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Deliverable Report for D2.4

(Analysis Report on the Third Series of Scenario Workshops)

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1. Statement

The deliverable is completed.

The submission has been delayed for two reasons. Firstly, some workshop reports were received after the planned date of the deliverable. Secondly, because of unexpected variations of the workshop agenda, structures, thematic framing and grouping categorization demanded changes to the originally intended analysis scheme, which required some more time.

2. Use and Verification of Deliverable in INPROFOOD

The following document details an analysis of the third series of scenario workshops from WP2. The document presents an analysis of the last 9 adapted European Awareness Scenario Workshops having been conducted in the INPROFOOD project by describing the organization of the workshops from stakeholder recruitment through workshop conduct to documentation stage and presenting an analysis of the workshop outcomes.



Analysis Report 1
on the
INPROFOOD Scenario Workshops

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The whole input of the workshop participants is available in the workshop reports, which can be downloaded at <http://www.inprofood.eu/documentation/>.

Executive summary

Commissioned by the European Commission under the Seventh Framework Programme on Research (FP7)'s Work Programme Science in Society in 2011, the project *Towards inclusive research programming for sustainable food innovations* (INPROFOOD) brings together researchers, scientists, policy makers, civil society, business and industry to tackle the question of how research programming and funding on the environmentally responsible production of healthy food can be designed to benefit society. Eighteen partner organizations in thirteen countries, which are representing academia, health authorities, business consultants, extra-university research organizations, food industry and science museums, are investigating processes and structures of research programming in food and health research, developing and testing new approaches to stakeholder involvement, and, based on the insights achieved in the various project activities, will be drawing up an action plan to stimulate future societal engagement in food and health research beyond INPROFOOD.

Designed as stakeholder involvement activities, 35 scenario workshops on research programming for an environmentally sustainable production of healthy food took place from October 2012 to September 2013 in 13 different countries¹. The scenario workshops were the core activity in INPROFOOD.

The general objective was to bring together a broad range of stakeholders to develop shared visions of socially acceptable, trustworthy, and transparent conditions for developing health-related innovations in the food area. This was achieved in three series of adapted European Scenario Workshops. The specific objectives were to:

- Involve additional relevant stakeholder groups which might be strongly affected by health related food safety issues and/or which could add valuable new perspectives, but which have not been sufficiently integrated into participatory discussions on food and health, yet. This applies especially to regional CSOs and SMEs.

¹ Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, the Netherlands, Portugal, Slovakia, Spain, Turkey and the United Kingdom.

- Circumvent some frequent shortcomings of participatory methods by a Workshop Plan that allows the retrospective comparison of the outcomes of several scenario workshops, conducted without influencing each other.
- Bring together stakeholders in three series of regional workshops.
- Document the input of workshop participants."

The outcomes of the workshops, together with those of other activities, fed into a WHO Europe Region workshop in May 2014 in Copenhagen.

To the knowledge of the INPROFOOD consortium, this was the largest transnational stakeholder involvement activity applying scenario workshops and it aimed to answer to some methodological shortcomings of stakeholder involvement by introducing high standards of transparency in stakeholder recruitment, workshop conduct and output documentation.

This report presents an analysis of Series 3 of these scenario workshops. The 9 workshops saw altogether participants from 135 organizations, of which at least 25 (18.52%) represented non-profit organizations without business ties, 37 (27.41%) business sector organisations (small to medium enterprises or regional associations), 46 (34.07%) the public sector; and 27 (20 %) were organizations that do not fall into the targeted categories or for which it remained unclear to which category they belong (e.g. they perhaps overlapped between more than one category).

The first part of this document presents a short version of the workplan, the instructions and the methodology. The full version can be found in the report *Detailed Plan for the INPROFOOD Scenario Workshops. Final version* by Michael Strähle, Christine Urban and Regina Reimer-Chukwu.² In the second part, the implementation of the workshop plan, instructions and methodology by the workshop organizers is described. The third part presents analyses of the workshop outcomes in regard to participants' proposals for research topics and participant's suggestions for research programming on food and health regarding decision-making on topics/ areas/themes, decision making on project funding,

² See <http://www.inprofood.eu/documentation/>

quality criteria for funding, exploitation of results, evaluation of projects and research programmes, and project design.

Stakeholder input was analysed for common topics: research topics and areas and common demands from research programming on food and health. Altogether, stakeholders named more than 200 research topics and research areas. Those that were mentioned more than once were clustered into general topics and areas, which address agricultural, economic, medical, natural, social and technical sciences and the humanities. Common demands from research programming were analysed in two ways: along the guiding discussion themes and across them. Lists of the topics and the suggestions can be found at the end of this report.

The report concludes with a reflection on the ability to draw generalizations and the representativeness of the outcomes of such stakeholder involvement activities. Whether it is considered as a tool for efficient decision-making or as an initiative for open governance, stakeholder involvement raises questions of political legitimacy, which need to be addressed.

Introduction

This report presents analyses of Series 3 of scenario workshops on research programming for socially and environmentally sustainable food innovations that have been conducted in the INPROFOOD project.³

INPROFOOD is a so-called “Mutual and Mobilization Learning Action”, a new funding scheme in the governance of research and technological development that aims “to promote deeper and more systemic collaboration between a wide range of actors around the ERA Grand Challenges”.⁴ This political objective is based on the Lund declaration of 2009, which has been released at the beginning of the Swedish presidency of the European Union.⁵ The declaration calls the Council and the European Parliament to re-direct research priorities to developing sustainable solutions for so-called Grand Challenges. “Identifying and responding to Grand Challenges should involve stakeholders from both public and private sectors in transparent processes taking into account the global dimension.”⁶ While the declaration states that the Grand Challenges are still to be identified, it does name some areas creating challenges: “global warming, tightening supplies of energy, water and food, ageing societies, public health, pandemics and security.”⁷ For the call under which INPROFOOD is funded, the European Commission named three challenges to be tackled: Moving towards a low-carbon society; A food dilemma: are technological innovations and health concerns reconcilable?; and Marine resources, inland activities and sustainable development. Among others, stakeholders identified in the call comprise public authorities, education establishments,

³ To allow for comparability, it was planned that all workshops of all series follow a common methodology and are implemented in an at least similar way. This is reflected in a common structure for all three analysis reports. Where appropriate, the executive summary, this introduction, the chapters on the workplan, its implementation, the first pages of the chapter on the outcomes and the final remarks are partly similar, partly almost identical in all three analysis reports.

⁴ European Commission, Work Programme 2011, Capacities, Part 5, Science in Society 2011, C(2010)4903, 19 July 2010, p. 3

⁵ Swedish presidency of the European Union, The Lund Declaration, July 2009, http://www.era.gv.at/attach/1lund_declaration_final_version_9_july.pdf, last access on 30 August 2013

⁶ Lund declaration, p. 1

⁷ op.cit, p. 1

research organizations, museums, media organizations, civil society organizations⁸, professional organizations and businesses.

The objective is to “develop forms of dialogue and cooperation between science and society at different stages of the research process.”⁹ “To facilitate sustainable and inclusive solutions to key challenges facing European society.”¹⁰ INPROFOOD addresses the food dilemma challenge, which in the call text is described as the necessity to forge new alliances of scientific disciplines to counter a trend in increasing food and nutrition related negative chronic health conditions such as obesity, cardiovascular diseases, diabetes and allergies AND to direct food innovation and new technologies in a more sustainable and healthy way.¹¹ It is made clear that food innovation is expected to aim at sustainable, i.e. environmentally responsible, production of healthy food.

The adapted European Awareness Scenario Workshops (EASW) were the core activity in the INPROFOOD project. Representatives of public entities, the business world and non-profit organizations without business ties met to discuss desirable research programming in the area of sustainable and healthy food and name barriers and opportunities to its implementation. Altogether 39 workshops were planned: three series, respectively waves, of thirteen workshops in thirteen countries¹² with 12 – 16 participants for each workshop; eventually from October 2012 to September 2013 three series of altogether 35 workshops took place.¹³ To the best knowledge of the authors, this was the first time that many scenario workshops on a common topic were organized across several countries under an umbrella. The outcomes of the workshops, together with those of other activities, fed into an international WHO Europe workshop in Spring 2014.

⁸ In the call text a civil society organization is defined as a legal entity which is non governmental, non profit, not representing commercial interests and pursuing a common purpose in the public interest. (Work Programme, p. 8, footnote 8).

⁹ op.cit., p. 7

¹⁰ op.cit., p. 10

¹¹ op.cit., p. 8

¹² The countries are Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, the Netherlands, Portugal, Slovakia, Spain, Turkey, and the United Kingdom.

¹³ It was planned to conduct 39 workshops. For different reasons some workshop organizers had to merge their workshops in Series 2 and 3.

Invented by the Danish Board of Technology (DBT), the scenario workshop methodology has been widely applied, often in urban planning, and further developed in the FLEXIMODO project, which was commissioned by the European Commission. In a few role groups it brings together social actors with quite different knowledge, expertise, experiences and perspectives, such as urban planners, citizens of a city on which the workshop is about, and policy makers, who usually do not come together in such a heterogeneous setting and on an equal footing.¹⁴ The method allows for a high degree of interaction in different group constellations. On the agenda are alternating plenum and breakout sessions. To create a basis for local action, in working groups of varying composition and in plenary sessions, participants develop scenarios, respectively visions of realizing a given objective, which usually is the workshop topic, name barriers and propose strategies for realizing the visions and overcoming the barriers.

¹⁴ This description follows the Danish Board of Technology's own description at <http://www.tekno.dk/subpage.php3?article=1235&toppic=kategori12&language=uk#scenario> and Bilderbeek, Rob & Andersen, Ida, Local Scenario-Workshop Sustainable Urban Living in the Coming Decades: Organization Manual, <http://cordis.europa.eu/easw/src/cookbook.htm>, both last accessed on 30 August 2013.

The workshop plan

The workplan in a nutshell

This chapter presents the workshop plan in a nutshell. All three series of workshops followed the same plan. In full detail the workshop plan is described on pp. 16 – 31 of the report *Detailed Workplan for the INPROFOOD Scenario Workshops. Final version*, which is available for download at <http://www.inprofood.eu>. It is advisable to read this document in order to understand how the results of the workshops came about.

The DBT methodology is tailored to local and regional agendas, so we adapted it to allow for implementing them in the framework of a Mutual Mobilization and Learning Action. The target number of participants was reduced from 24 – 30 to 12 - 16. Instead of four, there were three role groups. Before the workshop, participants received a briefing paper with some general information about research programming, explanations on food innovation and some background information on food and health. This background information was based on the Joint Programming Initiative *A Healthy Diet for a Healthy Life's* Vision Paper.¹⁵ This information provided the starting point instead of a scenario developed by the organizers. The workshop topic was not a local or regional issue, but one of European dimension. And the workshops did not result in an action plan.

The call under which the workshops were funded, asked for stakeholder involvement, not for public engagement in general. Thus organizers targeted highly knowledgeable practical and theoretical experts sent by organizations in an official role of delegates.

The INPROFOOD scenario workshops not only aimed at bringing together different interest groups but also at contributing to the development of a more robust methodology for stakeholder involvement. Stakeholder deliberation activities are in an experimental phase, and there are unsolved questions concerning democratic legitimacy and representation. For example, do certain persons, organizations, interest groups or “stakeholders” have better

¹⁵ http://www.healthydietforhealthylife.eu/images/documents/vision_paper.pdf, last access on 21 February 2014. For more information on European Joint Programming Initiatives, see http://ec.europa.eu/research/era/joint-programming_en.html.

chances to take part in policy related debate? Is stakeholder participation a non-elitist and inclusive procedure, or does it create power imbalance? Does it open up or close down governance of science? Another set of questions relates to the reliability of results: Would the results of any given deliberation activity be reproduced if it was conducted again? Would other individuals or organizations, allocated to the same stakeholder group, bring forward the same ideas? Different scholars come to quite sobering conclusions when analyzing public/stakeholder engagement practices. They point out some gaps between the rhetoric of inclusiveness and furthering democracy by involving a broad range of interests, on the one hand, and the practical implementation of public/stakeholder engagement, on the other. One has to assume that each participation event is strongly influenced by situational factors. The background of individual organizers, the style of individual facilitators and the group dynamics of individual personalities may all have some impact on the results, as may resources that often only well-established and powerful organizations and individuals possess in abundance: time, staff, reputation and money.¹⁶ To lessen the influence of such factors, it was attempted to avoid power imbalances among participants by conducting three workshop series, each one targeting organizations on different scales of hierarchy, size and/or regional outreach, to implement transparent recruitment, have professional facilitators for the workshops, and to document the workshops in a style, which does not disempower participants, but instead authentically reflect participants' input with as little interpretation as possible. The workshop topic was framed in a way to balance health and sustainability concerns. Because the workshops would be on research programming for socially and environmentally sustainable food innovations, the following aspects of research programming were determined: research priorities, research designs, evaluation of research, research proposals and research programmes, funding instruments, the exploitation of results, intellectual property rights, the dissemination of results, the development of research programmes, and stakeholder involvement at whatever level.

The plan was for the workshops to be matched as far as possible: with similar participant numbers, addressing the same stakeholder categories and similar stakeholder groups, following a common agenda and a common methodology, being dedicated to a common topic, and common recruitment and reporting schemes. Under these conditions, the

¹⁶ For a discussion on this see the authors' report Detailed Workplan for the INPROFOOD Scenario Workshops. Final version at <http://www.inprofood.eu>.

comparison of the workshop outputs can provide more reliable results than isolated stakeholder meetings following different approaches. The reproduction (or matching) of the deliberations adds value to each single event: in each workshop a broad range of interest groups from civil society, research and innovation, business and trade and public administration will participate. Hence it can be investigated, if similar stakeholders confirm or contradict each other.

The organizers of the INPROFOOD scenario workshops project partners in INPROFOOD had been asked to implement the workplan as closely as possible, optimally until after the presentations of the second working group sessions. For the remaining time, workshop organizers were given more leeway for how to finish the workshop. This gave room for some experimentation. Some workshop organizers had the participants vote on topics, others formulated some general conclusions or discussed the workshop procedures. These final sessions are not for comparison and were not included in this report, but details on them can be found in the respective workshop reports.

To avoid mutual influences of workshops on each other, it was agreed in the consortium not to talk about results of a workshop until a whole series had been finished. Exchange about experiences should only take place *after* organizers had documented the outcomes. Otherwise it would not be possible to avoid, influencing future workshops.

Targeted stakeholders

Of all workshop series in Series 3 the lowest hierarchy level of organizations was targeted. In INPROFOOD three “sizes” of stakeholder organizations have been targeted: “large” (Series 1), “medium” (Series 2) and “small” (Series 3). In the context of the INPROFOOD workshops, “size” refers to a rough estimation of hierarchy levels, normative and decision-making power, and geographic outreach. In general a national research council is more powerful than a public research funder targeted at the regional level, and a national business association representing large industry has advantages over a regional SME association. Strict separations between these “levels” would have required in-depth research exceeding the project budget. Desk research showed that the stakeholder landscapes differed between countries, because in some countries specific stakeholders such as public research funders or large environmental organizations simply do not exist, or the private sector fulfills tasks,

which are considered public ones in other countries. Hence, as also in the previous workshop series it turned out that establishing matching categories across different European regions and recruiting organizations accordingly may be feasible only to a certain extent. Investigating how far this could be done would merit a project in its own right. Thus pragmatic decisions had to be made, sometimes case by case. Within this frame there was a lot of room for flexibility so partners could set up criteria adapted to their countries: the number of organizations of a certain type in a certain area, available travel budgets, etc.

The idea behind targeting stakeholders of different “size” is diversification in terms of power and influence: Because highly ranked organizations and participants are more often involved in policy debate, it was deemed necessary to pro-actively broaden the range of interest groups not only in terms of disciplines, working areas and concerns, but also in respect to geographic outreach, size and/or other “hierarchy” characteristics. In this way we find organizations or interest groups that could be easily over-looked, although they do not necessarily bring forward the same concerns. Medium or smaller players were actively addressed in order to broaden the spectrum of targeted organizations and to avoid that the workshops turn into a hearing of mostly “large players”.

Three categories have been identified:

- *public organizations (PUB)*
- *business-related organizations (BUS) and*
- *non-profit organizations without business ties (NPO)*

The core distinction was: to whom is an organization responsible? Where does its income or funding come from? Who are the members?

In the third series, business organizations as well as SMEs (small to medium enterprises) were eligible, but now large companies.

As to the public academic sector, in Series 3 it was specified that the disciplinary angle should remain open to include also the humanities and the social sciences and to make interdisciplinary deliberation possible. Even if food technologists and dieticians presumably would be more interested than other experts, no disciplinary pre-selection should be performed in the recruitment phase.

In general, the terms *non-profit organization* and *civil society organizations* designate a wide field of quite different actors and are used differently. In INPROFOOD's scenario workshops, "**non-profit organizations without business ties**" meant organizations with a non-profit mission, which are also not otherwise affiliated to the private sector, in terms of members or funding. For example, an association with enterprise members or being financially dependent on one or more companies did not fall into the NPO category, but the business category.

In Series 1 it had turned out that **NPOs without business ties** were more difficult to attract, and consequently they participated in INPROFOOD workshops less often than had been planned. To give these stakeholders better chances for participation, the category remained as open as possible. There were almost no eligibility restrictions apart from the named independence from profit organizations. Additionally, in Series 2 & 3 national umbrella organizations of nonprofit organizations were excluded. For NPOs without business ties and for small organizations, participation is more difficult, because they often have to economize on time and budget. Subsequently, if all workshops are taken together, NPOs without business ties were under-represented in the workshops.

Determining if an organization is eligible or to which of the defined stakeholder categories it belongs, can make extensive background research necessary. For example, NPOs which are run or dominated by enterprises, constitute a quite different interest group than civil society organizations. For reasons of practicability, workshop organizers pre-categorized the entries of their stakeholder databases beforehand as far as they could know. After being randomly selected the respective entities were investigated more closely. Only for this smaller group a more detailed investigation on decision-making structures and financial sources was performed whenever necessary. If it turned out that a selected organization really belonged to a different category, partners were instructed to reassign it accordingly. For example, it was necessary to shift NPOs with strong ties to industry to the business category.

Recruitment

The target number of participating organizations was about **12 to 16** in total and **4 to 6 delegates** from each of the three pre-defined categories. Because it was impossible to predict how many registrants really appear on a workshop day, 24 to 27 registrations were

given as a goal. This gave enough elbow room for short term cancellations, so that hopefully enough delegates from each category would actually attend the workshop. With the exception of universities, which were mostly targeted at department level, participation in the workshops was restricted to one representative or delegate per organization.

It goes without saying that the outcomes of such deliberations depend on who actually participates. If arbitrary selection or hand picking participants needs to be avoided, a proper recruitment scheme is crucial. Two recruitment schemes were introduced in INPROFOOD: recruitment by sortition and transparent calls for participation. The first one was the recruitment scheme of choice for Series 1, and several partners decided to apply it in Series 2 and 3, too. The second one was only used in Series 2 and 3.

Recruitment by sortition

In this scheme, stakeholder databases were compiled from public sources accessible via the Web such as registers of NPOs, then the databases were published on inprofood.eu. Among the sometimes several hundred entries, participants have been selected by sortition based on public lottery draws. According to the instructions, the dates of the draws should be published on inprofood.eu before the draws took place. It turned out that there are not enough transparent and reliable sources in all countries, in which the workshops took place, to fill such databases. If there was no better source available, it was agreed to document this lack of resources and to go on pragmatically. Public phone books or even Wikipedia were an option, too, if no better sources were available. Compiling stakeholder databases proved especially difficult for the civil society organizations and the private sector.

Call for Participation

Some organizers reported challenges to recruit sufficient participants for their Series 1 workshop. For this reason, for Series 2 and 3 an alternative way to recruit participants was developed: a Call for Participation. In case too many participants signed up, sortition would have been used also here.

A general call text, containing the criteria interested organizations had to meet, was adapted to national, regional and local circumstances by specific participation criteria for public entities, NPOs and SMEs, as well as their respective associations. Then workshop organizers released and promoted them within a short time interval by sending them to media,

umbrella organizations, mailing lists, universities, business associations, etc. Additionally, European umbrella organizations of civil society organizations were asked to spread the calls among their regional members. For the Calls for Participation a website was set up on which each call was published in the language(s), in which the respective workshop was held. The Calls for Participation can be found at <http://scenario-workshops.net>.

Agenda, common discussion themes

Together with Katharina Novy, the professional facilitator, who also guided through the Austrian workshops, Regina Reimer, Michael Strähle and Christine Urban of Wissenschaftsladen Wien – Science Shop Vienna, the organization coordinating the workpackage in which the workshops took place, set up an agenda for the workshops. To allow for future comparison, the same structure was proposed for all three workshop series.

According to the common agenda, in the introduction to the workshops, participants should be informed about the framework of the workshops and the INPROFOOD project, they heard about the objectives of the workshop they would participate in and what would be done with the results, and the workshop organizer summed up the briefing paper the participants received before the workshop. Instead of a conventional round, in which participants introduced themselves, exercises in action sociometry should make visible the commonalities and dissimilarities of participants by literally taking a place or position in the room.

After this introduction, the workshop plan included a dynamic switching between breakout sessions and plenaries. Before the workshop each participant should be assigned to one of the three stakeholder categories. At the beginning in three homogeneous groups, each one representing one of the stakeholder categories, participants would then discuss which topics should be researched, and after this develop worst case scenarios on research programming on food and health. The aim was for participants to look for mutual understanding and consensus whenever possible, but it was made clear that disagreement should not be ironed out and differences should be named. According to the plan, all working groups should put the outcomes of their sessions to discussion in a plenary. In the next round participants should develop best case scenarios on research programming on food and health in heterogeneous (mixed) groups, which were designed to consist of representatives of all

three stakeholder categories, as far as possible in even numbers and according to participants' personal preferences. Also the results of the heterogeneous groups should be discussed in a plenary, in which participants examined commonalities and similarities as well as dissent between the heterogeneous groups. Dissent should retain its place.

Common agenda¹⁷

Time	Who	Agenda item
		<i>Arriving, coffee</i>
9:00	<i>Workshop organizer</i>	Formal welcome/opening
	<i>Facilitator</i>	Welcome by facilitator, presentation of workshop schedule
	<i>Workshop organizer</i>	Clarification of project's scope and project environment
9:45	<i>Facilitator</i>	Action sociometry
10:10	<i>Facilitator</i>	Instructions for homogeneous groups
10:20		Break
10:35	<i>Homogeneous working groups</i>	Topics and worst case scenario
12:05		Break
12:20	<i>All participants, facilitator</i>	Plenum
13:05		Lunch break
14:30	<i>All participants, facilitator</i>	Plenum
	<i>Heterogeneous working groups</i>	Best case scenario
16:00		Break
16:25	<i>All participants, facilitator</i>	Plenum: Exhibition of posters on best case scenario
	<i>All participants, facilitator</i>	Plenum: Talking and clarification
17:20	<i>All participants, facilitator</i>	Reflection on the workshop: Muttering pairwise, very short feedback
17:45	<i>Facilitator, Workshop organizer</i>	Thanking, soft transition to buffet
	<i>All participants</i>	Filling in evaluation sheets
18:00		Buffet

Table 1: Common agenda

Common procedures

Common information materials

For the first recruitment scheme, there a common invitation letter was developed with an information sheet on the workshop and the INPROFOOD project, in general. In all three series participants should have received a briefing paper¹⁸ with general information about research programming, explanations on food innovation and some background information on food and health before the workshop. At the workshop they should have received a

¹⁷ For a detailed agenda with all instructions see Annex G of For more detailed information on this see Annex F of Strähle, M./Urban, Ch./Reimer-Chukwu, R., Detailed Plan for the Scenario Workshops. Final version.

¹⁸ See Annex E of Strähle, M./Urban, Ch./Reimer-Chukwu, R., Detailed Plan for the Scenario Workshops. Final version.

general information sheet about the nature and the objectives of the workshop and with information on why and how the participants have been invited and how the results will be documented and what will be done with them, a list of participants (with each participant identified by name, their affiliation and stakeholder category), the INPROFOOD brochure, and perhaps also some information about the organizers. Small organizations often do not have the resources for participating in such deliberation activities. To allow for their participation, several partners offered to cover the travel expenses of these participants.

Professional facilitators

Dominating participants, controversies and power imbalances among participants can create undesired group dynamics with questionable results. To diminish such effects professional facilitators guided through the workshops.

Evaluation

Feedback questionnaires designed by an evaluator embedded in the consortium were developed for participants to fill. The evaluator also visited about one third of the workshops. Because the evaluator did not have a command of all the languages in which the workshops were being held, as the proverbial fly on the wall, he mainly analysed participants' and facilitators' nonverbal behaviour for the purpose of evaluation.

Instructions for breakout sessions¹⁹

According to the common instructions, participants were asked to discuss the worst and best case scenarios along the following themes: decision making on topics/areas/themes, decision making on project funding, quality criteria for funding, exploitation of results, evaluation, project design, and other important aspects. For the discussion of important research fields concerning the development of high-quality, healthy, safe and sustainable food products, they were asked to identify topics, which from their point of view, should be researched, and, if possible, to cluster them in a reasonable way.

¹⁹ For more detailed information on this see Annex F of Strähle, M./Urban, Ch./Reimer-Chukwu, R., Detailed Plan for the Scenario Workshops. Final version.

Documentation

It was decided that each workshop was documented descriptively using photos and transcripts of flipchart posters. There should at least be a report in English on each workshop. Participants should be named in the report's list of participants, but not their individual contributions. According to the instructions all workshop organizers received, participants were instructed by the facilitators to write on flipchart posters all outcomes of their deliberations – topics and issues they consented or dissented on -, because the posters are the core documentation of the workshops. Participants' input would be descriptively analysed for common topics, themes and issues, but not be subject to in-depth analyses. During the presentation of the flipchart posters in the plenaries, organizers could either take notes (by more than one person) or record the plenary sessions (this was strongly advised by the evaluator). Taking notes or recording served only for clarification purposes, but not for adding new thoughts to the poster documentation. The flipchart posters were photographed and then transcribed word by word. If necessary, explanations were added to make the sentences on the flipchart more comprehensible. The analysis phase occurred only when considering together the results of all workshops of a series or all together between the series. The objective then was to identify common ideas, such as suggested guidelines and criteria, issues and topics, but also differences, having been named in more than one workshop, preferably in different countries. The analysis may take into account as explaining factors stakeholder categories (for the outputs of homogeneous groups), but also the stakeholder level being addressed. - All reports are available for download at the INPROFOOD website at least²⁰ and remain available there without being changed.

