

Science and Technology Parks in Spain



INDEX

1. What is APTE?
2. Our figures
3. Our Team
4. Where STPs come from?
5. How STPs have been developed in Spain?
6. What STPs are?
7. Where are STPs located?
8. Main characteristics of STPs.
9. Advantages for the companies.
10. Main functions.
11. Impact.
12. 10 Reasons to support STPs.
13. Promoting softlanding between STPs.

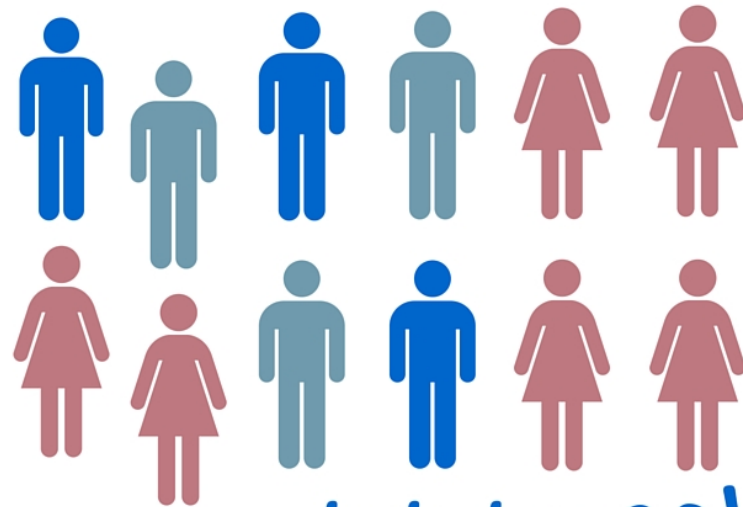
1. What is APTE?

- APTE Was created in 1989 by the general managers of the first six science and technology parks in Spain:

- Asturias
- Andalucía
- Madrid
- Barcelona
- Valencia
- Bilbao

APTE

The value of a network of professionals with more than 25 years of experience in managing science and technology parks in Spain



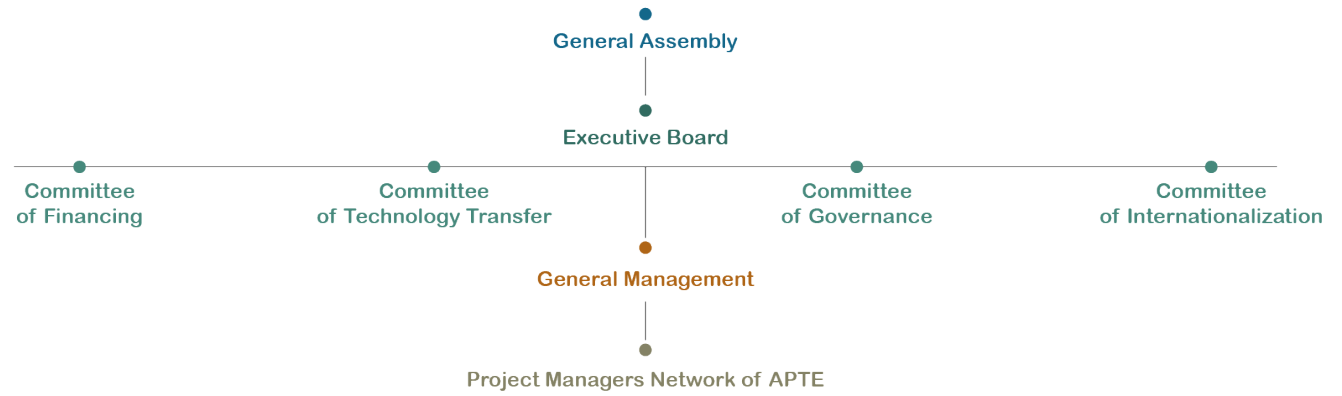
www.apte.org

2. Our figures

- **64 Members:** 51 Full Members, 10 Affiliated, 2 Collaboratos, 1 Honour member.
- **24 STPs** are promoted by Universities.
- **46 Universities** are collaborating with STPs.
- **Companies:** 8.157
- **Turnover:** 28.984 Millions€
- **Employment:** 175.763
- **R&D Employment:** 34.291
- **Foreign companies:** 380
- **Companies in incubation:** 980
- **Granted patents:** 275



