



Coordination of the Agricultural Research In the Mediterranean Area

## **D1.3 COUNTRY REPORT**

**Overview on the research system and research programmes  
on Mediterranean agriculture**

### **ITALY**

#### **MIPAAF**

*Country Focal Point: WP1 Team*

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**2010**



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## Coordination of the Agricultural Research In the Mediterranean Area

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## Coordination of the Agricultural Research In the Mediterranean Area

### 1. BACKGROUND.

This report presents information on research programmes/projects dealing with Mediterranean agriculture carried out in Italy, providing details about the funding/managing bodies, the procedures for research programmes implementation and the research institutions involved in agri-Med research.

As Italy is a Mediterranean country in all its geographical extent the national agricultural research activity has fully been considered as related to the Mediterranean research and included in this survey.

Most information refers to the research funded and managed by the Ministry of agriculture food and forestry policies (MIPAAF) being one of the partners of the ARIMNet action and the main funder of research strictly related to agriculture and its policies.

The methodological approach used to collect information for the survey on Italian agri-Med research has been based on the questionnaire designed in the framework of the work-package 1 and shared with all the partners of the ARIMNet action.

During summer 2009 the questionnaire was sent by MIPAAF to the main Italian institutions involved in funding/managing or doing research in agriculture (public research institutes, Universities, Regions, etc.) and also presented in the official MIPAAF website. The institutions were asked to fill the questionnaire in those sections more related to their profile and activity (funder, manager, research body).

Even if the given information cannot be considered exhaustive of all the research activities carried out in Italy on Mediterranean agriculture it is enough representative of the national framework for the period 2006-2009 as monitored by the questionnaire. The answers received have in fact been supplemented at the items: “Amount of money to financing research”, “Programme thematic areas”, “Project duration” with data collected from other institutions on specific programmes for agriculture and food research, i.e. Ministries (MIUR-Ministry of Research, University & Education, MEF-Ministry for Economic development, MATT-Ministry of Environment & Land protection, Ministry of Health ) and Regional administrations (MIPAAF inter-regional programmes).

The organizations which directly participated in the survey filling in the different sections of the questionnaire (A-B as funder/manager, A-C as research institution) are listed in the following table:

**Table 1 – Funders, managers and research bodies participating in the monitoring of agri-Med research.**

Name of organization	Acronym	Institution typology	Role
Ministry of agriculture, food and forestry policies	MIPAAF	Ministry	Funder/Manager



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Calabria regional agency for the development and the agricultural services	ARSSA-Calabria	Region	Funder/Manager
Lazio Region, GD Agriculture, Technical and Scientific Area, Research and Experimentation Office	RL-ASTS	Region	Funder/Manager
Innovation and Knowledge System Sector of ARSIA-Tuscany Region	ARSIA-Toscana	Region	Funder/Manager
Lombardia Region, GD Agriculture, Research and Technological Innovation Structure	RLDGARIT	Region	Funder/Manager
Piemonte Region, Dept. Agriculture, Agricultural Development Services	RP-DASSA	Region	Funder/Manager
Emilia Romagna Region GD Agriculture Agri-Food System Development	REM-DASSA	Region	Funder/Manager
Council for the research and experimentation in Agriculture	CRA	Research Institution	Manager/Research Body
Italian Institute for agricultural economics	INEA	Research Institution	Research Body
National research Institute for food and nutrition	INRAN	Research Institution	Research Body
CNR - Mediterranean and Middle East Division	CNR-SMED	Research Institution	Manager/Research Body
Italian experimental Institute Lazzaro Spallanzani	ISILS	Research Institution	Manager/Research Body
Agrarian Institute of S. Michele all'Adige- Edmund Mach Foundation	IASMA	Research Innovation Centre	Research Body
Veterinary medical research institute of Venezie (for Regions Veneto, Trentino-Alto Adige e Friuli Venezia Giulia)	IZSVE	Reference centre for food safety & health	Research Body
Veterinary medical research institute for Regions Piemonte, Liguria and Valle D'Aosta	IZSTO	Reference centre for food safety & health	Research Body



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Veterinary medical research institute of Region Puglia & Basilicata	IZSFG-NRCR	Reference centre for food safety & health	Research Body
Dept. of environmental and agrarian sciences and agro-food biotechnologies of Sassari University	DiSAABA	University	Research and education
Desertification research group of Sassari University	NRD-UNISS	University	Research and education
Dept of food science and technology of Tuscia University in Viterbo	DISTA	University	Research and education

## 2. GENERAL ORGANIZATION.

At national level, the main funding bodies in charge to finance research are Ministries and they have been grouped in the following scheme (Fig. 1) with the research institutions directly under their supervision.



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Fig. 1 - Structure of the Italian public research system.

In particular agri-Med research is supported by:



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- MIPAAF - Ministry of agriculture, food and forestry policies;
- MIUR - Ministry of education, university and research

In addition, other Ministries can fund specific projects in agriculture if related to their core mission: Ministry of Health, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Environment.

In the past national research Bodies as CNR (National Research Council) and ENEA (Italian National Agency for New Technologies, Energy and Sustainable Economic Development) could act as funding agencies supporting agri-Med research but nowadays they use almost exclusively external funds, from their supervising Ministry or others.

The CRA- Research & Experimentation Council, that recently aggregated at national level the Italian Experimentation Institutes for agriculture under MIPAAF tutoring, can fund research projects but it is essentially acting as manager and research body dealing with all agri-Med and food-non food production chains.

At local level, Regions and Provinces support research with their own instruments; in addition some “Inter-regional Programmes” concerted between national (MIPAAF) and regional governments have been financed, under the provision of a general multi-year law for agriculture, as below specified.

### **Legal national framework for research programming and financing .**

#### **1) National Research Programme (PNR) and other national financial instruments.**

The national law (D.L. 204/98) on reorganization of the whole public research system has provided instruments and established rules to programme, finance and evaluate research and to reorganize the public research structure.

The general policy guidelines and the three-year National Research Programme (PNR) defined by MIUR include strategic priorities and actions for agriculture and rural development research proposed by MIPAAF. PNR represents the national research framework which all the specific programmes and projects refer to. It also provides financial instruments allowing national bodies to launch research programmes through public calls, also jointly supported by different funding bodies.



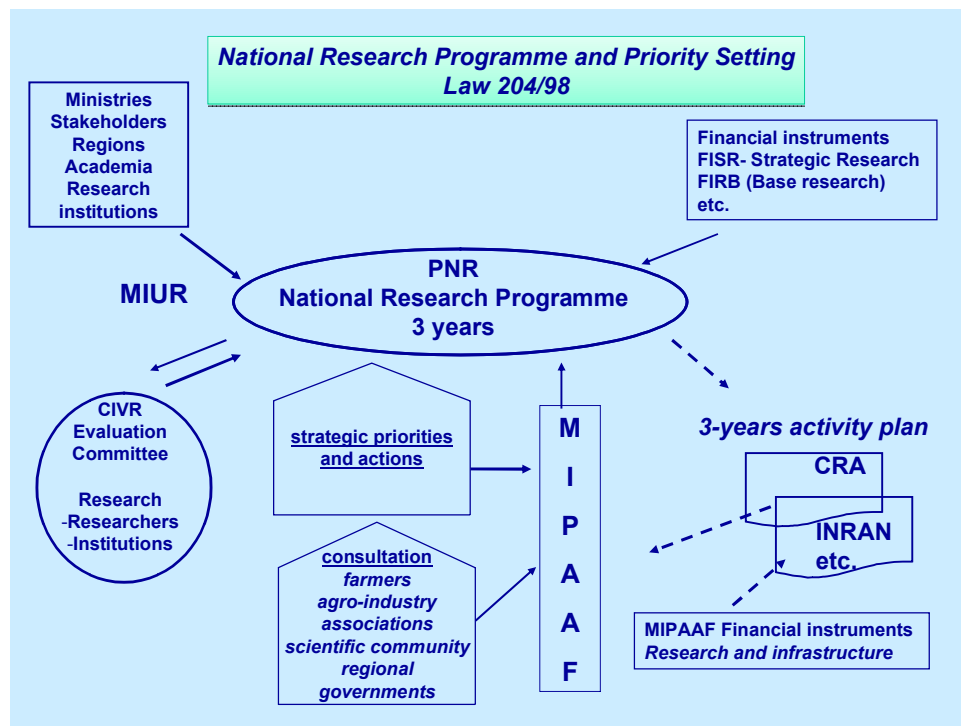
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**Fig. 2 - National research programming structure.**

To identify R&D requirements and investment priorities a wide consultation with stakeholders, regional governments, farmers and industrial associations, academia and public/private research institutions has been carried out under the coordination of MIUR.