²⁰ <http://www.inprofood.eu/documentation/>

Implementation

Workshop dates, places and titles

Workshops Series 3	Date	Workshop title
Ankara (Turkey)	26 September 2013	<i>Nutrition and Innovative Approaches on Food Production</i>
Bratislava (Slovakia)	16 May 2013	<i>How can research programmes foster healthy and sustainable food innovation?</i>
Copenhagen (Denmark)	2 June 2013	<i>How can research programmes foster future healthy eating and well-being in our society?</i>
Heraklion (Greece)	3 June 2013	<i>Ερευνητικός Σχεδιασμός στους τομείς της Υγείας και της Διατροφής (Research Programming on food and health)</i>
Maastricht (The Netherlands)	25 June 2013	<i>Scenario workshop "Onderzoeksprogrammering op het gebied van Voeding en Gezondheid" (Research programming on food and health)</i>
Porto (Portugal)	16 May 2013	<i>Cenários para o planeamento da investigação em Alimentação e Saúde (Scenario workshop on food and health research programming)</i>
Stuttgart (Germany)	19 March 2013	<i>Ernährung und Lebensmittel – Forschung 2020 (Nutrition and Food – Research 2020)</i>
Vicenza (Italy)	25 June 2013	<i>Scenario workshop Verso una ricerca alimentare sicura e sostenibile (Towards a safe and sustainable food research)</i>
Vienna (Austria)	20 June 2013	<i>Szenarioworkshop „Forschungsförderung in der Lebensmittel- und Gesundheitsförderung" (Scenario workshop „Research programming on food and health“)</i>

Table 2 Workshop dates and titles

Before the results can be analysed, it is important to establish in which context these results came about. For example, all aspects of workshop preparation and recruitment can influence the outcomes, which, among others, most likely depend on who is actually involved or excluded from the discussions. Not only the workshop structure, the agenda, the facilitation and the documentation, but also the recruitment strategy is relevant for comparability. Again there are circulatory effects to be expected: A demonstratively transparent recruitment procedure most likely attracts different organizations than an invitation to a networking event with important players. Apart from the question, which specific organization types were targeted, selected, invited and subsequently represented during the workshop, variations of the common agenda, the information given to the deliberating participants and how the workshops were conducted, determines if and in

which ways workshops and working group results are comparable to each other. Beyond this, the thematic framing of a workshop and its agenda have a more obvious impact on comparability. If a workshop is about research programming that deals with food, health and sustainability the deliberators may come up with different ideas than if they believe they are participating in a workshop on food and health research in general or if the workshop started with the presentation of an obesity epidemic that leads to certain health challenges. Deliberations will mostly move within the framework defined by the organizer's information materials and introductions. Additionally, the information given to potential organizations before the workshop takes place, impacts on which organizations are interested enough to send a delegate to stay a whole workshop day. Slightly different information can attract different participants, and different participants can come to different conclusions.

Recruitment

As explained in the workplan (see D2.1), two recruitment schemes have been used for Series 3: the one from Series 1, which was based on sortition from public sources, and, as the preferred scheme, Calls for Participation.²¹ In general the Call was for two workshops, the one in Series 2 and the next one in Series 3. Some workshop organizers used only the scheme from Series 1, some combined them by sending the call to all organizations they have listed in their databases or invited them by email, other organizers used a different approach. There are also differences in implementation among organizers who launched a Call for Participation. According to the instructions participants were asked to sign up at the Call website. One organization used a website of its own. In some cases less organizations signed up than eventually participated, in three cases no organization signed up at all, but the workshops had participants (in one case less than 12). Probably quite a few participants signed up directly with the organizers. The methods used and a rough estimation of the hierarchy level of participants are shown in Table 3.

²¹ <http://scenario-workshops.net>

Recruitment methods

Workshops Series 3	Recruitment method	"Power, outreach hierarchy" (rough estimation)
Ankara	CfP & other	S, M, L
Bratislava	CfP	M & S
Copenhagen	CfP & other	Mostly L
Heraklion	Database & "lottery"	Mostly S & M
Maastricht	CfP & other	L, M, S
Porto	Database & "lottery"	Mostly S
Stuttgart	Database & invitations by e-mail	Not available
Vicenza	CfP & other	Mostly S & M
Vienna	CfP	Mostly S

Table 3: Recruitment methods and participant hierarchy level

CfP: Call for Participation, call text available at <http://scenario-workshops.net>

Database & "lottery": Recruitment method of Series 1

Other: Different recruitment method. Explained in the workshop report available at <http://www.inprofood.eu/documentation>.

L, M, S: stands for rough estimations of hierarchy and power levels: large, medium and small "players"

Thematic framing

Discussions with different starting points are difficult to compare. To investigate the framing, we asked: What information did the participants receive at the beginning? Was different material used in the workshops than the briefing papers or was there a different workshop topic? These aspects are summarised in Table 4.

Framing

Workshops Series 3	Briefing Paper*	Additional information **	Introduction & presentation *
Ankara			Information on INPROFOOD and presentation of the agenda.
Bratislava	Sent to participants before the workshop	No	Presentation of agenda + introduction to INPROFOOD and topic.
Copenhagen	Sent to participants before the workshop	No	Introduction to INPROFOOD, presentation of state-of-art research programming.
Heraklion	Sent to participants before the workshop	INPROFOOD press release	Presentation of agenda + introduction to INPROFOOD and research programming, short overview of the project's environment, information on how the results will be used.
Maastricht	Has not been sent out	Leaflet on INPROFOOD	Presentations of the INPROFOOD objectives, expected impacts, scope and purpose of the workshop, recruitment methodology.
Porto	Sent to participants before the workshop	Agenda, facilitator profile, list of organizations participating	Short presentation on the workshop format, summary of the key points (e.g. main actors and organization of food and health research in Portugal).
Stuttgart	Has not been sent out	No	Agenda
Vicenza	Sent to participants before the workshop	No	Information about the purpose of INPROFOOD, the consortium, presentation of the agenda.*
Vienna	Sent to participants before the workshop	No	Presentation of agenda + introduction to INPROFOOD and research programming, short overview of the project's environment, information on how the results will be used.

Table 4: Framing

* This information was partially taken from questionnaires sent out by the evaluator and partially taken from the reports.

** Some partners used a (summarized) press release on INPROFOOD in which the project, and consequently the workshop, is framed as being on research programming in food and health, especially fighting obesity and diet-related chronic diseases.

Briefing Paper: Before the workshop participants received a briefing paper on research programming and food & health.

Additional information: Information in addition to the general information sheet and briefing paper.

Participant structure

Altogether 144 representatives from 135 organizations participated in the workshops of Series 3. Of those 135 organizations 25 (18.5%) were categorized as NPOs without business ties, 47 (34.8%) as public organizations, 49 (36.3%) as business associations or SMEs, 7 (5.19

%) organizations either do not fall into any of these categories or it was not possible to allocate them to a certain stakeholder category (e.g. due to overlaps between categories).

Workshops Series 3	NPOs without business ties	Public organizations	Business associations & SMEs	Other stakeholders	Total
Ankara	5	5	13	1	24
Bratislava	1	9	2	0	12
Copenhagen	1	2	6	2	11
Heraklion	4	5	3	2	14
Maastricht	2	2	6	2	12
Porto	3	5	5	0	13
Stuttgart*	0	0	0	20	20
Venice	6	4	5	0	15
Vienna	3	5	6	0	14
	25	37	46	27	135

Table 5: Organizations by consolidated stakeholders

* The numbers provided by Hohenheim are: 7 participants from NPOs, 3 participants from the business category, 10 participants from public entities. Because no online research can be performed to harmonize categorization, the organizations were put into the “OTH” category.

Comparing different “stakeholders” across the different scenario workshops only makes sense if the pre-defined categories in the overall plan are used the very same way by all workshop organizers. Where this was not the case, workshop categories were retrospectively harmonized, otherwise analysing interest groups across the different regions would have led to severely biased conclusions.

The evaluation of organizations’ backgrounds - and possible re-categorisation - was limited to the availability of online information.

Compared to the other two categories, “NPOs without business ties” seemed to be the most difficult to determine. Sometimes extensive background research was necessary to find out if a registered NPO did or did not have business ties, if it was an NPO at all or fitted into another defined category. The distinction between NPOs without and with business ties must not be read as higher or lower appreciation of participating organizations. Enterprises or their associations can aim at high environmental objectives or corporate social

responsibility“ (CSR), but they still belong to the private sector. Otherwise only enterprises behaving with less integrity would be allowed to represent “the economy”.

Re-classifications

From originally 37 representatives from “NPOs without business ties”, 28 stayed in this category, 6 were shifted to Business and 3 to Other. From each originally 38 representatives from public entities and from 37 from business organisations, 1 was re-categorized as “Other”. Under “Other” we subsumed organizations which were not eligible for participation because they did not match the participation criteria. Sometimes desk research was not sufficient to clearly decide into which category an organization belongs; in this case we categorized it as “other”. The following table presents the performed re-categorization of individual participants (except for two workshops).

Shifts in stakeholder categories (individual participants)

Workshops Series 3	Stays in NPO	Shifted from NPO to BUS	Shifted from NPO to OTH	Stays in PUB	Shifted from PUB to OTH	Stays in BUS	Shifted from BUS to OTH	Total
Ankara	5	3	1	5	0	10	0	24
Bratislava	1	0	0	10	0	2	0	13
Copenhagen	1	2	1	2	1	4	0	11
Heraklion	7	0	1	6	0	5	1	20
Maastricht*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
Porto	5	0	0	5	0	5	0	15
Stuttgart**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20
Vicenza	6	1	0	4	0	4	0	15
Vienna	3	0	0	5	0	6	0	14
Total	28	6	3	37	1	36	1	144

Table 6: Re-categorization of participants

* The report does not specify which organization belongs to which stakeholder.

** Due to anonymity of stakeholders, the categorization was performed by the organizer and was not investigated by online research.

Due to a categorisation that is much more rigid than usual in such activities, some partners had more participants from one or another pre-defined category, but when all the workshops are taken together, the different participation patterns partially counter-balanced each other. It must be pointed out that according to the feedback of the workshop

organizers, there are differences in the organizational landscapes in the diverse countries that could make the recruitment even in the three relatively flexible categories (NPOs without business ties, business associations and SMES, public organizations) extremely difficult: For example, the recruitment of *“NPOs without business ties”* can only be successful, if the country possesses a rich diversity of non-profit organizations which are fully independent from the business sphere.

The categorization difficulties indicate a major problem: a fairly inconsistent definition of the NPO category across political institutions and countries. As it is now, an industrial association often is considered a non-profit organization as is an environmental grassroots organization. If the definition of NPOs is stricter than usual, it becomes much more difficult to recruit what appear to be non-profit organizations – organized civil society - than is generally assumed, at least, if these organizations are expected not to depend on the private sector in terms of members or funding. The outcomes of stakeholder involvement processes might be less often based on civil society’s input than is claimed.

This is not a specific weakness of the workshops in this project but a weakness of stakeholder involvement in general. The workshops in INPROFOOD are among the very first to clearly acknowledge some challenges connected to stakeholder involvement and respond to them. A model is created for future participatory deliberations. Defining less generously than usual, who should be included in which stakeholder category, unveils some practical difficulties to allocate certain organizations to categories, which could earn a project of their own.

The inclusion of some more stakeholder categories than planned does not principally compromise the comparability of the workshop as far as it is made transparent who participated and as far as there is sufficient participation according to the original stakeholder categories, which aimed at giving room to those are not so frequently asked for their opinions. Where a larger than intended variability developed, it made some of the intended comparison more difficult but at the same time opened up new possibilities, and it is interesting to look for similarities that come even up in spite of the larger variability of deliberating stakeholder groups.

Addressing a lower hierarchy level (size or geographical outreach) differed widely. For several organizers it was more difficult to recruit this “level” than recruiting “large” players. Most likely, these organizations do not have sufficient resources to spend a whole workshop day, or in the case, where travelling is necessary, even more time. Additionally, according to recent literature²², another obstacle could be the so-called “participation fatigue”. This may have developed in some of the Northern countries, where participatory involvement activities are performed frequently. In some of the partner countries, the economic crisis most likely had an impact on the participation of medium sized organizations as well.

Although ideally only one delegate per participating organization should come, sometimes more than one attended the workshop. Hence there are more participants than organizations. Altogether, the Series 3 workshops saw 144 participants .

Workshops Series 3	NPOs without business ties	Public organizations	Business associations & SMEs	Other stakeholders	Total number of participants
Ankara	5	5	13	1	24
Bratislava	1	10	2	0	13
Copenhagen	1	2	6	2	11
Heraklion	7	6	5	2	20
Maastricht	2	2	6	2	12
Porto	5	5	5	0	15
Stuttgart	0	0	0	20	20
Venice	6	4	5	0	15
Vienna	3	5	6	0	14
	30	39	48	27	144

Table 7: Individual representatives by consolidated stakeholder category

Again, the question appears, if there is a cultural issue. In some countries, organizations might more easily accept that only one delegate is allowed. In other countries, it might make the workshop less attractive to certain groups of participants. The following table presents the gender distribution of the workshop participants.

²² Horst, 2014

Series 3	Ankara	Bratislava	Copenhagen	Heraklion	Maastricht	Porto	Stuttgart	Vicenza	Vienna
Female	10	7	9	12	6	11	6*	8	8
Male	14	6	2	8	6	4	6*	7	6

Table 8: Distribution of female and male participants by workshop

* Numbers provided by organiser

Realization of the agenda

Among other things, the comparative analysis of the workshop results depends on the agenda and how it was implemented. Thus we looked to see if there are deviations from the original common agenda and if the workshops were conducted and facilitated as agreed on.

Documentation

It was agreed that the documentation of the workshop should be as authentic as possible: Participants would be informed that the output would be what they write on the flipchart posters. This was to give them some security that the documentation would be what they actually wrote on the posters and not interpretations of what they have said. Thus, when analysing the workshop reports, we looked for a complete set of readable photos of flipchart posters, translated transcripts (which we checked, if possible, for accuracy) and a list of participants, preferably with their names and affiliations.

Comparability of the workshops

As in the first workshop series, there are some differences between the way workshops were conducted by the different organizers. During the implementation it became clear how the different cultural, political and expertise backgrounds of the workshop organizers played out in different implementations of the workplan. Across the different workshops we detected variations of recruitment, workshop topic, thematic framing, targeted stakeholders, agenda, information given to participants, and documentation. In some cases, matching workshops worked, in other cases it seemed not practical to the organizers. In some cases the translation of the posters was not sufficiently accurate. As far as could be assessed during the analyses, topics and issues could get lost by insufficient translation.

Distinguishing categories correctly is a most important condition in these workshops in which different "stakeholders" are grouped into homogeneous and heterogeneous teams. After categorization homogeneous groups can become mixed groups, heterogeneous groups can turn into more homogeneous groups.

To find out, in which ways deliberation outcomes can be used for comparison, the degree of matching was estimated working group by working group. In most cases, the morning groups could be matched better than the afternoon groups.

Instructions for working groups

	Working groups	Tasks
Ankara	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Homogeneous Group 1: Academia Homogeneous Group 2: Industry representatives Homogeneous Group 3: NGOs 	General worst case
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Heterogeneous Group 1 Heterogeneous Group 2 Heterogeneous Group 3 	General best case
	Remarks:	Of 9 NPO participants 5 were without business ties, and 3 were business-related NPOs, and thus shifted to BUS, another NPO is sponsored and shifted to OTH. Together with 10 business-related representatives, the workshops meets very well the recommendation of the embedded evaluator to recruit more industry to lessen 'information loss'.
Bratislava	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Homogeneous Group 1 (mostly public sector) Homogeneous Group 2 (mostly public sector) 	Research areas and topics Worst case/s
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 mixed group (facilitated) 	Best case
	Remarks:	No shifts have been performed. Two public sector working groups deliberated. The agenda has been followed very closely.
Copenhagen	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Homogeneous Group 1 (Public) Homogeneous Group 2 (Private) Homogeneous Group 3 (NGO) 	Research areas and topics (to be studied/not to be studied) Worst case/s
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mixed Group 1 Mixed Group 2 Mixed Group 3 	Best Case/s
	Remarks:	In the NPO group 2 participants were shifted to BUS, and 1 organization difficult to classify was shifted to OTH. In the PUB category, 1 organisation was shifted to OTH. Also this workshop meet well the recommendation of the embedded evaluator to recruit more industrial

		organisations to avoid 'information loss'. The common agenda has been followed apart from adding two tasks: to name research areas/topics not to be studied and to discuss "communication"
Heraklion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Homogeneous Group 1: NGOs • Homogeneous Group 2: Public organizations • Homogeneous Group 3: Private organizations 	Research areas and topics Worst case/s
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mixed Group 1 • Mixed Group 2 • Mixed Group 3 • Mixed Group 4 	Best case/s
	Remarks:	Only two re-categorisations into "OTH" was performed (1 representative from the public sector, 1 representative from NPOs without business ties). The agenda is followed closely.
Maastricht	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Homogeneous Group - Non-Profit Stakeholders Group • Homogeneous Group – Business Stakeholders Group A • Homogeneous group – Business Stakeholders Group B • Homogeneous group – Public Stakeholders Group A • Homogeneous Group – Public Stakeholders Group B 	Research areas and topics Worst case/s
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Heterogeneous Group 1 ○ Heterogeneous Group 2 ○ Heterogeneous Group 3 ○ Heterogeneous Group 4 	Best case/s
	Remarks:	The report names all organisations without specifying categorisation for the homogeneous group. The agenda has been roughly followed.
Porto	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Homogeneous Group 1 – Public Organisations • Homogeneous Group 2 – Non-Profit Organisations • Homogeneous Group 3 – Business Organisations 	Research areas and topics Worst case/s
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Heterogeneous Group #1 • Heterogeneous Group #2 • Heterogeneous Group #3 	Best case/s
	Remarks:	The categorization and the agenda follow closely the working plan.
Stuttgart	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Homogeneous Group Science/research • Homogeneous Group Associations medicine • Homogeneous Group 	Nutrition and food - contemporary situation: <i>Describe the contemporary nutrition. / Which contemporary research does exist and which innovations are developed right now?</i>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Associations nutrition Homogeneous Group Food and nutrition 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Small group 1 in the afternoon Small group 2 in the afternoon Small group 3 in the afternoon Small group 4 in the afternoon 	<p>Nutrition and food - year 2020: What has changed? How should it change?</p> <p><i>How will/shall nutrition and food research change in Germany and Europe? Which innovations do we need? What is my own contribution? What are the implications for my own institution?</i></p>
	Remarks:	Participants remained anonymous and unknown to the authors. No online research is performed. This workshop yields some interesting outcomes, but is in too different from the other workshop to allow for sound comparison in Series 3.
Vicenza	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Homogeneous Group 1: Businesses & industries Homogeneous Group 2: Not-for-profit, citizen groups Homogeneous Group 3: Public authorities & Policy makers 	NEGATIVE VISION in health food year 2030. The unwanted developments in the next 17 years in relation to food and quality of life, research policy and programming in the food, food innovation.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mixed Group 1 Mixed Group 2 Mixed Group 3 	Mixed groups: positive vision 2030, conditions, actors, actions
	Remarks:	Although the workshop yields some very interesting outcomes, the framing, agenda and tasks are quite different from the working plan, which hampers comparability.
Vienna	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Homogeneous Group "NPOs without business ties" Homogeneous Group "Public organizations" Homogeneous Group "Business organizations" 	Research areas and topics Worst case/s
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mixed Group 1 Mixed Group 2 Mixed Group 3 	Best case/s

Table 9: Instructions for working groups

According to the agendas published in the workshop reports, workshops also had different durations due to differing lengths of breaks and sessions.

On the previous pages all workshops have been described according to these variations. This overview allows the grouping of the workshops according to their similarities and the determination of which parts of them can be compared to others, and in which respect. While all workshops have triggered vivid discussion and interesting outputs, comparing them has its challenges. Differences in the implementation of the workplan limit the comparability of stakeholder input across workshops. Two workshops followed a different agenda, the

recruitment schemes for a few workshops was less transparent than planned, some workshops framed the area of food and health without the sustainability angle and/or as food and obesity. It is questionable whether it is possible to conduct matched workshops. From this we might conclude that achieving sufficient matching of workshop for analysis is quite a challenge.

Some framing is inevitable, and every framing is limiting and has some blind spots. In some cases a narrow framing of the issue could be countered by targeting stakeholders usually not being addressed within such a framing. These stakeholders opened up the framing by bringing in additional perspectives. We consider this an indication that the basic assumption was not wrong: targeting a quite broad range of stakeholders since this counters organizers' blind spots and contributes to more robust results.

Outcomes

References to outcomes of deliberations (posters)

For the purpose for the analysis and making references, some abbreviations are used, which are also used for the purpose of reference to the respective posters in the report.

Boxes:

Delegates: 6 PUB

Homog. group 1 „Public“ / p3

reads as: *6 public sector participants in Homogeneous group 1, Poster 3.*

Footnotes:

AT_EASW2/*And this is important, too/ “**too narrow time frame (especially no forerun and follow-up phase)**”/Hom2 poster 3/Worst Case/4PUB*

reads as: *During the second workshop (EASW2) in Austria (AT), dealing with the topic “And this is important, too”, the second homogeneous group (Hom2) wrote on its 3rd poster: “too narrow time frame (especially no forerun and follow-up phase)”. The group discussed worst case scenarios and consisted of 4 delegates from entities categorized as PUB after consolidation of stakeholder categories for the purpose of this analysis.*

The purpose of this reference is to give the reader occasion to look for the respective context in the respective reports on inprofood.eu/documentation.

Abbreviations concerning deliberators:

- PUB: Public entities
- BUS: Business associations (including also charities with economic ties). Later also small to medium single enterprises were added to this category.
- NPO: Non-profit organizations without business ties, neither in funding nor decision making
- OTH: Other organizations. Difficult to categorize or fits in an additional category
- BUS[number]: Group of private sector representatives [number]
- DIV: diverse organisations
- FAC: Person employed by organizers to facilitate the group

- Ho[number]: Homogeneous group [number]
- p[number]: Poster [number]
- Sticky N.: Sticky note
- facil, fac: Facilitated

What sources were used for the analysis of the workshops?

The scenario workshops in INPROFOOD were about collecting and analysing the authentic output of stakeholders; no re-interpretation of their input was intended. The analysis is predominantly based on the visual output produced by delegates from a broad range of organizations. These delegates deliberated in small groups and were instructed to write the results of their deliberations on flipcharts for the purpose of public documentation. The flipchart posters are the main material for analysis. Additionally, some short explanations were added to the posters by authors of the respective workshop reports. In a next step the contents on the posters were fed into spreadsheets, together with reference to the respective workshop, working group, poster number, the originally posed question and, after the consolidation of stakeholder categories, the constellation of the respective working group. The contents were tagged and then clustered. The authors aimed at staying as close as possible to the original statements put on the posters.

Although the workshop structures, procedures and participant profiles are less homogeneous than originally planned, several common topics appear across this broad variety of workshops. Such topics are described in the following chapter.

Common topics

Topics to be researched

To provide a better overview on the research preferences and topics workshop participants named, we clustered them. A cluster comprises of at least two topics. Topics that could not be subsumed under a cluster are not mentioned here. All topics can be found in the respective workshop reports available at <http://www.inprofood.eu/documentation/>. In general in all those clusters stakeholders of all three categories are represented. The diversity of named topics made a considerable number of clusters necessary. This diversity extends to the workshops at large. The variability of topics indicates that one should be cautious with generalisations on the basis of the outcomes of one or a few workshops. If only half of the workshops had been conducted, which would still be an impressive number, the outcomes would give a different impression on topic preferences. Our interest was looking for crossing points on which participants might agree in spite of their possibly different reasons and views. The results of stakeholder involvement should not be so much the views of a few in/outsideers, but at best be principally confirmed by most citizens if these views would be debated in public.

Regarding the research topics brought forward in different working groups in the workshops, one has to remember that the time given for the task was not excessive. Together with the “worst scenarios” on research programming, the topics were part of the homogeneous group session. A lot of working groups focussed on the second task. Asking on which topics research should be conducted, aimed at learning about the research priorities different working groups would find important. A lot of variation can be seen. The strongest communality across the diverse working groups and workshops is a focus on local food systems, holistic approaches and consumer behaviour.

Trying for reproduction seemingly the first time shows a high variability of research topics prioritised by delegates. The relatively lower number of workshops in this series has the advantage of a better overview. One has to keep in mind that usually only one or two of such workshops are carried out and seldom in a comparable way. The variability of topics brought forward is striking: Only a few topics reappear in different working groups across workshops.

Consumer behaviour

Like in the other workshop series, research on consumer behaviour remains an important research area. The table shows that for some workshops this appears to be an important topics in at least two different groups. This cluster of related topics cannot be attributed to a specific stakeholder group. Mentioned research topics include research on dietary patterns, food and eating habits, educational and physiological issues, and effects of advertisements and policies.

	Porto (PT)	Copenhagen (DK) "large"	Heraklion (GR)	Maastricht (NL)
BUS	– relationship between the development of food habits and the definition/ establishment of a 'personal pattern'	* Motivation * Sensory reactions * Psychological matters * Effect of advertisements * Inner award system		1. Research into behaviour with respect to food and relation to health.* 4. Research into dietary patterns and choices of the consumer.*
	<i>Ho3 p1 / 5 BUS</i>	<i>Ho2 p1 (p3) / 4 BUS</i>		<i>Sticky N. BUS/b</i>
DIV		* Human behavior * Cultural difference		
		<i>Ho3 p1 (p5) / 1NPO 2BUS 1OTH</i>		
NPO			1. Nutritional habits in the family, degree of education in nutritional issues & their consequences on health a. Nutritional culture of children & teenagers [...] b. Nutrition of elderly people and nutritional habits c. How much educated and sensitized are population groups with special nutritional needs (such as diabetics of people with hepatitis) c. Correlating poverty & nutrition	
			<i>Ho1 p1 / 7NPO 1OTH</i>	
PUB	Study the eating habits of	* Determinants for healthy choice		15. How to influence emotion.

	Portuguese people (identify risk groups)	* Drivers for dietary and behaviour * Acceptance/taste * Consumers trade-offs * Appetite regulation * Interaction between diet and policies * Local availability, meal patterns....determinants		
				<i>Sticky N. PUB/a</i>
				2. Consumer education, information behaviour.
	<i>Ho1 p1 / 3 PUB</i>	<i>Ho1 p1 / 2PUB 1OTH</i>		<i>Sticky N. PUB/b</i>

Table 10: Consumer behavior

Consumer education

As in the preceding workshop series, consumer behaviour was mentioned in regard to understanding and changing it. Under “consumer education” we listed research topics dealing with changing consumer behaviour. Mentioned research topics include research on health and food education for children, youth and adults, food and eating habits, educational and physiological issues, and effects of advertisements and policies.

	Copenhagen (DK) “large”	Porto (PT)	Vienna (AT)	Bratislava (SK)	Heraklion (GR)	Maastricht (NL)
BUS	* Health education * School meals/the school * Child-when? * The school in a broader context				9. Promoting products that are beneficial to health	
	<i>Ho2 p1 (p3) / 4 BUS</i>				<i>Ho3 p1 / 5BUS 1OTH</i>	
DIV	* How to reach the					

	right target groups?					
	<i>Ho3 p1 (p5) / 1NPO 2BUS 1OTH</i>					
NPO		- food Education	4 Communication + education		a. Nutritional culture of children & teenagers, educating and informing them on nutritional issues	
		<i>Ho2 p1 / 5 NPO</i>	<i>Ho1 p1 / 3NPO</i>		<i>Ho1 p1 / 7NPO 1OTH</i>	
PUB	* Effectiveness of advice and recommendations	Intervention: family, school, peers, industry, media.	• nurturing of competences of the population anchorage in the education system 1)	• Increasing the awareness of consumers (GMO, food labelling, healthy nutrition) + behavioural change		2. Consumer education, information behaviour.*
	<i>Ho1 p1 / 2PUB 1OTH</i>	<i>Ho1 p1 / 3 PUB</i>	<i>Ho2 p1 / 5PUB</i>	<i>Ho1 p1 / 4PUB 1NPO</i>		<i>Sticky N. PUB/b</i>
						<i>12. Educate children, where food comes from.*</i>
						<i>Sticky N. PUB/a</i>

Table 11: Consumer education

Consumer information

The boundaries between consumer education and consumer information are blurring. In the case of education, the consumer appears to imply pedagogical intervention or increasing the knowledge of the consumer. In the case of consumer information the connotation lays more strongly on the right of the consumer to be informed, on transparency, publicly availability of information. In Series 3 topics mentioned on consumer information regard labelling and better information for the consumer.

