

Ingenio 2010 Programme	
Keywords	Lisbon strategy; Public R&D strategy; R&D&I programmes; socio-economic and technological objectives; R&D&I expenditure - GERD
Overview	<p>During the spring of year 2005, the European Union members signed the Lisbon Strategy. It was also agreed that each country would design a National Reform Programme for the fulfilment of those Lisbon objectives. In October 2005, the <a href="#">Spanish National Reform Programme</a> was presented at a national level by the Ministry of the Presidency. In this plan seven pillars have been defined with the aim to reach the EU average in terms of income per capita and employment. Pillar number four directly addresses R&amp;D. INGENIO 2010 is the programme launched in order to fulfil the objectives defined for that fourth pillar.</p> <p>INGENIO 2010 aims at aligning Spain with the strategy of the European Union to reach a 3% of the GDP invested in R&amp;D by year 2010, reducing the gap between Spain and cooperating countries. Its general objective is to achieve a gradual focus of Spanish resources on strategic actions to meet the challenges faced by the Spanish Science and Technology System. This gradual focus will be achieved by continuing the existing policies, agendas and successful programmes, as well as by implementing new actions needed to finish meeting the challenges identified for the national S-T-E System (see the <a href="#">Country Profile</a>).</p> <p>For this purposes, INGENIO 2010 will allocate a significant portion of the foreseen minimum annual increase of 25% in the national R&amp;D and Innovation budget to strategic initiatives grouped in three major lines of action: CENIT, CONSOLIDER and AVANZ@, which are presented below. They include several sub-programmes. Some of them are continuing previous initiatives, some are new. From the latest, some have not been implemented yet.</p> <p>INGENIO 2010 belongs, at the same time, to the <a href="#">Spanish National Plan for Scientific Research, Development and Technological Innovation 2004-2007</a>, the instrument of the Spanish government for the management of R&amp;D.</p>
Background and rationale	<p>The Spanish government considers R&amp;D&amp;I as the key to increase Spanish productivity, competitiveness and wealth. INGENIO 2010 has been designed as one of the most important efforts in Spain to improve the "government-R&amp;D centres-enterprises" axis and align Spain with the potential achieved by the EU and other countries. The low level of GERD as percentage of GDP, despite an impressive increase during the last decade, is the basis for launching INGENIO 2010 initiative, addressed to force a clear change in Spanish RTD expenditure trends along the next few years, needed to keep credible the Lisbon frame and</p>

	Barcelona goals.
Key policy priority	
Overview	<p>The strategic objectives of <a href="#">INGENIO 2010</a> are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase public and private expenditure in R&amp;D&amp;I: Increase total R&amp;D spending to 2% of the GDP by 2010. For this purpose, public expenditure will increase a 25% in the following two years.</li> <li>• Increase entrepreneurial participation in R&amp;D activities: Increase total R&amp;D spending of the private sector to 55% of the GERD by 2010. For this purpose, resources will be focussed in priority areas that will promote the cooperation between the public and the private sectors.</li> <li>• Work for the European Research Area, increasing the participation of Spanish enterprises and researchers in the European Framework Programme.</li> <li>• Remove bureaucratic obstacles, through new legislation being prepared.</li> <li>• Finance key long-term scientific and technological initiatives, developed together by private and public entities: The <a href="#">CENIT Programme</a> will support projects co-financed at the 50% by the private sector, mobilising 1000 million Euro in the following four years.</li> <li>• Increase the risk in NTBFs: a funds fund will be provided with 200 million Euro in 2006 in order to multiply by 4 the creation of NTBFs between years 2003 and 2010. Increase of the creation of technology-based companies on the basis of scientific research outcomes each year with the objective of 130 by 2010.</li> <li>• Integrate university and enterprises, with the objective of 1300 PhD holders hired each year from 2010 by the private sector through the <a href="#">Programme Torres Quevedo</a>.</li> <li>• Strengthen leader R&amp;D groups, through the <a href="#">CONSOLIDER Programme</a>, that will increase cooperation amongst researchers within leader consortia and mayor scientific facilities.</li> <li>• Recover and promote researchers, through the Plan I<sup>3</sup>, provided with 130 million Euros for the following 3 years for increasing the hiring of researchers with an accredited background.</li> <li>• Spread the Information Society, through the <a href="#">AVANZ@ Programme</a>, reach by 2010 the EU average share of GDP devoted to ICT (i.e. going from 4.8% in 2004 to 7%).</li> </ul>
Research policy priorities	<p>Policy mix to increase private investment in R&amp;D; More effective and efficient public expenditure on R&amp;D; National targets for public and private investment in R&amp;D; Policy mix governance structure; Grants to public sector research institutions; Strengthen and create centres/networks of excellence; Developing public-private partnerships for R&amp;D; Improving R&amp;D co-operation and technology transfer; Grants to support business R&amp;D, and R&amp;D collaboration; Develop more</p>

