APRE
Agenzia per la Promozione della Ricerca Europea

crea
Consiglio per la ricerca in agricoltura e l'analisi dell'economia agraria

Ministero della Giustizia
COLLEGIO NAZIONALE PERITI AGRARI E PERITI AGRARI LAUREATI

PIANO STRATEGICO DELLA PAC
IL FUTURO DELL'AGRICOLTURA SOSTENIBILE

MINISTERO DELL'AGRICOLTURA DELLA SOVRANITÀ ALIMENTARE E DELLE FORESTE

Finanziato dall'Unione europea

RETE PAC
Connessioni che seminano opportunità

COSTRUIRE PROGETTI MULTI-ATTORE: DALL'IDEA ALL'AZIONE

L'approccio multi-attore nei progetti di ricerca e innovazione: Principi e implementazione

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26/10/2026

Aspetti Generali



Horizon Europe è il programma dell'Unione Europea che finanzia **la ricerca e l'innovazione** con una dotazione settennale di **95,5 miliardi di € (2021-2027)**

2021 2022 2023 2024 2025 2026 2027

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Other strategies

Clean Industrial Deal

Start-up and Scale-up Strategy (2025)

Vision for Agriculture and Food (2025)

Life Sciences Strategy (2025),

Biotech Act (2026),

Circular Economy Act (2026)

New Bioeconomy Strategy (2025)

AgRI 2040 + Food 2040

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The EU agri-food sector: a strategic asset - transforming challenges to opportunities

- **Strategic asset**: food security for **450 million people**, supporting **30 million jobs**, Europe's largest manufacturing sector, generating a **EUR 50 billion trade surplus**

- **Facing challenges:** geopolitical context, structural transformations, systemic changes, environmental pressures

- **Policy:** requires **sustainable competitiveness** driven by R&I - **Vision for agriculture and food, the Life sciences strategy**

- **R&I Frameworks: 2016 Strategic Approach on R&I on Agriculture, Forestry, and rural areas, and Food 2030**

Guiding future research and innovation for agriculture, forestry and rural areas: AgRI 2040



Food 2040: areas of action

Food 2040 focuses on R&I needs across food systems, including the interfaces with health, consumers, industry, regions and aquatic food. It proposed six areas of action.

Place-based food systems
Local and regional food economies; rural-urban links; social innovation

Aquatic food
Sustainable fisheries, aquaculture and blue bioeconomy

Scaling innovations and fair solutions
Business models, investment, power imbalances, AI and biotech

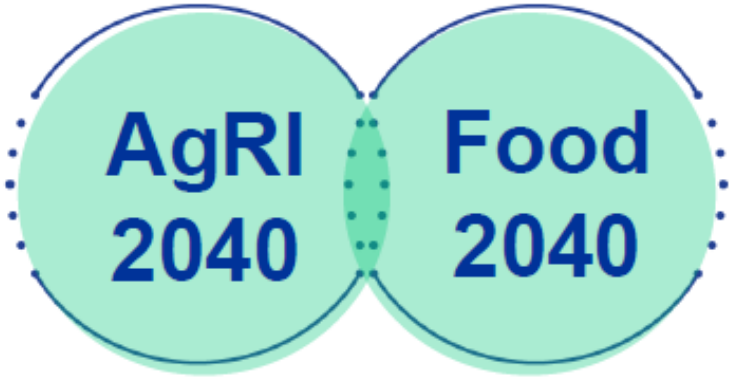


Healthy and sustainable diets
Nutrition, protein diversification, microbiome, affordability and equity

Resource efficiency & zero-pollution
Food waste, energy transition, packaging and post-harvest solutions

Food environments & consumer empowerment
Availability, affordability, labelling, marketing, trust and education

Two interlinked frameworks for a sustainable, resilient and competitive agri-food future



Work together to strengthen the entire agri-food innovation ecosystem

Shared priorities

- Food security, resilience and preparedness
- Natural resources and circularity
- Food and feed safety, nutrition and health
- Fairness
- Global cooperation for sustainable agriculture, forestry, rural areas and food systems

Enablers

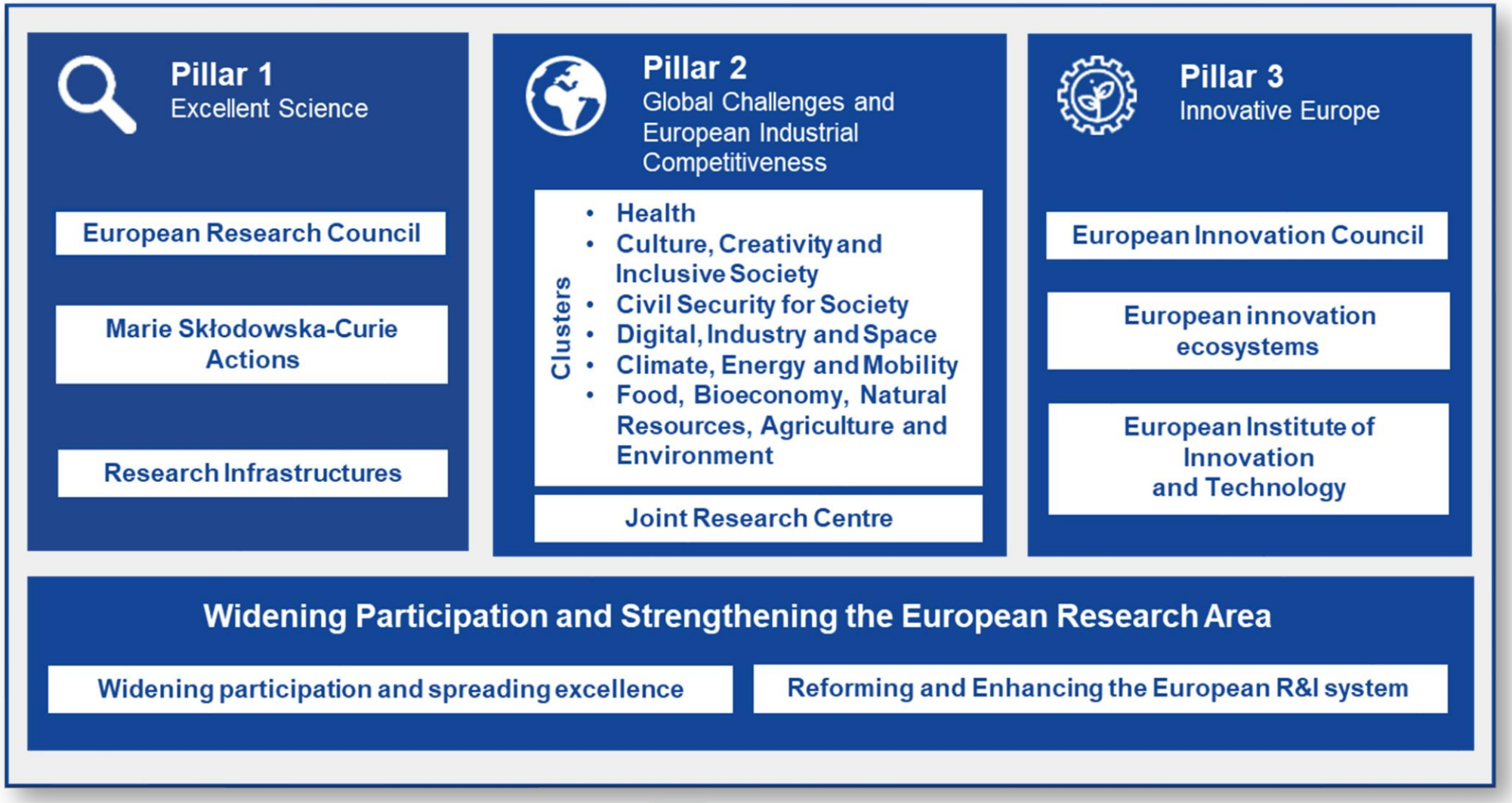
- Governance
- Technologies
- Territories and communities