3. Our Team



4. Where STPs come from?

1º) U.U.E.E. with Silicon Valley with a double goal:

- A sensor of the University in the market.
- Opening University and developing companies based on knowledge.

2º) England with Cambridge STPs promoted by this university:

3º) Spain with the first STPs promoted by regional governments 1980-1985



5. How STPs have been developed in Spain ?

1º) Initial phase (1985-1992)

- The investment on the first 8 STPs was more than 300 millions of €.
- The University did not participate in their creation.
- The urban development were more important than the construction of buildings. However, the creation of buildings attracted the companies.

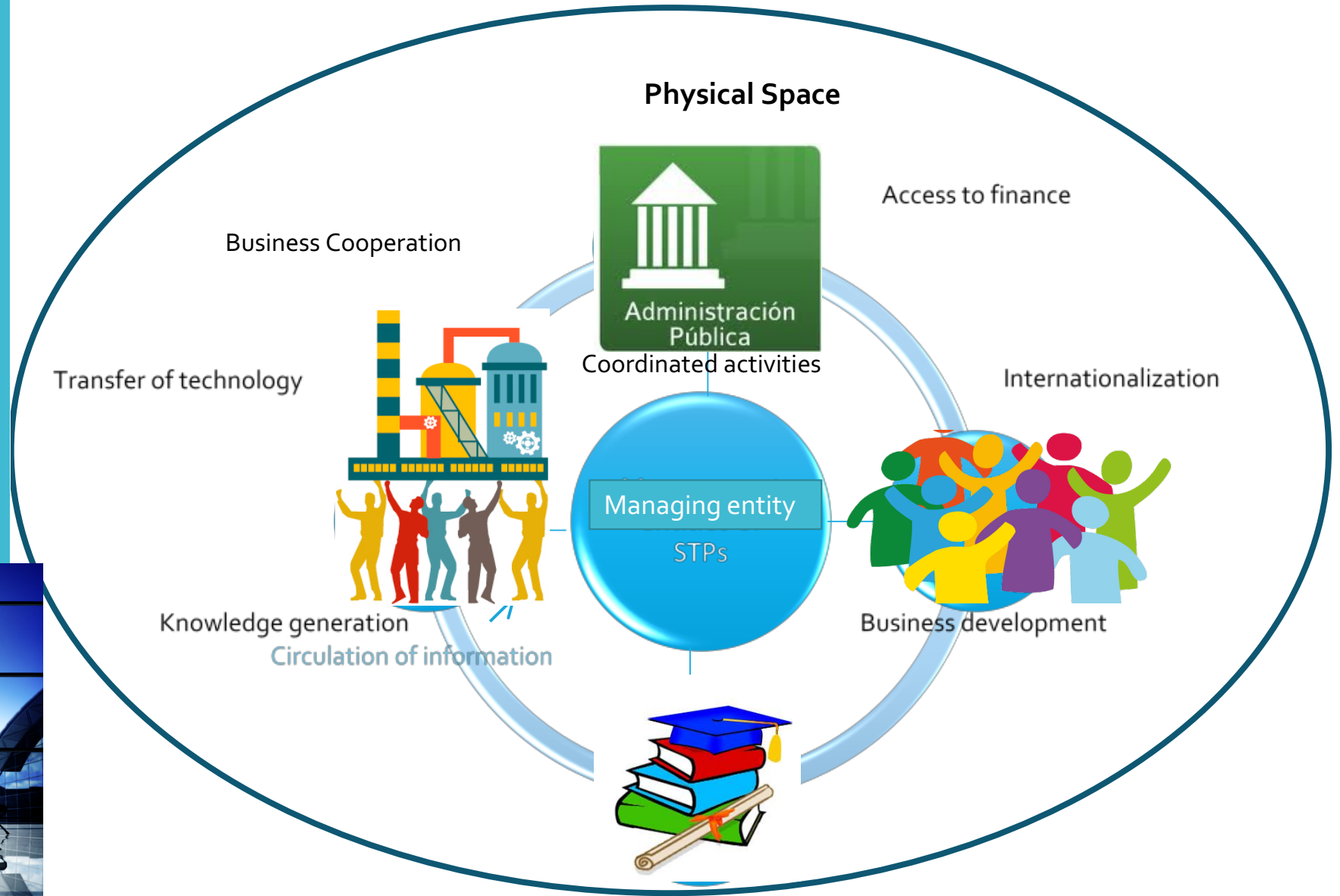
2º) Development phase (1993-1998):