	favourable employment conditions to attract researchers; Reconfigure the relationship between teaching and research; Enhancing the mobility of researchers; Specific research programmes; Development of long term research agendas
Start date	2005
Expected end date	2010
Relationship to other programmes	This programme is novel and has no relation to a previous programme
The programme was inspired by	National policy debate (e.g. study, consultative review, etc...); inspired by need to meet EU level policy objectives
The programme was inspired by	The low level of GERD as percentage of GDP, despite an impressive increase during the last decade, is the basis for launching INGENIO 2010 initiative, addressed to force a clear change in Spanish RTD expenditure trends along the next few years, needed to keep credible the Lisbon frame and Barcelona goals.
Geographic coverage	The INGENIO 2010 Programme has national coverage.
List of target groups	All companies; Scientists/researchers (as individuals); Higher education institutions research units/centres; Other non-profit research organisations (not HED); Technology and innovation centres (non-profit); New technology based firms/new knowledge intensive service firms; SMEs are addressed by some of the programmes within INGENIO 2010 (i.e. CENIT, AVANZ@), together with big enterprises and entrepreneurial associations.
Additional comments	The target groups are different for the different programmes or instruments through which INGENIO 2010 is structured: <a href="#">CENIT</a> , <a href="#">CONSOLIDER</a> , <a href="#">AVANZ@</a> and, also, <a href="#">Torres Quevedo</a> for individual researchers. How the participants need to cooperate also differs from one programme to another.
Target Fields	
Research themes and disciplines of research targeted	All scientific and technological fields are addressed by INGENIO 2010, on the bases of the <a href="#">Spanish National Plan for Scientific Research, Development and Technological Innovation 2004-2007</a> , and of the programmes through which INGENIO 2010 is structured: <a href="#">CENIT</a> , <a href="#">CONSOLIDER</a> and <a href="#">AVANZ@</a> .
Relevant themes addressed	Health; Environment; Energy; Mobility/transport; Security and space; ICT; Biotechnology, food and agriculture; Socio-economic sciences and the humanities; Nanotechnology, nanosciences, materials and new production technologies; Other: All S-T fields.
Type of Research Targeted	
Research activities targeted	Basic research; Problem driven (basic) research; Pre-competitive research; Applied industrial research; Knowledge transfer (between researchers); International research collaboration; Networking.
Additional comments	The traditional scarcity of public resources and scientific-technological infrastructures in Spain has caused public research groups to focus their activities into fields of science requiring fewer resources, to the