I work programme Horizon Europe 2026-2027 sono stati aggiornati e pubblicati il 29/09/2026 per un investimento complessivo sull'ultimo biennio di circa 14,8 € miliardi di €

Download WPs

EIC: pubblicazione prevista a Novembre 2026

Aspetti Generali
La Struttura



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Aspetti Generali
La Struttura



Approccio <u>top down</u> vs bottom up

Tipologia di ricerca: individuale (I e III pilastro) vs <u>collaborativa</u> (II pilastro)

TRL: Technology Readness Level

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Partecipare
Chi può partecipare ad HE?

La partecipazione ai Programmi Quadro dell'Unione Europea, come Horizon Europe, è aperta a qualsiasi **soggetto giuridico**

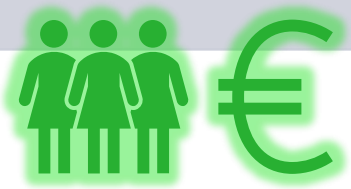
Provenienti da

- **Stati Membri**
- **Paesi Associati**
- **Paesi Terzi**

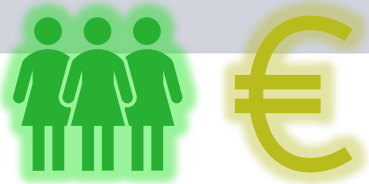


Chi può partecipare ed essere finanziato ad HE?

Stato membro	Paese associato	Paese Terzo (LMI)	Paese Terzo (NO LMI)
Si intende uno dei 27 Stati membri dell' Unione Europea	è uno Stato non membro dell'UE che ha firmato un accordo di associazione con l'Unione Europea per partecipare a Horizon Europe alle stesse condizioni degli Stati membri	è un qualsiasi Stato non membro dell'UE e non associato a Horizon Europe. Categoria: 1. Low to middle income non-associated third countries	è un qualsiasi Stato non membro dell'UE e non associato a Horizon Europe. Categoria: • 2. Other non-associated third countries









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Tipologie di azione

Research and Innovation Actions (RIA)

- Activities that aim to create new knowledge and/or explore the feasibility of a new or improved technology, product, process, service or solution. They therefore include **basic and applied research**, development and integration of technology, testing, demonstration and validation on a small-scale prototype, in a laboratory or simulated environment.

Innovation Actions (IA)

- Activities aimed at plan and design new, altered or improved products, processes or services, possibly including **prototyping, testing, demonstration, piloting, large-scale product validation and market replication**.

Coordination and Support Actions (CSA)

- Activities which contribute to the objectives of the program and which are ***not*** **research and innovation activities** in the strict sense.



Funding

Types of action	IA (Innovation Actions)	RIA (Research and Innovation Actions)	CSA (Coordination and support actions)
Profit	70 %	100 %	100 %
Non for profit	100 %	100 %	100 %

[!] Entities from non-associated third countries are not eligible to participate in **CSA** (with the notable exception of topics where this is explicitly foreseen in the eligibility criteria of the specific call as stated in the work programme).

Aspetti Generali – Pillar 2



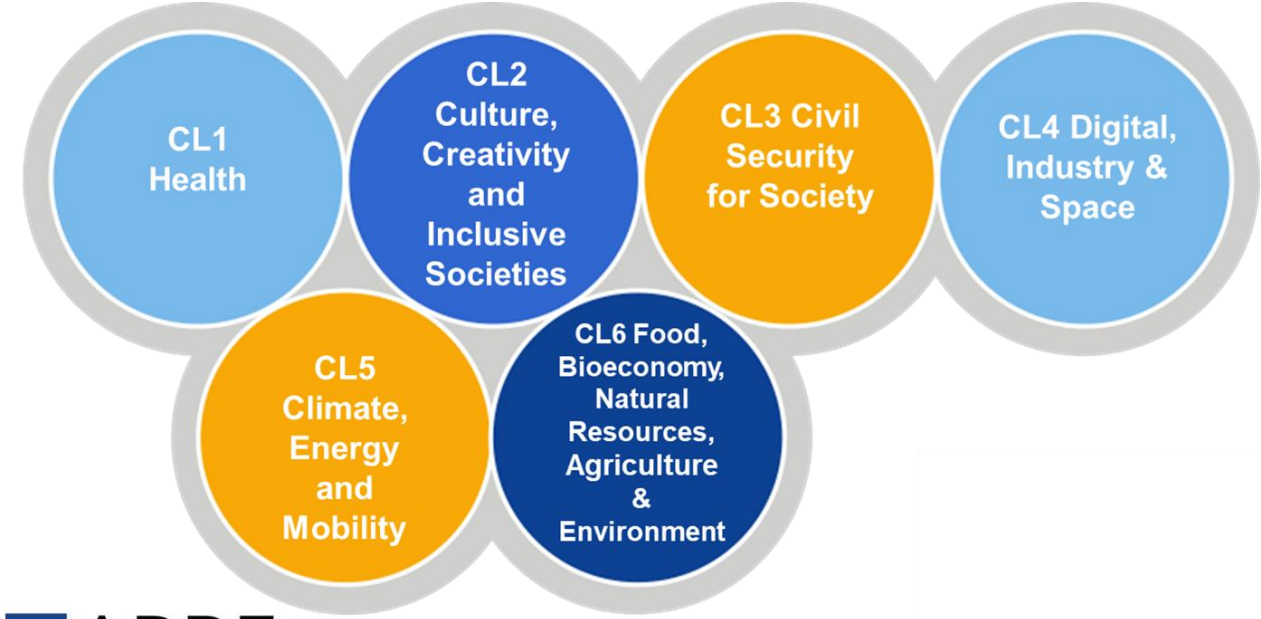
Sfide globali e competitività industriale europea

- include le opportunità di finanziamento previste nei Cluster, nelle European Partnership, nelle EU Mission e nelle azioni del New European Bauhaus – NEB) -

European Partnership

Eu Missions

New European Bauhaus - NEB



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Dove troviamo l'approccio multi-attore MAA in HE?