The second National Research Programme (PNR 2005-2007) launched in March 2005, with a budget of about 1.800 million euro for all the research area, and in force for more than the expected three years, included strategic macro-objectives as “life quality” (health, safety, environment) and “sustainable development”.

The strategic programme n.9 (macro-objective “sustainable development”) on “Typical agro-food products exploitation and food safety through new systems to characterize products and to ensure quality” specifically focuses on the agro-food sector.

The new National Research Programme (PNR 2010-2012) has been finalized but its budget is still under approval (expected 0.65% of GDP). In this programme agriculture is one of the strategic topics (among others: environment, energy, made in Italy, cultural and environmental heritage, homeland security, ICT, sustainable mobility, health and life science). The new PNR aims at the development of a highly productive and ecologically sustainable agriculture and considers food strictly connected to health. Moreover it underlines (common to all strategic topics) the importance of European and international cooperation between researchers and with industry, and the technology transfer.







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The national programme is supported by financial instruments provided by both the D.L.vo 204/98 and other laws; all the following instruments are managed by MIUR:

- a) FISR (Special Fund for strategic research, D.L.vo 204/98)
- b) Strategic programmes (National law n. 449 27/12/99)
- c) Industrial research (Legge 297/99)
- d) PON – National operational programme (2007-2013)
- e) POR – Regional operational programme (2007/2013)

Twice the FISR has been increased by additional financial resources from other Ministries (MIPAAF and MATT) which shared strategic PNR research topics that needed a further financing (integration, MIUR Decrees 5/2000 and 12/ 2002).

As the national programme finances thematic research areas in all the scientific fields, hereafter we will mention only those ones related to agriculture.

The same law defining the national Programming under MIUR coordination states that each research body, in coherence with the PNR and its own core mission has to define a three-years framework plan of research activity. This 3-years plan has to be approved by the administrations supervising each research body (see fig. 2).

### **2) Research in agriculture supported directly by MIPAAF.**

MIPAAF is responsible for programming and supporting the national research in agriculture, under the provision of the general long-term law for Agriculture (499/99) and other following laws aimed at reinforcing and improving the sector in a broad sense (38/2003).

Fishing and aquaculture and relative research are also among the core sectors of the Ministry but they are supported under a different financial instrument and the detailed data are not included in this survey. Anyway, the total budget devoted to finance research on aquaculture through 3-year research programmes, being this a sector of increasing importance for the Mediterranean coast economy, has been increased by 2006 from 0.7 to 1.2 million Euro.

The annual budget for the agriculture sector, including agricultural research, is yearly defined in the general financial law.

To identify agricultural research needs and define strategic objectives and actions, permanent consultation groups with farmers, agro-industry associations, scientific community and regional governments are coordinated by MIPAAF. The General Direction "Rural Development" through its Research Office is in charge to define research plans and launch public calls to the scientific community or proceed with direct assignments, select and evaluate research projects realizing the strategic programmes, objectives and actions agreed with the consultation groups and Regions.

The main recipients of these funds are CRA, Universities and any other public or private (non profit) research body, having in their statute the research as institutional activity.



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On the same legal basis some funds are also devoted to support CRA in the institutional activity and for its permanent staff salaries.

In more recent years other financial instruments to support agricultural research come from the budgets devoted to the different agricultural sectors, including the funds for young farmer support, considering that research is a key tool to improve their competitiveness:

- a) funds for OIGA (young farmers): two calls (2008 and 2009) were launched to connect SME managed by farmers (max age 40) and the research to make easier and more effective the interaction between the innovation needs and the research result transfer;
- b) funds for “Flower and ornamental plants”: two calls were launched (2004 and 2005), the last one addressed to joint research projects between SME and research centres;
- c) funds for “Organic farming and food: different calls in 2005, 2007 (transnational ERANET CORE Organic I call based on national funds), 2008 and 2009.

### 3) Regional and local research.

Regions and Provinces: they also can (Constitutional Law n°3, 18/10/2001) identify research programmes and autonomously fund research projects tailored to the specific requirements of their local agriculture and agro-industry system.

In the years 2000-2003 Regions and Provinces financed research activities for an amount of 131 millions of Euros and the main aspects of their contribution in supporting territorial research have been (A. Vagnozzi, 2008):

- direct involvement in research through the constitution of consortia together with research centres/through their own research bodies or assignment to external research institutions through calls or, to a minor extent, direct assignment, or a mixed financial system;
- mainly experimental and applied research;
- research on plant production more than on animal production;
- careful control on all the research process;
- widespread dissemination of the results to all the stakeholders, large information and knowledge transfer directly to users.

#### Regional research networks.

The Regions have recently agreed on common approaches and methodologies to identify aspirations and research needs, priorities and research management procedures. An inter-regional network of regional research representatives has been established to create synergies, develop common procedures and give technical support to regional policy makers on agriculture research. This network operates through temporary groups with competence on different production chains or more general subjects. The research and investment priorities defined by the groups of competence after local consultations and approved at political level



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by the “Conference of Regions and Provinces” Governors become the basis to launch common research calls at regional and inter-regional level.

The inter-regional network of research representatives has actively cooperated with the MIPAAF Research Office and the network of agricultural research Institutes related to the Ministry (now CRA) both on definition of research management methodologies and procedures and on national research priorities identification.

### 3. MAPPING OF RESEARCH PROGRAMMES

#### a) Description of thematic areas

The following data give information about 50 programmes/projects financed in the years 2006-2009 and described in the questionnaire.

In some cases the funding bodies do not have specific programmes so that the projects have been grouped by scientific discipline to give information on financed initiatives. For what regards MIPAAF, as main Italian agricultural research funding body, 26 programmes have been launched and have started or went on in the years 2006-2009.

The topics of the programmes (“thematic areas”) inserted in the questionnaire and referring to the years 2006-2009 are listed in Table 2 and have been clustered under more general subjects:

**Table 2 – Programmes thematic areas.**

Subject	Thematic areas		
AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING	Agricultural engineering Production factors	DEVELOPMENT	Phytosanitary measures Sustainable development Technical development
AGRICULTURE	Small and medium enterprises Small enterprise development All fields of science and technology All fields Innovation	ENERGY	Energy production Energy technologies Energy Bioenergy Renewable energy resources management
ARBORICULTURE	Arboriculture	ENVIRONMENT	Environment Natural resources Natural resource management Climatic change Climate Environmental protection Rural environment
CEREAL CROPS	Cereal crops Cereal products	FLORICULTURE	Floriculture Flowers
CROP PRODUCTION	Crop production systems management Nursery grounds Nursery plants Fertilization Seed production	FOOD	Food quality and safety Quality Safety Food processing Healthy food
CROP PROTECTION	Crop protection Phytosanitation		



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	Food chains Traditional food		Olive production Oil crops
FORAGE CROPS	Forage crops Grasses Forage crops in marginal lands	ORGANIC FARMING	Organic farming Organic husbandry Organic food products Organic fertilizers
FORESTRY	Sylviculture Forestry Forest products Forest management and conservation	PEOPLE	Research grants Research scientists Young workers Agricultural workers Interchange of scientists
FRUIT CROPS	Fruit crops Fruit growing Fruit products Cultivated varieties list Germoplasm preservation and valorisation	RESEARCH	Research and development Research policies Research support Agricultural research
GENETIC RESOURCES	Collections Biodiversity conservation and use	SOCIOECONOMICS, POLITICS	Agricultural economics Economic policies Socioeconomic systems Economic analysis Economic aspects Economics Market studies Agricultural policies Agricultural planning Social indicators Social mobility Social policies Socioeconomic organization Agricultural development Product markets
GENETICS	Genetic engineering Genetics Genomics Research and innovation		
HORTICULTURE	Horticulture		
INDUSTRIAL CROPS	Industrial crops		
INDUSTRY	Industry Processing of non-food or non-feed agricultural products Industrial uses		
INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES	Information infrastructure Information processing Information processing Information services Information transfer Information and communication technologies (ICTs) Knowledge and information systems		
MONITORING, EVALUATION	Monitoring Evaluation Evaluation techniques		
NO-FOOD	No-food products		
OLIVES, OIL	Aromatic crops (essential oils) Olives Olive oil		
			TECHNOLOGY
		VITICULTURE	Viticulture Oenology Wine
		ZOOTECHNICS	Animal care Animal products Animal husbandry Animal production Animal welfare Apiculture Animal physiology - Reproduction Animal genetics and breeding Dairy products Production chain Typical products Feed quality



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### b) Owners

In Table 1 (page 3) the funding bodies that filled the questionnaire in are reported; they represent a good sample of the types of Italian institutions funding agricultural research.

### c) Funding

The size and average annual budget of the individual projects financed in the mapped programmes differ a lot in relation to the role of the funder (Ministry, Region, Research Institutions) ranging from about € 35.000,00 to more than € 300.000,00 for national level projects.

