


#innovacion
#financiacion
#asesoramiento
#internacionalizacion



SMART SPECIALISATION PLATFORM



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A world map composed of blue dots, with several red dots placed on various continents, including North America, South America, Europe, Africa, Asia, and Australia.

Sharing best practices in Horizon 2020: Plenary session 1: Identified problems from Multi-level governance to the lack of human capacity

Javier García Serrano, CDTI,
Madrid, December 11th 2018



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Fondo Europeo de
Desarrollo Regional (FEDER)
Una manera de hacer Europa

CDTI Centro para el Desarrollo Tecnológico Industrial | E.P.E.

The context

Spain 2006



- ✓ Good financial environment
- ✓ “Low” unemployment rate
- ✓ Budget surplus (2.1%)
- ✓ etc...

Some imbalances...

especially

low productivity



The Plan. Ingenio 2010



- ✓ To increase the ratio of R&D investment over the GDP.
- ✓ To increase the contribution of the private sector to R&D investment.
- ✓ To reach the EU-15 average in the percentage of GDP allocated to ICTs (information and communication technologies).

The plan was designed in the Economic Office of the Prime Minister

The commitments

1. To increase public and private investment in R&D in order to place Spain in the ranking of the top ten EU countries for R&D investment. This is aided by an increase in State investment by means of both grant aid and soft loans.
2. To increase corporate participation to reach 55% of the total R&D&i investment. The plan is to achieve this goal by focusing resources on strategic lines that encourage public-private collaboration.
3. To make progress in the European research area. Boost the participation of Spanish companies and researchers in the European Framework Programme.
4. To eliminate red tape. A new Agencies Law, a new Code of Conduct in accordance with the Law of Grants and modifications in the Law for Public Contracts and the Constitutional Law of Universities are the measures taken to accomplish this goal.
5. To finance major lines of industrial research by means of public-private collaboration. CENIT projects, 50% co-financed by the private sector form a fundamental tool for making progress in this commitment.

6. To take a risk on technological companies.

7. To attract the best researchers. Through the Torres Quevedo programme, the number of university professors in the private sector has been increased. The target set has been accomplished and surpassed, with a total of 1,655 professors in 2010, whereas the minimum planned was 1,300.

8. To consolidate leading research groups. The CONSOLIDER Programme has increased cooperation between researchers with regard to projects run by leading consortiums and unique installations, mobilising a total of 2,000 million euros.

9. To win back and promote researchers. Plan I3 has backed the recruiting of reputed researchers.

10. To extend the Information Society. To bring Spain up to the European average in Information Society indicators, through the AVANZA Programme.



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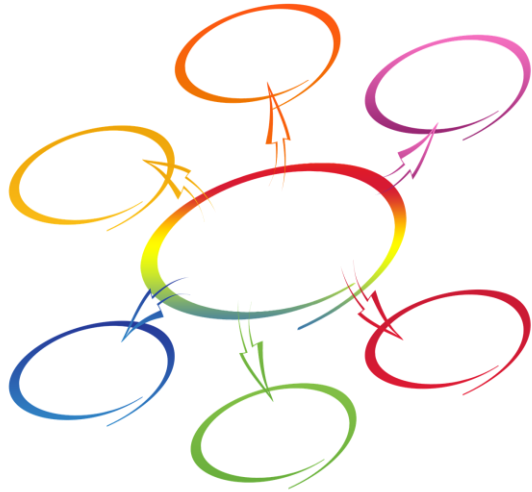
Spanish Government commitment for FP7 and international R&D

The Challenge. Plan Euroingenio:



- **Objective:** economic return on Spanish from FP7 equivalent to our economic weight in the EU-25.
- **Target economic return:** From 6.5% (FP6) to 7% in 2008 and 8% in 2010
- **Project Coordination Objective:** 6% in 2008; 7% in 2010

How



- Including all stakeholders in the plan (government, universities, RTO, national and **regional** innovation agencies, etc.)
- Supporting the creation of offices of international projects.
- Providing a way of participating differently (**professionalizing** the management of international projects) with a long-term international approach
- Launching an incentive Program to reward good results

The challenge

We needed
more funded
proposals

- ✓ More participations, especially from newcomers
- ✓ Larger projects
- ✓ Higher coordination rate



Weaknesses detected

- ✓ Lack of Project Offices with qualified professionals in international issues
- ✓ Difficulty in reaching critical mass (SMEs)
- ✓ The lack of coordination in this issue between State and Regions was a barrier to reaching all potential participants effectively

Aspects of the Strategy



- ✓ Raising of awareness
- ✓ Building capacities and skills
- ✓ Looking for newcomers and giving support to the proposers
- ✓ Creating structures

All aspects of the strategy require staff training and coordination with the regions