Cluster 6: Food Bioeconomy, Natural Resources, Agriculture and Environment

Mission Soil e Mission Ocean

CBE –Circular Bio Based Europe

Horizontal activities: Nature call

NEB – New European Bauhaus

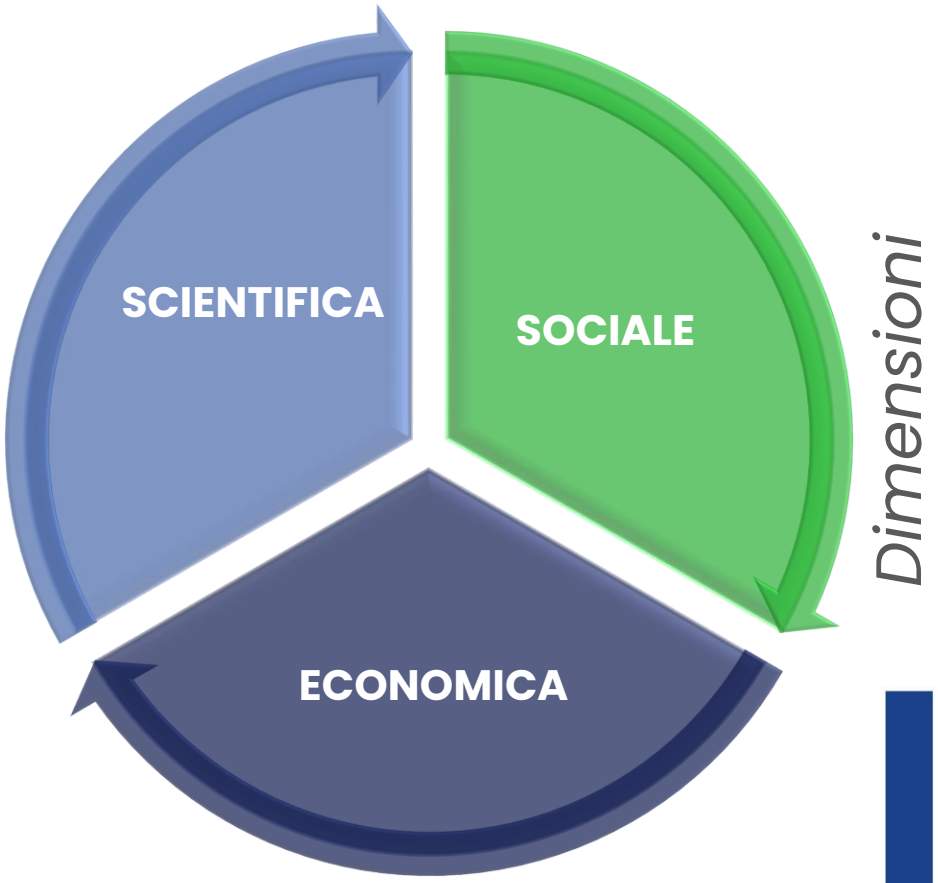
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Aspetti Generali
Le ambizioni di Horizon Europe

rafforzare le basi scientifiche e tecnologiche dell'UE e lo spazio europeo della ricerca (SER)

conseguire gli obiettivi prioritari per i cittadini e sostenere il nostro modello socio-economico e i nostri valori

migliorare la capacità innovativa, la competitività e l'occupazione in Europa



Aspetti Generali – Pillar 2



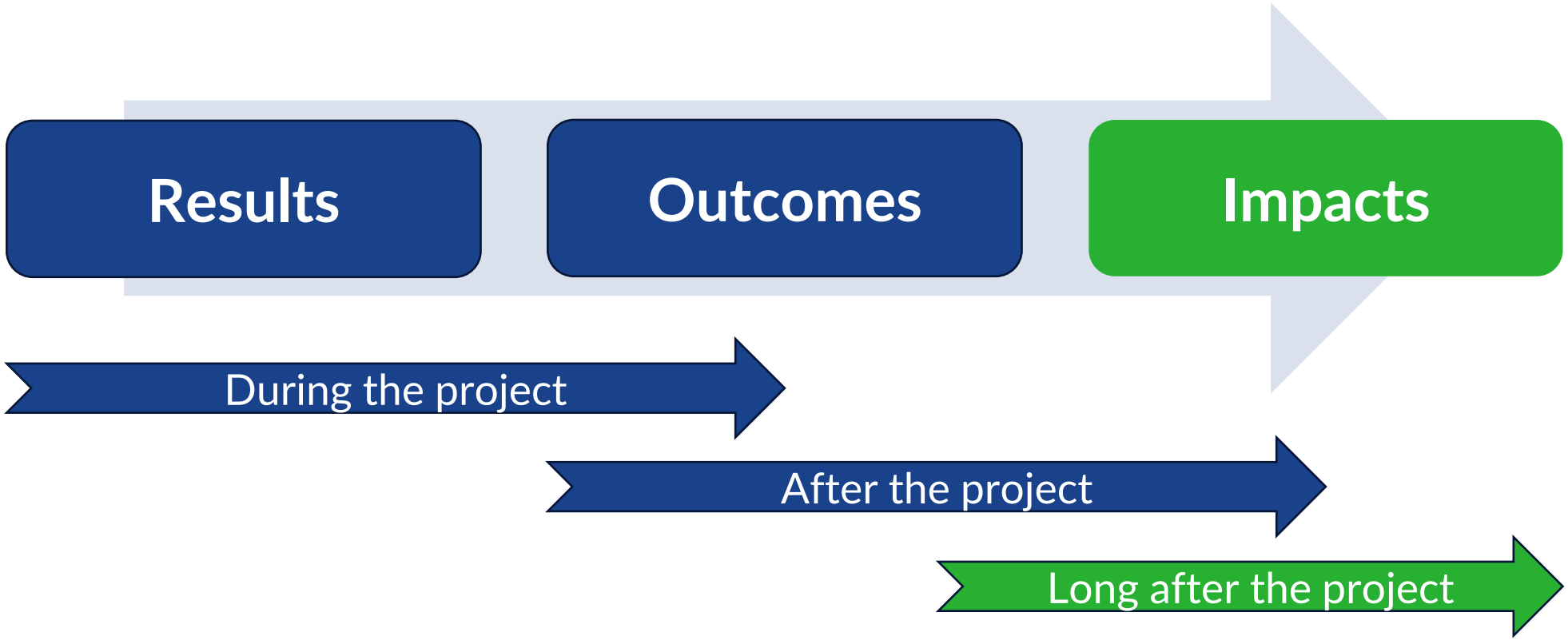
- **Approccio Top down**
- **Ricerca collaborativa**
- **Ruolo dell'industria (dalla PMI alla grande)**
- **Collaborazione interdisciplinare, intersettoriale, trasversale e internazionale**
- **TRL intermedi**

Il secondo pilastro, incentrato sulle sfide globali e la competitività industriale, è il pilatro principe della ricerca collaborativa. Nasce per generare conoscenza, rafforzare l'impatto della ricerca e dell'innovazione, nell' implementare le politiche dell'Unione e sostenere l'adozione di soluzioni innovative nell'industria europea, in particolare nelle PMI, e nella società per affrontare le sfide globali, inclusi i cambiamenti climatici e gli Obiettivi di Sviluppo Sostenibile.

APPROCCIO ORIENTATO ALL'IMPATTO

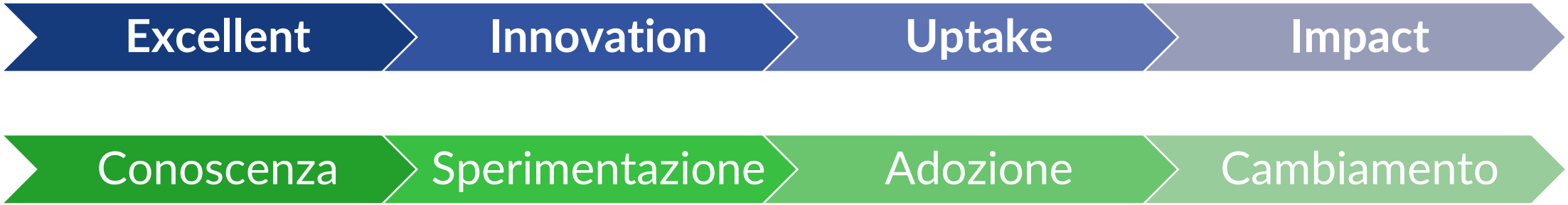
L'impatto definisce gli effetti più ampi sulla società, sull'economia e sulla scienza che le attività di ricerca e innovazione devono perseguire, senza tuttavia prescrivere le modalità per conseguirli. La scelta del come raggiungere tali obiettivi è affidata interamente all'immaginazione e alla competenza dei proponenti.