- From 1995, the universities begin to be interested in the parks and they promoted the Science Parks.

3º) Expansion phase (1998- Nowadays)

- The information society produces a big economical growth.
- 24 universities develop science parks and 46 collaborate with them.
- A big support of Central government with special grants.

Local innovation ecosystem

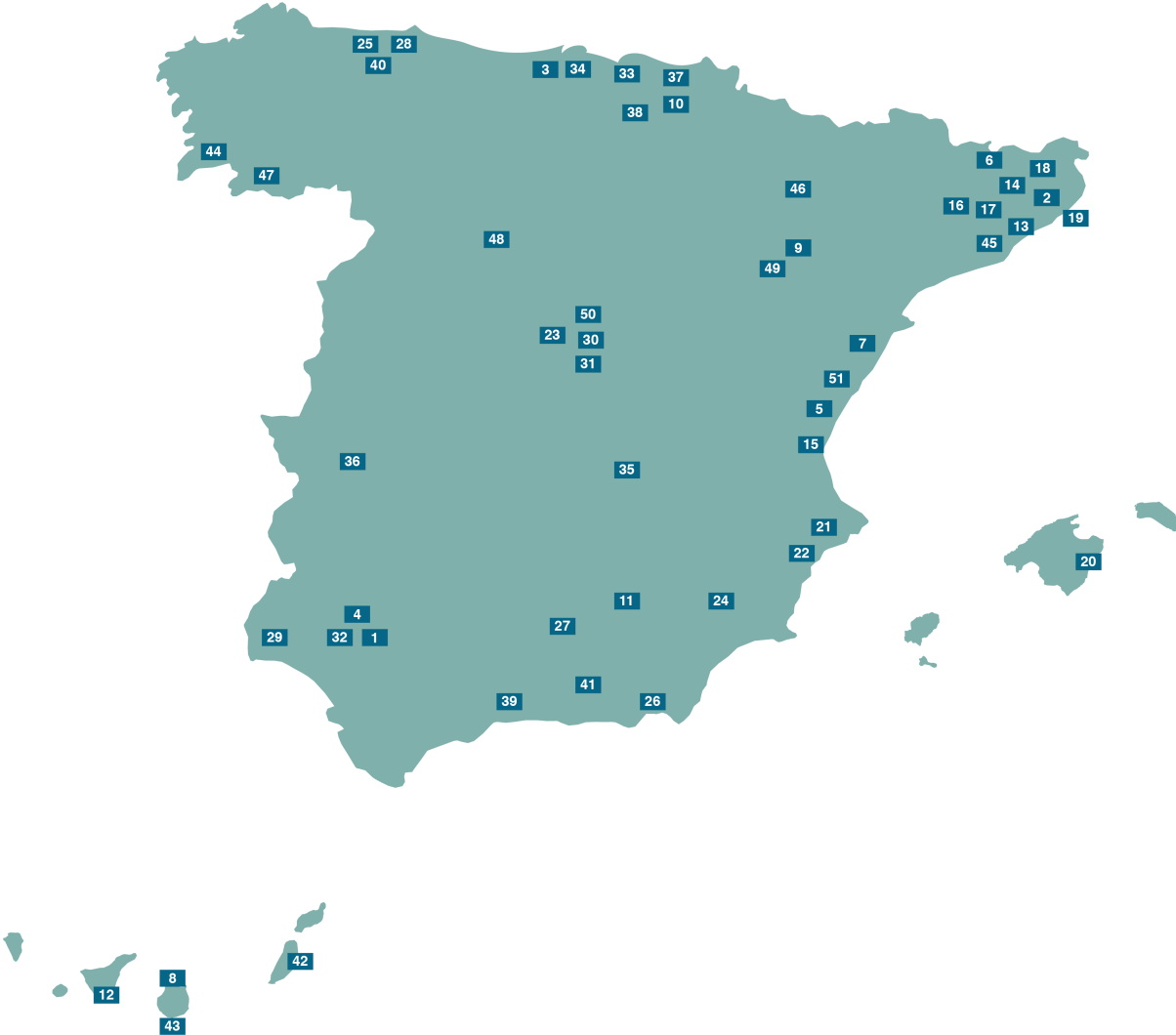


