

1.1 Spain

1.1.1 Innovation Policy Context

Spanish innovation policy is encapsulated in the Fourth National Plan for Scientific Research, Technological Development and Innovation (SRTDI) for the period 2000-2003 (IV NP). It is designed to integrate SRTDI policy across Ministries, and to facilitate this a single Ministry of Science and Technology has been established. The general aims of the IV NP are to increase GERD, strengthen the process of technological innovation in the entrepreneurial sector by developing new modalities of participation and new financing instruments. That means increasing the number and quality of human resources devoted to innovation in the public and private sector; improving the scientific and technical infrastructure; supporting basic R&D projects in strategic areas and providing general support to technological innovation and to knowledge and technology transfer processes. Significant investments have already been made in some of these areas, including human capital devoted to R&D and economic resources devoted to R&D projects. However, improving technology transfer processes and supporting the creation of NTBFs have yet to be addressed adequately.

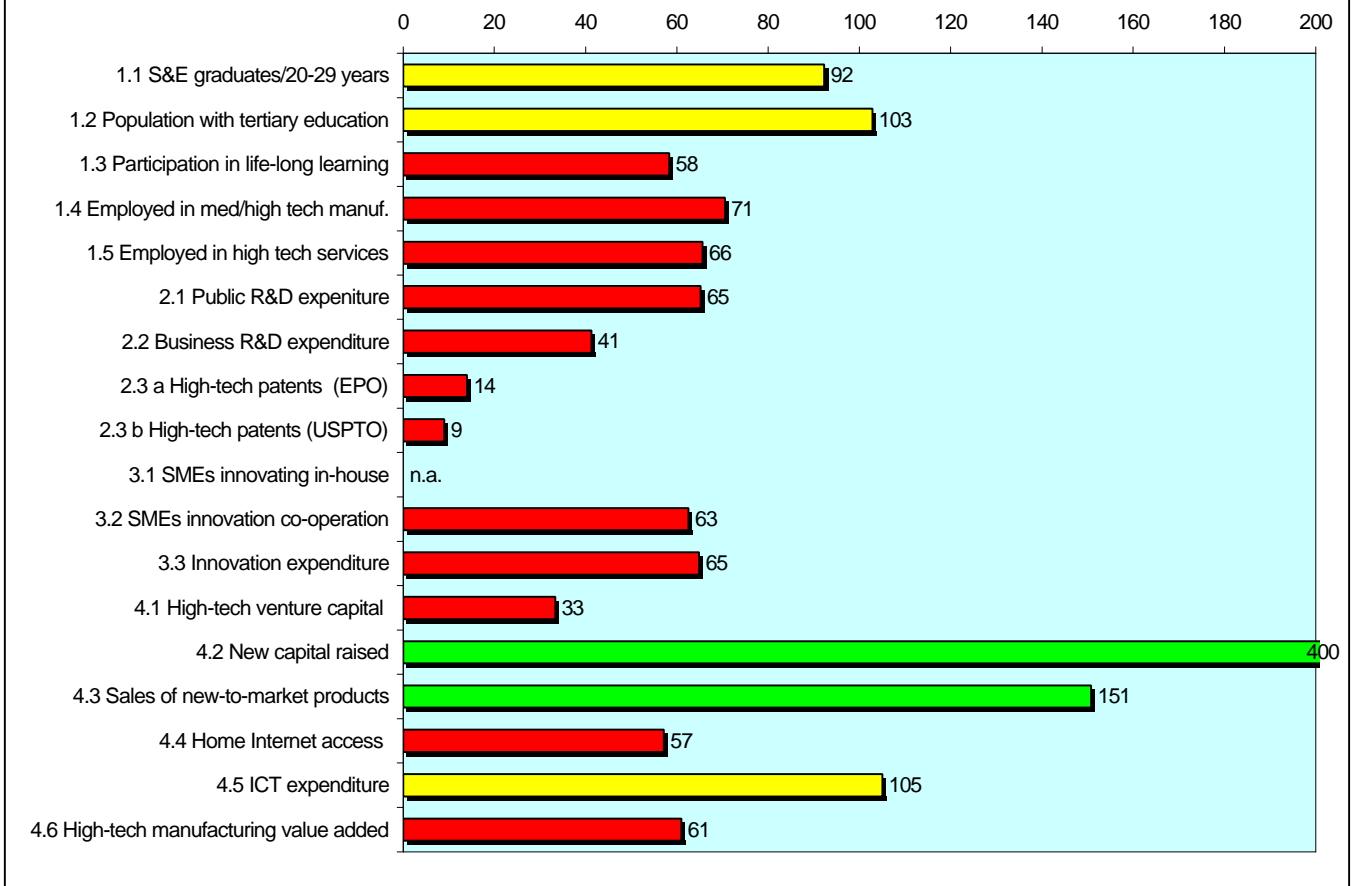
1.1.2 New Innovation Policy Schemes for 2001