L'IMPATTO DEVE ESSERE CONSIDERATO IN TUTTE LE SEZIONI DELLA PROPOSTA E IN OGNI FASE DEL PROGETTO – E OLTRE LA SUA CONCLUSIONE



Perché l'impatto?

Messaggio chiave: Horizon Europe finanzia non solo la produzione di nuova conoscenza, ma anche la sua adozione da parte della società, delle imprese e dei decisori pubblici.



Ricetta: la ricerca da sola non basta. Per generare impatto, le soluzioni devono essere pertinenti, utilizzabili e adottate dagli attori che ne beneficeranno.

Coinvolgimento degli attori

Approccio tradizionale

Ricercatori →
Risultati →
Utilizzatori

Approccio collaborativo

Ricercatori ↔
Imprese ↔
Operatori ↔
Autorità pubbliche ↔
Cittadini ↔
Consulenti

Le soluzioni innovative hanno maggiori probabilità di successo quando **vengono sviluppate insieme a chi dovrà utilizzarle**.

Negli ultimi anni la Commissione europea ha promosso approcci sempre più partecipativi:

Stakeholder engagement

Co-creation

Living Labs

Citizen engagement

Multi-Actor Approach

Alcune definizioni



Stakeholder

Coloro che possono influenzare o essere influenzati da uno specifico processo possono essere considerati stakeholder.



Processo multi-stakeholder

Un processo “che mira a riunire tutti i principali portatori di interesse in una nuova forma di comunicazione, di presa di decisione (e di possibile coinvolgimento)”.



Engagement

Il coinvolgimento può essere definito come: le varie pratiche di comunicazione, i processi e le azioni che un'organizzazione (o un team di progetto) deve svolgere per coinvolgere gli stakeholder e garantire il loro coinvolgimento e la loro partecipazione o ridurre la loro indifferenza o ostilità.



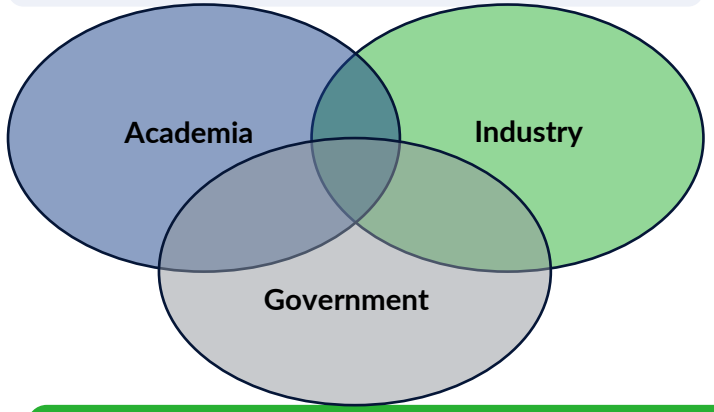
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Dalla Tripla alla Quintupla Elica

3

Tripla Elica

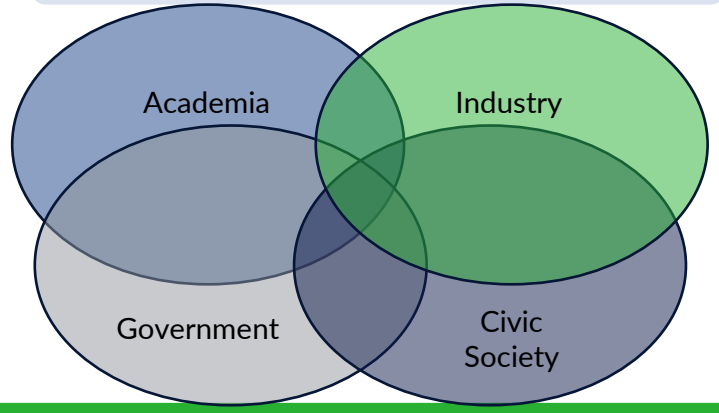
Accademia · Industria · Governo



4

Quadrupla Elica

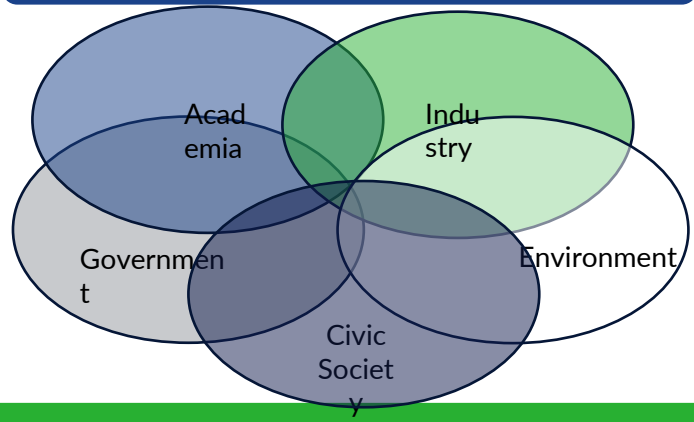
+ Società civile e media



5

Quintupla Elica

+ Ambiente e dimensione di sostenibilità



Perché conta nei progetti UE

Le eliche offrono un quadro strutturato per coinvolgere in modo sistematico accademia, industria, autorità pubbliche, società civile e attori ambientali. Rafforzano co-creazione, rilevanza sociale e allineamento alle politiche, fino all'impatto misurabile atteso da Horizon Europe.

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Le tre eliche a confronto

	Tripla: accademia, industria, governo	Quadrupla: + società civile e media	Quintupla: + ambiente e sostenibilità
Cosa aggiunge	Trasferimento di ricerca, sviluppo tecnologico, allineamento alle politiche	Bisogni degli utenti, accettazione sociale, innovazione partecipativa	Innovazione nei sistemi socio-ecologici, legata allo sviluppo sostenibile
Vantaggi	Trasferimento di conoscenza ricerca-industria; collaborazione pubblico-privato; scalabilità dei risultati	Soluzioni aderenti ai bisogni reali; più legittimità e trasparenza; maggiore impatto sociale	Sostenibilità nei processi; soluzioni sistemiche; allineamento alla transizione verde; resilienza
Quando coinvolgere	Sviluppo e validazione di soluzioni; preparazione a sfruttamento, commercializzazione o adozione politica	Co-progettazione con gli utenti finali; diffusione e coinvolgimento della società	Pianificazione strategica; soluzioni responsabili; valutazione degli impatti ambientali; scalabilità di lungo periodo