6. What STPs are?



Full members

7. Where are STPs located?



Affiliate Members

7. Where are STPs located?



PT Álava



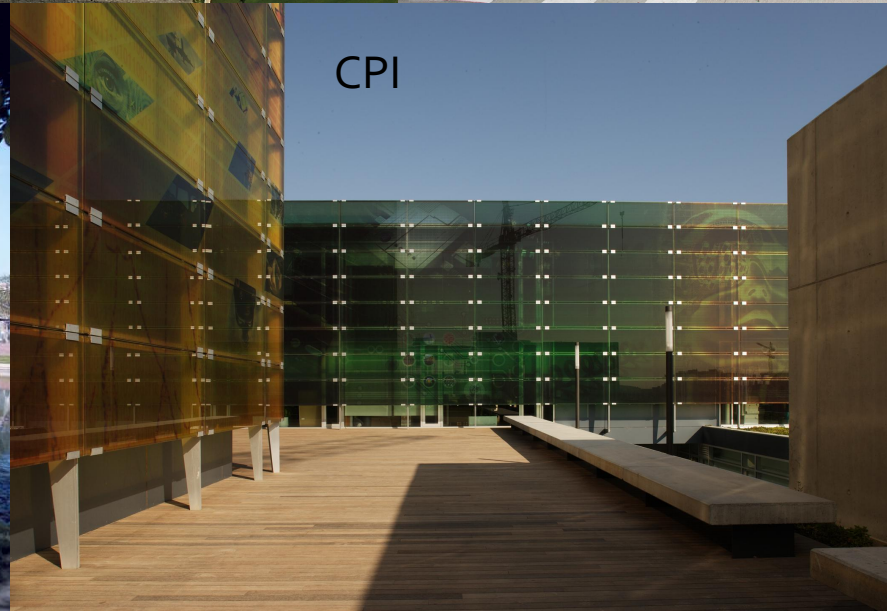
PT Bizkaia



PT Andalucía



CPI



PCB



8. Main characteristics of STPs



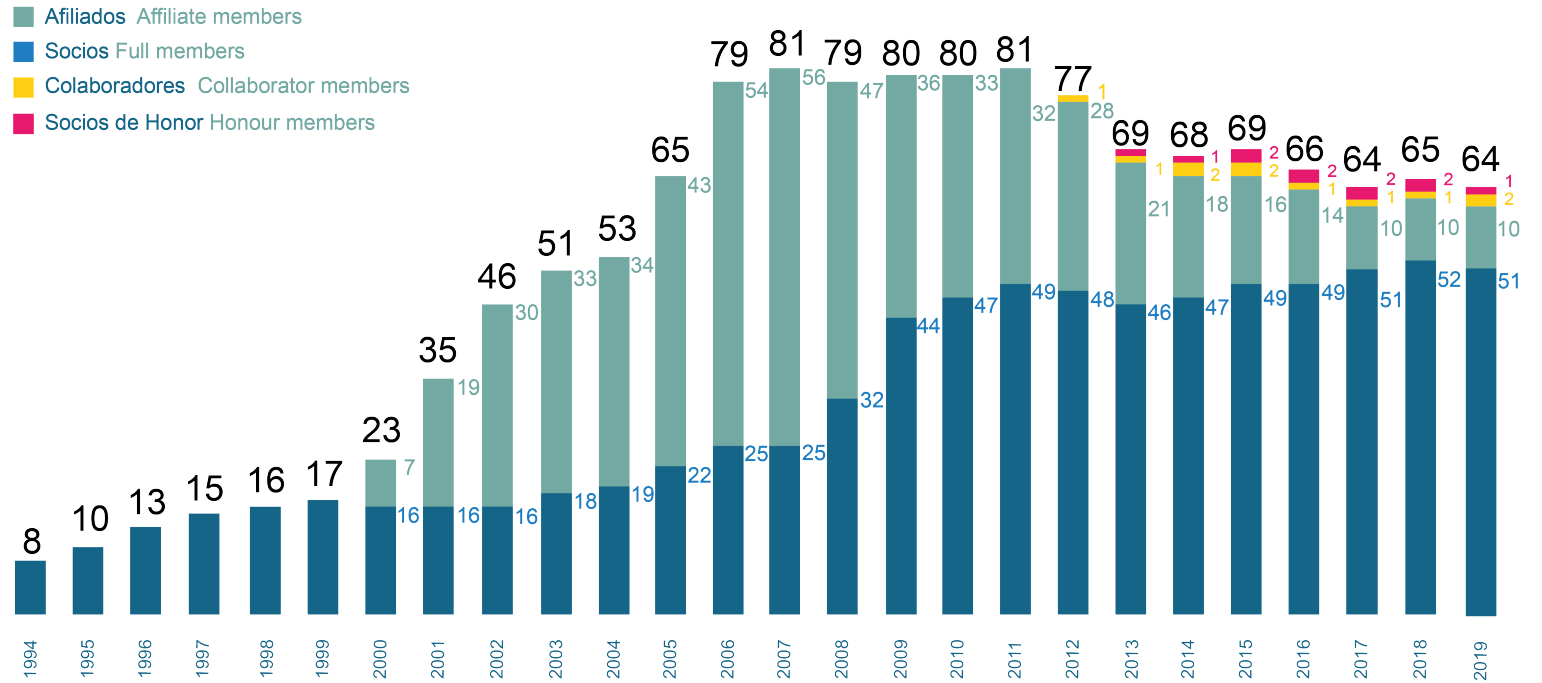
- All parks have the same aim: contributing to the economic development.
- There are parks with few square meters and parks with million.
- Some of them are more orientated to the production and other more near to science development.
- There are are parks promoted by the regional governments, by local governments or by universities.
- Some of them are located in the suburbs of the cities and others located in the center.
- Some of them are near the university campuses and distant others.

