

SPAIN

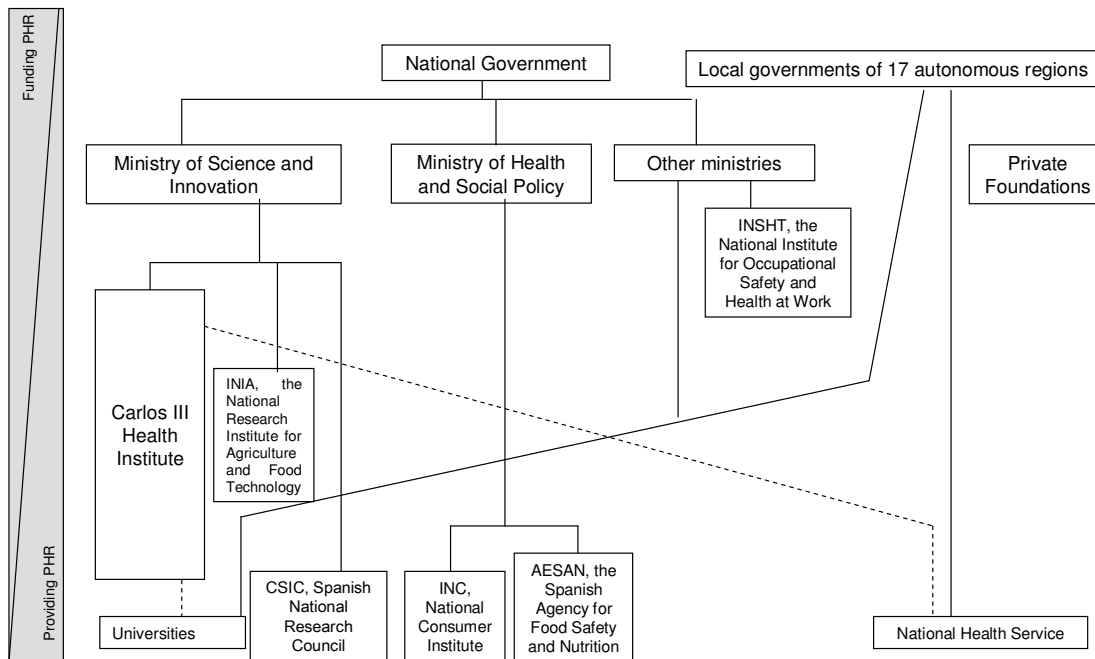
This information on national public-health research structures has been gained from country key informants and internet searches for STEPS (Strengthening Engagement in Public Health Research www.steps-ph.eu), a project funded by the European Commission Seventh Framework Research Programme. It builds on the country profiles and reports from Ministries of Health and Ministries of Science that were created previously for SPHERE (<http://www.ucl.ac.uk/public-health/sphere/sphereprofiles.htm>).



The organogram shows the structure for managing and providing public-health research from the perspective of financial flows. The main organisations are also briefly described, with their URLs, and other relevant national documents and information on public-health research.

Note: **'Public-health research'** includes all health research at population, organisation and system level broadly relevant to health and health-care policy and practice. It excludes clinical and laboratory (biomedical) research.

1. Organogram



PHR: Public Health research;
 —————> funding negotiated between government and agency/organization; includes direct commissioning
 - - - - -> funding competitive process where rules are more or less explicit and known in advance

2. Research Commissioners

The 1978 Constitution acknowledged and guaranteed the right of the nationalities and regions that comprise the Spanish nation to be autonomous, and the solidarity between them all. The development of the provisions of the constitution has led to a complete overhaul of the territorial organisation of the state, involving the creation of seventeen autonomous regions and two autonomous cities (Ceuta and Melilla) and the ensuing redistribution of political and administrative power between the central and regional authorities.

(Source: General-Directorate of International Information under the Secretariat of State for Communication. Spain today 2010. Ministry of the Presidency, 2010

http://www.la-moncloa.es/docs/pdfs/SpainToday2009/ESP09_ING_00.pdf)

2.1 Ministry of Health

Ministry of health and social policy, <http://www.msps.es/en/home.htm>

2.2. Ministry of Science

Ministry of Science and Innovation, <http://www.micinn.es/portal/site/MICINN/>

2.3. Other ministries

2.3.1. Ministry of Work and Immigration (<http://www.mtin.es/>)

2.3.1.1. The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health at Work (INSHT)

The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health at Work (INSHT) is the scientific-technical expert of the Central Government whose mission analysis and study of health and safety conditions at work and the promotion and support their improvement. Does this by providing the necessary cooperation with the organs of the Autonomous Communities in the field.