	Copenhagen (DK) "large"	Porto (PT)	Vienna (AT)	Maastricht (NL)	Heraklion (GR)
BUS	* Effect of advertisements		• labelling: intelligible, transparency, completeness, origin	Make knowledge better available for consumers.*	9. Promoting products that are beneficial to health
	<i>Ho2 p1 (p3) / 4 BUS</i>		<i>Ho3 p1 / 6 BUS</i>	<i>Sticky N. BUS/b</i>	<i>Ho3 p1 / 5BUS 1OTH</i>
DIV	* How to communicate new findings * Application of known valid research to products- improve information = reduce faulty info to public				
	<i>Ho3 p1 (p5) / 1NPO 2BUS 1OTH</i>				
NPO		- information on food packaging accessible to all - Clarification on the composition and transformation of food - Provide information regarding the seasonality of food products	4 Questioning of the "contents research" + labelling of products 4 Effects of marketing		
		<i>Ho2 p1 / 5 NPO</i>	<i>Ho1 p1 / 3NPO</i>		
PUB			↑ ___ transparency peers advertising values, time, ethics	4. Transparency.* 5. Available good knowledge.* 6. Information accessible to consumer.* 14. Make recipes publicly available.*	
				<i>Sticky N. PUB/a</i>	
				3. Social media.* 2. Consumer education, information behaviour.*	
			<i>Ho2 p1 / 5PUB</i>	<i>Sticky N. PUB/b</i>	

Table 12: Consumer information

Loosely related to consumer education are two small topic clusters: prevention of diseases and portion sizes.

Prevention of diseases

This topic has been mentioned two workshops – by representatives of the public and the private sector.

	Copenhagen (DK) "large"	Porto (PT)
BUS	* Disease prevention	
	<i>Ho2 p1 (p3) / 4 BUS</i>	
PUB		- Early prevention of metabolic diseases - Intervention: family, school, peers, industry, media.
		<i>Ho1 p1 / 3 PUB</i>

Table 13: Prevention of diseases

Portion sizes

Portion sizes were mentioned in regard to portion packaging and research on portion size standards.

	Maastricht (NL)	Copenhagen (DK) "large"
BUS	3. Portion size, portions keep getting larger contributes to overconsumption.*	
	<i>Sticky N. BUS/b</i>	
***		* Portion size (definition/standards possible?)
		<i>Ho3 p1 (p5) / 1NPO 2BUS 1OTH</i>
PUB	8. Portion packaging.*	
	<i>Sticky N. PUB/a</i>	

Table 14: Portion sizes

(Quality) control & regulation

Public and civil society representatives named issues of legal frameworks, of self-regulation and quality control.

	Heraklion (GR)	Vienna (AT)	Copenhagen (DK) "large"
NPO	a. Quality control in production and how much informed are producers	Which (legal) framework [conditions] is necessary to be able to present sustainable products in supermarkets a way that consumer buy them? ---> also obligatory measures, e.g. reusable packaging	
	<i>Ho1 p1 / 7NPO 1OTH</i>	<i>Ho1 p1 / 3NPO</i>	
PUB	2. Certified production – processing of food products that are sufficient, safe and with high nutritional value. Reducing environmental imprint in all stages (from production to consumption)		* Interaction between diet and policies * Business behavior and self-regulation
	<i>Ho2 p1 / 6PUB</i>		<i>Ho1 p1 / 2PUB 1OTH</i>

Table 15: (Quality) control & regulation

Convenience food

Only two working groups, but very different ones, bring forward specific aspects of “convenience” food. Healthy fast food is a desirable RTD issue for large Nordic business organisations. The obvious gender aspect convenience food (cooking being a traditional female task) is brought forward in the Austrian group of NPOs without business ties.

	Copenhagen (DK) "large"	Vienna (AT)
BUS	* Healthy fast food	
	<i>Ho2 p1 (p3) / 4 BUS</i>	
NPO		5 Gender question in respect to freshly - cooked versus convenience
		<i>Ho1 p1 / 3NPO</i>

Table 16: Convenience food

Economic aspects

In this workshop series, questions concerning economy and competition appear in all three categories in Austria, but scarcely anywhere else. It seems a stretch to conclude that these important questions are more interesting for the Austrian population than for other nations. It is more plausible that the organizers of the Vienna workshop attracted persons who are more likely to relate food, health and environmental sustainability to each other or that the participants "contaminated" each other in the morning by talking about the posters in the morning. Or it is mere coincidence. Under this title we subsumed research topics/areas related to economic research. They concern SME support and alternative business models for the food chain, research on the effects of prices, taxes and subsidies, but also macro-economic issues such as economic indicators and a radical re-thinking of economic theoretical assumptions.

	Vienna (AT)	Copenhagen (DK) "large"	Maastricht (NL)
BUS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • access of small enterprises to funding for research- and development • success factors for an efficient support of small enterprises 4) 	* Food payment, small, recycle	
		<i>Ho2 p1 (p3) / 4 BUS</i>	
DIV		* Effects of "tax" unhealthy foods * Trade	
	<i>Ho3 p1 / 6 BUS</i>	<i>Ho3 p1 (p5) / 1NPO 2BUS 1OTH</i>	

	Vienna (AT)	Copenhagen (DK) "large"	Maastricht (NL)
BUS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • access of small enterprises to funding for research- and development • success factors for an efficient support of small enterprises 4) 	* Food payment, small, recycle	
NPO	1 Indicators for well-being instead of GDP How can economy prosper without growth and additional innovation? [...] 3 Evaluation of subvention politics ---> social impacts of "world market prizes" 4 Public market research 7 Alternative business models FoodCoop, CSA		
	<i>Ho1 p1 / 3NPO</i>		
PUB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • → distortion of competition in favour of non-sustainability • alternative (≠industrial) agro and nutrition systems + framework conditions & factors, why/that they work [operate] 2) "truth about costs" 2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Role of tax and subsidies * Motivation for producers and retailers * Food Marketing 	2. Power in the food chain
			<i>Sticky N. PUB/a</i>
PUB/b			11. Healthier food, supply, price ↓?*
	<i>Ho2 p1 / 5PUB</i>	<i>Ho1 p1 / 2PUB 10TH</i>	<i>Sticky N. PUB/b</i>

Table 17: Economic aspects

Education/training of providers

	Heraklion (GR)	Porto (PT)
BUS	7. Educating and training producers and specialized staff	
	<i>Ho3 p1 / 5BUS 1OTH</i>	
NPO		- training for good customer service in hotels and restaurants
		<i>Ho2 p1 / 5 NPO</i>
PUB	3. Education – training of stakeholders	
	<i>Ho2 p1 / 6PUB</i>	

Table 18: Education/training of providers

Environmental sustainability

According to the workshop participants the question was not if but how sustainability should be achieved. Topics clustered under the title of environmental sustainability are quite diverse and range from environmentally sound packaging, health effects of fertilizers, ecological agriculture, legal issues, questions of power and costs. As in Series 1 & 2 the reduction of waste as a research field came up in Series 3, too, but was less prominent than in the two preceding series.

	Vienna (AT)	Porto (PT)	Heraklion (GR)	Copenhagen (DK)	Maastricht (NL)
BUS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • measurability of sustainability 5) [...] • packaging: environmentally sound, safe 	Effects of phytopharmaceuticals and chemical fertilizers: consequences for health at long term; hormone disruptors; carcinogenic substances; degradation of soils - consequences of genetically modified organisms		* Ecology “sustainable” agriculture	
	<i>Ho3 p1 / 6 BUS</i>	<i>Ho3 p1 / 5 BUS</i>		<i>Ho2 p1 (p3) / 4 BUS</i>	

	Vienna (AT)	Porto (PT)	Heraklion (GR)	Copenhagen (DK)	Maastricht (NL)
BUS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • measurability of sustainability 5) [...] • packaging: environmentally sound, safe 	Effects of phytopharmaceuticals and chemical fertilizers: consequences for health at long term; hormone disruptors; carcinogenic substances; degradation of soils - consequences of genetically modified organisms		* Ecology “sustainable” agriculture	
NPO	Which (legal) framework [conditions] is necessary to be able to present sustainable products in supermarkets a way that consumer buy them? ---> also obligatory measures, e.g. reusable packaging	- Provide information regarding the seasonality of food products			
	<i>Ho1 p1 / 3NPO</i>	<i>Ho2 p1 / 5 NPO</i>			
PUB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “truth about costs” • power relations / interests, conflict of targets • structural change (building upon the “good”) • resilience / diversity 		2. Certified production – processing of food products that are sufficient, safe and with high nutritional value. Reducing environmental imprint in all stages (from production to consumption)		10. Food waste.*
					<i>Sticky N. PUB/a</i>
PUB/ b					5. Food waste.*
	<i>Ho2 p1 / 5PUB</i>		<i>Ho2 p1 / 6PUB</i>		<i>Sticky N. PUB/b</i>

Table 19: Environmental sustainability

Food additives, ingredients & components

Having been mentioned by private and public sector groups, topics under this cluster mostly concern health effects.

	Copenhagen (DK) "large"	Bratislava (SK)	Porto (PT)	Maastricht (NL)	Vienna (AT)
BUS	* Pro and prebiotics * Vit. D		- Effects/Impacts – Food additives Antioxidants with origin in fruit houses – such as food supplements		• function of [food] components 3)
	<i>Ho2 p1 (p3) / 4 BUS</i>		<i>Ho3 p1 / 5 BUS</i>		<i>Ho3 p1 / 6 BUS</i>
PUB1, PUBa		• Additive substances in food			
		<i>Ho1 p1 / 4PUB 1NPO</i>			
PUB2, PUBb		• Additives (emulgators) – their influence on health • Fats and fatty acids – their impact on the cholesterol fractions -> impact on the recommended daily doses		7. Reduction salt, sugar and fat.*	
		<i>Ho2 p1 / 4PUB 1NPO 1BUS</i>		<i>Sticky N. PUB/b</i>	

Table 20: Worst case on evaluation

Food preservation

	Porto (PT)	Vienna (AT)
BUS	Food packages – preservation of the product, protection of food	• preservation: durability, preservation of [food] components
	<i>Ho3 p1 / 5 BUS</i>	<i>Ho3 p1 / 6 BUS</i>
NPO	Ensure preservation and/or transportation of food	
	<i>Ho2 p1 / 5 NPO</i>	

Table 21: Worst case on evaluation

Packaging

Participants discussed packaging as a research area mostly in regard to safety.

	Vienna (AT)	Porto (PT)	Maastricht (NL)
BUS	• packaging: environmentally sound, safe	Food packages – preservation of the product, protection of food	
	<i>Ho3 p1 / 6 BUS</i>	<i>Ho3 p1 / 5 BUS</i>	
PUB			16. Safety with respect to allergens.* 17. Packaging material.*
			<i>Sticky N. PUB/a</i>

Table 22: Worst case on evaluation

Food production & agriculture

	Heraklion (GR)	Vienna (AT)
BUS	4. Production process	
	<i>Ho3 p1 / 5BUS 1OTH</i>	
NPO		1 Total energy use of food production (fertilizer, transportation, processing, packaging) 1 ---> needs common [standardized] methodologies 1 Colitere indicators (N , P, humus, energy, pesticides, CO2, abiotic/biotic input of resources, area, water)
		<i>Ho1 p1 / 3NPO</i>

Table 23: Worst case on evaluation

Food safety

This topic was suggested most often by public sector representatives. Mentioned topics concern health effects of pesticides, nutritional standards and methods for the identification of food adulteration.

	Vienna (AT)	Heraklion (GR)	Copenhagen (DK) "large"	Bratislava (SK)	Maastricht (NL)
BUS	safety: pesticides				
	<i>Ho3 p1 / 6 BUS</i>				
NPO	2 Long time effects of pesticides, e.g.	2. Security in production b. External environmental factors that influence the quality of food			
	<i>Ho1 p1 / 3NPO</i>	<i>Ho1 p1 / 7NPO 1OTH</i>			
PUB		4. Ways to promote safe nutritional standards.	* Food security at individual level	• Improve and expand methods for identification of food adulteration	18. Safety new products.*
		<i>Ho2 p1 / 6PUB</i>	<i>Ho1 p1 / 2PUB 1OTH</i>	<i>Ho1 p1 / 4PUB 1NPO</i>	<i>Sticky N. PUB/a</i>

Table 24: Worst case on evaluation

Health effects of food/nutrition & nutritional habits

Topics listed under this cluster include food patterns, effects of food additives, contaminants and of nutritional habits, and the relationship of food and health in general.

	Heraklion (GR)	Porto (PT)	Vienna (AT)	Bratislava (SK)
BUS	5. Nutrition and health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Research the relationship food/health, so as to identify healthy food patterns including comparison of bio (meaning organic) /conventional - Food patterns in infancy and relationship with diabetes mellitus type 1 – supplements; introduction to cow milk, etc... - Effects/Impacts – Food additives - Effects of phytopharmaceuticals and chemical fertilizers: consequences for health at long term; hormone disruptors; carcinogenic substances; degradation of soils 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • function of [food] components 3) 	
	<i>Ho3 p1 / 5BUS 10TH</i>	<i>Ho3 p1 / 5 BUS</i>	<i>Ho3 p1 / 6 BUS</i>	
NPO	d. Effects of bad nutritional habits on the health system.			
	<i>Ho1 p1 / 7NPO 10TH</i>			
PUB2				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fats and fatty acids – their impact on the cholesterol fractions -> impact on the recommended daily doses • Additives (emulgators) – their influence on health
				<i>Ho2 p1 / 4PUB 1NPO 1BUS</i>

Table 25: Worst case on evaluation

Genetically modified organisms

In Series 3 only two working groups considered research on genetically modified organisms of special interest.

	Porto (PT)	Vienna (AT)
BUS	consequences of genetically modified organisms	
	<i>Ho3 p1 / 5 BUS</i>	
NPO		Risk research: GMO (ecological + social) ---> granting of patents
		<i>Ho1 p1 / 3NPO</i>

Table 26: Worst case on evaluation

Local matters

Also in Series 3 local matters were mentioned as a worthwhile research area. In this series locality was discussed in respect to alternative food systems, local food production in general and local availability of food.

	Vienna (AT)	Copenhagen (DK) (large)	Maastricht (NL)
BUS			2. More research into edible products in the environment of the consumer.*
			<i>Sticky N. BUS/b</i>
NPO	7 Alternative business models FoodCoop, CSA		
	<i>Ho1 p1 / 3NPO</i>		
PUB	• alternative (≠industrial) agro and nutrition systems + framework conditions & factors, why/that they work [operate] 2)	* Local matters: Food production, Transportation, Storage * Local cooking facilities, cooking skills and cooking knowledge * Local availability, meal patterns....determinants	
	<i>Ho2 p1 / 5PUB</i>	<i>Ho1 p1 / 2PUB 1OTH</i>	

Table 27: Worst case on evaluation

Pleasure, taste and texture

This cluster unites issues of consumer acceptance and sensory issues.

	Copenhagen (DK)	Vienna (AT)	Porto (PT)	Bratislava (SK)	Maastricht (NL)
BUS	* Sensory reactions		Flavour receptors		
	<i>Ho2 p1 (p3) / 4 BUS</i>		<i>Ho3 p1 / 5 BUS</i>		
NPO		Food is pleasure			
		<i>Ho1 p1 / 3NPO</i>			
PUB	* Acceptance/taste			• The effect of food cultivation on the sensory properties of food	7. Texture product (protein).*
	<i>Ho1 p1 / 2PUB 1OTH</i>			<i>Ho1 p1 / 4PUB 1NPO</i>	<i>Sticky N. PUB/a</i>
DIV	* How can food be fun?				
	<i>Ho3 p1 (p5) / 1NPO 2BUS 1OTH</i>				

Table 28: Pleasure, taste and texture

Specific nutritional needs

Specific nutritional needs appear in three different workshops and three different stakeholder groups. Interestingly, each working group also refers to different health conditions or age groups: elderly people, youth and individuals with allergies.

	Heraklion (GR)	Maastricht (NL)	Copenhagen (DK) (large)
BUS			* School meals/the school
			<i>Ho2 p1 (p3) / 4 BUS</i>
NPO	b. Nutrition of elderly people and nutritional habits c. How much educated and sensitized are population groups with special nutritional needs (such as diabetics of people with hepatitis) and what kind of information they receive by specialists?		
	<i>Ho1 p1 / 7NPO 1OTH</i>		
PUB		8. Faster testing allergies.* 9. Self-testing.*	
		<i>Sticky N. PUB/b</i>	

Table 29: Specific nutritional needs

Terminology

Across all three workshop series issues of terminology conjured up. In Series 3 they concern the definition of health(y), innovation, excellence, and sustainability.

	Vienna (AT)	Copenhagen (DK) (large)	Maastricht (NL)
BUS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> what is healthy? 1) nourishment <---> alimentation 2) 		5. Health What is?
	<i>Ho3 p1 / 6 BUS</i>		<i>Sticky N. BUS/a</i>
BUS/b			5. Definition notion 'sustainability'.* 7. Definition notion 'health'.*
			<i>Sticky N. BUS/b</i>
PUB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> what is innovation? (not only natural scientific) [what is] excellence? 		
	<i>Ho2 p1 / 5PUB</i>		
DIV		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * International vocabulary * Definitions-European 	
		<i>Ho3 p1 (p5) / 1NPO 2BUS 10TH</i>	

Table 30: Terminology

Traditional food

This topic was mentioned twice by public sector representatives.

	Bratislava (SK)	Maastricht (NL)
PUB	• Traditional Slovak food	'Forgotten vegetables'.*
	<i>Ho2 p1 / 4PUB 1NPO 1BUS</i>	<i>Sticky N. PUB/b</i>

Table 31: Traditional food

Other topics that were suggested or discussed in one or two workshops only included:

Information and research of food and nutritional alternatives

- Availability of food,
- Biodiversity,
- Monitoring of consumption,
- Cultural differences,
- Complexity of the food chain,
- Health promotion view,
- Quality of information (“Urban legends”, “overestimation”),
- Relation person and lifestyle, physical activity,
- Plant proteins & alternative protein products,
- Trust (consumer trust, food trust), and
- Feasibility study of standards in nutrition and diets

Recommending certain topics for future investment of public research funds is a sensitive matter, and the question remains how far stakeholder involvement alone is a method for doing so. On the basis of one workshop series patterns cannot be discerned. Several general topics appear several times and across working groups, but the context may differ. If the 35 workshops of all three series are grouped and compared, certain patterns may show up.

Common topics on research programming

The second task was to be identical in the homogeneous and heterogeneous working groups and referred to worst or best case scenarios concerning the research system. Homogeneous groups discussed worst cases, heterogeneous groups best cases.

2) Discussion of ways to organize research funding in this field:

Define the worst case in research funding in the scope of food and health by naming the main problematic criteria of a Worst Case, following the sections on the flip chart.

How should funding NOT be organized? Think about your own experiences and remain as concrete as possible. Take notes on the pre-structured flip chart– and complement the given sections if something important is missing.

Best case: How should research and innovation programmes on the development of high-quality, healthy, safe and sustainable food products be organized?

In the common guidelines a few questions were formulated. For the worst case scenario in the morning a few examples of sub-questions were given to trigger deliberations.

a) Decision making on topics/areas/themes: *e.g.: Who should not decide (alone) on topics of programmes or decide on relevance? How must decisions not be made? In which ways must (which) actors not be involved or must not be forgotten? etc.*

b) Decision making on project funding: *e.g.: How should decisions on funding specific research projects not be made? How should reviewers not be selected?*

c) Quality criteria for funding: *e.g.: Which scientific or sustainability criteria must not be forgotten? Which criteria would be problematic (at least if standing alone)?*

d) Exploitation of results: *e.g.: How should results (not) be used? How should rights or patents not be defined? How would results be hardly accessible?*

e) Evaluation: *e.g.: How should evaluation not be organized? Pitfalls of evaluation?*

f) Project design *e.g.: What can create barriers for sound sustainable research projects? What can create barriers for sound & sustainable innovation projects (types of cooperation, distribution of roles, administration, budget-tasks-relations, ...)?*

g) And this is important, too ...

For the best case scenarios the guiding themes were the same, but the questions were positive ones.

For the analysis of common topics, themes and issues two approaches have been used. The first approach presents common topics as they were mentioned under one of the guiding

discussion topics listed above (as far as discussions followed that scheme). This excludes input not fitting into this scheme. Besides this, participants did not stick closely to the discussion topics. Input on criteria, e.g., can be found in input on other topics, too. To include also all this input, a second approach was applied (analysis 2): looking for common topics across working groups and the guiding questions.

First approach: Analysis along discussion themes

In this section we present the outcomes according to the first approach (analysis 1). For better readability, the worst case items are written in red. The references – the participants' input - on which this analysis is based, are listed in tables under the summarising texts on each guiding discussion theme.

Decision making on topics/areas/themes

As in the other series, input on this discussion topic partly overlaps with the input on the topic *decision-making on funding*. Decision-making by the government, researchers or, this was considered the worst by some working groups, industry alone was in no working group demanded, on the contrary (Decision-making by the government, researchers or, this was considered the worst by some working groups, industry alone was in no working group demanded, on the contrary (6 public sector, 5 private sector groups, 1 civil society, 1 mixed group in 6 workshops). Stakeholders of all three categories suggested that decisions on topics are made by **involving stakeholders** (12 mixed, 2 public sector groups, 1 private sector group in 7 workshops). There were differences in the understanding of who counts as a stakeholder, but they cannot be attributed to a specific stakeholder category. Some working groups deemed it as sufficient to involve representatives of R&D, government and industry and others recommended to involve civil society organizations; most working groups having suggested stakeholder involvement demanded to involve a wider public and representative decision-making of stakeholders. Some working groups suggested an **interdisciplinary representation of scientists and researchers** in decision-making on topics (5 mixed groups, 1 civil society group in 4 workshops). Representatives of all stakeholder categories, but mostly of the public and private sector demanded to put **public interest first** (4 public sector, 4 private sector, 4 mixed groups, 1 civil society group in 5 workshops). As for decision-making on research funding, stakeholders of all three categories considered it as a *conditio sine qua*

non to shield decision-making on topics against conflicts of interest, favouritism, buddy systems and lobbying (5 public sector, 4 private sector, 2 civil society, 2 mixed groups in 5 workshops).

Worst case

Bratislava	<i>Worst Case: Decision on topics</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Influence of political and financial groups + European policies • Lack of systematic approach and loss of continuity • Financial unsustainability • “Killer” criteria • Purposely set criteria – “for somebody” • Lack of transparency and corruption – interest groups 	Delegates: 4PUB 1NPO Ho1 p2
Vienna	<i>Worst Case: Decision on topics</i>
<p>Non-transparent, tailored in advance to [certain] actors 1) Influenced by single, economically driven lobbyists 2) Not only economically (+ mono-disciplinary), but also educationally, natural scientifically + Interdisciplinary, Over-regulation; on what is research allowed 3)</p>	Delegates: 3NPO Ho1 p3
Vienna	<i>Worst Case: Decision on topics</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - agro- and [big] food industry including pharma - commissioning research - lobbyists (more of the same) / dependencies & intertwining 1) 	Delegates: 5PUB Ho2 "worst" p1/2
Vienna	<i>Worst Case: Decision on topics</i>
<p>[Taken] Alone: big interest groups (corporations) Not paying attention to / involvement of all interest groups 1) Paid lobbyism 2) No open topics 3)</p>	Delegates: 6 BUS Ho3 p2
Heraklion	<i>Worst Case: Decision on topics</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Unequal distribution according to influence level (LOBBYING) - Neglecting real societal needs - Focusing on private interests – fictitious priorities 	Delegates: 6PUB Ho2 p2
Heraklion	<i>Worst Case: Decision on topics</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conducted by non-specialized people - Individual interests - Inadequate collection of data 	Delegates: 5BUS 1OTH Ho3 p1
Heraklion	<i>Worst Case: Decision on topics</i>
<p>1. Decisions on research topics a. Funding should not be related to private interests b. The focus should not be on specific products</p>	Delegates: 7NPO 1OTH Ho1 p2
Copenhagen	<i>Worst Case: Decision on topics</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The top down decisions - Decision made by a few main stakeholders (e.g. academic, industry) - Molecular biology, food industry 	Delegates: 2PUB 1OTH? Ho1 p2
Copenhagen	<i>Worst Case: Decision on topics</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Not only politicians decide - Individual interest rather than global - Industry should not decide alone and not without relevant scientist included. - Project not creating results 	Delegates: 4BUS Ho2 p2 (p4)
Copenhagen	<i>Worst Case: Decision on topics</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Organisations with own interest alone 	Delegates: 1NPO 2BUS 1OTH

- Food industry alone	Ho3 p2 (p6)
Porto	<i>Worst Case: Decision on topics</i>
- Individual decision, without the participation of all interested parties - Compliance with lobbies - Conflict of interests	Delegates: 3 PUB Ho1 p2
Porto	<i>Worst Case: Decision on topics</i>
1.1 Company centralizes funding in their area of action 1.2 Inexistence of working as a network 1.3 Decisions taken unilaterally 1.4 Depending on a funding agent/agency	Delegates: 5 NPO Ho2 p2
Porto	<i>Worst Case: Decision on topics</i>
- Isolated decision	Delegates: 5 BUS Ho3 p2
Bratislava	<i>Worst Case: Decision on topics</i>
Applied research • Should be based on the needs of society • (70% funding for the applied and targeted research, 30 % for basic research) • Involvement of broad public – “public hearing” - deciding about research: subjective factor – “we are all human beings” • Corporations – researchers collaborate with corporations - This is how it should not be Underfunded science! Public is excluded currently! - private funding of research -> question of (in)dependence Decision making about the topics: Only researchers	Delegates: 4PUB 1NPO 1BUS Ho2 p2
Maastricht	<i>Worst Case: Decision on Topics</i>
One common vision is important.*	Ho 1A p1-2
Maastricht	<i>Worst Case: Decision on Topics</i>
- The same party as the party that does the financing or the party that accepts the research.* - Unclear criteria beforehand. - Lack of focus.	Ho 1B p1-2
Maastricht	<i>Worst Case: Decision on Topics</i>
- Not only public, private, or academic.* - Power play. - One university = compartmentalisation. - Forget consumer.	Ho 2A p1-2
Maastricht	<i>Worst Case: Decision on Topics</i>
- Not one-sided parties: e.g. the Government, the industry sector, or the research institutions.*	Ho 2B p1-2

Table 32: Worst case decision making on topics/areas/themes

Best case

Vienna	<i>Best Case: Decision on topics</i>
Goals – just distribution, e.g. Priorities Topics Broader involvement: • representative stakeholder groups • social inclusion • citizens’ participation / internet	Delegates: 2 BUS 2 NPO 2 PUB MX1 p1

Vienna	<i>Best Case: Decision on topics</i>
open + closed topics - overweight / nutrient deficiencies involvement of stakeholder groups in the designing of funding programmes (e.g. concerned / marginalized groups)	Delegates: 2NPO 3BUS MX2 p1
Vienna	<i>Best Case: Decision on topics</i>
Participative, attractive Thematic frame + open	Delegates: 1 BUS 1 NPO 1 PUB MX3 p1
Heraklion	<i>Best Case: Decision on topics</i>
- Decisions should be based on public interests - Local characteristics should be taken under consideration	Delegates: 1NPO 1PUB 2*** MX1 p1
Heraklion	<i>Best Case: Decision on topics</i>
1. - Transparency in processes - Equal opportunities in submitting proposals and decision making processes - Efficiently evaluating needs	Delegates: 1 NPO 1BUS 1 PUB 2*** MX2 p1
Heraklion	<i>Best Case: Decision on topics</i>
- Specialized knowledge - 'Tuning' with social realities - Setting goals - Sensitized researchers	Delegates: 2PUB 1NPO 2*** MX3 p1
Heraklion	<i>Best Case: Decision on topics</i>
- Representatives of scientist researchers of different specializations - Research with applicable results - Society needs	Delegates: 1PUB 1 NPO 2*** MX4 p1
Copenhagen	<i>Best Case: Decision on topics</i>
- Democratic process - Decision by consensus - Panel of few not directed involved but with professional background - Equity aspects - Ethical considerations - National representation of all stakeholder- few of these participate in larger EU groups depending on subject	Delegates: 1BUS 2*** MIX1 p1 (p8)
Copenhagen	<i>Best Case: Decision on topics</i>
- Multi discipline reference group	Delegates: 1BUS 2*** MIX2 p1 (p9)
Copenhagen	<i>Best Case: Decision on topics</i>
- All different stakeholders: Industry, university, NGOs, consumer organization (target group), health organisations, public sectors, schools, professional organisations - Wide group: end users, industry (small and large), researchers - Stakeholders from: academic, industry, health profession, industry representatives, representatives of the public	Delegates: 1BUS 3*** MIX3 p1 (p10)
Porto	<i>Best Case: Decision on topics</i>
- multidisciplinary - Preferable (consensus) decisions - Include population (referendum)/representatives	Delegates: 5 deliberators MIX1 p1
Porto	<i>Best Case: Decision on topics</i>
- Multidisciplinary team, composed of universities, public entities, non-profit organizations, representatives of civil society - Strategy is evaluated by the multidisciplinary team - Decisions are taken by consensus, considering the representativeness	Delegates: 5 deliberators MIX2 p1

Porto	<i>Best Case: Decision on topics</i>
- Inclusion of multidisciplinary and representative teams. Partnership spirit. - Regulating entities in network - based in ethical and sustainability principles	Delegates: 5 deliberators MIX3 p1
Maastricht	<i>Best Case: Decision on Topics</i>
- Public and economic interests.* - Balance between the public - private - knowledge. - Vision - agenda – implementation. - Respect – trust- flexibility.	MX1 p1
Maastricht	<i>Best Case: Decision on Topics</i>
Support different parties.* - Government. - Industry. - Science. - Citizens. Mix of short- and long-term research.	MX2 p1
Maastricht	<i>Best Case: Decision on Topics</i>
Widely supported.*	MX3 p1
Maastricht	<i>Best Case: Decision on Topics</i>
- Sufficient support stakeholders.* - External expert panel.* (Clear research question). - With boundaries. - Different phases.	MX4 p1

Table 33: Best case decision making on topics/areas/themes

Decision making on project funding

As expected, input on this topic focused mostly on review processes. None of the input can be attributed to one stakeholder category only. Apparently, as in the other series, on a general level there was some agreement across stakeholder categories that decision making on funding should **involve stakeholders** other than researchers, scientists and funders (9 mixed, 2 public sector groups, 1 private sector group in 6 workshops). Especially public sector and civil society representatives stressed the importance of **transparent decision-making** (5 mixed, 3 public sector, 2 civil society groups in 6 workshops). **Objective decision-making**, i.e. one that is sufficiently safeguarded against conflicts of interest, lobbying, favouritism and buddy systems found broad support in all stakeholder categories (6 mixed, 5 public sector, 3 civil society, 3 private sector groups in 6 workshops).