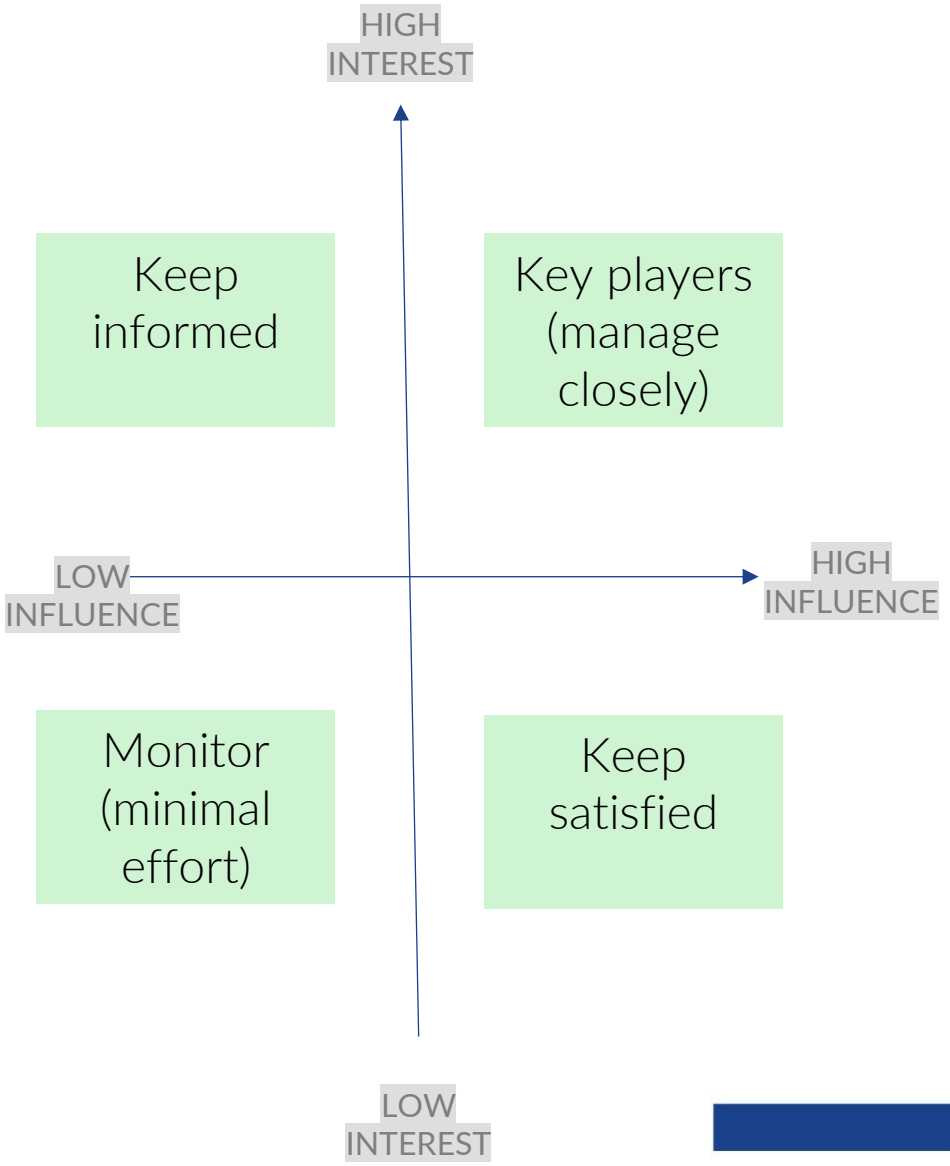
Matrice di Mendelow: chi coinvolgere

Cos'è

Strumento strategico per identificare e prioritizzare gli stakeholder in base all'interesse nel progetto e all'influenza sui risultati. Di solito è una matrice 2×2.

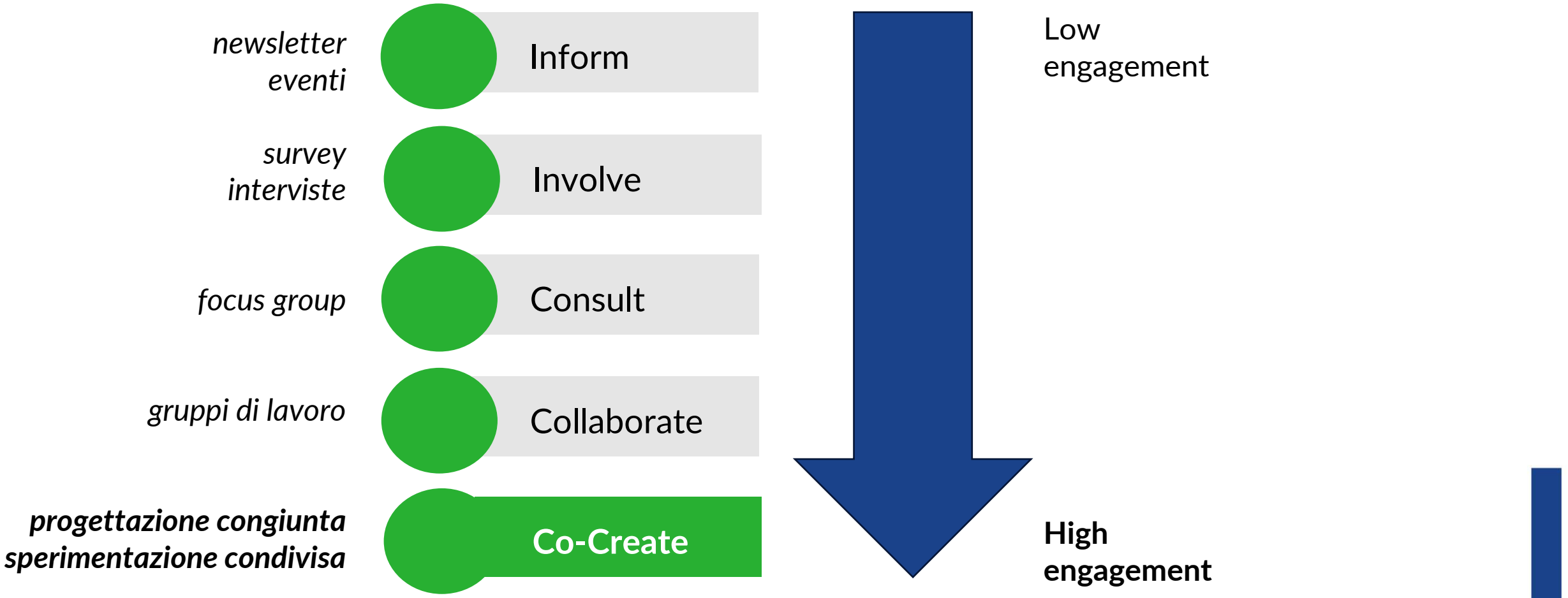
A cosa serve

A concentrare coinvolgimento e diffusione sugli stakeholder più rilevanti per l'adozione dei risultati.



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Choose the Engagement level!