2.4. Regions

2.5. Foundations

Private Foundations related to public health research:

2.5.1 Fundación Salud2000 <http://www.fundacionsalud2000.com>

2.5.2 Fundación Astra Zeneca <http://www.astrazeneca.es/fundacionAstrazeneca/>

2.5.3 Fundación Abbott <http://www.fundacionabbott.es/>

2.5.4 Fundación Lilly <http://www.fundacionlilly.com>

2.5.5. Instituto Danone <http://www.institutodanone.es/>

2.5.6 Fundación Grupo Eroski <http://www.fundacioneroski.es/>

2.5.7 Fundación de Investigación Médica Mutua Madrileña Automovilista
<http://www.fundacionmutua.es/>

2.5.8 Fundación MAPFRE Medicina <http://www.mapfre.com/fundacion/es/salud.shtml>

2.5.9 Fundación Alicia Koplowitz <http://www.fundacionaliciakoplowitz.org/fundacion>

2.5.10 Fundación Ramón Areces <http://www.fundacionareces.es>

2.5.11 Fundación para la investigación y la prevención del SIDA <http://www.fipse.es/>

2.5.12 Fundación la Caixa <http://obrasocial.lacaixa.es/>

2.5.13 Fundación BBVA <http://www.fbbva.es/TLFU/tlfu/esp/home/index.jsp>

2.5.14 Fundación Caja Madrid <http://www.fundacioncajamadrid.es/>

2.5.15 Farmaindustria Foundation http://www.farmaindustria.es/Farma_Public/index.htm

3. Research Performers

3.1. State Institutes

3.1.1. The Spanish National Research Council (CSIC, Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas, <http://www.csic.es/web/quest/home>)

The Spanish National Research Council is the largest public institution devoted to research in Spain, with presence in all the Autonomous Communities through 126 centers and 145 associated units. It is attached to the Ministry for Science and Innovation, through the Secretary of State of Research. The CSIC plays a central role in science and technology policy, covering from basic research to knowledge transfer to the productive sector. Its activity is developed around eight scientific and technologic areas: humanities and social sciences; biology and Biomedicine; Natural resources; Agrarian sciences; Physics sciences and technology; Materials sciences and technology; Food sciences and technology; Chemistry sciences and technology.

3.1.2. The Center for Research and Quality Control from the National Consumer Institute (CICC, Instituto Nacional del Consumo, <http://www.consumo-inc.es/en/home.htm>). The Center for Research and Quality Control from the National Consumer Institute' functions include research and methods validation: the completion of analysis and tests on the quality and safety of goods and services use and consumption; the training and advice of technical staff; and the development of analytical quality and technology in the area of control of goods and services.

3.1.3. The Spanish Agency for Food Safety and Nutrition (Agencia Española de Seguridad Alimentaria y Nutrición – AESAN, <http://www.aesan.msc.es/en/AESAN/web/home.shtml>) is an autonomous body under the Ministry of Health and Social Policy. The areas of activity include the participation in epidemiological studies on food habits.

(Source:

http://www.aesan.msc.es/AESAN/web/evaluacion_riesgos/subdetalle/estudio_nutricion_cardio_vascular.shtml; http://www.aesan.msc.es/AESAN/web/evaluacion_riesgos/subdetalle/estudio_dieta_total.shtml,

assessed in June 2010)

3.1.4. Regional Institutes

3.1.4.1. The center for public health research (CSISP) <http://www.csisp.gva.es>

The center for public health research (CSISP) is a public organisation affiliated to the Valencian Regional Government, with its own legal status, created under the *Valencian Public Health Law*. It is responsible for implementing the Regional Health Department's policy regarding research into public health.

The purpose of the Centre for Public Health Research (CSISP) is to develop and coordinate scientific activity proposed by the Directorate General of Public Health as a core instrument in its research policy, whilst at the same time providing an environment that facilitates research activity for different external agents whose goals are in alignment with the strategic objectives of the centre.

The research developed by the Centre for Public Health Research is multidisciplinary in nature requiring contributions from professionals in the field of public health, health workers and scientists from research centres and universities with the ultimate aim of conducting translational research leading to results that can be applied to health care as well as Public Health activities.

3.1.4.2. Agencia de Salud Pública de Barcelona <http://www.aspb.es/>

3.1.4.3. Consorcio Parque de Salud MAR de Barcelona Consorci Mar Parc de Salut de Barcelona

3.1.4.4. Centro de Investigación en epidemiología ambiental CREAL

3.2. Mixed organizations

3.2.1. The Institute of Health Carlos III (ISCIII, Instituto de Salud Carlos III, <http://www.isciii.es/>) is a major funder of health research under the ministry of Science and Innovation. The ISCIII is a national public research and scientific support organization responsible for promoting biomedical and health science research. Its mission is to develop and provide scientific-technical services to the National Healthcare System and society in general.