In the Italian system the call and the direct assignment procedures are the main funding mechanisms used to put the programmes into practice; the latter is more used by national-regional funding bodies when facing strategic issues relying on the expertise of their supervised research institutes.

The financial contribution to the research projects is mainly provided (70%) under the full cost model with indirect flat rate costs and the kind of agreement with the beneficiaries is mainly a grant formally issued by a government Decree (ministerial or regional). In the remaining cases the full cost model with actual indirect costs is mainly used.

In detail eligible costs in MIPAAF (and other Ministries) funding scheme are:

- personnel:
  - contracts only for temporary personnel;
  - travel costs for all people involved in the projects;
- equipment (specific for the project) ;
- consumables;
- overheads.

The salaries of permanent contracts are not included, but they represent a co-financing of the participating research units. Until October 2004 the salaries of permanent researchers belonging to MIPAAF Institutes were directly paid by MIPAAF itself . The reform involving these institutes has modified this situation: now the salaries of permanent contracts of CRA institutes are directly paid by CRA as co-financing of the projects.

The average duration of individual projects is mainly in the ranges of 19-24 months (30% of total ) and 31-36 months (40%) as shown in the graphics (Fig. 3) .



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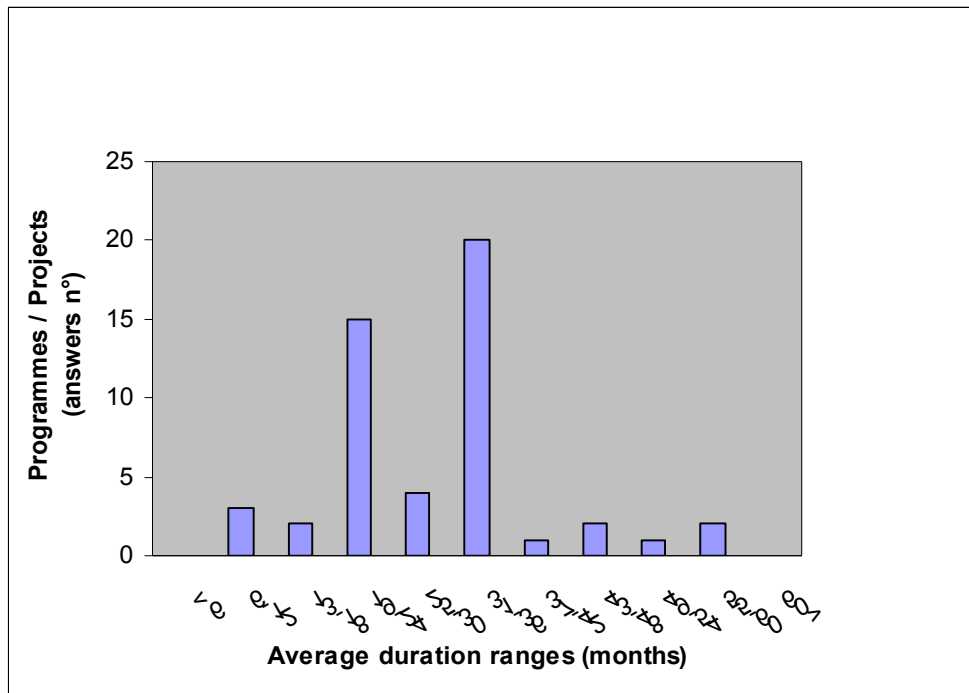


Fig. 3 – Duration of the single projects

In addition, MIUR and the inter-regional programmes are mainly financing 3-year projects.

At the end of 2009 more than half of the projects monitored by the questionnaire are still on-going, the others are closed (no projects opening within 6 months have been reported).

Moreover, the actions supported are mainly joint or single research projects and 12% of the projects involve international cooperation, being large networks absent.

The organizations eligible to be funded are mainly research institutes and universities and, in fewer cases, also SME and National Reference Centres.

Each programme is usually addressed to different kinds of organizations with the exclusion, in the 60% of the cases, mainly of large private companies that are eligible only under special laws (co-financed industrial research). In general, the standing rules on governments aids (from EU legislation) do not allow those organization to be funded.

In addition, international organizations can participate at the programmes in 20% of the cases, even if with their own financing.

The 66% of the funded programmes are national, 18% are regional and 18% are trans-national or international. For the sake of information, we have to consider that the Italian system does allow Ministries to fund international research institutions only in some special contexts.



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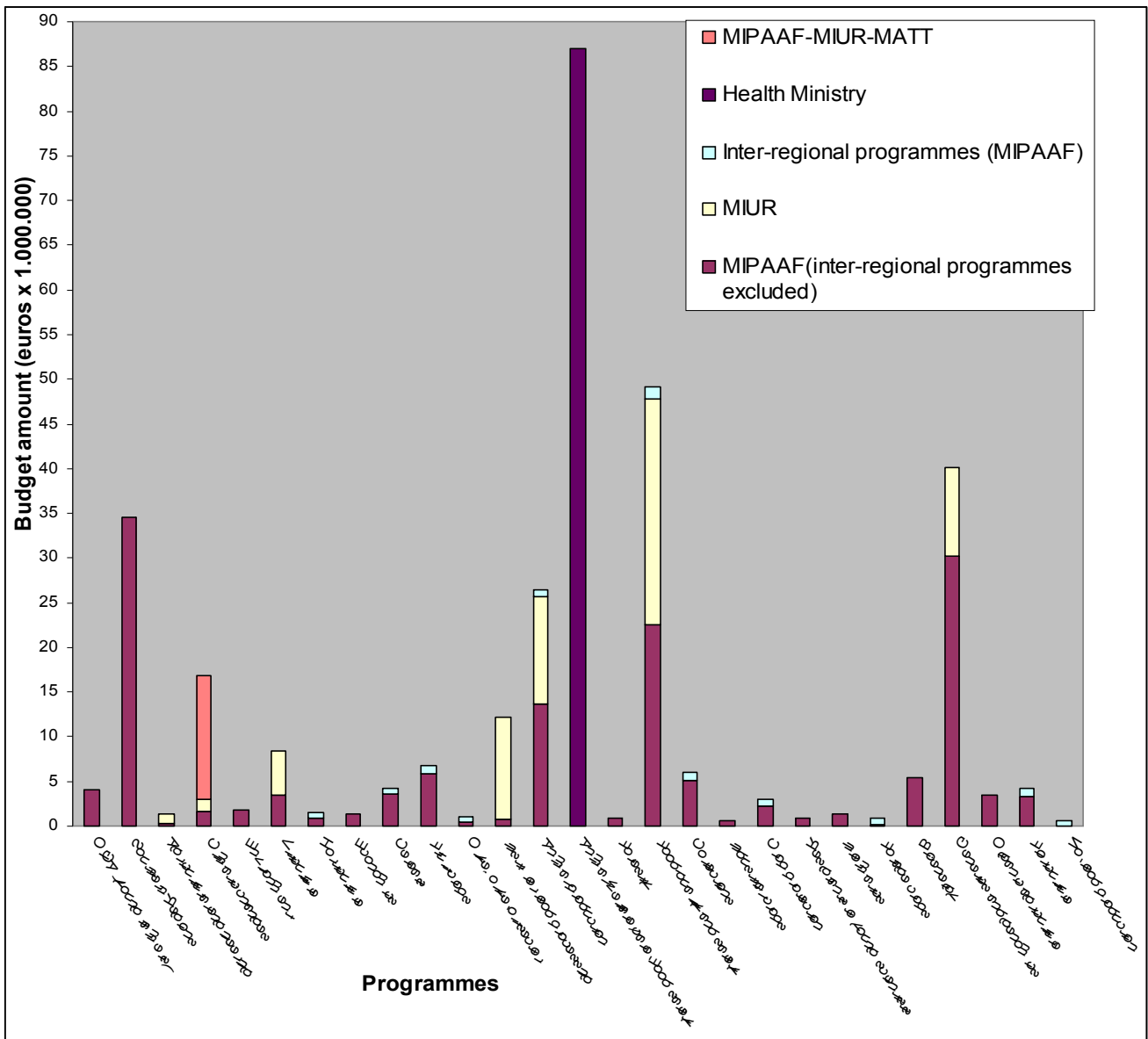
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**1. Financing by the Italian Government (data from the questionnaire and other sources)**

The fund distribution among the different programmes supported by MIPAAF, MIUR, and Ministry of Health, the main funding bodies of agro-food research, is shown in Fig.4.



**Fig. 4 – Programmes funded by Ministries (2006-2009)**



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### **- MIPAAF funding**

The programmes “Southern Regions”, “OIGA”, “Floriculture”, “Organic agriculture”, “Bioenergy” and “Research grants for young scientists” are a pool of coordinated actions referring to specific issues/objectives; the other MIPAAF projects are issued from single calls but have been clustered for the purpose of this report in scientific thematic subjects. Only the programme “Genetics and genomics” gathers projects from all the disciplines (cross thematic programme). For the period 2006-2009 a total of 154 Million Euros has been committed to finance institutional programmes and research projects from a joint call with other ministries (budget amount for the joint call: 9% of total).