The ladder of participation Arnstein (1969)

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L’approccio multi attore - MAA

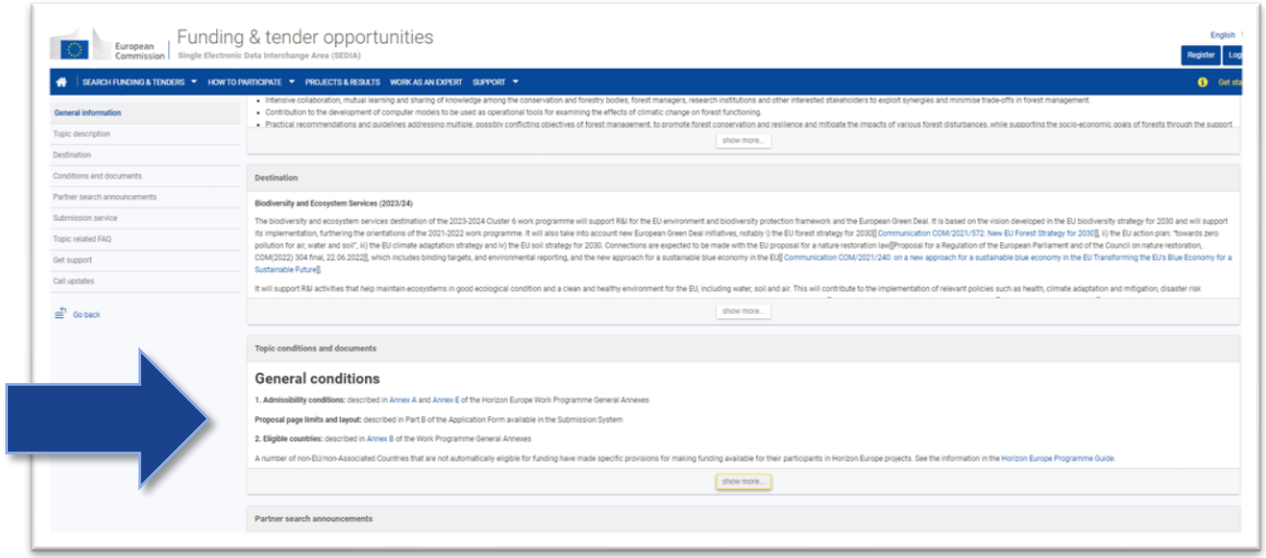
Definizione: il Multi-Actor Approach mira a garantire il coinvolgimento di una diversità di attori rilevanti lungo l'intero ciclo del progetto, dalla definizione dei bisogni alla validazione e diffusione dei risultati.

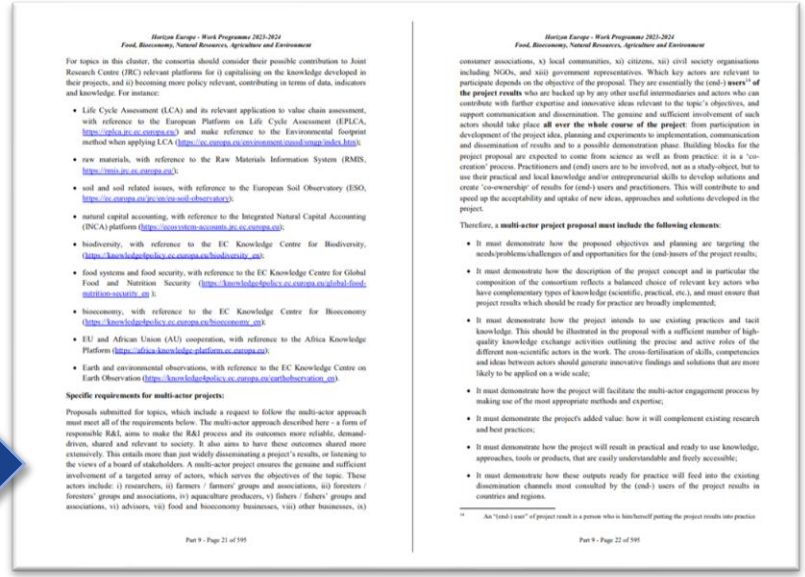
Elementi chiave:

- Diversità degli attori
- Co-creazione della conoscenza
- Apprendimento reciproco
- Coinvolgimento lungo tutto il progetto
- Risultati orientati agli utilizzatori finali

MAA = DOVE TROVARLO?

Lo ritroviamo nella tabella delle **specific conditions** di ogni topic, WP PDF, e nel F&T portal sulla pagina di dettaglio del topic specifico, nonché nell'introduzione dei WPs





Horizon Europe - Work Programme 2023-2024
Food, Bioeconomy, Natural Resources, Agriculture and Environment

For topics in this cluster, the consortia should consider their possible contribution to Joint Research Centre (JRC) relevant platforms for i) capitalising on the knowledge developed in their projects, and ii) becoming more policy relevant, contributing in terms of data, indicators and knowledge. For instance:

- Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) and its relevant application to value chain assessment, with reference to the European Platform on Life Cycle Assessment (EPLCA, https://eplca.jrc.ec.europa.eu/) and make reference to the Environmental footprint method when applying LCA (https://ec.europa.eu/environment/eussd/smgp/index.htm);
- raw materials, with reference to the Raw Materials Information System (RMIS, https://rmis.jrc.ec.europa.eu/);
- soil and soil related issues, with reference to the European Soil Observatory (ESO, https://ec.europa.eu/jrc/en/eu-soil-observatory);
- natural capital accounting, with reference to the Integrated Natural Capital Accounting (INCA) platform (https://ecosystem-accounts.jrc.ec.europa.eu);
- biodiversity, with reference to the EC Knowledge Centre for Biodiversity, (https://knowledge4policy.ec.europa.eu/biodiversity_en);
- food systems and food security, with reference to the EC Knowledge Centre for Global Food and Nutrition Security (https://knowledge4policy.ec.europa.eu/global-food-nutrition-security_en);
- bioeconomy, with reference to the EC Knowledge Centre for Bioeconomy (https://knowledge4policy.ec.europa.eu/bioeconomy_en);
- EU and African Union (AU) cooperation, with reference to the Africa Knowledge Platform (https://africa-knowledge-platform.ec.europa.eu);
- Earth and environmental observations, with reference to the EC Knowledge Centre on Earth Observation (https://knowledge4policy.ec.europa.eu/earthobservation_en).

Specific requirements for multi-actor projects:

Proposals submitted for topics, which include a request to follow the multi-actor approach must meet all of the requirements below. The multi-actor approach described here - a form of responsible R&I, aims to make the R&I process and its outcomes more reliable, demand-driven, shared and relevant to society. It also aims to have these outcomes shared more extensively. This entails more than just widely disseminating a project's results, or listening to the views of a board of stakeholders. A multi-actor project ensures the genuine and sufficient involvement of a targeted array of actors, which serves the objectives of the topic. These actors include: i) researchers, ii) farmers / farmers' groups and associations, iii) foresters / foresters' groups and associations, iv) aquaculture producers, v) fishers / fishers' groups and associations, vi) advisors, vii) food and bioeconomy businesses, viii) other businesses, ix) consumer associations, x) local communities, xi) citizens, xii) civil society organisations including NGOs, and xiii) government representatives. Which key actors are relevant to participate depends on the objective of the proposal. They are essentially the (end-) users[14] of **the project results** who are backed up by any other useful intermediaries and actors who can contribute with further expertise and innovative ideas relevant to the topic's objectives, and support communication and dissemination. The genuine and sufficient involvement of such actors should take place **all over the whole course of the project**: from participation in development of the project idea, planning and experiments to implementation, communication and dissemination of results and to a possible demonstration phase. Building blocks for the project proposal are expected to come from science as well as from practice: it is a 'co-creation' process. Practitioners and (end) users are to be involved, not as a study-object, but to use their practical and local knowledge and/or entrepreneurial skills to develop solutions and create 'co-ownership' of results for (end-) users and practitioners. This will contribute to and speed up the acceptability and uptake of new ideas, approaches and solutions developed in the project.