Worst case

Bratislava	<i>Worst Case: Decision on funding</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • lobbying • intransparency – also in the process of criteria setting • Evaluators: clientelism • Evaluation process: intransparent (behind the closed doors, anonymisation doesn't work in practice) subsidized research (applied) is bad! (?) (from public sources to private hands) 	Delegates: 4PUB 1NPO 1BUS Ho2 p3
Vienna	<i>Worst Case: Decision on funding</i>
<p>Exaggerated excellence, compulsion for innovation [pressure to innovate] Uncertainty about calls, Advantage for regular customers, possibility to “buy” the developer (of the grant), project size excludes small ones, 4) criteria for funding (excellence, e.g.) are unclear Non-transparence if [it comes to] rejection, no possibility to readress [ask for reasons] Unclear who gets funded at all Clientele politics</p>	Delegates: 3NPO Ho1 p3
Vienna	<i>Worst Case: Decision on funding</i>
- hunting parties [fig.] & cliques2)	Delegates: 5PUB Ho2 "worst" p1/2
Vienna	<i>Worst Case: Decision on funding</i>
<p>Single decisions Even more complex proposal submission procedures Favouring of the established 4) Non-anonymous</p>	Delegates: 6 BUS Ho3 p2
Copenhagen	<i>Worst Case: Decision on funding</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Non-transparent decisions - “Closed” network - Reviewers from food industry or clinical research 	Delegates: 2PUB 1OTH? Ho1 p2
Copenhagen	<i>Worst Case: Decision on funding</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - If not clear how the result will be used - If not clear who will continue the result - Reviewers should not be from one discipline ex. physicians from one scientific area - Not only health benefits in focus. Food enjoyment 	Delegates: 4BUS Ho2 p2 (p4)
Copenhagen	<i>Worst Case: Decision on funding</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Organisations with own interest alone - Food industry alone - Unilateral representation of stakeholders 	Delegates: 1NPO 2BUS 1OTH Ho3 p2 (p6)
Porto	<i>Worst Case: Decision on funding</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Individual decision, without the participation of all interested parties - Compliance with lobbies - Conflict of interests 	Delegates: 3 PUB Ho1 p2
Porto	<i>Worst Case: Decision on funding</i>
<p>2.1 Depending on a funding agent/agency 2.2 How to obtain information regarding different types of financing 2.3 Funding without criteria</p>	Delegates: 5 NPO Ho2 p2
Porto	<i>Worst Case: Decision on funding</i>

- not selecting the project for its Value and intrinsic relevance - Evaluators: not being competent; not being representative; not forming a multidisciplinary team	Delegates: 5 BUS Ho3 p2
Maastricht	<i>Worst Case: Decision on Topics</i>
One common vision is important.*	Ho 1A p1-2
Maastricht	<i>Worst Case: Decision on Topics</i>
- The same party as the party that does the financing or the party that accepts the research.* - Unclear criteria beforehand. - Lack of focus.	Ho 1B p1-2
Maastricht	<i>Worst Case: Decision on Topics</i>
- Not only public, private, or academic.* - Power play. - One university = compartmentalisation. - Forget consumer.	Ho 2A p1-2
Maastricht	<i>Worst Case: Decision on Topics</i>
- Not one-sided parties: e.g. the Government, the industry sector, or the research institutions.*	Ho 2B p1-2

Table 34: Worst case decision making on funding

Best case

Bratislava	<i>Best Case: Decision on funding</i>
Maximising the transparency in the process of projects evaluation - justification of decisions - enabling the discussion about the decisions in front of committees Process of selection criteria definition should be open to stakeholders (researchers and interested public) ->Selection criteria could include - Whether the public was involved - Whether the real problem is solved	Delegates: 9 pub 2 NPO Plen p2
Vienna	<i>Best Case: Decision on funding</i>
The qualified public of all societal groups	Delegates: 2 BUS 2 NPO 2 PUB MX1 p1
Vienna	<i>Best Case: Decision on funding</i>
field specific and practically orientated allocation of funds concerned people are being involved	Delegates: 2NPO 3BUS MX2 p1
Vienna	<i>Best Case: Decision on funding</i>
1) project sketch intelligible for laypersons 2) Y/N --> "experts" + jury members (paid) 3) financial application as part of the project 4) Y/N --> project (5) 6) report [intelligible for] laypersons	Delegates: 1 BUS 1 NPO 1 PUB MX3 p1
Heraklion	<i>Best Case: Decision on funding</i>
- Research should include a central state programming and an evaluation whether it is based on the needs of the public or 'pressure groups'	Delegates: 1NPO 1PUB 2*** MX1 p1
Heraklion	<i>Best Case: Decision on funding</i>
2. – with transparency - Strong proof that the research is needed	Delegates: 1 NPO 1BUS 1 PUB 2*** MX2 p1
Heraklion	<i>Best Case: Decision on funding</i>
- Cost-benefit relationship - Multiplier effect of results	Delegates: 2PUB 1NPO 2*** MX3 p1

Heraklion	<i>Best Case: Decision on funding</i>
2. - Definition of criteria and sub-criteria for proper evaluation of research - Meritocracy in selection processes - Immediate applicability	Delegates: 1PUB 1 NPO 2*** MX4 p1
Copenhagen	<i>Best Case: Decision on funding</i>
- Relevant background - From similar projects - Panel of few without direct benefit and involvement - Selection by number of candidates and subsequent application for approval by vote	Delegates: 1BUS 2*** MIX1 p1 (p8)
Copenhagen	<i>Best Case: Decision on funding</i>
- Transparent process	Delegates: 1BUS 2*** MIX2 p1 (p9)
Copenhagen	<i>Best Case: Decision on funding</i>
- Merited scientists with insight in substance - Individual with relevant expertise but without personal interest and combination of different competences = multi-stakeholder group. - See no. 1 (decision making on topics) - Same group and same people as 1 (decision making on topics)	Delegates: 1BUS 3*** MIX3 p1 (p10)
Porto	<i>Best Case: Decision on funding</i>
- Competence - knowledge and relevant experience - independence - Evaluators-elements of different areas	Delegates: 5 deliberators MIX1 p1
Porto	<i>Best Case: Decision on funding</i>
- Multidisciplinary and heterogeneous team, without direct interest in the results of the research Evaluators: technical competence, representativeness of different sectors (example: society, IAMPEI - Institute of Support to the Medium and Small companies and to Innovation, government ...) Actors: financing entity + multidisciplinary team	Delegates: 5 deliberators MIX2 p1
Porto	<i>Best Case: Decision on funding</i>
- Innovation and applicability perspective - Recognition among pairs - Independent evaluators, without conflict of interests	Delegates: 5 deliberators MIX3 p1
Maastricht	<i>Best Case: Decision on Topics</i>
- Public and economic interests.* - Balance between the public - private - knowledge. - Vision - agenda – implementation. - Respect – trust- flexibility.	MX1 p1
Maastricht	<i>Best Case: Decision on Topics</i>
Support different parties.* - Government. - Industry. - Science. - Citizens. Mix of short- and long-term research.	MX2 p1
Maastricht	<i>Best Case: Decision on Topics</i>
Widely supported.*	MX3 p1
Maastricht	<i>Best Case: Decision on Topics</i>
- Sufficient support stakeholders.* - External expert panel.* (Clear research question). - With boundaries. - Different phases.	MX4 p1

Table 35: Best case on decision making on funding

Quality criteria for funding

As in the other two series Input was quite diverse, many themes have been named once or twice only. And none of the input can be ascribed to one of stakeholder category only. But there was broad agreement that **objective criteria and transparency** are needed for decisions on funding (11 mixed, 4 private sector, 2 public sector groups, 1 civil society group in 7 workshops). Also in this series there is some overlapping with other guiding discussion topics such as decisions on funding, and participants mentioned several **general conditions to be fulfilled by applicants and funders** such as, among others, competence, a feasible workplan, originality, an application perspective, an ethically responsible attitude towards research, an orientation towards public interest (on the applicant side), fairness, transparency, objective criteria, a broader, systemic or holistic view on the area of food and health, resistance to lobbying, and equal opportunities for small and large organizations (on the funder side).

Worst case

Bratislava	<i>Worst Case: Criteria</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decision making based on the informal criteria (“if you want to catch the fish you have to feed it”) • Fluctuation of people • Fluctuation of people involved (decision makers, controllers) • Incompetence • Missing knowledge of the context (departmental projects?) • Early termination of the projects without the outcomes 	Delegates: 4PUB 1NPO Ho1 p3
Bratislava	<i>Worst Case: Criteria</i>
- complicated paperwork (system of refunding doesn’t work, process is protracted)	Delegates: 4PUB 1NPO 1BUS Ho2 p4
Vienna	<i>Worst Case: Criteria</i>
Dissemination always reasonable? <—?> publication alone not enough Sustainability = long term maintenance is difficult to realize after funding has ended	Delegates: 3NPO Ho1 p3
Vienna	<i>Worst Case: Criteria</i>
- non-transparency - new approaches judged with narrow [illegible] “profit maximisation” thinking	Delegates: 5PUB Ho2 “worst” p1/2
Heraklion	<i>Worst Case: Criteria</i>
Not paying attention to sustainability, environment, the social Only economic benefit	Delegates: 6 BUS Ho3 p2
Heraklion	<i>Worst Case: Criteria</i>
- Lack of meritocracy on the selection process by the evaluation committee - Unequal distribution, according to the size of the company or	Delegates: 6PUB Ho2 p2

institution who will realize the research (same as above) - Unequal distribution, according to the size of the company or institution who will realize the research	
Heraklion	<i>Worst Case: Criteria</i>
- Interests and not the public - Incomplete proposals - Evaluating research without criteria	Delegates: 5BUS 10TH <i>Ho3 p1</i>
Copenhagen	<i>Worst Case: Criteria</i>
- Pure scientific criteria without view to relevance	Delegates: 2PUB 10TH? <i>Ho1 p2</i>
Copenhagen	<i>Worst Case: Criteria</i>
- GMO- difficult to differentiate from financial aspects	Delegates: 4BUS <i>Ho2 p2 (p4)</i>
Copenhagen	<i>Worst Case: Criteria</i>
- Those without documented effect - Undocumented buzz-words like “sustainability” or “innovation”	Delegates: 1NPO 2BUS 10TH <i>Ho3 p2 (p6)</i>
Porto	<i>Worst Case: Criteria</i>
- Rigour and independence should not be forgotten - Use of existent resources - Value of the expected results	Delegates: 3 PUB <i>Ho1 p2</i>
Porto	<i>Worst Case: Criteria</i>
3.1 Funding through privileged contacts with the funding agency 3.2 Ignore technical-scientific results	Delegates: 5 NPO <i>Ho2 p2</i>
Porto	<i>Worst Case: Criteria</i>
- Ignore previous knowledge on performance on previous projects funded - Ignore the Environmental or health Impacts - Favour projects with results at a short term - Redundancy (duplication in different institutions, not collaborative) - Ignore the transfer of knowledge and the Development of companies	Delegates: 5 BUS <i>Ho3 p2</i>
Maastricht	<i>Worst Case: Criteria</i>
- Approve everything.* - No pre-set criteria. - No key performance indicators.	<i>Ho 1A p1-2</i>
Maastricht	<i>Worst Case: Criteria</i>
- Use of container concepts.* Use of subjective criteria. Unfeasibility in terms of realisation.	<i>Ho 1B p1-2</i>
Maastricht	<i>Worst Case: Criteria</i>
- Bureaucracy.* - Limited financing.	<i>Ho 2A p1-2</i>
Maastricht	<i>Worst Case: Criteria</i>
- 100% economic interests.* - Low costs vs high promises.	<i>Ho 2B p1-2</i>

Table 36: Worst case on quality criteria for funding

Best case

Vienna	<i>Best Case: Criteria</i>
Contribution to welfare targets (health, ...) social- and environmental impact assessment	Delegates: 2 BUS 2 NPO 2 PUB MX1 p1
Vienna	<i>Best Case: Criteria</i>
- sustainable - efficient - humane - species-appropriate - effective - short term, medium term and long term goals and outcomes - change of priorities ???> benefit prior to costs - equal opportunities (diversity) compared to established big ***** single-person business	Delegates: 2NPO 3BUS MX2 p2
Vienna	<i>Best Case: Criteria</i>
- integrative, holistic approaches (transdisciplinary) - ethical basis - thinking in alternatives - balanced cost/benefit relation (in all dimensions)	Delegates: 1 BUS 1 NPO 1 PUB MX3 p1
Heraklion	<i>Best Case: Criteria</i>
- Objective criteria (scientifically accurate) - Focused on public interest and not on specific companies or 'pressure groups'	Delegates: 1NPO 1PUB 2*** MX1 p1
Heraklion	<i>Best Case: Criteria</i>
3. – Benefit for the wider population - Transparency	Delegates: 1 NPO 1BUS 1 PUB 2*** MX2 p1
- Evaluating results - Evaluating the experience of researchers - Evaluating the applicability of results	Delegates: 2PUB 1NPO 2*** MX3 p1
Heraklion	<i>Best Case: Criteria</i>
3. - Experience in research - Innovation - Assurance of processes – meritocratic selection	Delegates: 1PUB 1 NPO 2*** MX4 p1
Copenhagen	<i>Best Case: Criteria</i>
- Feasibility - Budget, needs etc. Evaluation - Equity - How small scale producers are included - The emotional meaning of a meal - The social meaning of a meal - Social patterns, emotional aspect treated as an individual topic - Small scale food production “what is the problem?”	Delegates: 1BUS 2*** MIX1 p1 (p8)
Copenhagen	<i>Best Case: Criteria</i>
- Realistic implementation plan	Delegates: 1BUS 2*** MIX2 p1 (p9)
Copenhagen	<i>Best Case: Criteria</i>
- Scientific quality solution orientation: feasibility/sustainability. - Soft criteria as e.g. value of life - Originality	Delegates: 1BUS 3*** MIX3 p1 (p10)
Porto	<i>Best Case: Criteria</i>
- Ensure an Appropriate execution - Usefulness of results	Delegates: 5 deliberators MIX1 p1

Porto	<i>Best Case: Criteria</i>
- Fulfilment of the pre-established scientific methodology - Accompaniment of different phases of the project - Phased delivery of funding	Delegates: 5 deliberators <i>MIX2 p1</i>
Porto	<i>Best Case: Criteria</i>
- experience and knowledge - Recognition of the resources	Delegates: 5 deliberators <i>MIX3 p1</i>
Maastricht	<i>Best Case: Criteria</i>
- Intellectual property.* - Unique research. - Determine proper definitions. - Quality, safety, health, sustainability, project description.	<i>MX2 p1</i>
Maastricht	<i>Best Case: Criteria</i>
- Pre-defined clear criteria.*	<i>MX3 p1</i>
Maastricht	<i>Best Case: Criteria</i>
- External panel.* - Independent.	<i>MX4 p1</i>

Table 37: Best case on quality criteria for funding

Exploitation of results

As in the other workshop series, discussions on this topic focused on access to research results and applying them. Representatives of all three stakeholder categories proposed to **make research results accessible**, preferably beyond academia and to a wider public (14 mixed, 4 public sector, 6 private sector groups, 1 civil society group in 5 workshops). A remarkable number of working groups (8 mixed groups, 1 public sector, 1 private sector group in 4 workshops) demanded to make all scientific publications available by **open access**. Among representatives of all stakeholder categories there was some interest in **knowledge transfer and applicable results** (2 mixed, 2 public sector groups, 1 private sector, 1 civil society group in 3 workshops). Representatives of the public and private sector demanded mainly from researchers to **present results in an unbiased, non-selective way without over-simplification or over-generalization** (3 private, 2 public sector groups in 3 workshops). Stakeholders of all three categories (6 mixed groups, 1 public sector, 1 private sector group in 4 workshops) requested targeted dissemination activities. Discussions on **intellectual property rights (IPR)** addressed practical aspects of handling them, but also limits that should be imposed on them (3 mixed, 3 private sector, 2 civil society groups, 1 public sector group in 4 workshops). This links these discussions to a demand that was mentioned regularly under this theme: that **public interest and social benefit** should be more important than economic interests (3 mixed, 3 public sector, 1 private sector, 1 civil society group in 4 workshops). Here and there it was mentioned that public costs should not become private profits.

Worst case

Bratislava	<i>Worst Case: Exploitation results</i>
waste of money • Without application in the practice • Missing interconnection with practice (project made “from the table” and “to the drawer”)	Delegates: 4PUB 1NPO Ho1 p3
Bratislava	<i>Worst Case: Exploitation results</i>
own innovations: results are often used by the commercial firm	Delegates: 4PUB 1NPO 1BUS Ho2 p4
Vienna	<i>Worst Case: Exploitation results</i>
Storage in the ivory tower Private profits / turning [results] into patents If not everything is made transparent/public Patents on inventions [are acceptable], not on life 1)	Delegates: 3NPO Ho1 p4
Vienna	<i>Worst Case: Exploitation results</i>
- favouritism / one sided selection - monopolisation	Delegates: 5PUB Ho2 "worst" p1/3
Vienna	<i>Worst Case: Exploitation results</i>
Non-public Exclusive exploitation	Delegates: 6 BUS Ho3 p3
Heraklion	<i>Worst Case: Exploitation results</i>
- Limited access - Inadequate dissemination of results to civil society - Non-objective presentation of results – misinformation	Delegates: 6PUB Ho2 p2
Heraklion	<i>Worst Case: Exploitation results</i>
- Partial use of results - Distorting results - Non usage of results	Delegates: 5BUS 1OTH Ho3 p1
Copenhagen	<i>Worst Case: Exploitation results</i>
- Purely focused on publications - Individual monetary gains - Publishing not supported with time	Delegates: 2PUB 1OTH? Ho1 p2
Copenhagen	<i>Worst Case: Exploitation results</i>
- Not only parts of the unity	Delegates: 4BUS Ho2 p2 (p4)
Copenhagen	<i>Worst Case: Exploitation results</i>
- Non functional –does not promote innovation	Delegates: 1NPO 2BUS 1OTH Ho3 p2 (p6)
Porto	<i>Worst Case: Exploitation results</i>
- Use of results should not be limited by economic interests	Delegates: 3 PUB Ho1 p3
Porto	<i>Worst Case: Exploitation results</i>
4.1 Don't explore results 4.2 Don't use the results of research for the community 4.3 Difficulty in patenting: high costs, political/administrative difficulties 4.4 Lack of confidence in the partners	Delegates: 5 NPO Ho2 p3
Porto	<i>Worst Case: Exploitation results</i>
- No dissemination in open repositories - No application when relevant - patent natural heritage - Application of results for non-ethical purposes and/or different from the context that it was initially intended to, without new	Delegates: 5 BUS Ho3 p3

research - Unsubstantiated research by independent studies	
Copenhagen	<i>Worst Case: Exploitation results</i>
- Only paper output	Delegates: 2PUB 1OTH? Ho1 p2
Copenhagen	<i>Worst Case: Exploitation results</i>
- Generalisation - Not long scientific reports - Without scientific evidence - Don't leave the scientific presentation only to the media - Snuttifying (Swedish word) – do not simplify scientific reports without founded scientific evidence - "Point" that the method not is the best	Delegates: 4BUS Ho2 p2 (p4)
Copenhagen	<i>Worst Case: Exploitation results</i>
- Not by the researchers themselves - In what-terms - Only to other academics - In an academic way - No seminars for the converted	Delegates: 1NPO 2BUS 1OTH Ho3 p2 (p6)
Maastricht	<i>Worst Case: Exploitation of results</i>
Keep secret . No intellectual property procedure. Selective uses of results.	Ho 1A p1-2
Maastricht	<i>Worst Case: Exploitation of results</i>
- Focus on 1 product, but on complete dietary pattern.* - Results are already determined on forehand. - unwanted results are not published.	Ho 1B p1-2
Maastricht	<i>Worst Case: Exploitation of results</i>
- Under lock and key.* - Abuse.	Ho 2A p1-2
Maastricht	<i>Worst Case: Exploitation of results</i>
- Only available for financier.*	Ho 2B p1-2

Table 38: Worst case on the exploitation of results

Best case

Vienna	<i>Best Case: Exploitation results</i>
accessibility + transparency standards for documentation models for participation --> back flow to research and social issues	Delegates: 2 BUS 2 NPO 2 PUB MX1 p2
Vienna	<i>Best Case: Exploitation results</i>
Open source: disclosure of positive and negative results in order to avoid duplications --> waste of resources Societal benefit > economic benefit Databases / research results --> mediation person --> communicates / translates (picking up people, where they are)	Delegates: 2NPO 3BUS MX2 p3
Vienna	<i>Best Case: Exploitation results</i>
- societal relevant (economy as sub-system) - publicly free accessible - impulse for further-reaching alternatives / projects (scientific + societal)	Delegates: 1 BUS 1 NPO 1 PUB MX3 p2

Heraklion	<i>Best Case: Exploitation results</i>
- Disseminating results and providing immediate access to interest groups (widely accessible to civil society) - To provide stimuli for new, more specialized research	Delegates: 1NPO 1PUB 2*** MX1 p1
Heraklion	<i>Best Case: Exploitation results</i>
4. – Dissemination of results to society - Cooperation between researchers and final users	Delegates: 1 NPO 1BUS 1 PUB 2*** MX2 p1
Heraklion	<i>Best Case: Exploitation results</i>
- Accessibility - Connecting results to other relevant researches - Connecting results to production	Delegates: 2PUB 1NPO 2*** MX3 p1
Heraklion	<i>Best Case: Exploitation results</i>
4. – Disseminating results to interested institutions and groups (through information materials, media, ect) - Informing relevant state authorities - Simplifying & summarizing research, optimization of results, accessibility to the public	Delegates: 1PUB 1 NPO 2*** MX4 p1
Copenhagen	<i>Best Case: Exploitation results</i>
- Accessibility to the public- online - Owned by local community - Use the international standard institutes and stakeholder groups	Delegates: 1BUS 2*** MIX1 p1 (p8)
Copenhagen	<i>Best Case: Exploitation results</i>
- Results transformed into plain language	Delegates: 1BUS 2*** MIX2 p1 (p9)
Porto	<i>Best Case: Exploitation results</i>
- results obtained with public financing should revert to the society in a Sustainable way - should be applied - dissemination through open repositories - Synergies – only with motivation	Delegates: 5 deliberators MIX1 p2
Porto	<i>Best Case: Exploitation results</i>
- Patented results: disseminated and used in accordance to the pre-agreed protocol - results of general interest: disseminated in open access system - Promote workshops/working sessions with stakeholders	Delegates: 5 deliberators MIX2 p2
Porto	<i>Best Case: Exploitation results</i>
- public repositories - Do not disregard negative results - means of communication and internet	Delegates: 5 deliberators MIX3 p2
Copenhagen	<i>Best Case: Exploitation results</i>
- Social media/marketing - Public press, Schools - Simplify language but keep the main message - Selective communication focus on impact	Delegates: 1BUS 2*** MIX1 p1 (p8)
Copenhagen	<i>Best Case: Exploitation results</i>
- Make the scientific public through professional communicators	Delegates: 1BUS 2*** MIX2 p1 (p9)
Copenhagen	<i>Best Case: Exploitation results</i>
- Communications plans done by communications expert in the target group language and channels - By a well organized plan including different tools for (right package money??) to different groups: ex. experts, politicians, public	Delegates: 1BUS 3*** MIX3 p1 (p10)
Maastricht	<i>Best Case: Exploitation of results</i>

- Good IP regulation.* - No secrecy. - Results for participants.	<i>MX1 p1</i>
Maastricht	<i>Best Case: Exploitation of results</i>
- Publically available: if patent has been filed.* - Easily accessible. - Accessible for science and interested consumer.	<i>MX2 p1</i>
Maastricht	<i>Best Case: Exploitation of results</i>
- Open: including space for patents.* - 'Consumer summary'.	<i>MX3 p1</i>
Maastricht	<i>Best Case: Exploitation of results</i>
- Open source.* - Intellectual property and co-ownership.	<i>MX4 p1</i>

Table 39: Best case on the exploitation of results

Evaluation

Across all three stakeholder there was a widespread general agreement that evaluations should be **conducted objectively**: impartial, without conflicts of interest and by independent, competent evaluators (6 public sector, 4 private sector, 4 mixed, 2 civil society groups in 6 workshops). Some stakeholders demanded the **involvement of stakeholders** in evaluation processes (2 public sector, 2 private sector groups, 1 mixed group in 4 workshops), others suggested to **assess the impact** of research programmes (3 mixed groups, 1 public, 1 private sector group in 3 workshops).