Name of Scheme	Website
PIIC-Projects for industrial and concerted research	www.cdti.es
"Ramón y Cajal" Programme (RyC)	www.mcyt.es

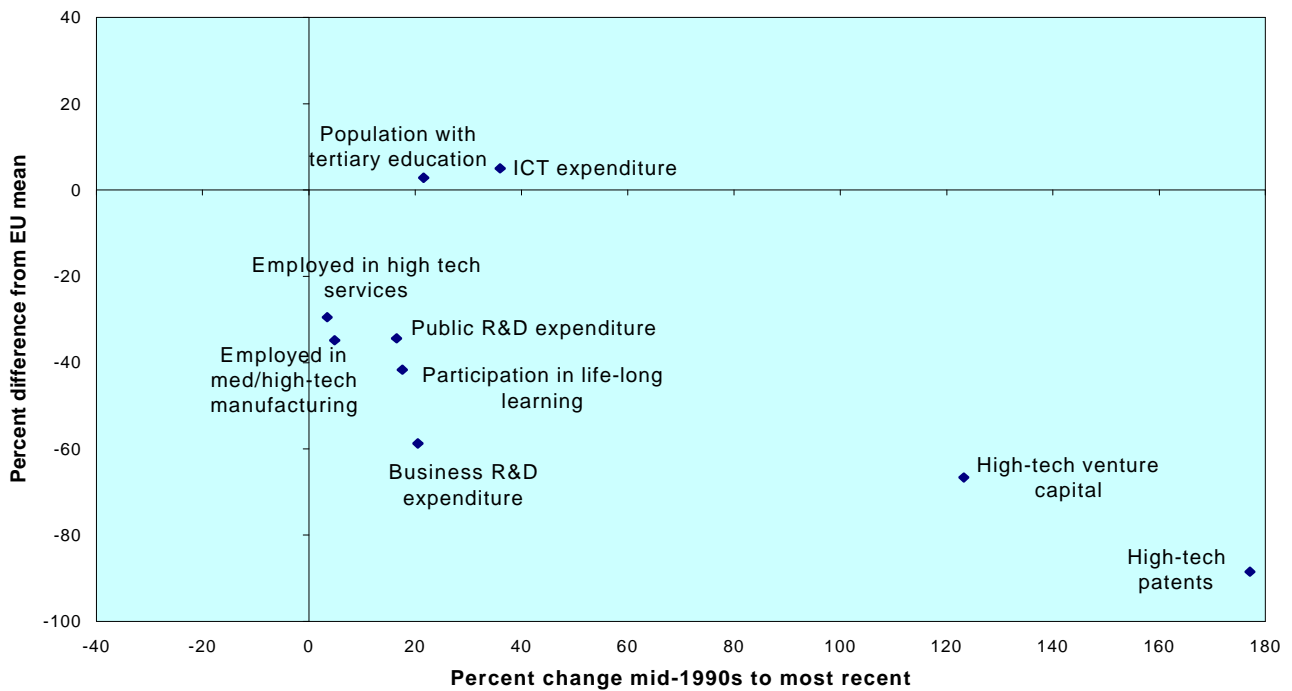
1.1.3 Innovation Scoreboard

Major Strengths relative to other EU Member States	Major Weaknesses relative to other EU Member States	Major Observed Trends between mid 1990s and most recently available data
New capital raised; New to market products	Public and business expenditure on R&D; High-tech patenting; Internet access	Increasing business R&D and USPTO patenting

European Innovation Scoreboard 2001 Country results for Spain (EU = 100)



European Innovation Scoreboard 2001 Trend results for Spain



Note on the graphs of the trend results:

The graphs of the trend results show the current performances of the country, for each indicator, against the recent trend. The performances refer to the differences from EU mean. The trends refer to the percentage change between 1995-1997 and 1999 or 2000 (depending on data availability). The horizontal or X axis is the trend, or the percentage change over time, while the vertical or Y axis is the current difference from the EU mean. All indicators to the **right** of the vertical axis have shown growth in the country, while all indicators **above** the horizontal axis are above the EU average.