Therefore, a **multi-actor project proposal must include the following elements**:

- It must demonstrate how the proposed objectives and planning are targeting the needs/problems/challenges of and opportunities for the (end-)users of the project results;
- It must demonstrate how the description of the project concept and in particular the composition of the consortium reflects a balanced choice of relevant key actors who have complementary types of knowledge (scientific, practical, etc.), and must ensure that project results which should be ready for practice are broadly implemented;
- It must demonstrate how the project intends to use existing practices and tacit knowledge. This should be illustrated in the proposal with a sufficient number of high-quality knowledge exchange activities outlining the precise and active roles of the different non-scientific actors in the work. The cross-fertilisation of skills, competencies and ideas between actors should generate innovative findings and solutions that are more likely to be applied on a wide scale;
- It must demonstrate how the project will facilitate the multi-actor engagement process by making use of the most appropriate methods and expertise;
- It must demonstrate the project's added value: how it will complement existing research and best practices;
- It must demonstrate how the project will result in practical and ready to use knowledge, approaches, tools or products, that are easily understandable and freely accessible;
- It must demonstrate how these outputs ready for practice will feed into the existing dissemination channels most consulted by the (end-) users of the project results in countries and regions.

[14] An "(end-) user" of project result is a person who is him/herself putting the project results into practice

Part 9 - Page 21 of 595

Part 9 - Page 22 of 595

HORIZON-CL6-2024-FARM2FORK-01-2: New healthy and sustainable food products and processes

Specific conditions	
Expected EU contribution per project	The Commission estimates that an EU contribution of around EUR 5.00 million would allow these outcomes to be addressed appropriately. Nonetheless, this does not preclude submission and selection of a proposal requesting different amounts.
Indicative budget	The total indicative budget for the topic is EUR 10.00 million.
Type of Action	Research and Innovation Actions
Eligibility conditions	The conditions are described in General Annex B. The following exceptions apply: The Joint Research Centre (JRC) may participate as member of the consortium selected for funding. The following additional eligibility criteria apply: the proposals must apply the multi-actor approach. See definition of the multi-actor approach in the introduction to this work programme part.
Technology Readiness Level	Activities are expected to achieve TRL 4-5 by the end of the project – see General Annex B.

APRE

MAA = CRITERIO DI ELEGGIBILITÀ e ECCELLENZA

- **Definition & requirements:** introduction to the Work Programmes)
  - 7 key requirements
  - 'practice abstracts' in areas related to agriculture, forestry and rural areas
  - Involvement of EIP-AGRI OGs

- **Eligibility** and **excellence** criteria
  - MAA as eligibility criteria→ « proposals must use the MAA»
  - MAA is counted in the evaluation under Excellence criterion:
    - Clarity and pertinence of the project's objectives → needs and opportunities of end-users of project results
    - Methodology→genuine and sufficient involvement of such actors should take place all over the whole course of the project

Multi-actor approach: definition



- The multi-actor approach is a form of **responsible R&I** that aims to make the R&I process and its outcomes more **reliable, demand-driven, shared and relevant to society**.
- It also aims to have these **outcomes shared more extensively**. This entails more than just widely disseminating a project's results, or listening to the views of a board of stakeholders.
- A multi-actor project ensures the **genuine and sufficient involvement of a targeted array of actors**, which serves the objectives of the topic.

Multi-Actor Approach→ Interactive Innovation Model



- A form of responsible R&I that aims to make the R&I process and its outcomes more **reliable, demand-driven and relevant to society**.
- Focused on **co-creating, testing, developing and scaling up** solutions together
- Ensures the **genuine and sufficient involvement of a targeted array of actors**, which serves the objectives of the topic.
- It also aims to have these **outcomes shared more extensively**. This entails more than just widely disseminating a project's results, or listening to the views of a board of stakeholders.

Actors include...

researchers

advisors

citizens

farmers / farmers' groups & associations

foresters / foresters' groups & associations

fishers / fishers' groups & associations

aquaculture producers



food and bioeconomy businesses

other businesses

consumer associations

local communities

government representatives

civil society organisations incl.NGOs

European Commission

Actors involvement

- Which **key actors** are **relevant...** depends on the proposal's **objective** .
- They are essentially the (end-)**users of the project results** who are backed up by any other **useful intermediaries** and **actors who can contribute with further expertise and innovative ideas** relevant to the topic's objectives, and **support communication and dissemination.**
- The **genuine and sufficient** involvement of such actors should take place **all over the whole course of the project**:



Where appropriate, it is **strongly recommended** to involve interactive innovation groups such as the **EIP-AGRI Operational Groups** funded under the CAP.

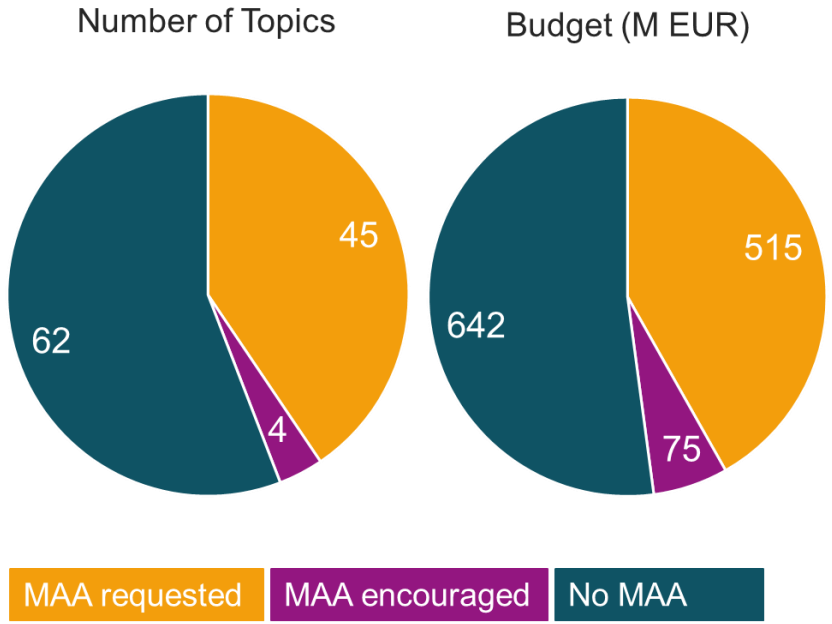
European Commission

Multi-Actor Approach in a nutshell

Definition and requirements

- ✓ Pages 17-19 of WP 2026-2027
- ✓ 7 key requirements
- ✓ +1 requirement for ‘practice abstracts’ (projects related to agriculture, forestry and rural areas).
- ✓ Recommendation to involve EIP-AGRI Operational Groups

MAA topics in Cluster 6 WP 2026-2027



Support to MAA proposal preparation

PREMIERE

https://premiere-multiactor.eu/

European Commission

MAA: 7 requirements

1. **Needs** / challenges / opportunities for results' **end-users**.
2. Balanced **consortium** of relevant **actors with complementary knowledge and skills**.
3. **Cross-fertilisation** of practices and tacit knowledge, for solutions to be widely applied.
4. Facilitate the **multi-actor engagement** process during the whole project.
5. **Demonstrate added value for end-users** *vs.* existing research and best practices.
6. **Practical results** (knowledge, tools, products...) understandable and accessible for end-users.
7. Results **widely disseminated** in channels most consulted and trusted by end-users.

