

Lithuanian Government does not have National strategy and policy for mentoring and don't exist organizations, which coordinates mentoring in National level.

3.3 EXISTING NETWORKS (COMMERCIAL / INDUSTRY NETWORKS (PROSPECTIVE MENTORING PARTNERS))

<http://www.ltbigbrother.com> EN Big Brother - this is the first and only voluntary professional mentoring program Lithuanians around the world. Its goal - to bring the tandems and through informal personal communication, transfer of established professional fields Lithuanian professional (Big Brothers / Sisters (BB)) the knowledge and experience of a viable world studying Lithuanian youth (Small Brothers / Sisters (SB)). It is helping my people to use professional potential, and strive to contribute to the development of Lithuania and a better future.

School – general education 9-12 classes mentoring project “To the moon” (“Į mėnulį”)

<https://www.facebook.com/menuliopilotai>

Mentor Foundation is an independent non-governmental organisation founded by private people and working in the sphere of drug misuse prevention among youngsters worldwide.

Mentor's Mission: to prevent drug abuse through the promotion of health and well-being in children and young people.

Our **Vision** is a world where children and young people are empowered to make healthy decisions and avoid drug abuse. <http://www.mentor.lt/lt>

Social mentoring project in the field of employment “Give your hand” (“Ištiesk ranką”) – Equal project. Project finished in 2007. <http://www.istieskranka.lt>

Interactive learning tool for migrants "Welcome Package" - an online mentoring (consulting) project was created to help the Polish and Lithuanian people who traveled or plan to travel to the project partner countries: Denmark, Norway and Scotland. "Welcome Package" consists of two migrant support mechanisms that allow individuals the ability to smoothly integrate in host countries - Denmark, Norway and Scotland:

- Website workmobility.eu, which are all freely available information about the life, work, and free language learning courses in Denmark, Norway and Scotland. Information is available in English, Danish, Polish and Norwegian. You, as mentor, you will probably only use part of the site where the information is presented language you can understand.

- Mentors (counselors) Internet network in each country, which is designed to help individuals (the so-called disciples), who went or are just considering the move to the host country. Students to select the project "Welcome Package" partners and assign for the most appropriate trained mentors. Project is finished.

Mentor networks have Universities:

Vytautas Magnus University <http://www.vdu.lt>

Kaunas Technology University <http://www.ktu.lt>

Lithuanian University of Health and Sciences <http://ismuni.lt>

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