Worst case

Vienna	<i>Worst Case: Evaluation</i>
Compulsion for success [pressure to be successful] Nonsense is evaluated (women <26) Evaluating needs to be learned For the organisation, not for EU statistics	Delegates: 3NPO <i>Ho1 p4</i>
Vienna	<i>Worst Case: Evaluation</i>
- not double-blind - school of thought determines worthiness of funding / reviewer - no comprehensible / discretionary criteria 1) - lack of recursiveness 2)	Delegates: 5PUB <i>Ho2 "worst" p1/3</i>
Vienna	<i>Worst Case: Evaluation</i>
Only by "officials" without orientation on practice 1) No involvement of citizens	Delegates: 6 BUS <i>Ho3 p3</i>
Heraklion	<i>Worst Case: Evaluation</i>
- Only by specific stakeholders without considering the final users (one sided) - Lack of independent scientific institutions for evaluation	Delegates: 6PUB <i>Ho2 p2</i>
Heraklion	<i>Worst Case: Evaluation</i>
- Evaluating research without taking under consideration previous relevant researches - Distorting results	Delegates: 5BUS 1OTH <i>Ho3 p1</i>
Copenhagen	<i>Worst Case: Evaluation</i>

- Lack of embedding in society - By competitors: research, food industry	Delegates: 2PUB 1OTH? <i>Ho1 p2</i>
Copenhagen	<i>Worst Case: Evaluation</i>
- Those who can benefit on the result	Delegates: 4BUS <i>Ho2 p2 (p4)</i>
Copenhagen	<i>Worst Case: Evaluation</i>
- Old evaluation tools of research	Delegates: 1NPO 2BUS 1OTH <i>Ho3 p2 (p6)</i>
Porto	<i>Worst Case: Evaluation</i>
- should not be partial - should not have interest in the results	Delegates: 3 PUB <i>Ho1 p3</i>
Porto	<i>Worst Case: Evaluation</i>
5.1 Inexistence of evaluation 5.2 Badly defined or inadequate criteria for evaluation 5.3 Inexistence of transversal evaluation 5.4 Lack of dissemination of results to the interested parties 5.5 Inexistence of simultaneous auto/hetero evaluation 5.6 Evaluators with lack of competence	Delegates: 5 NPO <i>Ho2 p3</i>
Porto	<i>Worst Case: Evaluation</i>
- Mono representation of interests - Exclusively auto-evaluation - Evaluators with Lack of competences - Lack of operational means to develop an effective evaluation - Conflict of interests - evaluation of the Impacts only at short term	Delegates: 5 BUS <i>Ho3 p3</i>
Bratislava	<i>Worst Case: Evaluation (post)</i>
Post-evaluation made by incompetent people Outcomes are not public Insufficient communication: • towards external environment • Inside of the scientific community	Delegates: 4PUB 1NPO 1BUS <i>Ho2 p5</i>
Bratislava	<i>Worst Case: Evaluation(post)</i>
• Evaluation made by incompetent people – they don't know the significance project • Missing interconnection with the practice • Exclusion of target groups/stakeholders (individual consumers)	Delegates: 4PUB 1NPO <i>Ho1 p4</i>
Maastricht	<i>Worst Case: Evaluation</i>
- Subjective evaluation.*	<i>Ho 1A p1-2</i>
Maastricht	<i>Worst Case: Evaluation</i>
- Interpreting the results.* - Outside the scope of the research.	<i>Ho 1B p1-2</i>
Maastricht	<i>Worst Case: Evaluation</i>
- Forgotten.* - No goal.	<i>Ho 2A p1-2</i>
Maastricht	<i>Worst Case: Evaluation</i>
- Only at end of project. * - No go/no go decisions. - No neutral party.	<i>Ho 2B p1-2</i>

Table 40: Worst case on evaluation

Best case

Vienna	<i>Best Case: Evaluation</i>
macro-economic benefit cost / benefit for the public	Delegates: 2 BUS 2 NPO 2 PUB MX1 p2
Vienna	<i>Best Case: Evaluation</i>
Process Transparency	Delegates: 2NPO 3BUS MX2 p3
Vienna	<i>Best Case: Evaluation</i>
- equal opportunities - comprehensibility - learning effects	Delegates: 1 BUS 1 NPO 1 PUB MX3 p2
Heraklion	<i>Best Case: Evaluation</i>
- Comparison with other relevant researches by an independent scientific institution - To evaluate whether there it contributes to new knowledge production	Delegates: 1NPO 1PUB 2*** MX1 p1
Heraklion	<i>Best Case: Evaluation</i>
5. A complete evaluation of its economic – social and environmental dimension	Delegates: 1 NPO 1BUS 1 PUB 2*** MX2 p1
Heraklion	<i>Best Case: Evaluation</i>
- Results should be related to all possible interest groups (e.x producers, consumers)	Delegates: 2PUB 1NPO 2*** MX3 p1
Heraklion	<i>Best Case: Evaluation</i>
5. – Control for optimizing research results - Control to check whether it complements other research or it provides contradictory results - Control of initial programming, cost & time - Rate research & use of research	Delegates: 1PUB 1 NPO 2*** MX4 p1
Copenhagen	<i>Best Case: Evaluation</i>
- Evaluation plan decided by group	Delegates: 1BUS 2*** MIX1 p1 (p8)
Copenhagen	<i>Best Case: Evaluation</i>
- Handling of IPR issues between participants - Evaluation committee with stakeholders represented	Delegates: 1BUS 3*** MIX3 p1 (p10)
Porto	<i>Best Case: Evaluation</i>
- Definition of adequate evaluation criteria to the project - Degree of execution of the project - Supervision of the execution	Delegates: 5 deliberators MIX1 p2
Porto	<i>Best Case: Evaluation</i>
- Global code of good practices of evaluation of the execution of the project - Evaluation criteria: fulfilment of goals, deadlines, chronogram - adequate the application of resources	Delegates: 5 deliberators MIX2 p2
Porto	<i>Best Case: Evaluation</i>
- According to steps of the project - Accomplished goals - Specialists of the area without Conflict of interests	Delegates: 5 deliberators MIX3 p2
Maastricht	<i>Best Case: Evaluation</i>
- Progress reports.* - Quarter with traffic lights. - Key performance indicators.	MX1 p1
Maastricht	<i>Best Case: Evaluation</i>
- Process.*	MX2 p1

- Roles. - Content participating parties/financers.	
Maastricht	<i>Best Case: Evaluation</i>
- Interim.* - Independent.	<i>MX3 p1</i>
Maastricht	<i>Best Case: Evaluation</i>
- Interim evaluations.* - Predetermined group. - Independent end evaluations.	<i>MX4 p1</i>

Table 41: Best case on evaluation

Project design

Under this theme stakeholders of all categories discussed administrative efforts required for research projects, aspects of project management, cooperation, cumulation effects (the advantages of large organizations have compared to small ones), and workplace conditions, and mentioned the importance of secure payments. The diversity of the input across the low number of workshops (five) and working groups in which this theme was discussed did not yield common topics beyond a very general level.

Worst case

Bratislava	<i>Worst Case: Project design</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bureaucracy, incompetence in the evaluation process (searching for the formal errors) • Educational and knowledge barriers (missing knowledge of language) • Insufficient communication – practice vs. academy • Lack of innovative ideas • People from practice do not come with the cooperation offers 	Delegates: 4PUB 1NPO <i>Ho1 p4</i>
Bratislava	<i>Worst Case: Project design</i>
time setting <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insecure cash flow • Smooth cash flow • Hierarchical structure of academic workplaces – junior researches do not get involved in the project 	Delegates: 4PUB 1NPO 1BUS <i>Ho2 p5</i>
Vienna	<i>Worst Case: Project design</i>
Pseudo-accuracy (determine presently [in the now] the number of hours in FP7 in April 2015 [NEXT LINE WAS EDITED BY ORGANISERS]) Administrative burden too high	Delegates: 3NPO <i>Ho1 p4</i>
Vienna	<i>Worst Case: Project design</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - predetermined results - buddy system (not competence based composition of personal) - superfluity [abundance] of administrative effort - budget allocation favours the big “established” ones 	Delegates: 5PUB <i>Ho2 "worst" p1/3</i>
Vienna	<i>Worst Case: Project design</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Involvement of x countries and y languages 2) Only institutions can apply Only large projects Complex procedures for submitting proposals 	Delegates: 6 BUS <i>Ho3 p3</i>

Heraklion	<i>Worst Case: Project design</i>
- Research designed to support private interests - Design that doesn't take under consideration the real needs (connecting research with the society)	Delegates: 6PUB <i>Ho2 p2</i>
Heraklion	<i>Worst Case: Project design</i>
- Biased researchers - Non-specialized people - Non usage of results - Research without interests - Without calculating time and cost	Delegates: 5BUS 10TH <i>Ho3 p1</i>
Heraklion	<i>Worst Case: Project design</i>
- Research designed to support private interests - Design that doesn't take under consideration the real needs (connecting research with the society)	Delegates: 6PUB <i>Ho2 p2</i>
Heraklion	<i>Worst Case: Project design</i>
- Biased researchers - Non-specialized people - Non usage of results - Research without interests - Without calculating time and cost	Delegates: 5BUS 10TH <i>Ho3 p1</i>
Copenhagen	<i>Worst Case: Project design</i>
- Non-sustained research projects	Delegates: 2PUB 10TH? <i>Ho1 p2</i>
Copenhagen	<i>Worst Case: Project design</i>
- Not too many partners ex. Rule at least 5 different centers from 5 different countries in Europe - Not only theoretical aspects. Also practical aspects.	Delegates: 4BUS <i>Ho2 p2 (p4)</i>
Copenhagen	<i>Worst Case: Project design</i>
- Lack of /or too much political involvement - Only a few stakeholders	Delegates: 1NPO 2BUS 10TH <i>Ho3 p2 (p6)</i>
Maastricht	<i>Worst Case: Project design</i>
- No objective.* - No plan. - No team. - No commitment.	<i>Ho 1A p1-2</i>
Maastricht	<i>Worst Case: Project design</i>
- Lack of deliverables/time scheme.* Lack of continue research. Solo action. Lack of risk analysis.	<i>Ho 1B p1-2</i>
Maastricht	<i>Worst Case: Project design</i>
- No support.* - Government is leading. - One company.	<i>Ho 2A p1-2</i>
Maastricht	<i>Worst Case: Project design</i>
- A team that is composed too much one-sided.* - Contra financing. - Unclear responsibility. - Lack of balance control/execution.	<i>Ho 2B p1-2</i>

Table 42: Worst case on project design

Best case

Vienna	<i>Best Case: Project design</i>
Less administration during and afterwards Process attendance (project management) for newcomers Exchange of experiences	Delegates: 2NPO 3BUS MX2 p3
Vienna	<i>Best Case: Project design</i>
- sufficient resources for different project sizes / participants - optimal administrative expenditure - no pressure to bloat - no pressure to innovate (fashions)	Delegates: 1 BUS 1 NPO 1 PUB MX3 p2
Heraklion	<i>Best Case: Project design</i>
- To design research for specific products of 'good' nutritional value and to promote their results (ex. Royal jelly, bee pollen, ect).	Delegates: 1NPO 1PUB 2*** MX1 p1
Heraklion	<i>Best Case: Project design</i>
6. Design based on real needs (objective)	Delegates: 1 NPO 1BUS 1 PUB 2*** MX2 p1
Heraklion	<i>Best Case: Project design</i>
- Realistic approach when designing the research subject	Delegates: 2PUB 1NPO 2*** MX3 p1
Heraklion	<i>Best Case: Project design</i>
6. – Society needs - Defining time & cost - Nutritional habits of different ethnicities - Multiculturalism	Delegates: 1PUB 1 NPO 2*** MX4 p1
Copenhagen	<i>Best Case: Project design</i>
- local food retail, restaurants, producers - Included experienced in the decision making	Delegates: 1BUS 2*** MIX1 p1 (p8)
Copenhagen	<i>Best Case: Project design</i>
- Narrow minded is the barrier. Broad mind is the possibility.	Delegates: 1BUS 2*** MIX2 p1 (p9)
Maastricht	<i>Best Case: Project design</i>
- Project letter stakeholders.* - Project plan: - Expertise.* - Deliverables.* - Responsibilities.* - Communication.	MX1 p1
Maastricht	<i>Best Case: Project design</i>
- Clear objectives.* - Recommendations. - Inventory proceedings.	MX2 p1
Maastricht	<i>Best Case: Project design</i>
- Triangle of policy – practice – research.*	MX3 p1
Maastricht	<i>Best Case: Project design</i>
- Goals and deliverables.* - SMART formulated. - go/no-go decisions.	MX4 p1

Table 43: Best case on project design

And this is important, too

As in the other workshop series, input on the last guiding topic for discussion saw a large diversity, almost all input on this has been mentioned only once or twice, and across the stakeholder categories, participants mentioned under this theme what they consider as **very**

basic conditions for research projects: sufficient funds, appropriate project management and administrative efforts, continuity in work and appropriate impact assessments. It can be assumed with some justification that in the eyes of some stakeholders these conditions are not sufficiently met yet. – Input on this theme was restricted to 4 workshops (7 mixed, 3 public sector, 2 private sector, 2 civil society groups).

Worst case

Vienna	<i>Worst Case: Important, too</i>
Communication about funding [schemes] improvable	Delegates: 3NPO Ho1 p4
Vienna	<i>Worst Case: Important, too</i>
Disregard Scenario-Workshop, its results and suggestions 3)	Delegates: 6 BUS Ho3 p3
Vienna	<i>Worst Case: Important, too</i>
- pseudo-performance (measurements) - inflation [bloating] 3) - lack of morals/ethics	Delegates: 5PUB Ho2 "worst" p1/3
Bratislava	<i>Worst Case: Other</i>
Independence of research -> Illusory? In case of applied research – commitment to firm	Delegates: 4PUB 1NPO 1BUS Ho2 p4
Heraklion	<i>Worst Case: Other</i>
c. Research should not generalize (European level) instead it should include the diversity of each country	Delegates: 7NPO 1OTH Ho1 p2
Maastricht	<i>Worst Case: And this is important, too</i>
- Thinking in terms of costs.* - Government withdraws funds for research. - Entrepreneurs who wait until the government takes action. - The consumer is not important.	Ho 1A p1-2
Maastricht	<i>Worst Case: Important, too</i>
- Useless.* - Remain in the same structure.	Ho 2A p1-2
Maastricht	<i>Worst Case: important, too</i>
- An unclear project description.*	Ho 2B p1-2

Table 44: Worst case on other important issues

Best case

Vienna	<i>Best Case: Important, too</i>
crowd sourcing and networking	Delegates: 2NPO 3BUS MX2 p3
Vienna	<i>Best Case: Important, too</i>
"conservation" / advancement [further development] of well-trying, traditional knowledge / experiences transparency of underlying interests	Delegates: 1 BUS 1 NPO 1 PUB MX3 p2
Heraklion	<i>Best Case: Important, too</i>
7. Reduced bureaucracy	Delegates: 1 NPO 1BUS 1 PUB 2*** MX2 p1
Heraklion	<i>Best Case: Important, too</i>

current societal conditions	Delegates: 1PUB 1 NPO 2*** MX4 p1
Maastricht	<i>Best Case: important, too</i>
- Simplicity in request.* - Safeguard continuity.	MX3 p1
Maastricht	<i>Best Case: important, too</i>
- Risk analysis and management.* - Communication.	MX1 p1
Maastricht	<i>Best Case: important, too</i>
- Strong agreement.* - Cooperation. - Clear contracts, including intellectual property.	MX4 p1

Table 45: Best case on other important issues

Second approach: Analysis across discussion themes

In this section we present the outcomes according to the second approach (analysis 2). The references on which this analysis is based on are listed after this text. List names are marked by an arrow before the name.

As in the other two workshop series, participants consider it as crucial to **→involve stakeholders in research programming** (16 mixed, 4 public sector groups, 1 private sector group, 1 group of unknown composition in 7 workshops). Across all categories stakeholders suggested to involve them in decisions on research areas and topics to be funded, in decisions on funding, in decisions on selection criteria, research projects and in the evaluation of projects and research programmes. There are differences between the working groups on who is to be involved but they cannot be attributed to a specific stakeholder category. Some participants considered it as sufficient to involve representatives of industry, R&D and/or the government, others suggested to involve health authorities, consumers, schools, professional associations and/or other public sector representatives, too, but a repeated demand that had been made was to look for representative stakeholder involvement. It can be concluded that stakeholders prefer decision-making that includes more than one organisation or, mostly, more than one or a few additional stakeholders, may it be industry, scientists or funders. An unbalanced influence of **→industry** in particular was considered as undesirable (3mixed, 2 public sector groups, 1 private sector group, 1 group of unknown composition in 5 workshops). Besides stakeholder involvement some working groups with representatives of all stakeholder categories suggested to look for an

→**interdisciplinary representation of scientists** when it comes to decide on research funding and, especially, on research areas and topics (5 mixed, 2 private sector groups, 1 civil society group, 1 group of unknown composition in 6 workshops).

What are desired basic conditions for decision-making in research programming and funding? Stakeholders of all categories, with stronger representation of the private sector considered it a *conditio sine qua non* to make all precautions for →**objective decision making** (3 private sector, 6 mixed, 2 public sector group, 2 groups of unknown composition, 1 civil society group in 6 workshops): →**independent** (8 mixed, 2 public sector group in 6 workshops) decision-making based on →**clear criteria and rules** (11 mixed, 4 private sector, 2 public sector, 2 civil society groups, 2 groups of unknown composition in 6 workshops). Some stakeholders mentioned specific criteria, others basic conditions to be met by criteria (no measuring of “pseudo-performance”, e.g.) and →**competent reviewers** (8 mixed, 3 private sector, 2 civil society groups, 1 public sector group, 2 groups of unknown composition in 6 workshops); →**buddy systems and favouritism** (3 mixed, 2 public sector, 2 civil society groups, 1 group of unknown composition in 5 workshops) and →**conflicts of interest** (7 mixed, 3 private sector, 2 public sector groups in 5 workshops) were considered as **unacceptable**. Although a lower number of workshops was conducted in Series 3 than in Series 1, participants in this series mentioned more often than in Series 1 that favouritism and conflicts of interest are to be avoided. Stakeholders of all categories demanded →**transparency** especially in research funding and the evaluation of research programmes and projects (12 mixed, 2 civil society, 2 public sector groups, 1 private sector group, 1 group of unknown composition in 7 workshops). As in the other workshop series, →**lobbying** was rejected, especially by the public sector (3 public sector, 2 mixed groups, 1 civil society, 1 private sector group in 4 workshops), in particular lobbying by industry. The ethical stances reflected herein are mirrored in the demand for an →**ethically responsible attitude of scientists and researchers** (3 mixed groups, 1 public sector, 1 private sector group in 3 workshops).

A demand as strong the demand for stakeholder involvement was the demand that public research funding should promote →**public interest** (7 mixed, 2 civil society, 3 public sector, 4 private sector groups, 1 group of unknown composition in 6 workshops) or have a →**social benefit** (8 mixed groups, 2 groups of unknown composition in 5 workshops). As in Series 1, there are almost no overlappings of working groups here, thus, taking these demands

together, they have been made by 25 working groups (14 mixed, 3 public sector, 4 private sector, 2 civil society groups, 2 groups of unknown composition in 6 workshops). This is almost the same number as in Series 1. This topic is linked to industry lobbying and conflicts of interest. Thus it is not surprising to see a rejection of lobbying and conflicts of interest going together with a demand for a public interest perspective. In this workshop series **→cumulating effects**, the advantaging of already advantaged organizations, were mentioned mainly in respect to funding. Stakeholders mentioned that project sizes and grants are to the favour of larger organizations and that often small organizations are not included in larger research consortia (4 mixed, 2 public sector groups, 1 civil society, 1 private sector group, 1 group of unknown composition in 5 workshops). If established organization or organizations with a lot of resources (in financial, but also symbolic terms), are favoured, this can impede innovation, of course.

As in the other workshop series we can see that the general demand of social benefit and public interest can be in conflict with a demand-supply model of research and innovation. Some working groups wanted to see research programmes and projects having an **→impact** in terms of impulses for future research in particular or having an assessment of the social and/or environmental impact of a project, respectively research programme (8 mixed, 2 public sector, 1 private sector group in 4 workshops). An impact having been requested is the **→applicability** of research results for products or policy solutions (6 mixed, 3 private sector, 2 civil society groups, 1 public sector group, 1 group of unknown composition in 5 workshops). As in the other workshop series, stakeholders pointed out **→trade-offs between a focus on research publications, the application of results and social benefit from results** (2 mixed groups, 1 civil society, 1 public sector group in 3 workshops).

The most mentioned common topics in Series 3, counted by working groups and workshops, are the demands for stakeholder involvement, for a public interest perspective and **→making results of publicly funded R&D available** (16 mixed, 5 private sector groups, 1 civil society, 1 public sector group, 1 group of unknown composition in 6 workshops). Some working groups, more than in the other two series, suggested **→open access** to research findings (9 mixed groups, 1 public sector, 1 private sector group in 5 workshops). As in the other series, **→non-selective, full publication of results** (2 mixed groups, 2 groups of unknown composition in 3 workshops) was mentioned, so was the **→correct presentation of results**, without exaggerations and incorrect conclusions (2 mixed, 2 private sector groups, 1

public sector group in 3 workshops). Another recurring topic in all three series was dissemination of research findings beyond closed (academic) circles to policy makers, schools, civil society organizations and society at large. As far as this has been discussed in workshops, participants agreed that this requires better →**targeted dissemination** by “translating” results in a language understandable by a wider public (8 mixed groups, 1 public sector group in 5 workshops). →**Intellectual property rights** were an issue in regard to costs, handling them and the limits to be imposed on them to preserve public interests (8 mixed, 2 civil society, 2 private sector groups, 1 group of unknown composition in 7 workshops).

→**Administration and management of research projects** was an issue in a considerable number of working groups (9 mixed, 2 public sector, 3 private sector groups, 1 civil society group, 2 groups of unknown composition in 7 workshops). Stakeholders demanded less administration for project applications. Administrative efforts in projects were considered as too high and complicated. There might be a tension with project monitoring, which was discussed in two workshops only. Once again, →**funds** were a topic in a considerable number of workshops; they were discussed in regard to cost and benefit, reliability, and size (7 mixed, 2 public sector groups, 1 private sector, 1 civil society group in 5 workshops). A topic that conjured up in all three workshop series is →**continuity**. In Series 3 it came up in regard to the fluctuation of people involved - policy and other decision makers and staff -, and continuity within the project (2 mixed groups, 1 public sector, 1 civil society group, 1 group of unknown composition in 4 workshops).

Interestingly in Series 3 →**politics** was not a huge topic (1 mixed, 1 public sector, 1 civil society group, 2 groups of unknown composition in 3 workshops), but as in the other series it was referred to as an interference to be avoided when it addresses a level lower than a →**research strategy** on food and health (3 mixed groups, 1 private sector group, 1 group of unknown composition in 4 workshops): of giving research a focus, setting goals and priority areas. As we saw in the other series, this objection against political influence that goes beyond general strategic priorities has a parallel in the rejection of strong business dominance. There are also open questions how this demand from politics can be reconciled with involving stakeholders and safeguarding public interest. Is it the task of politics to organize representative stakeholder involvement for developing research strategies? And

what are the limits of stakeholder involvement? These are two of a considerable number of open questions to be answered to further develop democratic governance of science.

Involve stakeholders in research programming

SK_EASW3/Process of selection criteria definition should be open to stakeholders (researchers and interested public)/Plen p2/Best Case/9PUB 2NPO

AT_EASW3/The qualified public /MX1 p1/Best Case/2BUS 2NPO 2PUB

AT_EASW3/of all societal groups/MX1 p1/Best Case/2BUS 2NPO 2PUB

AT_EASW3/concerned people are being involved/MX2 p1/Best Case/2NPO 3BUS

AT_EASW3/project sketch intelligible for laypersons/MX3 p1/Best Case/1BUS 1NPO 1PUB

AT_EASW3/Y/N ----> "experts" + jury members (paid)/MX3 p1/Best Case/1BUS 1NPO 1PUB

AT_EASW3/financial application as part of the project/MX3 p1/Best Case/1 BUS 1NPO 1PUB

AT_EASW3/Y/N ----> project (5)/MX3 p1/Best Case/1BUS 1NPO 1PUB

NL_EASW3/Several stakeholders need to be involved for deciding on projects financing matters./MX2 p1/Best Case/

NL_EASW3/Those participating stakeholders have to fully transparent about their decisions./MX2 p1/Best Case/

NL_EASW3/Public and private investors should be both involved in the decision-making process./MX4 p1/Best Case/

DK_EASW3/Unilateral representation of stakeholders/Ho3 p2 (p6)/Worst Case/1NPO 2BUS 1OTH

DK_EASW3/different competences = multi-stakeholder group./MIX3 p1 (p10)/Best Case/1BUS 3DIV

DK_EASW3/See no. 1 (decision making on topics)/MIX3 p1 (p10)/Best Case/1BUS 3DIV

DK_EASW3/Same group and same people as 1 (decision making on topics)/MIX3 p1 (p10)/Best Case/1BUS 3DIV

PT_EASW3/Individual decision, without the participation of all interested parties/Ho1 p2/Worst Case/3PUB

AT_EASW3/Not paying attention to/ involvement of all interest groups 1)/Ho3 p2/Worst Case/6BUS

AT_EASW3/Broader involvement:/MX1 p1/Best Case/2BUS 2NPO 2PUB

AT_EASW3/representative stakeholder groups/MX1 p1/Best Case/2BUS 2NPO 2PUB

AT_EASW3/social inclusion/MX1 p1/Best Case/2BUS 2NPO 2PUB

AT_EASW3/citizens' participation/ internet/MX1 p1/Best Case/2BUS 2NPO 2PUB

AT_EASW3/involvement of stakeholder groups in the designing of funding programmes (e.g. concerned/ marginalized groups)/MX2 p1/Best Case/2NPO 3BUS

AT_EASW3/Participative, attractive/MX3 p1/Best Case/1 BUS 1 NPO 1 PUB

NL_EASW3/There has to be support from several stakeholders who determine the topics, areas,/MX2 p1/Best Case/

NL_EASW3/Widely supported by the three categories of stakeholders and society/MX3 p1/Best Case/

NL_EASW3/All stakeholders are allowed to provide inputs./MX3 p1/Best Case/

NL_EASW3/Enough public support shared by the stakeholders/MX4 p1/Best Case/

DK_EASW3/Decision made by a few main stakeholders (e.g. academic, industry)/Ho1 p2/Worst Case/2PUB 1OTH?