9. Advantages for the companies

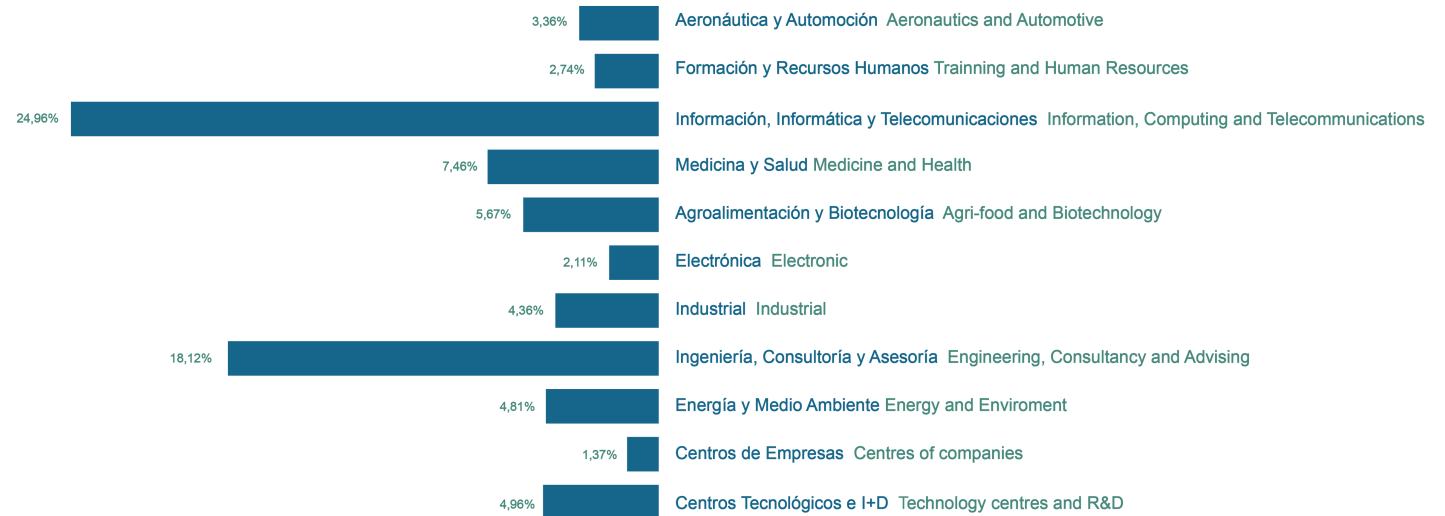


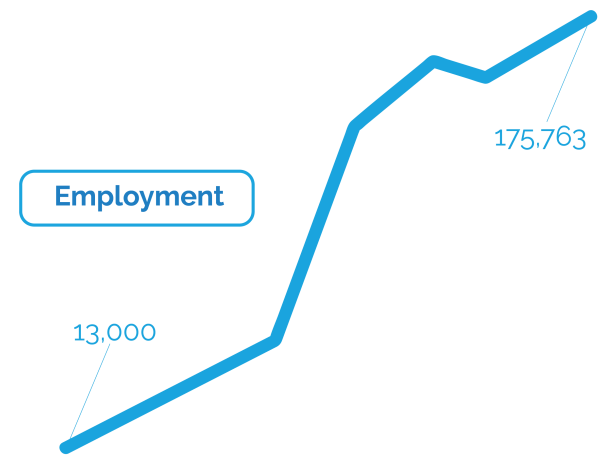
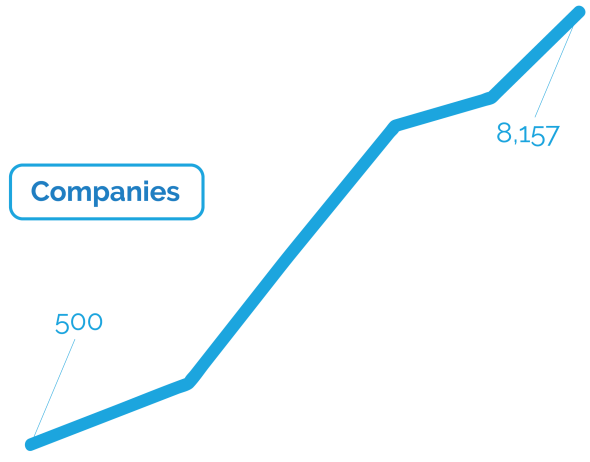
- Excellent infrastructures and communications.
- Nearness with the university and the possibility of having its services of research.
- Wide range of common services: day-care centers, restaurants, financial institutions, vigilance, medical services, advice.
- National projection.
- Possibility of take contact with the international market.
- Prestige.
- Business and innovative environment.