Management structure	It is different for each programme through which INGENIO 2010 is structured. They are detailed in specific <i>Research Programme templates</i> .
Review of progress	<p>An Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System (Sistema Integral de Seguimiento y Evaluacion, SISE) has been defined for this evaluation. It is a standard system, used for the evaluation of the main policies and programmes related to R&amp;D&amp;I at a national level. The SISE instruments are the collection of documents and information that must be produced regularly by the units and agencies with managerial responsibility regarding the progress of the programmes and actions, as well as on the R&amp;D&amp;I system or the diverse fields of science and technology. The SISE instruments shall include, for example, follow-up reports, reports monitoring R&amp;D&amp;I indicators, and evaluation reports. The analysis process will be the following: Evaluation of programmes by groups of experts -&gt; Annual report with recommendations -&gt; Review of programmes approved by the CICYT (Interministerial Commission for Science and Technology).</p> <p>SISE has been detailed in the <a href="#">Country Profile</a> and in the Policy Document on the <a href="#">Spanish National Plan for Scientific Research, Development and Technological Innovation 2004-2007</a>.</p>
Selection criteria	Different for each of the programmes through which INGENIO 2010 is structured. They are detailed in specific <i>Research Programme templates</i> .
Openness to EU countries	INGENIO 2010 is focussed in national stakeholders; nevertheless it is open to EU and non-EU entities, according to the legal basis of the different sub-programmes into which INGENIO 2010 is structured.
Openness to third countries	As mentioned previously, INGENIO 2010 is focussed in national stakeholders; nevertheless it is open to EU and non-EU entities, according to the legal basis of the different sub-programmes into which INGENIO 2010 is structured.
Selection of projects/participants	The selection of projects and participants processes are different for each of the programmes through which INGENIO 2010 is structured. They are detailed in specific <i>Research Programme templates</i> .
Mode of funding	Grants; Subsidized loans (including interest allowances); Venture capital (including subordinated loans); Tax incentives (including reduction of social charges); Other: Seed and venture capital through the Fund of Funds (within CENIT)
Eligible costs	Labour costs (including overheads); Equipment; Training (including study trips); External expertise (consultants, studies, etc...)
Sources of co-financing	Co-financed by the private sector
Overall budget	
Overall budget	7,000,000,000
Results, evaluation and impact	
Measurement of outcomes	

Indicators specified ex ante	Ex-ante Yes ; On-going / Mid-term No; Final / Ex-post No
Details on indicators specified ex ante	<p>Until now, ex-post assessment of the results of R&amp;D&amp;Innovation programmes has been scarce and unsystematic in Spain, with programme evaluation residing in ex-ante mechanisms. Given that ongoing monitoring and evaluation is basic for improving existing initiatives and identifying the need for new ones, the Administration has launched a new Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System (known by its Spanish initials, SISE) of all R&amp;D programmes and instruments. This system will enable the government to review R&amp;D&amp;Innovation policy continuously and decide on necessary measures.</p> <p>The evaluation must help monitoring the fulfilment of the <a href="#">Spanish National Plan for Scientific Research, Development and Technological Innovation 2004-2007</a> and of the <a href="#">National Reform Programme (NRP)</a> objectives and priorities, and the effectiveness and efficiency of the actions. This requires the definition of an integrated system, the SISE, which takes into account all phases of these plans, from the design stage through the impact of the activities carried out, including coverage of the programmes and even evaluation of the calls.</p> <p>Within the NRP, a battery of indicators has been published for these tasks. Some of these <a href="#">indicators</a> are: Private participation in R&amp;D financing; Patents registered in the European Patents Office (EPO) and the American Patents Office (USPTO); etc.</p>
Programme evaluation	
Main conclusions of the evaluation(s)	An ex-ante analysis was carried out during the design of the National Reform Programme and INGENIO 2010, identifying the main challenges, needs, strengths and weaknesses of the Spanish Science - Technology - Enterprise System (see details in the <a href="#">Country Profile</a> ). No on-going or post-ante evaluations have been performed yet, it is too early for appraisal.
Additional details	Too early for appraisal.
Results	Too early for appraisal.
In original language	<a href="http://www.ingenio2010.es/index.html">http://www.ingenio2010.es/index.html</a>
Further information	<a href="http://www.csic.es/documentos/PROGRAMA_INGENIO_2010.pdf">http://www.csic.es/documentos/PROGRAMA_INGENIO_2010.pdf</a>
Legal basis	Different for the different programmes in which INGENIO 2010 is structured. See related templates.
Launching agency	
Agency administering	Different for the different programmes in which INGENIO 2010 is structured. See related templates.
Funding Agency	Different for the different programmes in which INGENIO 2010 is structured. See related templates.
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