DK_EASW3/Democratic process/MIX1 p1 (p8)/Best Case/1BUS 2DIV

DK_EASW3/Decision by consensus/MIX1 p1 (p8)/Best Case/1BUS 2DIV

DK_EASW3/Panel of few not directed involved but with professional background/MIX1 p1 (p8)/Best Case/1BUS 2DIV

DK_EASW3/National representation of all stakeholder- few of these participate in larger EU groups depending on subject/MIX1 p1 (p8)/Best Case/1BUS 2DIV

DK_EASW3/All different stakeholders: Industry, university, NGOs, consumer organization (target health organisations, public sectors, schools, professional organisations/MIX3 p1 (p10)/Best Case/1BUS 3DIV

DK_EASW3/Wide group: end users, industry (small and large), researchers/MIX3 p1 (p10)/Best Case/1BUS 3DIV

DK_EASW3/Stakeholders from: academic, industry, health profession, industry representatives,/MIX3 p1 (p10)/Best Case/1BUS 3DIV

DK_EASW3/representatives of the public/MIX3 p1 (p10)/Best Case/1BUS 3DIV
PT_EASW3/ Include population (referendum)/representatives/MIX1 p1/Best Case/5 deliberators
PT_EASW3/Decisions are taken by consensus, considering the representativeness/MIX2 p1/Best Case/5 deliberators
SK_EASW3/Involvement of broad public – “public hearing”/Ho2 p2/Worst Case/4PUB 1NPO 1BUS
SK_EASW3/Public is excluded currently!/Ho2 p3/Worst Case/4PUB 1NPO 1BUS
SK_EASW3/Decision making about the topics: Only researchers/Ho2 p3/Worst Case/4PUB 1NPO 1BUS
AT_EASW3/No involvement of citizens/Ho3 p3/Worst Case/6 BUS
DK_EASW3/Lack of embedding in society/Ho1 p2/Worst Case/2PUB 1OTH?
DK_EASW3/Evaluation committee with stakeholders represented/MIX3 p1 (p10)/Best Case/1BUS 3DIV
SK_EASW3/ Exclusion of target groups/stakeholders (individual consumers)/Ho1 p4/Worst Case/4PUB 1NPO
GR_EASW3/Dissemination of results to society/MX2 p1/Best Case/1 NPO 1BUS 1 PUB 2DIV
GR_EASW3/Cooperation between researchers and final users/MX2 p1/Best Case/1 NPO 1BUS 1PUB 2DIV
DK_EASW3/Use the international standard institutes and stakeholder groups/MIX1 p1 (p8)/Best Case/1BUS 2DIV
PT_EASW3/Promote workshops/working sessions with stakeholders/MIX2 p2/Best Case/5 deliberators
NL_EASW3/Triangle consisting of policy – practice – research should be at the basis of the project organisation; cooperation./MX3 p1/Best Case/
DK_EASW3/local food retail, restaurants, producers/MIX1 p1 (p8)/Best Case/1BUS 2DIV
DK_EASW3/Included experienced in the decision making/MIX1 p1 (p8)/Best Case/1BUS 2DIV
TK_EASW3/Lack of collaboration between NGOs, PUB and BUS./Ho1 p1-3/Worst Case/5PUB
SK_EASW3/Public (because they pay taxes)/Plen p1/Best Case/9 pub 2 NPO
SK_EASW3/Information campaign/Plen p1/Best Case/9 pub 2 NPO
SK_EASW3/Involvement : public hearing/Plen p1/Best Case/9 pub 2 NPO
SK_EASW3/Representatives of umbrella organisations =part of decision making process – monitoring committees/Plen p1/Best Case/9 pub 2 NPO
SK_EASW3/mainly to involve public/Plen p1/Best Case/9 pub 2 NPO
AT_EASW3/models for participation --> back flow to research and social issues /MX1 p2/Best Case/2 BUS 2 NPO 2 PUB
PT_EASW3/Evaluators: technical competence, representativeness of different sectors/MIX2 p1/Best Case/5 deliberators
PT_EASW3/(example: society, IAMPEI - Institute of Support to the Medium and Small companies and to Innovation, government ...)/MIX2 p1/Best Case/5 deliberators
SK_EASW3/Whether the public was involved/Plen p2/Best Case/9 pub 2 NPO
NL_EASW3/Prior to the start of a research project, the involved stakeholders need to set clear definitions on the terms: ‘quality’, ‘safety’, ‘health’ and ‘sustainability’./MX2 p1/Best Case/
DK_EASW3/ Multidiscipline reference group/MIX2 p1 (p9)/Best Case/1BUS 2DIV
PT_EASW3/Multidisciplinary team, composed of/MIX2 p1/Best Case/5 deliberators
PT_EASW3/universities, public entities, non-profit organizations, representatives of civil society/MIX2 p1/Best Case/5 deliberators
PT_EASW3/Inclusion of multidisciplinary and representative teams. Partnership spirit./MIX3 p1/Best Case/5 deliberators
NL_EASW3/Research groups which are not diverse in terms of background, field of work etcetera./Ho 2B p1-2/Worst Case/anonymous categorisation
NL_EASW3/Hence, the project organisation has to be determined and all stakeholders need to approve this./MX2 p1/Best Case/
PT_EASW3/Strategy is evaluated by the multidisciplinary team/MIX2 p1/Best Case/5 deliberators
AT_EASW3/Disregard Scenario-Workshop, its results and suggestions 3)/Ho3 p3/Worst Case/6BUS
DK_EASW3/Transparent process/MIX2 p1 (p9)/Best Case/1BUS 2DIV
AT_EASW3/Single decisions/Ho3 p2/Worst Case/6 BUS
NL_EASW3/Only governments/Ho 2A p1-2/Worst Case/anonymous categorisation

NL_EASW3/The person/organisation funding the research project also determines the topics/areas/themes. /Ho 1B p1-2/Worst Case/anonymous categorisation
 NL_EASW3/Only public, private, or academic/Ho 2A p1-2/Worst Case/anonymous categorisation
 NL_EASW3/One-sided stakeholders determining the themes: the Government, the industry sector, or the research institutions and facilities/Ho 2A p1-2/Worst Case/anonymous categorisation
 DK_EASW3/Industry should not decide alone and not without relevant scientist included./Ho2 p2 (p4)/Worst Case/4BUS
 DK_EASW3/Food industry alone/Ho3 p2 (p6)/Worst Case/1NPO 2BUS 1OTH
 PT_EASW3/Individual decision, without the participation of all interested parties/Ho1 p2/Worst Case/3 PUB
 PT_EASW3/Depending on a funding agent/agency/Ho2 p2/Worst Case/5NPO
 PT_EASW3/Isolated decision/Ho3 p2/Worst Case/5 BUS
 PT_EASW3/Mono representation of interests/Ho3 p3/Worst Case/5BUS
 DK_EASW3/Only a few stakeholders/Ho3 p2 (p6)/Worst Case/1NPO 2BUS 1OTH
 NL_EASW3/The most influential/wealthy stakeholder makes the decision(s)/Ho 1B p1-2/Worst Case/anonymous categorisation
 SK_EASW3/Missing knowledge of the context (departmental projects?)/Ho1 p3/Worst Case/4PUB 1NPO
 GR_EASW3/Evaluating research without taking under consideration previous relevant researches/Ho3 p1/Worst Case/5BUS 1OTH
 DK_EASW3/ Narrow minded is the barrier. Broad mind is the possibility./MIX2 p1 (p9)/Best Case/1BUS 2DIV
 NL_EASW3/One-sided stakeholders determining the themes: the Government, the industry sector, or the research institutions and facilities/Ho 2A p1-2/Worst Case/anonymous categorisation

Industry

AT_EASW3/ agro- and [big] food industry including pharma/Ho2 "worst" p1/2/Worst Case/5PUB
 AT_EASW3/→ commissioning research /Ho2 "worst" p1/2/Worst Case/5PUB
 SK_EASW3/Corporations – researchers collaborate with corporations/Ho2 p2/Worst Case/4PUB 1NPO 1BUS
 DK_EASW3/ Molecular biology, food industry/Ho1 p2/Worst Case/2PUB 1OTH
 NL_EASW3/Fully driven by economic interests/Ho 2B p1-2/Worst Case/anonymous categorisation
 NL_EASW3/Industry or single companies making the decisions since they do not stand for the public, only for their own economic interests/Ho 2A p1-2/Worst Case/anonymous categorisation
 AT_EASW3/[Taken] Alone: big interest groups (corporations)/Ho3 p2/Worst Case/6 BUS
 GR_EASW3/Focusing on private interests – fictitious priorities/Ho2 p2/Worst Case/6PUB
 NL_EASW3/Research must serve both public and economic interests/MX1 p1/Best Case/
 NL_EASW3/When determining the themes there must be a balance between the public and private involved interests./MX1 p1/Best Case/

Interdisciplinary representation of scientists

DK_EASW3/Reviewers should not be from one discipline ex. physicians from one scientific area/Ho2 p2 (p4)/Worst Case/4BUS
 PT_EASW3/Multidisciplinary and heterogeneous team, without direct interest in the results of the research/MIX2 p1/Best Case/5 deliberators
 PT_EASW3/Actors: financing entity + multidisciplinary team/MIX2 p1/Best Case/5 deliberators
 AT_EASW3/natural scientifically + Interdisciplinary,/Ho1 p3/Worst Case/3NPO
 GR_EASW3/Representatives of scientist researchers of different specializations/MX4 p1/Best Case/1PUB 1 NPO 2DIV
 DK_EASW3/Multi discipline reference group/MIX2 p1 (p9)/Best Case/1BUS 2DIV
 PT_EASW3/multidisciplinary/MIX1 p1/Best Case/5 deliberators
 PT_EASW3/Multidisciplinary team, composed of universities, public entities, non-profit organizations, representatives of civil society/MIX2 p1/Best Case/5 deliberators
 PT_EASW3/Inclusion of multidisciplinary and representative teams. Partnership spirit./MIX3 p1/Best Case/5 deliberators

NL_EASW3/Research groups which are not diverse in terms of background, field of work etcetera./Ho 2B p1-2/Worst Case/anonymous categorisation
PT_EASW3/Evaluators: not being competent; not being representative; not forming a multidisciplinary team/Ho3 p2/Worst Case/5 BUS
AT_EASW3/Not only economically (+ mono-disciplinary), but also educationally, /Ho1 p3/Worst Case/3NPO

Objective decision making

GR_EASW3/Lack of meritocracy on the selection process by the evaluation committee/Ho2 p2/Worst Case/6PUB
GR_EASW3/Objective criteria (scientifically accurate)/MX1 p1/Best Case/1NPO 1PUB 2DIV
GR_EASW3/Assurance of processes – meritocratic selection/MX4 p1/Best Case/1PUB 1 NPO 2DIV
NL_EASW3/Use of subjective criteria./Ho 1B p1-2/Worst Case/anonymous categorisation
DK_EASW3/Equity/MIX1 p1 (p8)/Best Case/1BUS 2DIV
AT_EASW3/Non-anonymous/Ho3 p2/Worst Case/6 BUS
GR_EASW3/Meritocracy in selection processes/MX4 p1/Best Case/1PUB 1 NPO 2DIV
NL_EASW3/A political or emotional choice, without having been consulted by experts./Ho 1A p1-2/Worst Case/anonymous categorisation
NL_EASW3/No possibility to object ex-ante/Ho 2B p1-2/Worst Case/anonymous categorisation
NL_EASW3/Objective decision-making (no subjectivity)/MX3 p1/Best Case/
PT_EASW3/Depending on a funding agent/agency/Ho2 p2/Worst Case/5NPO
PT_EASW3/not selecting the project for its value and intrinsic relevance/Ho3 p2/Worst Case/5BUS
SK_EASW3/deciding about research: subjective factor – “we are all human beings”/Ho2 p2/Worst Case/4PUB 1NPO 1BUS
AT_EASW3/not double-blind/Ho2 "worst" p1/3/Worst Case/5PUB
AT_EASW3/school of thought determines worthiness of funding/ reviewer/Ho2 "worst" p1/3/Worst Case/5PUB
AT_EASW3/comprehensibility/MX3 p2/Best Case/1BUS 1NPO 1PUB
GR_EASW3/Only by specific stakeholders without considering the final users (one sided)/Ho2 p2/Worst Case/6PUB
NL_EASW3/Subjective evaluation (evaluating your own research/project or people you are tied to)/Ho 1A p1-2/Worst Case/anonymous categorisation
GR_EASW3/Biased researchers/Ho3 p1/Worst Case/5BUS 1OTH
NL_EASW3/No neutral stakeholders/Ho 2B p1-2/Worst Case/anonymous categorisation
DK_EASW3/Organisations with own interest alone/Ho3 p2 (p6)/Worst Case/1NPO 2BUS 1OTH
NL_EASW3/Evaluation done by partial stakeholders/Ho 2B p1-2/Worst Case/anonymous categorisation
DK_EASW3/By competitors: research, food industry/Ho1 p2/Worst Case/2PUB 1OTH
PT_EASW3/should not be partial/Ho1 p3/Worst Case/3PUB

Independent

NL_EASW3/Independent decision-making process; no old-boy network/MX3 p1/Best Case/
PT_EASW3/independence/MIX1 p1/Best Case/5 deliberators
GR_EASW3/Lack of independent scientific institutions for evaluation/Ho2 p2/Worst Case/6PUB
TK_EASW3/Independency in academia/MIX3 p1-3/Best Case/8 Deliberators
PT_EASW3/Rigour and independence should not be forgotten/Ho1 p2/Worst Case/3PUB
SK_EASW3/↑private funding of research -> question of (in)dependence/Ho2 p3/Worst Case/4PUB 1NPO 1BUS
SK_EASW3/Independence of research -> Illusory? In case of applied research – commitment to firm/Ho2 p4/Worst Case/4PUB 1NPO 1BUS
NL_EASW3/An independent external panel should set the criteria, review all applicable stages and provide independent advice and recommendation(s)./MX4 p1/Best Case/
DK_EASW3/Panel of few without direct benefit and involvement/MIX1 p1 (p8)/Best Case/1BUS 2DIV
PT_EASW3/Independent evaluators, without conflict of interests/MIX3 p1/Best Case/5 deliberators
NL_EASW3/Independent evaluations: preferably an independent third party will evaluate the progress of research project./MX3 p1/Best Case/anonymous categorisation

NL_EASW3/Independent evaluations as a last phase of the research project/MX4 p1/Best Case/anonymous categorisation

Clear criteria and rules

NL_EASW3/Clear criteria/MX3 p1/Best Case/

AT_EASW3/criteria for funding (excellence, e.g.) are unclear/Ho1 p3/Worst Case/3NPO

NL_EASW3/No clear criteria/Ho 2B p1-2/Worst Case/anonymous categorisation

NL_EASW3/Establishing unclear criteria before the research starts/Ho 1B p1-2/Worst Case/anonymous categorisation

AT_EASW3/no comprehensible/ discretionary criteria 1)/Ho2 "worst" p1/3/Worst Case/5PUB

AT_EASW3/sustainable/MX2 p2/Best Case/2NPO 3BUS

AT_EASW3/efficient/MX2 p2/Best Case/2NPO 3BUS

AT_EASW3/humane/MX2 p2/Best Case/2NPO 3BUS

AT_EASW3/species-appropriate/MX2 p2/Best Case/2NPO 3BUS

AT_EASW3/effective/MX2 p2/Best Case/2NPO 3BUS

AT_EASW3/short term, medium term and long term goals and outcomes/MX2 p2/Best Case/2NPO 3BUS

GR_EASW3/Evaluating research without criteria/Ho3 p1/Worst Case/5BUS 10TH

NL_EASW3/Having no pre-set criteria leading to all proposals being then approved/Ho 1A p1-2/Worst Case/anonymous categorisation

NL_EASW3/Pre-determined criteria/MX3 p1/Best Case/

DK_EASW3/Those without documented effect/Ho3 p2 (p6)/Worst Case/1NPO 2BUS 10TH

DK_EASW3/Budget, needs etc. Evaluation/MIX1 p1 (p8)/Best Case/1BUS 2DIV

DK_EASW3/How small scale producers are included/MIX1 p1 (p8)/Best Case/1BUS 2DIV

DK_EASW3/The emotional meaning of a meal/MIX1 p1 (p8)/Best Case/1BUS 2DIV

DK_EASW3/The social meaning of a meal/MIX1 p1 (p8)/Best Case/1BUS 2DIV

DK_EASW3/Social patterns, emotional aspect treated as an individual topic/MIX1 p1 (p8)/Best Case/1BUS 2DIV

DK_EASW3/Small scale food production "what is the problem?"/MIX1 p1 (p8)/Best Case/1BUS 2DIV

DK_EASW3/Soft criteria as e.g. value of life/MIX3 p1 (p10)/Best Case/1BUS 3DIV

DK_EASW3/Originality/MIX3 p1 (p10)/Best Case/1BUS 3DIV

PT_EASW3/Ignore technical-scientific results/Ho2 p2/Worst Case/5 NPO

PT_EASW3/Ignore previous knowledge on performance on previous projects funded/Ho3 p2/Worst Case/5 BUS

PT_EASW3/Ignore the Environmental or health Impacts/Ho3 p2/Worst Case/5BUS

PT_EASW3/Favour projects with results at a short term/Ho3 p2/Worst Case/5BUS

PT_EASW3/Redundancy (duplication in different institutions, not collaborative)/Ho3 p2/Worst Case/5BUS

PT_EASW3/Ignore the transfer of knowledge and the Development of companies/Ho3 p2/Worst Case/5 BUS

PT_EASW3/Ensure an Appropriate execution/MIX1 p1/Best Case/5 deliberators

PT_EASW3/Usefulness of results/MIX1 p1/Best Case/5 deliberators

PT_EASW3/Fulfilment of the pre-established scientific methodology/MIX2 p1/Best Case/5 deliberators

PT_EASW3/experience and knowledge/MIX3 p1/Best Case/5 deliberators

PT_EASW3/Recognition of the resources/MIX3 p1/Best Case/5 deliberators

SK_EASW3/->Selection criteria could include/Plen p2/Best Case/9PUB 2NPO

SK_EASW3/Whether the public was involved/Plen p2/Best Case/9PUB 2NPO

SK_EASW3/Whether the real problem is solved/Plen p2/Best Case/9PUB 2NPO

GR_EASW3/2. - Definition of criteria and sub-criteria for proper evaluation of research/MX4 p1/Best Case/1PUB 1NPO 2DIV

DK_EASW3/ Not only health benefits in focus. Food enjoyment/Ho2 p2 (p4)/Worst Case/4BUS

SK_EASW3/"Killer" criteria/Ho1 p2/Worst Case/4PUB 1NPO

PT_EASW3/Badly defined or inadequate criteria for evaluation/Ho2 p3/Worst Case/5NPO

PT_EASW3/ Definition of adequate evaluation criteria to the project/MIX1 p2/Best Case/5 deliberators

PT_EASW3/Evaluation criteria: fulfilment of goals, deadlines, chronogram/MIX2 p2/Best Case/5 deliberators

AT_EASW3/Involvement of x countries and y languages 2)/Ho3 p3/Worst Case/6 BUS

SK_EASW3/Process of selection criteria definition should be open to stakeholders (researchers and interested public)/Plen p2/Best Case/9PUB 2NPO

SK_EASW3/Decision making based on the informal criteria/Ho1 p3/Worst Case/4PUB 1NPO

SK_EASW3/intransparency – also in the process of criteria setting/Ho2 p3/Worst Case/4PUB 1NPO 1BUS

PT_EASW3/2.3 Funding without criteria/Ho2 p2/Worst Case/5NPO

NL_EASW3/Unfeasibility in terms of actualisation/completion of the project./Ho 1B p1-2/Worst Case/anonymous categorisation

NL_EASW3/Research proposals in which the researchers and members of the research project/Ho 2B p1-2/Worst Case/anonymous categorisation

NL_EASW3/make high promises but at the same time the project faces budget/Ho 2B p1-2/Worst Case/anonymous categorisation

NL_EASW3/available resources and thus, have less expenses. Is it possible to make very high/Ho 2B p1-2/Worst Case/anonymous categorisation

NL_EASW3/promises, and same time, deal with a limited budget?/Ho 2B p1-2/Worst Case/anonymous categorisation

DK_EASW3/Feasibility/MIX1 p1 (p8)/Best Case/1BUS 2DIV

DK_EASW3/Realistic implementation plan/MIX2 p1 (p9)/Best Case/1BUS 2DIV

DK_EASW3/Scientific quality solution orientation: feasibility/sustainability./MIX3 p1 (p10)/Best Case/1BUS 3DIV

NL_EASW3/The impact and feasibility of the project is very important with respect to involved economic and/or public interests/MX1 p1/Best Case/

NL_EASW3/Technological feasibility of the project is also very important. The decision-making process should be based on portfolio and risk analysis criteria/MX1 p1/Best Case/

NL_EASW3/There must be some room for uncertainty since conducting research is often a matter of 'learning by doing'. In other words, it also develops during time, which might lead to adapting certain goals/methods etc./MX3 p1/Best Case/

NL_EASW3/Stakeholders must respect and trust each other and therefore show some flexibility. This approach should form the basis towards a good collaboration and inputs so as to achieve valuable outputs./MX1 p1/Best Case/

AT_EASW3/"conservation"/ advancement [further development] of well-tried, traditional/MX3 p2/Best Case/1BUS 1NPO 1PUB

AT_EASW3/knowledge/experiences/MX3 p2/Best Case/1BUS 1NPO 1PUB

GR_EASW3/Innovation/MX4 p1/Best Case/1PUB 1 NPO 2DIV

NL_EASW3/Doing research without innovation/Ho 2B p1-2/Worst Case/anonymous categorisation

DK_EASW3/Non functional – does not promote innovation/Ho3 p2 (p6)/Worst Case/1NPO 2BUS 1OTH

AT_EASW3/ new approaches judged with narrow [illegible] "profit maximisation" thinking/Ho2 "worst" p1/2/Worst Case/5PUB

NL_EASW3/Research has to be as unique as possible, creating opportunities for further/MX2 p1/Best Case/

NL_EASW3/Decisions must be based on newness of the project. Hence, the selected project must fit in the context of a widely supported framework./MX3 p1/Best Case/

NL_EASW3/Conducting the same research repetitively and being unable to think 'out of the box.' This approach brings invaluable results towards innovation/Ho 2A p1-2/Worst Case/anonymous categorisation

SK_EASW3/Lack of innovative ideas/Ho1 p4/Worst Case/4PUB 1NPO

DK_EASW3/Originality/MIX3 p1 (p10)/Best Case/1BUS 3DIV

Competent reviewers

SK_EASW3/Incompetence/Ho1 p3/Worst Case/4PUB 1NPO

GR_EASW3/Evaluating the experience of researchers/MX3 p1/Best Case/2PUB 1NPO 2DIV

GR_EASW3/Experience in research/MX4 p1/Best Case/1PUB 1 NPO 2DIV

DK_EASW3/Merited scientists with insight in substance/MIX3 p1 (p10)/Best Case/1BUS 3DIV
 DK_EASW3/Individual with relevant expertise but without personal interest and combination of/MIX3 p1 (p10)/Best Case/1BUS 3DIV
 PT_EASW3/Evaluators: not being competent; not being representative; not forming a multidisciplinary team/Ho3 p2/Worst Case/5BUS
 PT_EASW3/Competence - knowledge and relevant experience/MIX1 p1/Best Case/5 deliberators
 PT_EASW3/Evaluators: technical competence, representativeness of different sectors/MIX2 p1/Best Case/5 deliberators
 PT_EASW3/(example: society, IAMPEI - Institute of Support to the Medium and Small companies and to Innovation, government ...)/MIX2 p1/Best Case/5 deliberators
 PT_EASW3/Recognition among pairs/MIX3 p1/Best Case/5 deliberators
 GR_EASW3/Conducted by non-specialized people/Ho3 p1/Worst Case/5BUS 10TH
 GR_EASW3/Specialized knowledge/MX3 p1/Best Case/2PUB 1NPO 2DIV
 AT_EASW3/Evaluating needs to be learned/Ho1 p4/Worst Case/3NPO
 AT_EASW3/Only by "officials" without orientation on practice 1)/Ho3 p3/Worst Case/6 BUS
 PT_EASW3/Evaluators with lack of competence/Ho2 p3/Worst Case/5NPO
 PT_EASW3/Evaluators with Lack of competences/Ho3 p3/Worst Case/5BUS
 SK_EASW3/Post-evaluation made by incompetent people/Ho2 p5/Worst Case/4PUB 1NPO 1BUS
 SK_EASW3/Evaluation made by incompetent people – they don't know the significance project/Ho1 p4/Worst Case/4PUB 1NPO
 GR_EASW3/Non-specialized people/Ho3 p1/Worst Case/5BUS 10TH
 DK_EASW3/Relevant background/MIX1 p1 (p8)/Best Case/1BUS 2DIV
 DK_EASW3/From similar projects/MIX1 p1 (p8)/Best Case/1BUS 2DIV
 PT_EASW3/- experience and knowledge/MIX3 p1/Best Case/5 deliberators
 NL_EASW3/Interpreting the results outside the scope of the research/Ho 1B p1-2/Worst Case/anonymous categorisation
 NL_EASW3/Using the results for incorrect conclusions/assumptions/Ho 1B p1-2/Worst Case/anonymous categorisation
 NL_EASW3/Using results in relation to full dietary patterns, although the results were obtained in a study analysing only 1 food product (so this leads to incorrect information)./Ho 1B p1-2/Worst Case/anonymous categorisation

Buddy systems and favouritism

DK_EASW3/"Closed" network/Ho1 p2/Worst Case/2PUB 10TH
 AT_EASW3/ buddy system (not competence based composition of personal) /Ho2 "worst" p1/3/Worst Case/5PUB
 AT_EASW3/lobbyists (more of the same)/ dependencies & intertwining 1)/Ho2 "worst" p1/2/Worst Case/5PUB
 AT_EASW3/Cientele politics/Ho1 p3/Worst Case/3NPO
 SK_EASW3/("if you want to catch the fish you have to feed it")/Ho1 p3/Worst Case/4PUB 1NPO
 PT_EASW3/Funding through privileged contacts with the funding agency/Ho2 p2/Worst Case/5 NPO
 SK_EASW3/Evaluators: clientelism/Ho2 p3/Worst Case/4PUB 1NPO 1BUS
 AT_EASW3/ hunting parties [fig.] & cliques2)/Ho2 "worst" p1/2/Worst Case/5PUB
 NL_EASW3/Old-boy network/Ho 1B p1-2/Worst Case/anonymous categorisation
 SK_EASW3/Purposely set criteria – "for somebody"/Ho1 p2/Worst Case/4PUB 1NPO
 SK_EASW3/Lack of transparency and corruption – interest groups/Ho1 p2/Worst Case/4PUB 1NPO
 AT_EASW3/Non-transparent, tailored in advance to [certain] actors 1)/Ho1 p3/Worst Case/3NPO
 AT_EASW3/favouritism/ one sided selection/Ho2 "worst" p1/3/Worst Case/5PUB
 NL_EASW3/Independent decision-making process; no old-boy network/MX3 p1/Best Case/

Conflicts of interest

NL_EASW3/Conflicts of interest between stakeholders having to make decisions/Ho 2A p1-2/Worst Case/anonymous categorisation
 NL_EASW3/Involved persons in the decision-making phase should have no ties to executors of the project: the people who conduct the research should not make the decision(s)/MX1 p1/Best Case/
 DK_EASW3/Organisations with own interest alone/Ho3 p2 (p6)/Worst Case/1NPO 2BUS 10TH