10. Figures evolution: Members of APTE

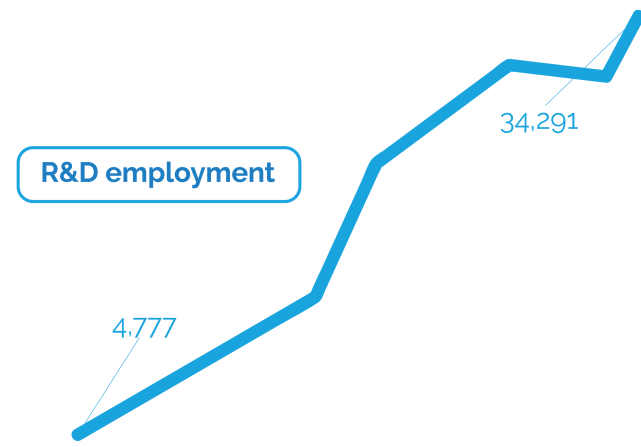
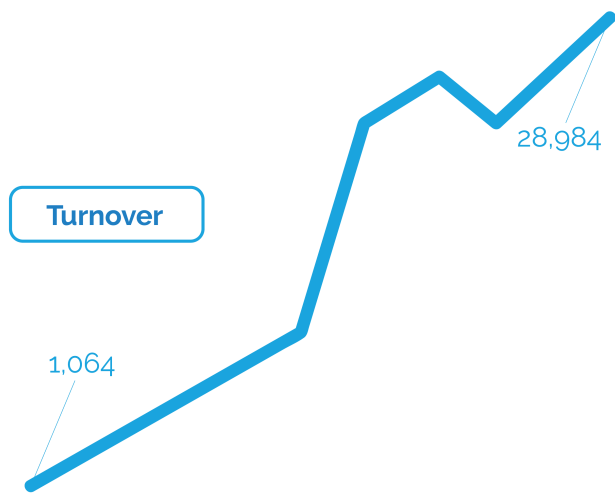


10. Figures evolution: Main sectors





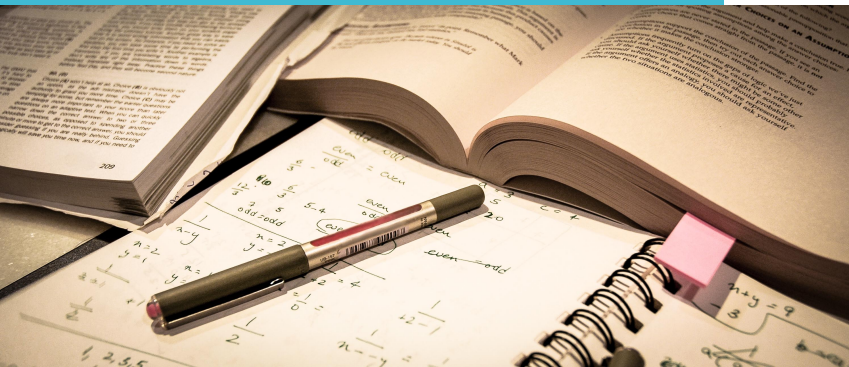
growth in 20 years



11. Impact

Study “The impact of Spanish Science and Technology Parks on business innovation” Researcher Aurelia Modrego, University Carlos III of Madrid, 2011

“ innovative SMEs located in parks outperform the rest in a proportion of 40% in sales of new products”, ie SMEs located in these areas can increase their sales up to 40% compared to similar companies that are installed elsewhere”