### **- Inter-regional programmes**

MIPAAF co-financed the Regions in the years 2006-2008 with a 8.400.260 Euro budget for inter-regional research projects in agriculture. This amount was distributed by some Regions who acted as leaders of 11 Region networks for joint research projects funding. The 24% of this budget was distributed to southern regions, while the resting 76% was awarded to the central and northern regions.

### **- Health Ministry funding**

The programme Animal welfare/care-Food safety is a specific programme funded by Ministry of Health with about 87 Million Euro and addressed to the regional Reference Centres “Veterinary medical research institutes” (Istituti zooprofilattici). The veterinary research concerns animal health, animal welfare, food safety.

### **- MIUR funding**

Among the programmes funded by MIUR in all the scientific fields, we have selected information on projects connected with the ARIMNET purpose whose financing corresponds to 66 Million Euro (apart from the joint contribution on climatic change programme).

### **- Joint contribution on climatic change programme**

MIUR, MATT and MIPAAF jointly financed a programme on climatic changes through a large common call for a global amount of about 13 Million Euro for agriculture related topics.

As shown in Fig. 4 the following programmes are more funded:

- 1) Animal welfare/care-Food safety (Min. of Health)
- 2) Food quality and safety (more than one funding body involved)
- 3) Genetics and genomics (MIPAAF, MIUR)
- 4) Southern Regions (MIPAAF)
- 5) Animal production (MIPAAF, MIUR, Region networks)
- 6) Climatic changes (MIPAAF, MIUR, MATT)
- 7) Instruments for food processing (MIUR, MIPAAF)
- 8) Viticulture (MIPAAF, MIUR)



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Looking at the budgets involved it is worth noting that the MIPAAF programme “Southern regions”, tightly related to the ARIMNET objective has received a financial support of nearly 35 Million Euro.

It has to be reminded that the data derive from questionnaires (MIPAAF) and from other sources (MIUR, Ministry of Health, Regions networks) and even if they include the main fundings they do not cover the full Italian funding to agricultural research.

### **2. Financial contribution by the other institutions involved in the ARIMNET mapping of research funding through the questionnaire.**

The funding bodies other than ministries who filled in the questionnaire contributed to agricultural research as shown in Table 3.

**Table 3 – Funding of agricultural research in the years 2006-2009 by bodies other than ministries, answering to the questionnaire.**

	Programme title and thematic areas		Financial contribution (2006-2009)
CNR-SMED	Bilateral agreement CNR-TUBITAK	- All fields of science and technology (interchange of scientists).	316.000 €
	Bilateral Agreement CNR-CNRST (Morocco)	- All fields of science and technology.	
	Bilateral Agreement CNR - ASRT	- All fields.	
	SESSIBOV*	- Animal physiology - Reproduction	
	IDENTILAT*	- Definition of milk biological identity and use strategies in the production chain	
	SELMOL*	- Research and innovation in the genetic improvement of animals by molecular genetics to enhance the competitiveness of the national zootechnical system	
	ALLITTIMA	- Aquaculture	
	TECLA	- Animal physiology - Reproduction - Food quality and safety	



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ISILS <sup>1</sup>	REPROTECT	- Animal physiology - Reproduction - Toxicology	9.906.350 €
	COMPETUS	- Aquaculture	
	COBICE	- Environmental protection - Animal physiology - Reproduction	
	FERTITEST	- Animal physiology - Reproduction	
	AQUABREEDING	- Aquaculture	
	RIPROSEL* - Animal Reproduction & Selection	- Animal physiology - Reproduction - Animal genetics and breeding - Food quality and safety	
	SPECIE MINOR MOUNTAIN MEAT	- Improvement of mountain goat flocks to produce meat and typical products	
	RISKSCRA	- Dairy products in Mediterranean sheep population: quantification of scrapie risk	
ARSSA- Calabria	GANTT Ginestra Arte e Tecnologia Tessile	- Processing of non-food or non-feed agricultural products.	1.050.000 €
	RAMSES Ricerca Applicata sulle Biomasse per la produzione di Pellet	- Bioenergy	
	Liste varietali frutticoltura e agrumi	- Fruits; cultivated variety list; germplasm preservation and valorisation.	
RL-ASTS (Lazio Region)	Programma triennale di ricerca agricola, agroambientale, agroalimentare ed agroindustriale della Regione Lazio 2003- 2005	- Agricultural economics - Information and communication technologies (ICTs) - Environment - Energy - Agricultural policies	1.600.000 €
ARSIA- Toscana (Toscana)	Research promotion and extension (annual programme) (2006- 2008)	- Biodiversity conservation and use - Crop production systems management - Renewable energy resources management	5.700.000 €

<sup>1</sup> The projects indicated with \* are actually financed by MIPAAF Research office COSVIR IV, but the research institution reported them in PART B as funder/manager of questionnaire.





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Region)		- Fisheries and aquaculture management and conservation - Forest management and conservation	
RLDGARIT (Lombardia Region)	Regional programme on agricultural research	Research in all sectors of agriculture	5.000.000 €
RP-DASSA (Piemonte Region)	Regional programme on research, experimentation and innovation transfer in agriculture	- Agricultural economics - Economic policies - Socioeconomic systems - Rural environment - Arboriculture - Cereals - Oil crops - Industrial crops - Floriculture - Fruit crops - Horticulture - Aromatic crops (essential oils) - Viticulture - Enology - Forage crops - Zootechny - Animal products	Not indicated
REM-DASSA (Emilia Romagna Region)	Annual research & experimentation general call, specific topic calls and strategic projects to support agriculture policy (2006-2008)	- Sustainable development - Quality - Safety - Economics	22.576.000 €

### d) Implementation of programmes: application/evaluation procedures

#### Financing research scheme of MIPAAF

There are three different ways to finance specific research projects: public calls, voluntary submission and direct assignment, detailed as follows:

1) *Public call*: a call is defined through a specific set of rules indicating eligibility criteria for applicants, evaluation criteria for the presented proposals, funding scheme and it is issued on the basis of EU and national regulations. The call requirements can be redefined from time to time, according to the needs of a specific thematic area.

A call must contain the following items:

- admission requirements;
- general objectives and indications of research actions to be financed;



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- budget;
- rate of co-financing, if any;
- type and duration of projects;
- evaluation criteria and their relative weight in relation to the type of project (specific annex for each call);
- deadline, procedures and organisms involved in proposal selection and conditions to negotiate the contract (financing and scientific-technical assessment);
- general conditions of the research contracts: eligible costs, cost statement, monitoring, etc..

The announcement of a call is published by MIPAAF (or other funding bodies) in the official law journal (Official Journal of the Italian Republic) and/or on the own website, also in journals/newsletters in order to disseminate as much as possible the information about it and encourage participation.

2) Voluntary submission: in the period 2003-2005, from 1st April to 30th September researchers had the possibility to submit an *expression of interest* proposal. The financial support was provided by the annual budget allocated to “*curiosity driven*” projects or to parts of projects supported by other Institutions, to be co-financed.

If the *expression of interest* proposal was approved (see below for evaluation criteria) an extended and detailed project proposal could be submitted (2- step procedure).

3) Direct assignment: this way is used for relevant research actions of public interest and carried out by specific expertises. Also in this case the scientific and technical quality of the proposal is evaluated through the general procedure described in the “Selection criteria and evaluation procedures” chapter.

This scheme has been revised during the last year and a new procedure for the presentation of the projects is now standing. The general criteria are the same as before, but for all the projects starting from now on a better and defined time scheme is given.

From the perspective of the procurement process the direct assignment is a non-competitive procedure, while voluntary submission and calls in the strict sense are competitive approaches.

Similar procedures are carried out by other Italian funding bodies.

Referring to the call implementation procedures, the questionnaire answers show that in the 92% of cases the research topics of the calls are selected by the programme owner and mainly decided following the strategic research agenda priorities (Ministries and Regions) and the Minister guidelines (Ministries). Most of the topics are decided taking into account some prioritisation analysis (85%).

The calls always include guidelines for the applicants, who have to submit in most cases a full-proposal; only 23% of the calls provide a two step procedure asking for a pre-proposal followed by a full proposal in case of selection.



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### - Selection criteria and evaluation procedures adopted by MIPAAF.

The general procedure to select and evaluate agricultural research projects financed by the MIPAAF Research & experimentation Office (COSVIR IV) has been set up under the framework of the common rules and regulations for public administrations and its inspiring principles are shared by all public research funders.