PT_EASW3/Conflict of interests/Ho1 p2/Worst Case/3PUB
 GR_EASW3/Individual interests/Ho3 p1/Worst Case/5BUS 1OTH
 NL_EASW3/All stakeholders involved must have a clear goal as why they are involved; conflict of interests must be prevented./MX1 p1/Best Case/
 DK_EASW3/Molecular biology, food industry/Ho1 p2/Worst Case/2PUB 1OTH
 PT_EASW3/Conflict of interests/Ho1 p2/Worst Case/3PUB
 PT_EASW3/Conflict of interests/Ho3 p3/Worst Case/5BUS
 DK_EASW3/Those who can benefit on the result/Ho2 p2 (p4)/Worst Case/4BUS
 PT_EASW3/should not have interest in the results/Ho1 p3/Worst Case/3PUB
 PT_EASW3/Conflict of interests/Ho3 p3/Worst Case/5 BUS
 PT_EASW3/Specialists of the area without Conflict of interests/MIX3 p2/Best Case/5 deliberators
 DK_EASW3/Organisations with own interest alone/Ho3 p2 (p6)/Worst Case/1NPO 2BUS 1OTH
 DK_EASW3/By competitors: research, food industry/Ho1 p2/Worst Case/2PUB 1OTH
 DK_EASW3/Panel of few without direct benefit and involvement/MIX1 p1 (p8)/Best Case/1BUS 2DIV
 PT_EASW3/Independent evaluators, without conflict of interests/MIX3 p1/Best Case/5 deliberators
 DK_EASW3/Panel of few not directed involved but with professional background/MIX1 p1 (p8)/Best Case/1BUS 2DIV
 DK_EASW3/Industry should not decide alone and not without relevant scientist included./Ho2 p2 (p4)/Worst Case/4BUS
 DK_EASW3/Food industry alone/Ho3 p2 (p6)/Worst Case/1NPO 2BUS 1OTH
 NL_EASW3/Subjective evaluation (evaluating your own research/project or people you are tied to)/Ho 1A p1-2/Worst Case/anonymous categorisation
 DK_EASW3/Reviewers from food industry or clinical research/Ho1 p2/Worst Case/2PUB 1OTH
 DK_EASW3/Food industry alone/Ho3 p2 (p6)/Worst Case/1NPO 2BUS 1OTH
 NL_EASW3/The stakeholders represent their own interests without being guided by any common interests/Ho 1A p1-2/Worst Case/anonymous categorisation
 AT_EASW3/transparency of underlying interests/MX3 p2/Best Case/1BUS 1NPO 1PUB
 DK_EASW3/Individual with relevant expertise but without personal interest and combination of/MIX3 p1 (p10)/Best Case/1BUS 3DIV
 DK_EASW3/Organisations with own interest alone/Ho3 p2 (p6)/Worst Case/1NPO 2BUS 1OTH
 DK_EASW3/By competitors: research, food industry/Ho1 p2/Worst Case/2PUB 1OTH
 DK_EASW3/Panel of few without direct benefit and involvement/MIX1 p1 (p8)/Best Case/1BUS 2DIV
 PT_EASW3/Independent evaluators, without conflict of interests/MIX3 p1/Best Case/5 deliberators
 DK_EASW3/Panel of few not directed involved but with professional background/MIX1 p1 (p8)/Best Case/1BUS 2DIV
 DK_EASW3/Industry should not decide alone and not without relevant scientist included./Ho2 p2 (p4)/Worst Case/4BUS
 DK_EASW3/Food industry alone/Ho3 p2 (p6)/Worst Case/1NPO 2BUS 1OTH
 NL_EASW3/Subjective evaluation (evaluating your own research/project or people you are tied to)/Ho 1A p1-2/Worst Case/anonymous categorisation
 DK_EASW3/Reviewers from food industry or clinical research/Ho1 p2/Worst Case/2PUB 1OTH
 DK_EASW3/Food industry alone/Ho3 p2 (p6)/Worst Case/1NPO 2BUS 1OTH
 NL_EASW3/The stakeholders represent their own interests without being guided by any common interests/Ho 1A p1-2/Worst Case/anonymous categorisation
 AT_EASW3/transparency of underlying interests/MX3 p2/Best Case/1 BUS 1 NPO 1 PUB

Transparency

AT_EASW3/Disregard Scenario-Workshop, its results and suggestions 3)/Ho3 p3/Worst Case/6BUS
 TK_EASW3/Transparency among stakeholders/MIX3 p1-3/Best Case/8 Deliberators
 SK_EASW3/Decision making based on the informal criteria/Ho1 p3/Worst Case/4PUB 1NPO
 AT_EASW3/non-transparency /Ho2 "worst" p1/2/Worst Case/5PUB
 GR_EASW3/Transparency/MX2 p1/Best Case/1 NPO 1BUS 1 PUB 2DIV
 SK_EASW3/intransparency – also in the process of criteria setting/Ho2 p3/Worst Case/4PUB 1NPO 1BUS
 SK_EASW3/Evaluation process: intransparent (behind the closed doors, anonymisation doesn't work in practice)/Ho2 p3/Worst Case/4PUB 1NPO 1BUS

SK_EASW3/Maximising the transparency in the process of projects evaluation/Plen p2/Best Case/9PUB 2NPO
 SK_EASW3/justification of decisions/Plen p2/Best Case/9PUB 2NPO
 SK_EASW3/enabling the discussion about the decisions in front of committees/Plen p2/Best Case/9 pub 2 NPO
 AT_EASW3/Uncertainty about calls,/Ho1 p3/Worst Case/3NPO
 AT_EASW3/Non-transparence if [it comes to] rejection, no possibility to readress/Ho1 p3/Worst Case/3NPO
 AT_EASW3/[ask for reasons]/Ho1 p3/Worst Case/3NPO
 AT_EASW3/Unclear who gets funded at all/Ho1 p3/Worst Case/3NPO
 AT_EASW3/Cientele politics/Ho1 p3/Worst Case/3NPO
 GR_EASW3/with transparency/MX2 p1/Best Case/1 NPO 1BUS 1 PUB 2DIV
 GR_EASW3/Strong proof that the research is needed/MX2 p1/Best Case/1 NPO 1BUS 1 PUB 2DIV
 NL_EASW3/No transparency/Ho 2A p1-2/Worst Case/anonymous categorisation
 NL_EASW3/No transparency/Ho 2B p1-2/Worst Case/anonymous categorisation
 NL_EASW3/The decision-making process must be transparent, effective and professional/MX1 p1/Best Case/
 NL_EASW3/The decision-making process concerning research projects financing should be transparent and open./MX4 p1/Best Case/
 DK_EASW3/Non-transparent decisions/Ho1 p2/Worst Case/2PUB 1OTH
 DK_EASW3/Transparent process/MIX2 p1 (p9)/Best Case/1BUS 2DIV
 PT_EASW3/How to obtain information regarding different types of financing/Ho2 p2/Worst Case/5 NPO
 PT_EASW3/Funding without criteria/Ho2 p2/Worst Case/5NPO
 GR_EASW3/Transparency in processes/MX2 p1/Best Case/1NPO 1BUS 1PUB 2DIV
 GR_EASW3/Equal opportunities in submitting proposals and decision making processes/MX2 p1/Best Case/1NPO 1BUS 1PUB 2DIV
 GR_EASW3/Efficiently evaluating needs/MX2 p1/Best Case/1NPO 1BUS 1PUB 2DIV
 AT_EASW3/Transparency /MX2 p3/Best Case/2NPO 3BUS
 AT_EASW3/If not everything is made transparent/public/Ho1 p4/Worst Case/3NPO
 AT_EASW3/transparency of underlying interests/MX3 p2/Best Case/1BUS 1NPO 1PUB
 AT_EASW3/accessibility + transparency/MX1 p2/Best Case/2BUS 2NPO 2PUB
 SK_EASW3/Lack of transparency and corruption – interest groups/Ho1 p2/Worst Case/4PUB 1NPO
 AT_EASW3/Non-transparent, tailored in advance to [certain] actors 1)/Ho1 p3/Worst Case/3NPO
 NL_EASW3/Those participating stakeholders have to fully transparent about their decisions./MX2 p1/Best Case/

lobbying

SK_EASW3/lobbying/Ho2 p3/Worst Case/4PUB 1NPO 1BUS
 PT_EASW3/Compliance with lobbies/Ho1 p2/Worst Case/3PUB
 AT_EASW3/Influenced by single, economically driven lobbyists 2)/Ho1 p3/Worst Case/3NPO
 AT_EASW3/lobbyists (more of the same)/ dependencies & intertwining 1)/Ho2 "worst" p1/2/Worst Case/5PUB
 AT_EASW3/Paid lobbyism 2)/Ho3 p2/Worst Case/6BUS
 GR_EASW3/Unequal distribution according to influence level (LOBBYING)/Ho2 p2/Worst Case/6PUB
 PT_EASW3/Compliance with lobbies/Ho1 p2/Worst Case/ PUB
 GR_EASW3/Focused on public interest and not on specific companies or 'pressure groups'/MX1 p1/Best Case/1NPO 1PUB 2DIV
 GR_EASW3/Research should include a central state programming and an evaluation whether it is based on the needs of the public or 'pressure groups'/MX1 p1/Best Case/1NPO 1PUB 2DIV

Ethically responsible attitude of scientists and researchers

AT_EASW3/ethical basis/MX3 p1/Best Case/1BUS 1NPO 1PUB
 GR_EASW3/Sensitized researchers/MX3 p1/Best Case/2PUB 1NPO 2DIV
 AT_EASW3/lack of morals/ethics/Ho2 "worst" p1/3/Worst Case/5PUB
 PT_EASW3/based in ethical and sustainability principles/MIX3 p1/Best Case/5 deliberators

PT_EASW3/Application of results for non-ethical purposes and/or different from the context that it was initially intended to, without new research/Ho3 p3/Worst Case/5 BUS

Public interest

AT_EASW3/Only economic benefit/Ho3 p2/Worst Case/6BUS

GR_EASW3/Interests and not the public/Ho3 p1/Worst Case/5BUS 1OTH

GR_EASW3/Focused on public interest and not on specific companies or 'pressure groups'/MX1 p1/Best Case/1NPO 1PUB 2DIV

NL_EASW3/Fully driven by economic interests/Ho 2B p1-2/Worst Case/anonymous categorisation

GR_EASW3/Funding should not be related to private interests/Ho1 p2/Worst Case/7NPO 1OTH

GR_EASW3/Research should include a central state programming and an evaluation whether it is based on the needs of the public or 'pressure groups'/MX1 p1/Best Case/1NPO 1PUB 2DIV

NL_EASW3/Industry or single companies making the decisions since they do not stand for the public, only for their own economic interests/Ho 2A p1-2/Worst Case/anonymous categorisation

DK_EASW3/Reviewers from food industry or clinical research/Ho1 p2/Worst Case/2PUB 1OTH?

DK_EASW3/Food industry alone/Ho3 p2 (p6)/Worst Case/1NPO 2BUS 1OTH

AT_EASW3/Not only economically (+ mono-disciplinary), but also educationally, /Ho1 p3/Worst Case/3NPO

AT_EASW3/[Taken] Alone: big interest groups (corporations)/Ho3 p2/Worst Case/6BUS

GR_EASW3/Neglecting real societal needs/Ho2 p2/Worst Case/6PUB

GR_EASW3/Focusing on private interests – fictitious priorities/Ho2 p2/Worst Case/6PUB

GR_EASW3/Decisions should be based on public interests/MX1 p1/Best Case/1NPO 1PUB 2DIV

NL_EASW3/No public interest in the decisions-makers' vision/Ho 1A p1-2/Worst Case/anonymous categorisation

NL_EASW3/The stakeholders represent their own interests without being guided by any common interests/Ho 1A p1-2/Worst Case/anonymous categorisation

NL_EASW3/Research must serve both public and economic interests/MX1 p1/Best Case/

NL_EASW3/When determining the themes there must be a balance between the public and private involved interests./MX1 p1/Best Case/

DK_EASW3/Individual interest rather than global/Ho2 p2 (p4)/Worst Case/4BUS

PT_EASW3/Innovation should be promoted based on the global needs and not on particular interests/Ho1 p3/Worst Case/3 PUB

PT_EASW3/Provide answers to Global questions and not to particular interests/MIX1 p2/Best Case/5 deliberators

SK_EASW3/own innovations: results are often used by the commercial firm/Ho2 p4/Worst Case/4PUB 1NPO 1BUS

AT_EASW3/Private profits/ turning [results] into patents/Ho1 p4/Worst Case/3NPO

AT_EASW3/Patents on inventions [are acceptable], not on life 1)/Ho1 p4/Worst Case/3NPO

DK_EASW3/Individual monetary gains/Ho1 p2/Worst Case/2PUB 1OTH

PT_EASW3/Use of results should not be limited by economic interests/Ho1 p3/Worst Case/3PUB

PT_EASW3/patent natural heritage/Ho3 p3/Worst Case/5BUS

PT_EASW3/Application of results for non-ethical purposes and/or different from the context that it was initially intended to, without new research/Ho3 p3/Worst Case/5BUS

GR_EASW3/Research designed to support private interests/Ho2 p2/Worst Case/6PUB

GR_EASW3/Design that doesn't take under consideration the real needs (connecting research with the society)/Ho2 p2/Worst Case/6PUB

SK_EASW3/Private – own funding – not the interests of society are followed but the profit/Plen p3/Best Case/9PUB 2NPO

GR_EASW3/The focus should not be on specific products/Ho1 p2/Worst Case/7NPO 1OTH

GR_EASW3/Individual interests/Ho3 p1/Worst Case/5BUS 1OTH

AT_EASW3/agro- and [big] food industry including pharma/Ho2 "worst" p1/2/Worst Case/5PUB

AT_EASW3/→ commissioning research /Ho2 "worst" p1/2/Worst Case/5PUB

AT_EASW3/Influenced by single, economically driven lobbyists 2)/Ho1 p3/Worst Case/3NPO

Social benefit

AT_EASW3/Contribution to welfare targets (health, ...)/MX1 p1/Best Case/2BUS 2NPO 2PUB
GR_EASW3/Benefit for the wider population/MX2 p1/Best Case/1 NPO 1BUS 1 PUB 2DIV
SK_EASW3/(from public sources to private hands)/Ho2 p6/Worst Case/4PUB 1NPO 1BUS
GR_EASW3/'Tuning' with social realities/MX3 p1/Best Case/2PUB 1NPO 2DIV
GR_EASW3/Society needs/MX4 p1/Best Case/1PUB 1 NPO 2DIV
NL_EASW3/Not thinking of citizens/consumers (their needs etcetera)/Ho 2A p1-2/Worst Case/anonymous categorisation
SK_EASW3/Should be based on the needs of society/Ho2 p2/Worst Case/4PUB 1NPO 1BUS
AT_EASW3/macro-economic benefit/MX1 p2/Best Case/2BUS 2NPO 2PUB
AT_EASW3/cost/ benefit for the public/MX1 p2/Best Case/2BUS 2NPO 2PUB
AT_EASW3/Societal benefit > economic benefit/MX2 p3/Best Case/2NPO 3BUS
AT_EASW3/societal relevant (economy as sub-system)/MX3 p2/Best Case/1BUS 1NPO 1PUB
PT_EASW3/results obtained with public financing should revert to the society in a Sustainable way/MIX1 p2/Best Case/5 deliberators
NL_EASW3/The consumer is not important/Ho 1A p1-2/Worst Case/anonymous categorisation
GR_EASW3/Society needs/MX4 p1/Best Case/1PUB 1NPO 2DIV
GR_EASW3/Defining time & cost/MX4 p1/Best Case/1PUB 1 NPO 2DIV
GR_EASW3/Nutritional habits of different ethnicities/MX4 p1/Best Case/1PUB 1 NPO 2DIV
GR_EASW3/Multiculturalism/MX4 p1/Best Case/1PUB 1 NPO 2DIV
SK_EASW3/Not only the compliance with administrative requirements should be evaluated but also the contribution of project to the solution of societal problem/Plen p2/Best Case/9PUB 2NPO

Cumulating effects

AT_EASW3/Advantage for regular customers, possibility to "buy" the developer (of the grant),/Ho1 p3/Worst Case/3NPO
AT_EASW3/Favouring of the established 4)/Ho3 p2/Worst Case/6BUS
NL_EASW3/The most influential/wealthy stakeholder makes the decision(s)/Ho 1B p1-2/Worst Case/anonymous categorisation
AT_EASW3/monopolisation/Ho2 "worst" p1/3/Worst Case/5PUB
AT_EASW3/budget allocation favours the big "established" ones/Ho2 "worst" p1/3/Worst Case/5PUB
AT_EASW3/favouritism/ one sided selection/Ho2 "worst" p1/3/Worst Case/5PUB
AT_EASW3/established big <-----> single-person business/MX2 p2/Best Case/2NPO 3BUS
GR_EASW3/Unequal distribution, according to the size of the company or institution who will realize the research/Ho2 p2/Worst Case/6PUB
AT_EASW3/project size excludes small ones, 4) /Ho1 p3/Worst Case/3NPO
AT_EASW3/Only institutions can apply/Ho3 p3/Worst Case/6BUS
AT_EASW3/Only large projects/Ho3 p3/Worst Case/6BUS
AT_EASW3/sufficient resources for different project sizes/ participants/MX3 p2/Best Case/1BUS 1NPO 1PUB
SK_EASW3/Schemes based on the refunding mechanism are not good/Plen p3/Best Case/9PUB 2NPO
SK_EASW3/it disadvantages small actors, some ideas are blocked/Plen p3/Best Case/9PUB 2NPO
DK_EASW3/How small scale producers are included/MIX1 p1 (p8)/Best Case/1BUS 2DIV
DK_EASW3/Small scale food production "what is the problem?"/MIX1 p1 (p8)/Best Case/1BUS 2DIV
AT_EASW3/budget allocation favours the big "established" ones/Ho2 "worst" p1/3/Worst Case/5PUB

Impact

PT_EASW3/Value of the expected results/Ho1 p2/Worst Case/3PUB
GR_EASW3/ Multiplier effect of results/MX3 p1/Best Case/2PUB 1NPO 2DIV
AT_EASW3/lack of recursiveness 2)/Ho2 "worst" p1/3/Worst Case/5PUB
AT_EASW3/learning effects/MX3 p2/Best Case/1BUS 1NPO 1PUB
GR_EASW3/To evaluate whether there it contributes to new knowledge production/MX1 p1/Best Case/1NPO 1PUB 2DIV
GR_EASW3/Control for optimizing research results/MX4 p1/Best Case/1PUB 1 NPO 2DIV
GR_EASW3/Control to check whether it complements other research or it provides contradictory results/MX4 p1/Best Case/1PUB 1 NPO 2DIV

GR_EASW3/Control of initial programming, cost & time/MX4 p1/Best Case/1PUB 1 NPO 2DIV
 GR_EASW3/Rate research & use of research/MX4 p1/Best Case/1PUB 1 NPO 2DIV
 AT_EASW3/ impulse for further-reaching alternatives/ projects (scientific + societal)/MX3 p2/Best Case/1BUS 1NPO 1PUB
 GR_EASW3/To provide stimuli for new, more specialized research/MX1 p1/Best Case/1NPO 1PUB 2DIV
 GR_EASW3/Connecting results to other relevant researches/MX3 p1/Best Case/2PUB 1NPO 2DIV
 AT_EASW3/social- and environmental impact assessment” /MX1 p1/Best Case/2 BUS 2 NPO 2 PUB
 GR_EASW3/A complete evaluation of its economic – social and environmental dimension/MX2 p1/Best Case/1NPO 1BUS 1PUB 2DIV
 PT_EASW3/Ignore the Environmental or health Impacts/Ho3 p2/Worst Case/5BUS
 PT_EASW3/Usefulness of results/MIX1 p1/Best Case/5 deliberators
 NL_EASW3/The impact and feasibility of the project is very important with respect to involved economic and/or public interests/MX1 p1/Best Case/
 PT_EASW3/evaluation of the Impacts only at short term/Ho3 p3/Worst Case/5BUS

Applicability

GR_EASW3/Evaluating the applicability of results/MX3 p1/Best Case/2PUB 1NPO 2DIV
 GR_EASW3/The focus should not be on specific products/Ho1 p2/Worst Case/7NPO 1OTH
 GR_EASW3/Immediate applicability/MX4 p1/Best Case/1PUB 1 NPO 2DIV
 DK_EASW3/If not clear how the result will be used/Ho2 p2 (p4)/Worst Case/4BUS
 DK_EASW3/If not clear who will continue the result/Ho2 p2 (p4)/Worst Case/4BUS
 PT_EASW3/Innovation and applicability perspective/MIX3 p1/Best Case/5 deliberators
 GR_EASW3/Research with applicable results/MX4 p1/Best Case/1PUB 1 NPO 2DIV
 PT_EASW3/Use of sub-products/MIX2 p2/Best Case/5 deliberators
 GR_EASW3/Results should be related to all possible interest groups (e.x producers, consumers)/MX3 p1/Best Case/2PUB 1NPO 2DIV
 SK_EASW3/Missing interconnection with the practice/Ho1 p4/Worst Case/4PUB 1NPO
 SK_EASW3/Without application in the practice/Ho1 p3/Worst Case/4PUB 1NPO
 SK_EASW3/Missing interconnection with practice (project made “from the table” and “to the drawer”)/Ho1 p3/Worst Case/4PUB 1NPO
 GR_EASW3/Connecting results to production/MX3 p1/Best Case/2PUB 1NPO 2DIV
 NL_EASW3/Results are incomplete or cannot be used in practice/Ho 2A p1-2/Worst Case/anonymous categorisation
 PT_EASW3/Don’t explore results/Ho2 p3/Worst Case/5NPO
 PT_EASW3/Don’t use the results of research for the community/Ho2 p3/Worst Case/5NPO
 PT_EASW3/No application when relevant/Ho3 p3/Worst Case/5BUS
 PT_EASW3/should be applied/MIX1 p2/Best Case/5 deliberators
 GR_EASW3/Non usage of results/Ho3 p1/Worst Case/5BUS 1OTH
 GR_EASW3/To design research for specific products of ‘good’ nutritional value and to promote their results (ex. Royal jelly, bee pollen, ect)./MX1 p1/Best Case/1NPO 1PUB 2DIV
 PT_EASW3/Ignore the transfer of knowledge and the Development of companies/Ho3 p2/Worst Case/5BUS

Trade-offs

AT_EASW3/Dissemination always reasonable? <—> publication alone not enough/Ho1 p3/Worst Case/3NPO
 AT_EASW3/Nonsense is evaluated (women <26) /Ho1 p4/Worst Case/3NPO
 AT_EASW3/For the organisation, not for EU statistics/Ho1 p4/Worst Case/3NPO
 DK_EASW3/Purely focused on publications/Ho1 p2/Worst Case/2PUB 1OTH
 DK_EASW3/Only paper output/Ho1 p2/Worst Case/2PUB 1OTH
 AT_EASW3/pseudo-performance (measurements)/Ho2 "worst" p1/3/Worst Case/5PUB
 SK_EASW3/“I can only make a research, which I will be able to publish” (what is “in” in the world)./Plen p1/Best Case/9PUB 2NPO
 AT_EASW3/Exaggerated excellence, compulsion for innovation [pressure to innovate]/Ho1 p3/Worst Case/3NPO

Making results of publicly funded R&D available

AT_EASW3/report [intelligible for] laypersons/MX3 p1/Best Case/1BUS 1NPO 1PUB
AT_EASW3/Storage in the ivory tower/Ho1 p4/Worst Case/3NPO
AT_EASW3/Non-public/Ho3 p3/Worst Case/6BUS
AT_EASW3/Exclusive exploitation/Ho3 p3/Worst Case/6BUS
AT_EASW3/accessibility + transparency/MX1 p2/Best Case/2BUS 2NPO 2PUB
AT_EASW3/Open source: disclosure of positive and negative results in order /MX2 p3/Best Case/2NPO 3BUS
AT_EASW3/to avoid duplications ----> waste of resources/MX2 p3/Best Case/2NPO 3BUS
AT_EASW3/publicly free accessible/MX3 p2/Best Case/1BUS 1NPO 1PUB
GR_EASW3/Limited access/Ho2 p2/Worst Case/6PUB
GR_EASW3/Non usage of results/Ho3 p1/Worst Case/5BUS 1OTH
GR_EASW3/Disseminating results and providing immediate access to interest groups (widely accessible to civil society)/MX1 p1/Best Case/1NPO 1PUB 2DIV
GR_EASW3/Accessibility/MX3 p1/Best Case/2PUB 1NPO 2DIV
NL_EASW3/Non-publication of results (keeping the secrecy of results)/Ho 1A p1-2/Worst Case/anonymous categorisation
NL_EASW3/If the results are unwanted, these results will not be published and kept a secret./Ho 1B p1-2/Worst Case/anonymous categorisation
NL_EASW3/Keep results behind closed doors, which make them unavailable for the public/Ho 2A p1-2/Worst Case/anonymous categorisation
NL_EASW3/Results only available for the organisation/person who funded the research/project/Ho 2B p1-2/Worst Case/anonymous categorisation
NL_EASW3/If the outcome is unwanted the research results will not be published or made publicly available/Ho 2B p1-2/Worst Case/anonymous categorisation
NL_EASW3/Accessibility of the results/MX1 p1/Best Case/
NL_EASW3/Results should not be kept in secrecy: the results should be available to all project members; if the project is public, to the latter as well./MX1 p1/Best Case/
NL_EASW3/The results must become available for the public unless there is an IP agreement. This IP agreement needs to be determined before the project starts. 'Publicly available' means: easy to find and easily accessible for all scientists and interested citizens. /MX2 p1/Best Case/
NL_EASW3/Results need to be publicly available and reachable from everyone. IP agreements need to be agreed upon and signed though./MX3 p1/Best Case/
NL_EASW3/Results should publicly available and open to access/MX4 p1/Best Case/
DK_EASW3/Not only parts of the unity/Ho2 p2 (p4)/Worst Case/4BUS
DK_EASW3/Accessibility to the public- online/MIX1 p1 (p8)/Best Case/1BUS 2DIV
PT_EASW3/No dissemination in open repositories/Ho3 p3/Worst Case/5BUS
PT_EASW3/dissemination through open repositories/MIX1 p2/Best Case/5 deliberators
PT_EASW3/results of general interest: disseminated in open access system/MIX2 p2/Best Case/5 deliberators
PT_EASW3/public repositories/MIX3 p2/Best Case/5 deliberators
SK_EASW3/Social responsibility with regard to the outcomes of research /Plen p1/Best Case/9PUB 2NPO
SK_EASW3/equal access/benefiting from the knowledge/Plen p1/Best Case/9PUB 2NPO
SK_EASW3/open access principle should be maximised to assure the access of public/Plen p3/Best Case/9PUB 2NPO
SK_EASW3/Outcomes are not public/Ho2 p5/Worst Case/4PUB 1NPO 1BUS
SK_EASW3/Insufficient communication:/Ho2 p5/Worst Case/4PUB 1NPO 1BUS
SK_EASW3/towards external environment/Ho2 p5/Worst Case/4PUB 1NPO 1BUS
SK_EASW3/Inside of the scientific community/Ho2 p5/Worst Case/4PUB 1NPO 1BUS
GR_EASW3/Dissemination of results to society/MX2 p1/Best Case/1 NPO 1BUS 1 PUB 2DIV
GR_EASW3/Cooperation between researchers and final users/MX2 p1/Best Case/1NPO 1BUS 1PUB 2DIV
GR_EASW3/Dissemination of results to society/MX2 p1/Best Case/1 NPO 1BUS 1PUB 2DIV
GR_EASW3/Cooperation between researchers and final users/MX2 p1/Best Case/1NPO 1BUS 1PUB 2DIV

open access

AT_EASW3/publicly free accessible/MX3 p2/Best Case/1BUS 1NPO 1PUB
GR_EASW3/Limited access/Ho2 p2/Worst Case/6PUB
NL_EASW3/Results should not be kept in secrecy: the results should be available to all project members; if the project is public, to the latter as well./MX1 p1/Best Case/
NL_EASW3/The results must become available for the public unless there is an IP agreement. This IP agreement needs to be determined before the project starts. 'Publically available' means: easy to find and easily accessible for all scientists and interested citizens. /MX2 p1/Best Case/
NL_EASW3/Results need to be publicly available and reachable from everyone. IP agreements need to be agreed upon and signed though./MX3 p1/Best Case/
NL_EASW3/Results should publicly available and open to access/MX4 p1/Best Case/
PT_EASW3/No dissemination in open repositories/Ho3 p3/Worst Case/5BUS
PT_EASW3/dissemination through open repositories/MIX1 p2/Best Case/5 deliberators
PT_EASW3/results of general interest: disseminated in open access system/MIX2 p2/Best Case/5 deliberators
PT_EASW3/public repositories/MIX3 p2/Best Case/5 deliberators
SK_EASW3/open access principle should be maximised to assure the access of public/Plen p3/Best Case/9PUB 2NPO