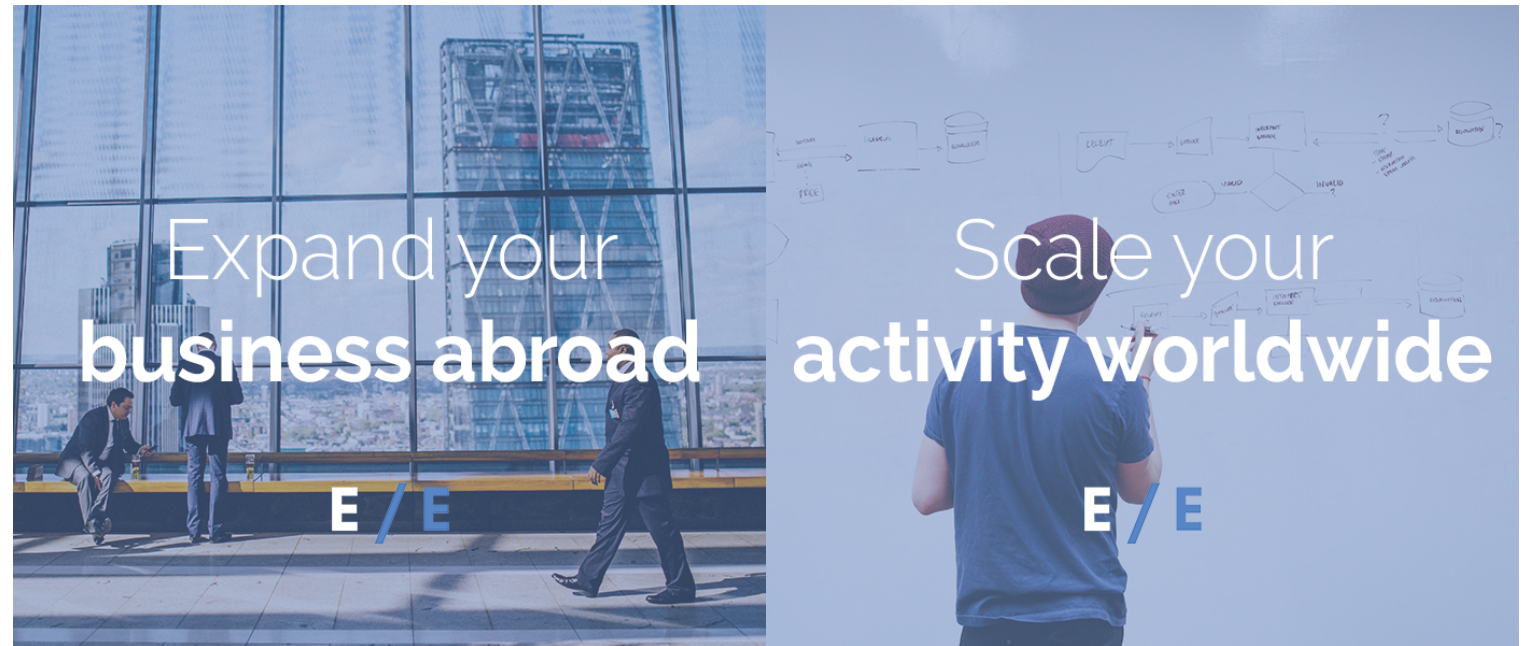


12. 10 Reasons to support STPs

1. STPs are spaces that promote the creation of innovative startups
2. STPs are agents of proximity
3. STPs generate employment.
4. STPs have softened the effect of the crisis.
5. STPs contribute to local and regional socioeconomic development.
6. STPs are physical environments of excellence
7. STPs have created a big network.
8. STPs foster collaboration between academia and industry.
9. STPs are recognized worldwide as facilitators of innovation activity
10. STPs Disseminate innovations to society.

13. Promoting softlanding between STPs

Enterprise Eurolodging



It is a Project promoted by APTE to foster the mobility of enterprises between STPs members of IASP offering the opportunity to spend short periods of time in their facilities.

The main tool of the Project is a blog where you can apply to participate

enterpriseeurolodging.com/

Thank you!!!

www.apte.org