The ISCIII promotes research in two ways: i) developing its own research programmes; ii) contributing to the organisation and coordination of research in health sector.

As a research organism, ISCIII functions include the performance of Studies in Public health and Health Services and the Development of innovation in the area of health promotion to serve as support of central government and autonomous regions' government programmes. As a research coordinator and support of health research it finances and manages research programmes. In order to contribute to structuring research in the National Healthcare System, the ISCIII, enters into associations with National Healthcare System research centres, authorities' institutes and cooperative research networks.

In 2007, the research budget of ISCIII rose to €333.8 million.¹

(Source: http://www.isciii.es/htdocs/en/presentacionyestructura/presentacion_presentacion.jsp, http://www.isciii.es/htdocs/presentacionyestructura/presentacion_funciones.jsp, assessed in June 2010)

3.2.2. The National Research Institute for Agriculture and Food Technology, INIA <http://www.inia.es/inia/>

The National Research Institute for Agriculture and Food Technology-INIA is a public research organization, an autonomous, part of the structure of the Ministry of Science and Innovation, dedicated to Research, Development and Innovation in agriculture, livestock, food, forestry and environmental.

The overall goals of INIA. The INIA is twofold, manager and executor of the R + D + i food. According to this dual role INIA objectives are:

Programming, coordination, resource allocation, monitoring and evaluation of scientific research and technology.

Implementation of the functions of research and technological development, including technology transfer to farming and food production.

3.3. Universities

Spain has 122 higher educational institutes (HEI) of which 49 are public and 23 private universities and 50 other types of centres. Because the regions provide little or no institutional funding for research (block grants) a university must apply and search for competitive funding from national, regional or European funding institutions. However,

¹ Archontakis F. Health and medical research in Spain. Health research observatory. RAND Europe, December 2008. Available at: http://www.rand.org/pubs/documented_briefings/2009/RAND_DB566.pdf, assessed in June 2010.

researchers in one region cannot apply for competitive research funds offered by another region.

(Source: ERAWATCH research inventory report: Spain, available at <http://cordis.europa.eu/erawatch/index.cfm?fuseaction=ri.content&topicID=4&countryCode=ES>)

3.4. Health Services

3.5. Independent organizations / network

3.5.1 The Biomedical Research Centre Network for Epidemiology and Public Health

CIBERESP <http://ciberesp.es/web/>

Born three years ago under the Instituto de Salud Carlos III, CIBERESP is made by different research groups, multidisciplinary, multicenter that joined a consortium to develop a comprehensive scientific project on public health. Established as stable cooperative research structures, and having legal personality, it pursues competitive internationalization of Spanish biomedical research.

The Biomedical Research Centre Network for Epidemiology and Public Health focuses its activities on two key aspects: understanding the extent and distribution of public health problems and identifying the determinants of these, to evaluate the effectiveness and efficiency of interventions.

Groups involved in CIBERESP: [Instituto de Salud Carlos III](#); [Centro Superior de Investigaciones Científicas](#); [Departament de Salut](#) (Catalonia); [Agència d'Informació, Avaluació i Qualitat en Salut](#) (Catalonia); [Institut Català d'Oncologia](#) (Catalonia); [Agència de Salut Pública de Barcelona](#) (Catalonia); [Hospital Clínic i Provincial de Barcelona](#) (Catalonia); [Fundació Institut de Recerca Hospital Vall d'Hebron](#) (Catalonia); [Fund. Institut de Recerca Hospital de la Santa Creu i Sant Pau](#) (Catalonia); [Fundació Institut d'Investigació Germans Trias i Pujol](#) (Catalonia); [Consorci Mar Parc de Salut de Barcelona](#) (Catalonia); [Fundació Centre de Regulació Genòmica](#) (Catalonia); [Fundació Avedis Donabedian](#) (Catalonia); [Universitat de Barcelona](#) (Catalonia); [Universitat de Girona](#) (Catalonia); [Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona](#) (Catalonia); [Universitat Pompeu Fabra](#) (Catalonia); [Escuela Andaluza de Salud Pública](#) (Andalucía); [Fund. Investigación Biosanitaria en Andalucía Oriental](#) (Andalusia); [Fundación para la gestión de la investigación en salud de Sevilla](#) (Andalusia); [Hospital Costa del Sol](#) (Andalusia); [Universidad de Granada](#) (Andalusia); [Universidad de Jaén](#) (Andalusia); [Centro Superior de Investigación en Salud Pública](#) (Valencia); [Universidad de Valencia](#) (Comunitat Valenciana); [Universidad Miguel Hernández](#) (Valencia); [Servicio Madrileño de Salud](#) (Madrid); [Universidad Autónoma de Madrid](#) (Madrid); [Instituto de Salud Pública de Navarra](#) (Navarra); [Fundación Vasca de Innovación e Investigación Sanitarias](#) (Basque country); [Fundación para la Formación e Investigación Sanitarias](#) (Murcia); [Universidad de Santiago de Compostela](#) (Galicia); [Universidad de Oviedo](#) (Asturias); [Servicio Canario de la Salud](#) (Canaries).