Any project should meet a general requirement, that is, coherence with planning and programming documents issued by national Institutions (PNR of MIUR, MIPAAF policy and research Guidelines etc.).

Types of research proposal: the complexity of the project, number of participants, budget etc. can differ in relation to:

- kind of the proposed actions: basic research, applied research, experimentation and demonstration activities;
- the general programme which the proposal refers to;
- the general and specific objectives of the described actions.

Independently from the application type, any proposal must include the following elements:

- description of the project and its upgrading as regards the state of the art;
- objectives and expected results;
- time schedule of the activities;
- description of deliverables and milestones;
- methods and monitoring indicators for the described activities to verify results;
- dissemination and result exploitation plan;
- estimated costs and their distribution over categories and time.

### Evaluation committee.

The evaluation activity is mainly carried out by a permanent Committee made by 2 internal and 7 external experts, appointed with a ministerial decree and whose composition can be changed over time according to specific needs.

For monitoring of projects, call evaluation procedures, etc., this Committee can be assisted by further external experts chosen from the official list of the Ministry, periodically updated through a public call (the last in 2010). Evaluators must be independent, not directly or indirectly involved in the project under evaluation and must sign a form declaring no conflict of interest.

The evaluation criteria used are grouped under these more general items:

- scientific-technical quality and innovation (including interdisciplinarity, multidisciplinary, etc.);
- quality of coordination and resources management, including appropriate project size, cost and duration; integration among the research group;



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- contribution of the project to the overall programme objectives (coherence with call objectives and/or to the Ministry research policy guidelines);
- scientific, social and economic impact of the project, including contribution to solve the problem, stakeholders/users involvement, dissemination of the results and efficacy of knowledge transfer to the agriculture system.

### Monitoring and ex-post evaluation

Internal monitoring: for each project a monitoring plan is required to check scheduled activities, milestones and deliverables, and propose corrective actions. This plan, as a part of the project, is submitted to approval.

External Monitoring: experts appointed by MIPAAF for specific projects monitor the ongoing activities on the basis of periodic scientific reports, annexed to the cost statements, and of any other information given by the coordinator under request. This monitoring can be carried out by the same experts of *ex-ante* evaluation or by someone else, being this decision up to the Ministry.

Usually *ex-post* evaluation of single projects is not systematically carried out but an assessment of project results already obtained is done before financing a new project on similar topics, above all if the proposals are coming from the same proponents.

### **- Selection and evaluation procedures resulting from the questionnaire answers.**

Hereafter a comparison between the general description of the procedures in force at MIPAAF and the answers resulting from the questionnaire monitoring.

In 84% of cases, each project is evaluated by a number of experts ranging from 5 to 9 (mainly 9).

The evaluators of the projects are mainly external scientific experts appointed and chaired by the funding body; they are always Italian, except for European and transnational projects, and in most cases their names are known to the applicants (91% of the answers).

The evaluation of the projects is mainly carried out together by internal evaluators of the funding body and external experts, these latter making a written peer review, very often followed by an expert board meeting.

**Table 4 – Assessment of the evaluation procedure/s used**

	Internal	External	Internal or external	Meeting of expert board	Possibility for applicants to present their projects	Possibility of rebuttal by applicants	Others
<b>Total</b>	33	29	1	26	0	0	2



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It is not possible for the applicants to make an oral presentation of their projects (only the written one is allowed) neither to present comments or counterclaims. The written evaluation is available for applicants under request, only in few cases (17%) they directly receive it.

In most cases, the evaluators are provided with standard evaluation forms by the funding body, in a few cases they use both guidelines and standard evaluation forms.

Table 5 – Tools provided to evaluators

	No	Guidelines	Standard evaluation forms	Both	Other
<b>Total</b>	1	0	27	5	1

The evaluation always has to take into account the following criteria:

- Relevance to objectives of the programme/call
- Scientific quality
- Innovation
- Expected benefits and use of results
- Expertise of applicant
- Adequacy of management and resource utilisation
- Formal Requirements
- Costs/ benefits

As the whole process duration is a key factor in the comparison of programme selection and evaluation procedures of the ARIMNET partners, the procedure has been divided in four steps from the call opening until the project start. The programme implementation time schedule of Italian funding bodies has been summarized in the following bar chart (Fig. 5).



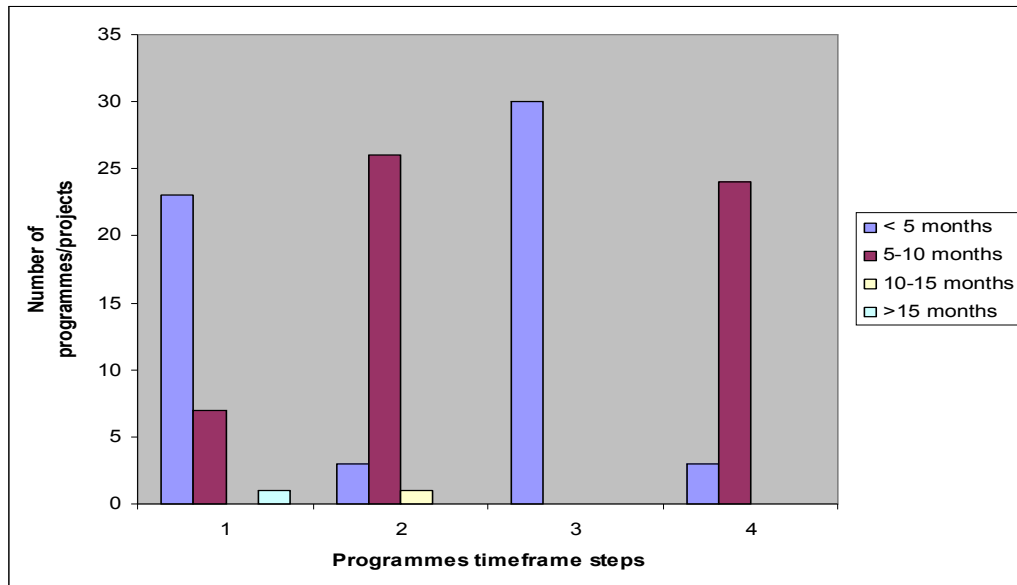
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**Fig. 5 - Programmes timeframe**

Legenda: 1) from call opening to closing date for applications; 2) from application's closing date to end of evaluation process; 3) from end of evaluation process to final decision making; 4) from final decision to project start.

The duration of each steps is mainly:

- call opening to closing date for applications: < 5 months
- from application's closing date to end of evaluation process: 5-10 months
- from end of evaluation process to final decision making: < 5 months
- from final decision to project start: 5-10 months

It is worthwhile underlining that the gap between the final decision to fund the project/programme and the start of the project (contract negotiation step) can be sometimes very long (8-12 months) due to administrative and accounting constraints. For example, even if the funding Decree has been issued the project activity can start only when the financial resources have been allocated on the beneficiary account.

The projects are always monitored by the funding body during and after their end from both scientific and financial aspects and in 78% of cases also an impact evaluation is made.

The final project reports can be postponed only due to unexpected obstacles in carrying out the research activity (80% of the total answers), in 17% of cases they can be postponed without any restriction. If by chance the project doesn't finish by the legal end or if it does not comply with its objectives in 82% of the cases the beneficiary will not receive the remaining financial contribution due but there will not be any further penalty.



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As regards the evaluation of the efficacy and efficiency of funded programmes this is mainly carried out by the funding bodies through a steering committee whose members are government officials and scientists. 66% of the programmes are evaluated ex-post, 34% at regular intervals. For the evaluation the steering committee mainly focuses on:

- relevance to the strategic agenda
- scientific quality of the results
- innovation
- benefits and results obtained
- adequacy of management and resource utilisation (most of all)
- costs/benefits ratio (often but less than the other criteria)

The Italian procedure in force for programme evaluation even if operating with good results is open to improvements above all on what concerns the regular monitoring which would allow to take timely corrective actions on ongoing programmes.

### 4. MAPPING OF RESEARCH INSTITUTIONS.

- **Universities:** referred to MIUR and the most involved in agricultural research are the Faculties of Agriculture (23) but also the Faculties of Veterinary Medicine (Animal health), Life Sciences, Economic Sciences, and Medicine are involved in joint projects dealing with animal production and health, genomics and plant physiology, marketing and consumer issues, food quality and its relation to human health.

Universities get permanent staff resources from MIUR and additional financial resources both from MIUR and other funders, as MIPAAF, EU Commission or local governments (Regions or Provinces), sometimes also from private companies.

- **National research centres:** with agricultural research as institutional mission (CRA, INRAN, INEA, ISILS) they are directly supervised by MIPAAF and they can receive funds not only by the belonging Ministry but also by participation to public calls launched by MIUR, Regions or EU Commission, and private companies as well.