Non-selective, full publication of results

AT_EASW3/ Open source: disclosure of positive and negative results in order /MX2 p3/Best Case/2NPO 3BUS
AT_EASW3/ to avoid duplications ---> waste of resources/MX2 p3/Best Case/2NPO 3BUS
NL_EASW3/If the results are unwanted, these results will not be published and kept a secret./Ho 1B p1-2/Worst Case/anonymous categorisation
NL_EASW3/If the outcome is unwanted the research results will not be published or made publicly available/Ho 2B p1-2/Worst Case/anonymous categorisation
PT_EASW3/ Do not disregard negative results/MIX3 p2/Best Case/5 deliberators

Correct presentation of results

GR_EASW3/Distorting results/Ho3 p1/Worst Case/5BUS 1OTH
NL_EASW3/Interpreting the results outside the scope of the research/Ho 1B p1-2/Worst Case/anonymous categorisation
NL_EASW3/Using the results for incorrect conclusions/assumptions/Ho 1B p1-2/Worst Case/anonymous categorisation
GR_EASW3/Non-objective presentation of results – misinformation/Ho2 p2/Worst Case/6PUB
GR_EASW3/Partial use of results/Ho3 p1/Worst Case/5BUS 1OTH
GR_EASW3/Distorting results/Ho3 p1/Worst Case/5BUS 1OTH
NL_EASW3/Selective uses of results aiming at findings being taken out of their context and do/Ho 1A p1-2/Worst Case/anonymous categorisation
NL_EASW3/not represent the actual results in the context of the research/Ho 1A p1-2/Worst Case/anonymous categorisation
NL_EASW3/Using results in relation to full dietary patterns, although the results were obtained in a study analysing only 1 food product (so this leads to incorrect information)./Ho 1B p1-2/Worst Case/anonymous categorisation
NL_EASW3/Abuse of the results and, as a consequence, spreading lots of (incorrect) information among consumers/Ho 2A p1-2/Worst Case/anonymous categorisation
DK_EASW3/Generalisation/Ho2 p2 (p4)/Worst Case/4BUS
DK_EASW3/Don't leave the scientific presentation only to the media/Ho2 p2 (p4)/Worst Case/4BUS
DK_EASW3/Snuttifiering (Swedish word) – do not simplify scientific reports without founded scientific evidence/Ho2 p2 (p4)/Worst Case/4BUS

Targeted dissemination

AT_EASW3/Databases/ research results ----> mediation person ----> communicates/translates (picking up people, where they are)/MX2 p3/Best Case/2NPO 3BUS
GR_EASW3/Inadequate dissemination of results to civil society/Ho2 p2/Worst Case/6PUB

GR_EASW3/Disseminating results to interested institutions and groups (through information materials, media, etc)/MX4 p1/Best Case/1PUB 1 NPO 2DIV
 GR_EASW3/Informing relevant state authorities/MX4 p1/Best Case/1PUB 1 NPO 2DIV
 GR_EASW3/Simplifying & summarizing research, optimization of results, accessibility to the public/MX4 p1/Best Case/1PUB 1 NPO 2DIV
 NL_EASW3/Open access is useless when consumers do not understand the results. There is therefore a need for 'consumer friendly' research publications./MX3 p1/Best Case/
 DK_EASW3/Results transformed into plain language/MIX2 p1 (p9)/Best Case/1BUS 2DIV
 DK_EASW3/In an academic way/Ho3 p2 (p6)/Worst Case/1NPO 2BUS 1OTH
 DK_EASW3/Social media/marketing/MIX1 p1 (p8)/Best Case/1BUS 2DIV
 DK_EASW3/Public press, Schools/MIX1 p1 (p8)/Best Case/1BUS 2DIV
 DK_EASW3/Simplify language but keep the main message/MIX1 p1 (p8)/Best Case/1BUS 2DIV
 DK_EASW3/Selective communication focus on impact/MIX1 p1 (p8)/Best Case/1BUS 2DIV
 DK_EASW3/Communications plans done by communications expert in the target group language and channels/MIX3 p1 (p10)/Best Case/1BUS 3DIV
 DK_EASW3/By a well organized plan including different tools for (right package money??) to different groups: ex. experts, politicians, public/MIX3 p1 (p10)/Best Case/1BUS 3DIV
 SK_EASW3/To make a PR campaigns - research outcomes/Plen p1/Best Case/9PUB 2NPO

Intellectual property rights

TK_EASW3/Revision on patent legislation/MIX3 p1-3/Best Case/8 Deliberators
 NL_EASW3/Clear rules need to be made concerning intellectual property; there must be a possibility to protect intellectual property if this is the outcome of the research/MX2 p1/Best Case/
 DK_EASW3/Handling of IPR issues between participants/MIX3 p1 (p10)/Best Case/1BUS 3DIV
 NL_EASW3/No intellectual property procedure./Ho 1A p1-2/Worst Case/anonymous categorisation
 NL_EASW3/An intellectual property procedure./MX1 p1/Best Case/
 NL_EASW3/IP agreements with possibility for co-ownership/MX4 p1/Best Case/
 PT_EASW3/Difficulty in patenting: high costs, political/administrative difficulties/Ho2 p3/Worst Case/5NPO
 PT_EASW3/Patented results: disseminated and used in accordance to the pre-agreed protocol/MIX2 p2/Best Case/5 deliberators
 AT_EASW3/Exclusive exploitation/Ho3 p3/Worst Case/6BUS
 NL_EASW3/IP regulations should be determined prior to the start of the research project/MX4 p1/Best Case/
 SK_EASW3/own innovations: results are often used by the commercial firm/Ho2 p4/Worst Case/4PUB 1NPO 1BUS
 AT_EASW3/Private profits/turning [results] into patents/Ho1 p4/Worst Case/3NPO
 AT_EASW3/Patents on inventions [are acceptable], not on life 1)/Ho1 p4/Worst Case/3NPO
 PT_EASW3/patent natural heritage/Ho3 p3/Worst Case/5 BUS
 SK_EASW3/Social responsibility with regard to the outcomes of research /Plen p1/Best Case/9PUB 2NPO

Administration and management of research projects

SK_EASW3/complicated paperwork (system of refunding doesn't work, process is protracted)/Ho2 p4/Worst Case/4PUB 1NPO 1BUS
 NL_EASW3/Bureaucracy: the stakeholders keep each other busy instead of focusing on the matter at hand. /Ho 2A p1-2/Worst Case/anonymous categorisation
 AT_EASW3/Even more complex proposal submission procedures/Ho3 p2/Worst Case/6BUS
 GR_EASW3/Reduced bureaucracy/MX2 p1/Best Case/1 NPO 1BUS 1 PUB 2DIV
 SK_EASW3/Bureaucracy, incompetence in the evaluation process (searching for the formal errors)/Ho1 p4/Worst Case/4PUB 1NPO
 AT_EASW3/Pseudo-accuracy (determine presently [in the now] the number of hours in FP7 in April 2015/Ho1 p4/Worst Case/3NPO
 AT_EASW3/Administrative burden too high/Ho1 p4/Worst Case/3NPO
 AT_EASW3/superfluity [abundance] of administrative effort/Ho2 "worst" p1/3/Worst Case/5PUB
 AT_EASW3/Complex procedures for submitting proposals/Ho3 p3/Worst Case/6BUS

AT_EASW3/Less administration during and afterwards/MX2 p3/Best Case/2NPO 3BUS
 AT_EASW3/optimal administrative expenditure/MX3 p2/Best Case/1BUS 1NPO 1PUB
 TK_EASW3/Bureaucratic obstacle/Ho2 p1-2/Worst Case/10BUS
 SK_EASW3/Not only the compliance with administrative requirements should be evaluated but also the contribution of project to the solution of societal problem/Plen p2/Best Case/9 pub 2NPO
 AT_EASW3/Only by "officials" without orientation on practice 1)/Ho3 p3/Worst Case/6BUS
 NL_EASW3/Hence, the project organisation has to be determined and all stakeholders need to approve this./MX2 p1/Best Case/
 PT_EASW3/Phased delivery of funding/MIX2 p1/Best Case/5 deliberators
 NL_EASW3/IP regulations should be determined prior to the start of the research project/MX4 p1/Best Case/
 NL_EASW3/When there is an unexpected outcome or no outcome at all at the end of a project, it is of significant importance to have a project leader/management to deal with this (e.g. in terms of communication). Further, before such a situation occurs, it should be clear how to deal with this: so this must be part of the risk-analysis, which will be conducted, in the 'financial decision making-phase'./MX1 p1/Best Case/
 NL_EASW3/Prior to the research project, all members should mutually agree upon: IP possibilities, stakeholder responsibilities, stakeholder cooperation, and etcetera./MX4 p1/Best Case/
 NL_EASW3/No objective/Ho 1A p1-2/Worst Case/anonymous categorisation
 NL_EASW3/No plan/Ho 1A p1-2/Worst Case/anonymous categorisation
 NL_EASW3/No team/Ho 1A p1-2/Worst Case/anonymous categorisation
 NL_EASW3/No commitment/Ho 1A p1-2/Worst Case/anonymous categorisation
 NL_EASW3/No clear responsibilities assigned to involved stakeholders causing an unhealthy/Ho 2B p1-2/Worst Case/anonymous categorisation
 NL_EASW3/A project letter should be sent to all involved stakeholders. In this letter the project plan must be explained in detail; including expert views, deliverables, responsibilities for all involved stakeholders and a good and clear communication plan./MX1 p1/Best Case/
 NL_EASW3/During the project there should be a few predetermined go/no-go moments/MX4 p1/Best Case/
 DK_EASW3/Not too many partners ex. Rule at least 5 different centers from 5 different countries in Europe/Ho2 p2 (p4)/Worst Case/4BUS
 DK_EASW3/Not only theoretical aspects. Also practical aspects./Ho2 p2 (p4)/Worst Case/4BUS
 PT_EASW3/Ensure an Appropriate execution/MIX1 p1/Best Case/5 deliberators

Funds

AT_EASW3/crowd sourcing and networking/MX2 p3/Best Case/2NPO 3BUS
 NL_EASW3/Limited financing for projects due to conflicts of interest/bureaucracy/distraction./Ho 2A p1-2/Worst Case/anonymous categorisation
 AT_EASW3/field specific and practically orientated allocation of funds/MX2 p1/Best Case/2NPO 3BUS
 NL_EASW3/Deciding/judging on the merits of the research project costs./Ho 1B p1-2/Worst Case/anonymous categorisation
 SK_EASW3/Financial unsustainability/Ho1 p2/Worst Case/4PUB 1NPO
 SK_EASW3/Underfunded science!/Ho2 p3/Worst Case/4PUB 1NPO 1BUS
 PT_EASW3/Lack of financing/Ho2 p3/Worst Case/5NPO
 SK_EASW3/waste of money/Ho1 p3/Worst Case/4PUB 1NPO
 NL_EASW3/Government withdraws funds for research/Ho 1A p1-2/Worst Case/anonymous categorisation
 SK_EASW3/Insecure cash flow/Ho2 p5/Worst Case/4PUB 1NPO 1BUS
 SK_EASW3/Smooth cash flow/Ho2 p5/Worst Case/4PUB 1NPO 1BUS
 NL_EASW3/Contra financing: Every stakeholder has to contribute a certain amount of money in/Ho 2B p1-2/Worst Case/anonymous categorisation
 SK_EASW3/Commercial (co)funding/Plen p2/Best Case/9PUB 2NPO
 SK_EASW3/International funding - involvement in international projects/Plen p3/Best Case/9PUB 2NPO
 GR_EASW3/Control of initial programming, cost & time/MX4 p1/Best Case/1PUB 1 NPO 2DIV

AT_EASW3/sufficient resources for different project sizes/ participants/MX3 p2/Best Case/1 BUS 1 NPO 1 PUB
NL_EASW3/Thinking in terms of costs (instead of thinking in terms of investing in e.g., innovation, the future, talented young researchers who will be the future)/Ho 1A p1-2/Worst Case/anonymous categorisation
NL_EASW3/Entrepreneurs who wait until the government takes action/Ho 1A p1-2/Worst Case/anonymous categorisation
GR_EASW3/- Without calculating time and cost/Ho3 p1/Worst Case/5BUS 10TH
AT_EASW3/change of priorities ----> benefit prior to costs/MX2 p2/Best Case/2NPO 3BUS
AT_EASW3/balanced cost/benefit relation (in all dimensions)/MX3 p1/Best Case/1BUS 1NPO 1PUB
PT_EASW3/Use of existent resources/Ho1 p2/Worst Case/3PUB
GR_EASW3/Cost-benefit relationship/MX3 p1/Best Case/2PUB 1NPO 2DIV
PT_EASW3/adequate the application of resources/MIX2 p2/Best Case/5 deliberators
AT_EASW3/cost/ benefit for the public/MX1 p2/Best Case/2BUS 2NPO 2PUB
GR_EASW3/Defining time & cost/MX4 p1/Best Case/1PUB 1NPO 2DIV

Continuity

SK_EASW3/Fluctuation of people/Ho1 p3/Worst Case/4PUB 1NPO
SK_EASW3/Fluctuation of people involved (decision makers, controllers)/Ho1 p3/Worst Case/4PUB 1NPO
AT_EASW3/Sustainability = long term maintenance is difficult to realize after funding has ended/Ho1 p3/Worst Case/3NPO
NL_EASW3/The continuity of a project should be safeguarded. There should be a back-up team to ensure the project keeps functioning./MX3 p1/Best Case/
NL_EASW3/There is no continuity with respect to the researcher and no back-up team/Ho 1B p1-2/Worst Case/anonymous categorisation
DK_EASW3/Non-sustained research projects/Ho1 p2/Worst Case/2PUB 10TH
SK_EASW3/Lack of systematic approach and loss of continuity/Ho1 p2/Worst Case/4PUB 1NPO

Politics

SK_EASW3/Influence of political and financial groups + European policies/Ho1 p2/Worst Case/4PUB 1NPO
DK_EASW3/Not only politicians decide/Ho2 p2 (p4)/Worst Case/4BUS
DK_EASW3/Lack of/or too much political involvement/Ho3 p2 (p6)/Worst Case/1NPO 2BUS 10TH
NL_EASW3/Only governments/Ho 2A p1-2/Worst Case/anonymous categorisation
NL_EASW3/A political or emotional choice, without having been consulted by experts./Ho 1A p1-2/Worst Case/anonymous categorisation

Strategy

GR_EASW3/Setting goals/MX3 p1/Best Case/2PUB 1NPO 2DIV
NL_EASW3/Lack of focus/Ho 1B p1-2/Worst Case/anonymous categorisation
PT_EASW3/Strategy is evaluated by the multidisciplinary team/MIX2 p1/Best Case/5 deliberators
PT_EASW3/Distribution by research areas, independent of strategic areas/Ho3 p3/Worst Case/5BUS
SK_EASW3/Strategic funding of priority areas/Plen p2/Best Case/9PUB 2NPO

Lists of common topics

Although the workshop structures, procedures and participant profiles are less homogeneous than originally planned, several common topics appear across this broad variety of workshops. Altogether, stakeholders who participated in the workshops named several research topics and areas. The areas and topics were clustered into 17 more general areas and topics, which address agricultural, economic, medical, natural, social and technical sciences and the humanities. This decision was made for pragmatic reasons in order to provide a better overview of the breadth of the themes under discussion. We are aware that different clusters – more or even less – could have been made. Areas and topics have not been ranked because of methodological concerns. Should clusters be ranked according to the number of workshops, of working groups or the number of participants in the working groups? And how should the number of topics in a cluster be accounted for? And how many "votes" should organizations receive if two or more delegates participated? For fairness, such organizations should not get more than one vote, but because it is not known for all working groups who participated in them, this is not feasible. The issue is further complicated by the fact that necessary re-categorizations of stakeholders made several homogeneous groups become heterogeneous ones. For these reasons, we only mention in how many working groups and workshops, areas topics were suggested.

List of common topics: Research areas/topics* (mentioned in at least three workshops)
Consumer behaviour (3 private sector, 4 public sector groups (incl. 2 from the NL), 1 mixed, 1 civil society group; 4 workshops)
Consumer education (2 private sector, 3 civil society, 5 public sector groups (incl. 2 from the NL), 1 mixed group; 6 workshops)
Consumer information (4 private sector, 2 civil society, 3 public sector groups (incl. 2 from the NL), 1 mixed group; 5 workshops)
(Quality) control & regulation (2 civil society, 2 public sector groups; 4 workshops)
Economic aspects (2 private sector, 4 public sector groups (incl. 2 from the NL), 1 mixed, 1 civil society group; 3 workshops)
Environmental sustainability (3 private sector, 2 civil society, 4 public sector groups (incl. 2 from the NL); 5 workshops)
Food additives & ingredients (3 private sector groups, 3 public sector groups (incl. 2 from SK); 5 workshops)
Packaging (2 private sector groups, 1 public sector group; 3 workshops)
Effects of advertising & marketing (2 private sector groups, 1 civil society group; 3 workshops)
Local matters (1 private sector, 1 civil society group, 2 public sector groups; 3 workshops)
Pleasure, taste and texture (2 private sector, 3 public sector groups, 1 civil society, 1 mixed group; 5 workshops)
Food safety & food security (1 private sector group, 2 civil society, 4 public sector groups; 5 workshops)
Health effects of food/nutrition (3 private sector groups, 1 civil society, 1 public sector group; 4 workshops)
Specific nutritional needs (1 private sector, 1 civil society sector, 1 public sector group; 3 workshops)
Terminology (3 private sector groups (incl. 2 from NL) , 1 public sector, 1 mixed group; 3 workshops)

Table 46: List of common topics: Research areas/topics

* In brackets the number of working groups, split into categories, and the number of workshops are indicated, in which the topic was mentioned. For detailed information on the groups see summary on the respective topic.

List of topics: Research areas/topics* (mentioned in two workshops)
Prevention of diseases (1 large private sector, 1 public sector group)
Portion size (1 private sector, 1 mixed, 1 public sector group)
Convenience (1 private sector, 1 civil society group)
Education/training of providers (1 private sector, 1 civil society, 1 public sector group)
Traditional food (2 public sector groups)
Genetically modified organisms (1 private sector group, 1 civil society group)
Food production & agriculture (1 private sector, 1 civil society group)
Food preservation (2 private sector groups, 1 civil society sector group)

Table 47: Research areas/topics appearing in 2 different EASWs

* In brackets the number of working groups, split into categories, and the number of workshops are indicated, in which the topic was mentioned. For detailed information on the groups see summary on the respective topic.

List of common topics: Research programming – Analysis 1**

Decision making on topics/ areas/themes:

- Involvement of stakeholders (15 groups with stakeholders of all categories; 7 workshops)
- No conflicts of interest, favouritism, buddy systems and lobbying (13 groups with stakeholders of all categories; 5 workshops)
- Put public interest first (13 groups with stakeholders of all categories; 5 workshops)
- Interdisciplinary representation of scientists and researchers (6 groups with stakeholders of all categories; 4 workshops)

Decision making on project funding:

- Objective decision-making: no conflicts of interest, favouritism, buddy systems and lobbying (17 groups with stakeholder of all categories; 6 workshops)
- Transparent decision-making (10 groups with stakeholders of all categories; 6 workshops)
- Involve stakeholders (12 groups with stakeholders of all categories; 6 workshops)

Quality criteria for funding:

- Objective criteria and transparency (18 groups with stakeholder of all categories; 7 workshops)

Exploitation of results:

- Make research results accessible, preferably beyond academia and to a wider public (25 groups with stakeholder of all categories; 5 workshops)
- Open access to scientific publications (10 groups with stakeholder of all categories; 3 workshops)
- Intellectual property rights (9 groups with stakeholder of all categories, with the private sector represented most strongly; 4 workshops)
- Knowledge transfer (6 groups with stakeholder of all categories; 3 workshops)
- Present results in an unbiased, non-selective way without over-simplification or over-generalization (3 private, 2 public sector groups; 3 workshops)
- Targeted dissemination activities (9 groups with stakeholder of all categories; 4 workshops)
- Put public interest first (8 groups with stakeholders of all categories; 5 workshops)

Evaluation:

- Objective evaluation: impartial, without conflicts of interest and by independent, competent evaluators (16 groups with stakeholder of all categories; 6 workshops)
- Involvement of stakeholders (16 groups with stakeholder of all categories; 4 workshops)
- Impact assessment of research programmes (5 groups with stakeholder of all categories; 3 workshops)

Table 48: List of common topics: Research programming – Analysis 1

* In brackets the number of working groups and the number of workshops are indicated, in which the topic was mentioned. For detailed information on the groups see summary on the respective topic.

List of common topics: Research programming – Analysis 2*
Involve stakeholders in research programming (22 groups with stakeholders of all categories; 7 workshops): Prepare a basis for it by avoiding unbalanced influence of industry and look for interdisciplinary representation of scientists.
<p>Objective decision-making in research programming</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transparency especially research funding and the evaluation of research programmes (18 groups with stakeholders of all categories; 7 workshops) • Independence (10 groups with stakeholders of all categories; 6 workshops) • Clear criteria and rules (21 groups with stakeholders of all categories; 6 workshops) • Competent reviewers (16 groups with stakeholders of all categories; 6 workshops) • Avoid buddy systems and favouritism (8 groups with stakeholders of all categories; 5 workshops) • Avoid conflicts of interest (12 groups with stakeholders of all categories; 5 workshops) • Avoid lobbying, in particular lobbying by industry (7 groups with stakeholders of all categories; 4 workshops) <p>Promote an ethically responsible attitude of scientists and researchers (5 groups with stakeholders of all categories; 3 workshops)</p>
<p>General criteria to be fulfilled by research programmes and projects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public interest and social benefit (25 groups with stakeholders of all categories; 6 workshops) • Avoid cumulating effects, the advantaging of already advantaged organizations (9 groups with stakeholders of all categories; 5 workshops)
<p>Impact demanded of research programmes and projects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social benefit (25 groups with stakeholders of all categories; 6 workshops) • Applicable results (13 groups with stakeholders of all categories; 5 workshops) – <i>potential tension with social benefit</i> • Tackle trade-offs between a focus on research publications, the application of results and social benefit from results (4 groups with stakeholders of all categories; 3 workshops)
<p>Availability of results (24 groups with stakeholders of all categories; 6 workshops)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-selective publication of results (4 groups with stakeholders of all categories; 3 workshops) • Correct presentation of results (5 groups with stakeholders of all categories, strong representation of the private sector; 3 workshops) • Targeted dissemination by “translating” results in a language understandable by a wider public (9 groups with stakeholders of all categories; 5 workshops) • Handling of IPR (13 groups with stakeholders of all categories; 7 workshops)

Table 49: List of common topics: Research programming – Analysis 2

* In brackets the number of working groups and the number of workshops are indicated, in which the topic was mentioned. For detailed information on the groups see summary on the respective topic.

Final remarks

The three series of altogether 35 scenario workshops conducted in different regions all over Europe attempted to reach a higher level of transparency, inclusiveness and reproducibility than has been reached or attempted in similar stakeholder involvement activities. Introducing more transparent recruitment schemes, addressing a broader range of stakeholders, tackling power imbalances and a more authentic documentation were an important step to increase transparency. Provided a sufficient number of such scenario workshops are conducted, they may yield promising outcomes, if transparency is increased, the addressed stakeholder range is broadened and considerable efforts are made to include stakeholders, who are usually not consulted. But such workshops have still some shortcomings the organizers of the INPROFOOD scenario workshops could not entirely eliminate. Thus the outcomes should not be considered as representative stakeholder output. Reducing shortcomings of such stakeholder involvement must remain a central goal, if stakeholder involvement should gain better acceptance among citizens and if the outcomes should be a reliable, i.e. reproducible, result of deliberations among representatives of certain interest groups. A lack of reproducibility can easily create a biased picture of stakeholder interests. The question of representation and thus the possibilities and limitations of generalizing about the workshop outcomes was a permanent discussion among members of the INPROFOOD consortium. The authors of this report do not assume that organizations invited to stakeholder consultations necessarily represent the interests and views of certain larger groups as a whole. We are sceptical that such a workshop alone could be useful for policy making. A participant from a university does not represent the interests and views of academia, because of competing interests and views (which also cannot be singled out by referring to disciplines) in this group of actors, since it is far from being homogeneous. Unless they have been elected as representatives, representatives of academia are representatives of academia only in the sense that they belong to academia. If stakeholders are invited as representatives of certain groups, there is a certain danger that political fictions are created. If policy makers invite the mentioned member of academia among other few members of academia to a stakeholder consultation as representatives of the interests of academia and consider their input as comprising the most important academic interests, a political fiction is created: the fiction of a more or less homogeneous academic sphere or of an academic sphere which shares more than very general interests

and views, which can be known without asking its members. This applies not only to academia, but to other groups as well. Of course it is even more complicated: A person can be a member of academia, a member of a parents association and married to the owner of an SME. They can represent public, social and private economic interests alike. This diversity of interests and views limits the usefulness of such stakeholder involvement if the goal is decision-making, which takes stakeholder interests and concerns of legitimacy into account. The INPROFOOD scenario workshops share this limitation with stakeholder involvement activities in general. And although in INPROFOOD – maybe for the first time - a lot of efforts were made to involve other organizations than those that are part of established networks and/or are known to policy makers or other organizers of stakeholder involvement activities, fundamental questions on the democratic legitimization of such governance instruments are still to be tackled systematically. If the goal is decision-making, there is a certain danger that political decision-making lacks sufficient legitimacy because stakeholder involvement is instrumentalized by those who promote it. If the goal is opening up governance, stakeholder involvement can contribute to it, if its weaknesses, in particular in respect to legitimacy, are closely scrutinized and tackled. Tackling the weaknesses is a process that is never completed, but so is opening up governance. The question is what is the ultimate goal of stakeholder involvement: decision-making or inclusive governance?²³ Also inclusive governance requires decision-making. There is always the question of balancing efficiency and openness, top-down and bottom-up. Irrespective of the decision, the open issues of legitimacy of decision-making based on stakeholder involvement should not be neglected.

²³ Sterling, 2008; Delgado/Kjoelberg/Wickson, 2011

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Annex: Workshop Reports

- C.01: Workshop 3 Ankara
- C.02: Workshop 3 Bratislava
- C.03: Workshop 3 Copenhagen
- C.04: Workshop 3 Heraklion
- C.05: Workshop 3 Maastricht
- C.06: Workshop 3 Porto
- C.07: Workshop 3 Stuttgart
- C.08: Workshop 3 Vicenza
- C.09: Workshop 3 Vienna

The reports are available for download at <http://www.inprofood.eu/documentation>.