4. Research Strategies

4.1. National Science and Technology Strategy (ENCYT)

(Comisión Interministerial de Ciencia y Tecnología. Estrategia Nacional de Ciencia y Tecnología. FECYT, Fundación Española para la Ciencia y Tecnología, 2007.

Available at: <http://www.plannacionalidi.es/plan-idi-public/documentos/ENCYT.pdf>, assessed in May 2010)

The ENCYT provides basic principles, strategic objectives (supported by indicators) and lines of action arising from these targets. The three basic principles are: putting the Research, Development and Innovation in the service of citizenship, social welfare and sustainable development, with full and equal inclusion of women; making of Research & Development & Innovation a factor of improved competitiveness business; recognize and promote Research and Development as an essential element for the generation of new knowledge.

4.2. National Plan on Research, Innovation and Technology 2008-2011

(Plan Nacional de Investigación Científica, Desarrollo e Innovación Tecnológica 2008-2011. Comisión Interministerial de Ciencia y Tecnología, Fundación Española para la Ciencia y la Tecnología (FECYT), 2007 Available at

http://www.micinn.es/stfls/MICINN/Investigacion/FICHEROS/PLAN_NACIONAL_CONSEJO_DE_MINISTRO_S.pdf, assessed in May 2010)

The main instrument of Spain's research policy is the "Spanish National Plan for Scientific Research, Development and Technological Innovation (2008-2011)" In 2009 the budget the Plan was €4,687,565,200. The Spanish National Plan consists of six Instrumental Working Lines (% of the budget for 2009): (1) Human Resources (9.2%); (2) R&D and innovation Projects (33.2%); (3) Institutional reinforcement (0.2%); (4) Scientific and technological infrastructure (9.9%); (5) Use of knowledge and technology transfer (1.1%); and (6) Articulation and internalisation of the system (7.6%). Each of those lines has one or several National Programmes and each of those has one or several subprogrammes. Moreover the SNP counts with 4 specific sectoral programmes: Health (5.0%); Biotechnology (0.1%); Energy and climate change (1.3%) and ICT and Knowledge Society (32.3%).

The Health programme includes research in public health, environmental and occupational health (Linea 3, page 126).

(Source:

ERAWATCH Research Inventory Report: Spain, page 13

<http://cordis.europa.eu/erawatch/index.cfm?fuseaction=ri.content&topicID=4&countryCode=ES>,

<http://www.micinn.es/portal/site/MICINN/menuitem.7eeac5cd345b4f34f09dfd1001432ea0/?vgnnextoid=abf192b9036c2210VgnVCM1000001d04140aRCRD>

<http://www.plannacionalidi.es/plan-idi-public/toHome.do>)

4.3 Strategic Plan for Public Health Research in Valencia Region 2009-2013

http://www.csisp.gva.es/c/document_library/get_file?uuid=14822b1c-7ce0-4094-97ac-e9ab8fbf9db7&groupId=10305

4.4 Strategic Plan CIBERESP 2007-2010 <http://www.ciberesp.es/pdf/PlanEst4dic.pdf>

5. Programmes and calls

5.1. The Ministry of Science and Innovation (MICINN) within the National Plan on Research, Innovation and Technology 2008-2011 supports research with Grants and Calls (refer to 4.2) through the Institute of Health Carlos III (ISCIII). The annually opened calls include thematic research in health (which includes research in public health, environmental and occupational health) and reinforcement of research capacity (the six Instrumental Working Lines)

(Source: Calls 2010:

<http://www.plannacionalidi.es/plan-idi-public/mostrarModelo.do?idContentValue=930&version=1&idContent=931&tipoModelo=23&inicio=conv>,

assessed in June 2010)

6. European contacts

6.1. National FP7 Contact point (Health area)²

6.1.1. Marta Gómez Quintanilla (CDTI, Centre for industrial technological development, Centro para el Desarrollo Tecnológico Industrial, <http://www.cdti.es/pidi>)

6.1.2. Almudena González (Instituto de Salud Carlos III, Office for EU and International Research Projects).

6.2 National DGSANCO Contact point³

6.2.1. Carlos Segovia (Department of International Research Programs and Institutional relations, Ministry of Health and Consumer Affairs, Oficina de Proyectos Europeos, Instituto de Salud Carlos III).

² Source: http://cordis.europa.eu/fp7/ncp_en.html, assessed in February 2010

³ Source: http://ec.europa.eu/health/programme/policy/index_en.htm assessed in February 2010