The CRA, recently established (2004) as an independent body grouping about 30 former research institutes or centres (institutional law 454/1999) is organized in 4 thematic departments (Vegetal Biology and Production, Animal Biology and Production, Transformation and valorisation of Agro-Industrial Products and Agronomy, Forestry and Land Use) planning and carrying out research on different fields of agriculture and its structures are strongly involved in agri-Med research projects.

MIPAAF is the main but not the only funder of this Institution and it covers permanent staff salaries, training and fellowships, building and equipments maintenance and most of the core and structure projects.

Other public research Institutions not supervised by MIPAAF but playing a role in agricultural research (see Fig.1) are:



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1. CNR: the national research council supervised by MIUR and devoted to carrying out research on all fields of knowledge, included agriculture (<http://www.cnr.it>).
2. ENEA: independent research centre acting as referee of many Ministries on research issues related to all energy sources, including biomass, land management and environment protection (<http://www.enea.it>).
3. II.ZZ.SS: veterinary medical research institutes supervised by the Ministry of Health acting as reference centres for animal production and health and food safety research (<http://www.salute.gov.it/alimenti/alimenti.jsp>).
4. Industry experimental stations (SSI) supervised by the Ministry of Economic development which are involved in precompetitive research and development and technical assistance and controls on different food- non food production chains (fat & oils, canned food & meat products, essence & citrus derivatives, packaging, etc.).
5. IAO: under the Ministry for Foreign affairs supervision, a technical-scientific body for studying, training, consulting and providing technical assistance in the field of tropical and subtropical agriculture and environmental protection (<http://www.iao.florence.it>).
6. IAMB: the Mediterranean agronomic Institute of Bari is the Italian research and training centre of CIHEAM, international centre for high education on Mediterranean agriculture. It is an extra-territorial centre but is strongly involved in research and training projects with all Italian research institutions and is a referee for some Ministries on specific agriculture research topics (<http://www.iamb.it>).

In Italy there are 20 **Regions** and 2 autonomous **Provinces** - Bolzano and Trento, and some of them have some centres where services for agriculture are provided and research is done, sometimes as partners in public/private consortia. A few examples of Regional or local research centres:

1. CRPA- Research Centre for Animal Production (Emilia Romagna, <http://www.crupa.it> )
2. CRPV - Research Centre for Fruit and Vegetable production (Emilia Romagna, <http://www.crpv.it>)
3. Experimental research Centre and Safe Crop Centre of S. Michele all' Adige (Trento Province, <http://www.ismaa.it> )
4. Laimburg Research Centre for agriculture and forestry (Bolzano Province, <http://www.laimburg.it>)

The full addresses of all the institutions involved in agricultural research are indicated at the end of the report.

The Institutions monitored through the questionnaire (see Table 1) work mainly on national, regional or institutional programmes, but also (to a smaller extent) in transnational, area and international programmes.



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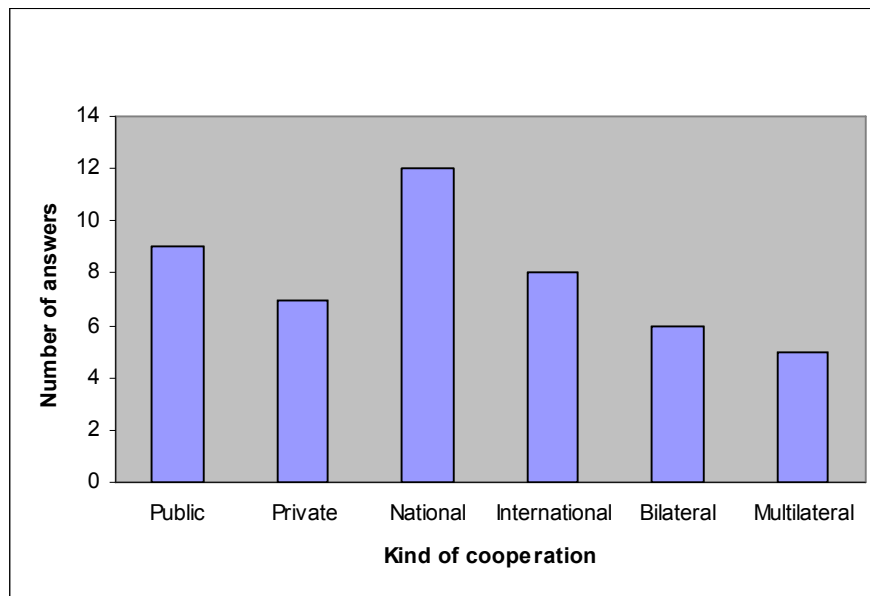


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**Table 6 – Programmes to which the research institutions participate**

	Institutional	Regional	National	Trans-national	Area	International
<b>Total</b>	8	9	11	7	5	7

Their cooperation activities (Fig. 6) are mainly carried out at a national level, but the international cooperation is nevertheless quite important.



**Fig. 6 - Cooperation activity of the research organizations**

The budget at their disposal comes, to a similar extent, from participation to calls on specific thematic areas (92% cases), voluntary submission to funding bodies (67% cases), direct assignment from funding bodies (83% cases), even if most research institutions are directly financed by their funding bodies, they also participate actively to specific calls in order to increase their budget and reinforce their research capacity.

The research carried out by these institutions are described in Table 7.

**Table 7 –Topics and typology of research carried out by the research institutions involved in the questionnaire.**

Institution	Basic research	Applied research	Adaptive research	Demonstration plans	Technology development	Knowledge dissemination/transfer	Training
CRA	Agricultural research; Agronomy;	Agricultural research; Food;	Agricultural research		Agricultural sector; Bioengineering	Agricultural systems	Agricultural resources; Bioenergy; Agricultural sciences



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Institution	Basic research	Applied research	Adaptive research	Demonstration plans	Technology development	Knowledge dissemination/transfer	Training
	Agroclimatology; Food; Genetics	Bioenergy; Sustainable agriculture			; Biochemical genetics		
INEA	Statistical analysis Irrigation Bioenergy Economics Policies	Economics Policies Bioenergy Irrigation Statistical analysis			GIS	Market research meetings Press (journalism)	Training programmes Training courses
DiSAABA	Microbiology	Wine microbiology				workshops, seminars, lectures, journals, conferences	students, PhD
ISILS	Animal science, Embriology, seminology, biotechnology & animal models; biology and improvement of fish species	Animal science, Embriology, seminology, biotechnology & animal models, biology and improvement of fish species	Animal science, Embriology, seminology, biotechnology & animal models, biology and improvement of fish species	Animal science, Embriology, seminology, biotechnology & animal models, biology and improvement of fish species	Animal science, Embriology, seminology, biotechnology & animal models, biology and improvement of fish species	Animal science, Embriology, seminology, biotechnology & animal models, biology and improvement of fish species	Animal science, Embriology, seminology, biotechnology & animal models, biology and improvement of fish species
ARSSA-Calabria	Not answered	Not answered	Not answered	Not answered	Not answered	Not answered	Not answered
IZSVE	Animal husbandry; Food quality and safety	Animal husbandry, Food quality and safety				Animal husbandry, Food quality and safety	Animal husbandry, Food quality and safety
IASMA	Food Biodiversity Genetics genomics	Food quality Microbiology Carbon cycle Agricultural sciences Plant breeding	Food Hydroclimatology Plant breeding	Food GIS Field crops Field experiments	Food industry Enology Dairy production Software development Biotechnology	Food Climate change Plant breeding Genetics	Food Environment Plant breeding Plant genetics and genomics
IZSTO	Food Animal health, Animal welfare	Food, Animal health, Animal welfare				Animal health	



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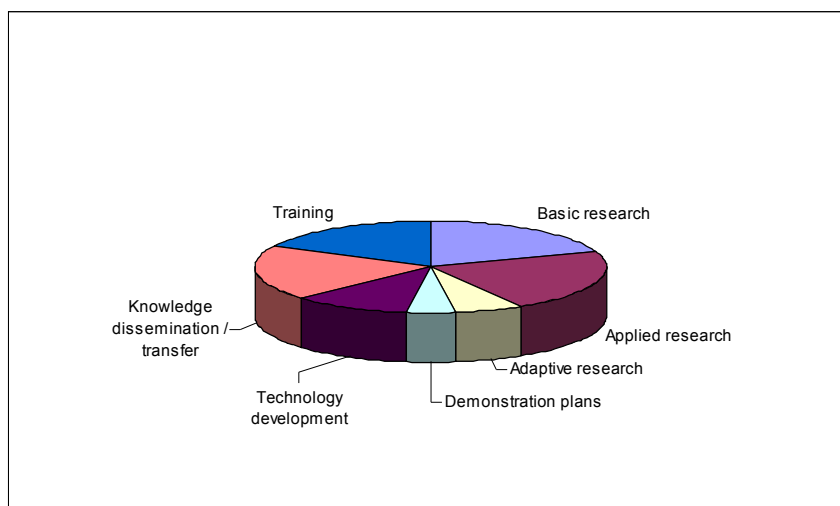
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Institution	Basic research	Applied research	Adaptive research	Demonstration plans	Technology development	Knowledge dissemination/transfer	Training
INRAN	Human nutrition, Plant production, , Plant genetics and breeding, Plant physiology-biochemistry, Seed production,	Food Nutrition Diet, Consumers				Consumer education, Nutrition education, Nutritional guidelines, Recommended dietary allowances	Doc and post-doc courses, Stages,
NRD-UNISS	Not answered	Not answered	Not answered	Not answered	Not answered	Not answered	Not answered
IZSFG-NRCR	Food safety	Food irradiation				Workshops	Seminars
DISTA		Wine grapes Wine production Hazelnuts			Wine grapes Wine production Hazelnuts		
<b>Total</b>	9	10	3	2	5	9	8

As shown in Fig. 7 the research activity is distributed mainly on four sectors (basic research, applied research, knowledge dissemination / transfer, training) being the technology development, demonstration plans and adaptive researches less financed.