MAA dissemination: Practice Abstracts

- **MAA projects:** Mandatory "**practice abstracts**" in dedicated EIP-AGRI format for projects related to EIP-AGRI and CAP (--> agriculture, forestry and rural development)
- **Variable number**, depending on project's specificities.

Concise summaries **explaining results** and **practice-oriented solutions** to practitioners.

- Accessible language– no scientific jargon
- Select information relevant for the reader (e.g. farmer/advisor/SME/ forester/stakeholder)
- NOT summary of events organized by the project/ research methodologies/ goals of the project

- Must be uploaded to a database accessible via the EU CAP Network website
- Can be uploaded also on the EU-Farmbook platform

EU-FarmBook

For other MAA projects outside EIP-AGRI or Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) objectives:
Other similarly effective solutions should be sought to ensure EU wide dissemination.

European Commission

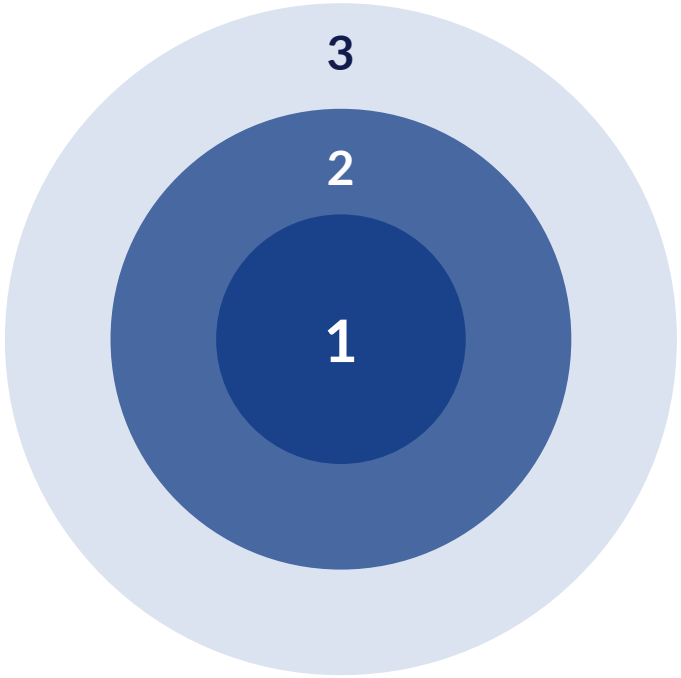
Multi-Actor Approach (MAA)

Assessed in Excellence

1. Project objectives must be targeting the needs and opportunities of end-users of results
2. The project concept and composition of the consortium must reflect a balanced choice of key relevant actors with complementary knowledge, able to ensure broad implementation. All actors actively involved all over the whole course of the project as from the planning phase
3. End-users/practitioners and intermediates are to be involved, not as a study-object, but to use their practical and local knowledge and/or entrepreneurial skills to develop solutions and create 'co-ownership' of results for (end-) users and practitioners
4. Cross-fertilisation during the project must integrate tacit and practical knowledge
5. Demonstrate added value: how does the project complement existing research and best practices?
6. Results must be practical, easily understandable and feed into the most used dissemination channels for end-users
7. For EU wide communication: "practice abstracts" in the common EIP format
8. Involve as much as possible local interactive innovation groups (EIP-AGRI Operational Groups under the CAP)

European Commission

Tre cerchi di attori



1 **Cerchio 1 · Partner del consorzio**

Partner full, associati e affiliati: co-creazione continua lungo tutto il progetto

2 **Cerchio 2 · Partner di co-creazione**

Altri attori rilevanti che entrano nelle attività quando serve: coinvolgimento flessibile

3 **Cerchio 3 · Comunità degli utenti**

Destinatari della diffusione dei risultati pronti all'uso

Practice abstract: obbligatori per i progetti su agricoltura, foreste e aree rurali. Formato EIP-AGRI, linguaggio non scientifico, caricati nel database EU CAP Network

=>'Actor': a partner taking part in project activities, contributing to project outcomes (co-creation, co-decision, co-ownership). Co-responsible !

=>'Stakeholder': person expressing a view/stake at a certain moment(s) during the project: stakeholders' board, regional or national meetings, feels less engaged and regularly disappointed (“not being listened to”). He/she is **not fully involved in the project**, only a sound board in those cases that project owners want to listen and act upon the advice given

Chi sono i partner e quanto co-creano

	Attori chiave: partner del consorzio	Altri partner di co-creazione	Stakeholder
Scopo	Guidano e possiedono le attività del progetto	Co-creano soluzioni pratiche; testano, ospitano o eseguono attività	Consultazione e validazione; diffusione e sfruttamento
Livello	Partecipazione interattiva: agiscono e decidono insieme	Partecipazione interattiva per scopi specifici: contribuiscono, sono consultati	Nessuno o limitato, ad esempio dati per casi studio
Frequenza	Per tutto il progetto: co-progettazione e realizzazione dei task	Ripetuta nelle diverse fasi, ma flessibile	Occasionale, in momenti specifici
Risultato	Titolarità dei risultati del progetto	Co-titolarità dei risultati; sfruttamento	Adozione dei risultati

Conta la profondità e la frequenza della co-creazione, non l'elenco dei nomi

APRE

Le formule per inserire i partner

Partner a pieno titolo	È beneficiario principale del progetto, coordinatore o partner del consorzio. Pieno coinvilgimento.
Entità affiliata · Partner associato	Affiliata: legame strutturale e permanente con un beneficiario, costi dichiarati da questo. Associato: partecipa con fondi propri, senza copertura UE.
Servizi e beni o Subappalto	Ruoli puntuali e limitati: non sostituiscono il coinvolgimento prolungato degli utenti. Vanno previsti già in proposta; i fornitori non si nominano.
Terzi finanziati · FSTP	Per test e pilot su ampia scala, fino a 60.000 € per terzo. Pesante da gestire per chi organizza il bando e utile solo ad alcuni requisiti MAA.
Riconoscimento senza compenso	Viaggi, informazioni riservate, accesso al networking, co-autorialità. Da soli non bastano a soddisfare il MAA.

Dall'alto al basso: dalla maggiore alla minore profondità di co-creazione (fonte PREMIERE)

Scegliere la formula giusta

Se il partner è…	Formula tipica tabella budget
Titolare di azienda agricola o PMI coinvolto di persona	A.4 (o A.2)
Esperto o piccola impresa rurale senza back office	A.2, oppure C3 per attività limitate
ONG, associazione o ente con struttura amministrativa	Partner a pieno titolo (A)
Università o ente con strutture legate per legge	Entità affiliata
Grande impresa o ente che si finanzia da sé	Partner associato
Fornitore per un compito autonomo e puntuale	Subappalto (B) o C3

Attenzione

Proposte che si appoggiano solo a servizi acquistati, subappalti, FSTP o contributi non retribuiti non soddisfano la condizione di ammissibilità MAA e rischiano un punteggio sotto soglia.

Quando e come inserirli

Coinvolgere i practitioner già nella fase di progettazione

In Part A: sito web, ruolo e risultati di ogni partner

Prevedere nel budget fondi per partner pratici e attività MA

Assegnare un task di facilitazione a un partner

Supporto


PREMIERE


EU-FarmBook


EU CAP
NETWORK


eip-agri
AGRICULTURE & INNOVATION


CARE
4BIO


APRE

Grazie per l'attenzione!

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