**Fig. 7 – Distribution of the research activity**



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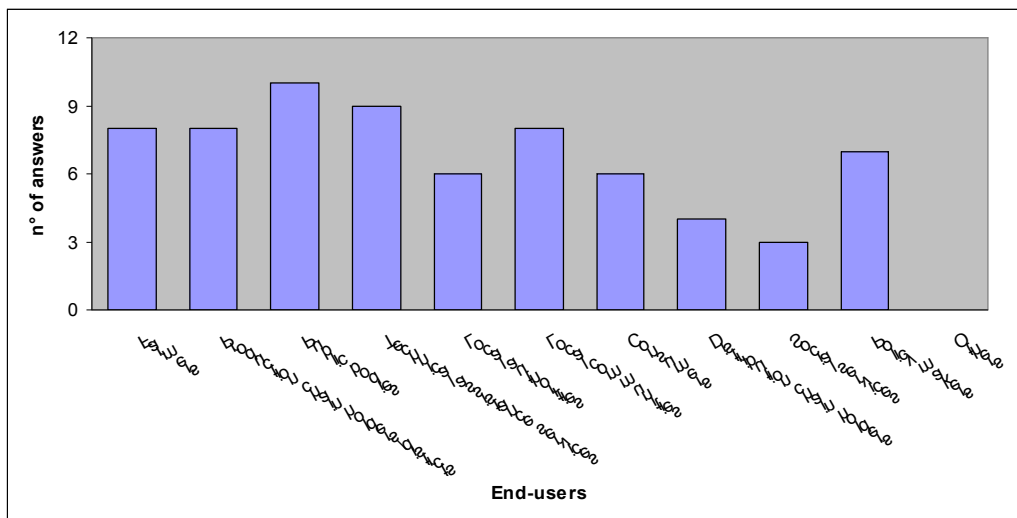
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A very important point of a country research activity is the dissemination capacity of the results. In general the common way to disseminate research results in Italy is by publications, workshops and meetings usually organized in the framework of each project. These meetings are often not only addressed to the scientific community, but other participants from public administrations (national, regional or local), technical officers, stakeholders are invited too, having the opportunity to take part in the discussion.



**Fig. 8 - Main end-users of the research results**

The innovation transfer to farmers is ensured by the technical assistance of Regions and local institutions, having among their institutional tasks the dissemination of knowledge, results and innovation. This task is carried out in cooperation with farmers and producers organizations, under specific regional regulations.

The intellectual property rights (IPRs) on research results are regulated by a specific national law (DL n.30/2005) that provides, notwithstanding the general principle, that IPRs on research results obtained by researchers of University and public research institutions belong to the researchers. In cases of researches funded by private or by public bodies different from the employer one and through specific programmes/projects the IPRs are held by the employer University/ research organization.

Those answers from the questionnaire giving to the funding body the IPRs are misleading (Table 8) but testify both the poor knowledge of the subject and the reluctance of the researchers to work on knowledge transfer (spin off of research results) and innovation development, a weakness of the public Italian research system in many sectors (see European Patent Office scoreboard).



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**Table 8 – Policy concerning intellectual property rights**

	Property of the funding agency	Property of the research organization	Property of researchers	Others
<b>Total</b>	6	8	4	0

Centralized facilities of the research organizations to support the projects/research activities are mainly providing administrative support, to a lesser extent a methodical/factual consultancy.

The main research areas studied are:

Topic	Sub-topic if any
○ Agricultural engineering	
○ Agricultural policies	
○ Agricultural research	
○ Animal production	Animal diseases Animal diseases and control Animal ecology Animal genetics and breeding Animal physiology - Reproduction Meat Dairy products Feed additives
○ Biodiversity conservation and use	
○ Biology	
○ Biotechnology	
○ Cereals	
○ Climatology	
○ Economics	Economics Rural social development
○ Education	Education Information
○ Energy	
○ Feed additives	
○ Food	Diet and nutrition Food contamination and toxicology Food Irradiation Food microbiology and toxicology Food processing Food quality and safety



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Topic	Sub-topic if any
	Food science Food security information Food technology Nutrition Nutrition education
○ Forestry	
○ Fruit cultivation	Fruit cultivation Hazelnuts
○ Genetics	Genetics Plant Genetics Plant genetics and breeding
○ Geographic information systems and remote sensing	
○ Microbiology	
○ Natural resources	
○ Plant pathology and disease management	
○ Remote Sensing	
○ Natural resources	Sustainable natural resources management Natural resources
○ Toxicology	
○ Viticulture	Wine grapes Wine industry Postharvest technology
○ Water	Water resources and management Irrigation

The number of permanent scientist positions in the monitored institutions is constantly decreasing in recent years (more than 50% of the researchers have temporary/training contracts, Fig. 9). This is another weakness of the Italian agricultural research system facing the risk of loss of competitiveness in ongoing years.



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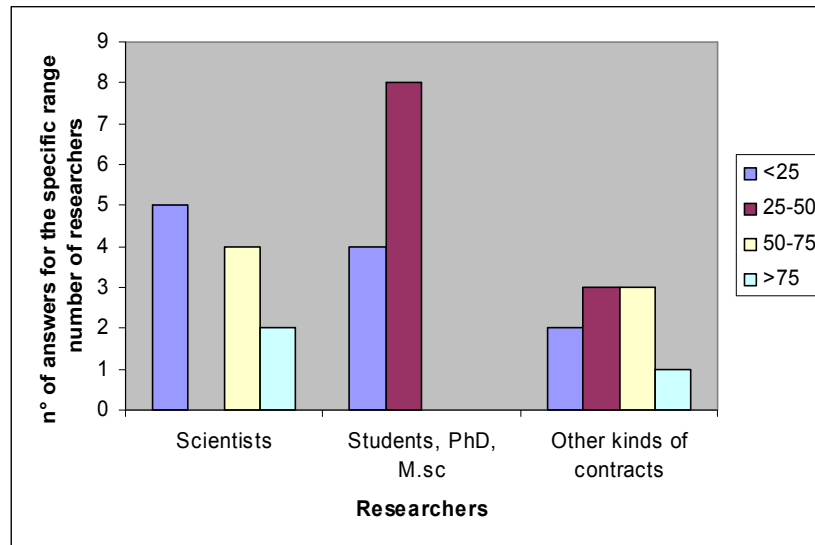
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**Fig. 9 – Human resources used for research activity**

The research activities are mainly carried out in single projects or in cooperation (joint research projects) at national and institutional level, less projects are international or take part to large networks.

### 5. MAPPING OF RESEARCH FACILITIES.

The mapping of research facilities has not been very successful having this questionnaire section in too many cases not been filled in. As based on the answers, the researchers share equipments or have at their disposal experimental stations very rarely, nearly anyone answered at the choice “Animal research facilities” or “Pilot plants”, “Biohazard facilities”, “Database services”, “Technology platforms”, no one answered at the choices “Engineering prototypes”, Renewable energy facilities, 3 organizations said they have a National Reference Centre.

Indeed, the CRA and other research bodies under the MIPAAF supervision have lab equipments, experimental fields, animal facilities, databases and other research infrastructures to share in the framework of joint researches-cooperation projects and or specific agreements and they are kept updated by a dedicated fund of MIPAAF.

### 6. MAPPING OF TRAINING SCHEMES.

#### Scientific education and research training in Italy.

Universities are devoted mainly to the scientific education through the 23 Faculties of Agriculture listed at the end of the report. Following the last reform in 2001, the old 4-5 year degree is under completion and now Italian University can release two different degrees:



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- 3 years degree (1<sup>st</sup> level, Bachelor);
- 2 years specialistic degree (2<sup>nd</sup> level, Master degree).

Moreover, many Universities offer specialization courses, masters and doctorates after 1<sup>st</sup> or 2<sup>nd</sup> graduation, in different fields related to agriculture and natural resources management.

MIPAAF contributes to scientific education and research training both financing fellowships, grants and contracts for young researchers in the framework of ongoing projects and with added resources to the project budgets. In this latter case only CRA can benefit of education and training funds for graduate and post-graduate students carrying out their activity under the supervision of CRA researchers. MIPAAF can also fund PhD grants.

The MIPAAF budget specifically devoted to education and research training in agriculture in the last years is reported in Table 9.

**Table 9 - MIPAAF resources for fellowships and research training**

Year	Number	Type	Budget €	Duration (years)
2007	39	Research training contracts	3.527.000	3
	24	Fellowships for graduate students		2
2008	36	Research training contracts	2.956.000	3
	14	Fellowships for graduate students		2
	21	PhD grants	1.000.224	2
	50	Researchers grants for stages abroad	600.725	0.6-1
2009	10	PhD grants	477.553	2
<b>Total</b>			<b>8.561.502</b>	



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### APPENDIX

#### 1) CONTACT POINTS AND ADDRESSES OF INSTITUTIONS INVOLVED IN AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

<u>Funders</u>	<u>Contacts</u>	<u>Website</u>
<b>Ministry of agriculture food and forestry policies (MIPAAF)</b>	<p>Dr. Giuseppe Blasi (General Director) General Direction of the competitiveness and rural development Via XX Settembre, 20 – 00187 Roma g.blasi@politicheagricole.gov.it cosvir.segreteria@politicheagricole.gov.it</p> <p>Dr. Marina Montedoro (Head of R&amp;D Office) Via XX Settembre, 20 – 00187 Roma m.montedoro@politicheagricole.gov.it cosvir4@politicheagricole.gov.it</p>	<a href="http://www.politicheagricole.it"><u>www.politicheagricole.it</u></a>
<b>Ministry of education, university and research (MIUR)</b>	<p>Dr. Antonio Agostini (General Director) General Direction for research coordination and development Piazza J.F. Kennedy, 20 - 00144 Roma direzione.ricerca@miur.it</p>	<a href="http://www.miur.it"><u>www.miur.it</u></a>
<b>Ministry of foreign affairs (MAE)</b>	<p>Dr. Francesco Maria Greco (General Director) General Direction for cultural promotion and cooperation Piazzale della Farnesina, 1 – 00135 Roma Email: dgpc.segreteria@esteri.it</p> <p>Dr. Barbara Bregato (Head Office) Piazzale della Farnesina, 1 – 00135 Roma dgpc5@esteri.it</p>	<a href="http://www.esteri.it"><u>www.esteri.it</u></a>
<b>Ministry of Health</b>	<p>Dr. Massimo Casciello (General Director) General Direction for scientific and technological research Viale Giorgio Ribotta, 5 - 00144 Roma Segr.RS@sanita.it</p>	<a href="http://www.salute.gov.it"><u>www.salute.gov.it</u></a>
<b>Ministry of Environment &amp; land protection (MATT)</b>	<p>General Direction for Sustainable development, Climate and Energy Via Cristoforo Colombo, 44 - 00147 Roma. bandirinnovabili@minambiente.it</p>	<a href="http://www.minambiente.it"><u>www.minambiente.it</u></a>
<b>*ARSSA Calabria – Calabria Regional Agency for the Development and the agricultural Services</b>	<p>Dr. Benito Scazziota Viale Trieste, 93 - 87100 Cosenza</p>	<a href="http://www.arssacalabria-agrometeo.it"><u>www.arssacalabria-agrometeo.it</u></a>
<b>*ARSIA Toscana - Innovation and Knowledge System of Tuscany Region</b>	<p>Dr. Carlo Chiostrì Via Pietrapiana 30 - 50121 Firenze segreteria@arsia.toscana.it</p>	<a href="http://www.arsia.toscana.it"><u>www.arsia.toscana.it</u></a>
<b>*RLDGARIT – Lombardia</b>	<p>Dr. Cosmina Colombi</p>	<a href="http://www.regione.lombardia.it"><u>www.regione.lombardia.it</u></a>



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<b>*REM-DASSA – Emilia Romagna Region, GD Agriculture, Agri-Food System Development</b>	Dr. Giancarlo Cargioli Viale della Fiera 8, 40127 Bologna <a href="mailto:AgriSSA@regione.emilia-romagna.it">AgriSSA@regione.emilia-romagna.it</a>	<a href="http://www.ermesagricoltura.it">www.ermesagricoltura.it</a>
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<u>National managers</u>	<u>Contacts</u>	<u>Website</u>
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<b>CNR - National Research Council</b>	Prof. Luciano Maiani (President) Piazzale Aldo Moro, 7 - 00185 Rome <a href="mailto:presidenza@cnr.it">presidenza@cnr.it</a>  Dr. Alcide Bertani – Agrofood Department (Director) Via dei Taurini, 19 - 00185 Rome <a href="mailto:direttore.daa@cnr.it">direttore.daa@cnr.it</a> ; <a href="mailto:segreteria.daa@cnr.it">segreteria.daa@cnr.it</a>  Prof. Francesco Beltrame – ICT Department (Director) Piazzale Aldo Moro, 7 - 00185 Rome <a href="mailto:direttore.dict@cnr.it">direttore.dict@cnr.it</a> ; <a href="mailto:segreteria.dict@cnr.it">segreteria.dict@cnr.it</a>	<a href="http://www.cnr.it">www.cnr.it</a>  <a href="http://www.daa.cnr.it">www.daa.cnr.it</a>  <a href="http://www.ict.cnr.it">www.ict.cnr.it</a>
<b>ENEA - Italian National Agency for New Technologies, Energy and Sustainable Economic Development</b>	Ing. Giovanni Lelli (Commissioner) ENEA Lungotevere Thaon De Revel, 76,-00196 Roma <a href="mailto:giovanni.elli@enea.it">giovanni.elli@enea.it</a>	<a href="http://www.enea.it">www.enea.it</a>
<b>IAO (Istituto Agronomico per l'Oltremare)</b>	Dr. Giovanni Totino (Director) Via A. Cocchi, 4 - 50131 Firenze <a href="mailto:totino@iao.florence.it">totino@iao.florence.it</a>	<a href="http://www.iao.florence.it">www.iao.florence.it</a>



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<b>ISMEA - Institute for study of agricultural market</b>	Dr. Arturo Semerari (President) Via C.Celso, 6 - 00161 – Roma a.semerari@isMEA.it  Egidio Sardo (Director) <a href="mailto:e.sardo@isMEA.it">e.sardo@isMEA.it</a> ; <a href="mailto:urp@isMEA.it">urp@isMEA.it</a>	<a href="http://www.isMEA.it"><u>www.isMEA.it</u></a>
<b>ISILS - Lazzaro Spallanzani Institute for animal reproduction and selection research</b>	Dr. Cesare Bonacina (Director) Località "La Quercia" 26027 Rivolta d'Adda (Cremona) <a href="mailto:info@istitutospallanzani.it">info@istitutospallanzani.it</a>	<a href="http://www.istitutospallanzani.it"><u>www.istitutospallanzani.it</u></a>
<b>CRPA - Research Centre for Animal Production (Emilia Romagna)</b>	Dr. Giuseppe Veneri (President) Corso Garibaldi, 42 a Reggio Emilia Adelfo Magnavacchi (Director) <a href="mailto:info@crpa.it">info@crpa.it</a>	<a href="http://www.crpa.it"><u>www.crpa.it</u></a>
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<b>Research and Innovation Centre of S. Michele all'Adige Agrarian Institute (Trento Province)</b>	Dott. Alessandro Carlo Dini (Director) IASMA Istituto Agrario San Michele all'Adige Via E.Mach 1, 38010 S. Michele all'Adige(TN)	<a href="http://www.ismaa.it"><u>www.ismaa.it</u></a>
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## Coordination of the Agricultural Research In the Mediterranean Area

2) **UNIVERSITIES - FACULTIES OF AGRICULTURE** (Scientific education, research training, research)

Università degli Studi di BARI <a href="http://www.uniba.it">http://www.uniba.it</a>
Università degli Studi della BASILICATA <a href="http://www.unibas.it">http://www.unibas.it</a>
Università degli Studi di BOLOGNA <a href="http://www.unibo.it/">http://www.unibo.it/</a>
Università degli studi di CATANIA <a href="http://www.unict.it">http://www.unict.it</a>
Università degli Studi di FIRENZE <a href="http://www.unifi.it">http://www.unifi.it</a>
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Università degli Studi della TUSCIA <a href="http://www.unitus.it">http://www.unitus.it</a>
Università degli Studi di UDINE <a href="http://www.uniud.it">http://www.uniud.it</a>
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