

Philanthropic and University Research in Spain.

**Some data, some cases, and some
thoughts.**

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Preamble

“Are there very few rich people in Spain, and practically no tradition of philanthropy?.”

Only 9 Spanish residents are among the richest people in the world (> \$1 billion) in Forbes' *The World's Billionaires* (From 793 in total: 369 in the US, 47 in Germany, 31 in the UK, 21 in Switzerland, 15 in France and 13 in Italy, etc.).

“Have Spanish universities relevant international recognition?”

Only 2 Spanish universities (UB and UAM) are included among the 200 best in the world according to the Top 200 Ranking by Shanghai Jiaotong University.



Private Foundations in Spain - I

- The foundations originating in civil society
- The foundations linked to public organisations
- The foundations linked to companies, or corporate groups

Number and size:

- Spain approx. 6,000 foundations
In 2000 there were 1.2 per 10,000 habitants.
- Catalonia 2210 Foundations
It is estimated that there are 1,000 active foundations.

Geographic scope:

- Local (Municipal, District and Regional) 65%
- National 12%
- International 23% (Mainly those linked to international cooperation and development aid).



Private Foundations in Spain - II

- Scope of action: Cultural, Education, Social Services, Health and Research.
- Those declaring that they have been set up ***exclusively*** for scientific purposes are only **3.7%** of the existing total.
- Those declaring that they have been set up for scientific as well as educational purposes (1.4%), or social / welfare (1.3%), or cultural (2.7%), represent **5.4** of the total.
- Only **9%** of the foundations in Spain have Science as their founding objective, (while cultural objectives are claimed by almost 46% of the Spanish foundations, social / welfare 36%, and educational 13%).



Private Foundations in Spain-III

In summary, in Spain:

- **Small** foundations (resources, people, \$ and impact).
- **Local** scope of action.
- Research and science are **not priority** objectives.
- The **promotion of research** and science (and explicitly support for university-level research), **barely appear**.







The Savings Banks

SIX DISTINCTIVE FEATURES:

1. “Full” financial organisations
2. Legal status: “Foundations”: Assets with a social purpose and private in nature.
3. Operating under market criteria: Market prices and optimisation of profits.
4. Non-appropriation of profits: Destined to social purposes.
5. Specialisation / Mobilisation of popular savings: Families and small and medium-sized businesses.
6. Mainly local ambit (except for the larger ones).



Social Action of Spanish banks and savings banks

<i>In millions of euros</i>	Turnover / Client resources	Profit	Provision for Social work / Foundations	Science / Research / Universities
Banco Santander 	400.000*	6.200* 3.125	84,4 (2,7%)	57,8
Banco BBVA 	200.000	1.918	46,5 (2,4%)	20
La Caixa 	179.000	1.495	303 (21%)	45
Caja Madrid 	84.000	848	161 (19%)	12

* Santander + Abbey Bank



La Caixa. Fundació La Caixa



Four large-scale programmes (2005):

1. Social Programme (€127 M / year)
 - Biomedical Research (Neurodegenerative diseases, Oncology, Others (€4 M / year).
2. Educational Programmes (€20 M / year)
 - Postgraduate grants and financial aid (€7M/year)
3. Cultural Programmes (€71 M / year)
4. Science and Environment Programmes (€34 M / year)
 - Promotion of Science through Cosmocaixa (€33 M).



Cosmocaixa



- Science Museum
- Mainly dedicated to Natural Sciences, Astronomy, Physics, Geology and Ecology
- 50,000 m²
- Investment of over €100 M
- 1,200,000 people / year have visited Cosmocaixa Barcelona (800,000 people in Cosmocaixa Madrid)
- Meeting point for Science and Society
- Objective: “to stimulate” society in relation to science, discoveries and research



Research and Universities. The perception of Spanish Society - I

- “Spanish people give little social value to Science”

“Basic scientific research is not essential for the development of new technologies”

Agree: SP 32% (24th) EU 25 22%

“Science and technology do not play an important role in industrial development”

Agree: SP 30% (25th) EU 25 17%

“Even if it brings no immediate benefits, scientific research which adds to knowledge should be supported by the Government”

Agree: SP 67% (23rd) EU 25 76%

From Euro Barometer 224 “Europeans, Science and Technology” June 2005



Research and Universities. The perception of Spanish Society - II

- “Spanish companies do not finance University Research in Spain”

CRUE 2002-03 report on Spanish public universities: The contribution made by business to R&D in Spanish universities is ridiculously low and decreasing (from 8.7 in 2001 to 6.4 in 2003).

- “Companies are not investing in R&D, universities are not carrying out research into what companies need, and the social perception of University Research is being weakened.”



Research and Universities. The perception of Spanish Society - III

“Spanish companies only partially consider universities as the driving force behind economic development.”

- Companies believe that universities do not help drive development .
(YES: 32% NO: 25%)
- Companies believe that universities are not adequately organised
(YES : 43% NO: 15%)
- Companies on the whole do not believe that they are committed to a model of universities as a driving force for development
(YES : 60% NO: 9%)
- Between 81% and **83%** of the companies have never collaborated with universities to carry out research projects; to contract scientific-technical services; nor to draft analyses or reports.
- Universities only rank in **ninth place** out of ten training / education suppliers considered by companies: the companies themselves; business organisations; consultants; suppliers; professional training centres; chambers of commerce; business schools; and head offices.

CYD 2005 Report. Foundation, Knowledge and Development. The contribution of Spanish universities to development: The corporate perception of universities (survey of 400 Spanish companies).



Private Universities. The case of ESADE and Universitat Ramon Llull - I

- Private: 20 univ. 5% of students
- Public: 50 univ. 95% of students

Focus on teaching, little research.

ESADE: - Private foundation opened in 1958

- Business world + Jesuits

- Notable success:

Financial Times - MBA, January 2006

27th best business school in the world and 10th in Europe

Beyond Grey Pinstripes - MBA, October 2005

2nd best MBA programme in the world for its social and environmental focus

The Wall Street Journal - MBA, September 2005

2nd best international business school

Financial Times - MBA, September 2005

6th best Master in Management in Europe

Business Week - MBA, October 2004

4th best international business school



Private Universities. The case of ESADE and Universitat Ramon Llull - II

THREE BASIC FEATURES:

- The divergence between University – Society – Enterprise, is not produced in this case.
- Research should be financed through student tuition fees, through the trustees, and through financing from companies (“Committed research”).
- The Alumni Association is made up of: entrepreneurs, managers and directors who have a medium-to-high social status, and as a result are potential donors of funding for the University.

THE CONTRADICTIONS:

- Contributions from ESADE’s sponsors and trustees are less than 3% of its income.
- Research activity is conditioned by the scarcity of non-dedicated funds. Focused on Committed Research. Less freedom.
- The Alumni Association has 9,500 associate members (of a total of approx. 45,000 alumni). It generates no income for the institution.



Conclusion

- The promotion and diffusion of science, should and will create a state of opinion that is favourable to Science and Research.
- With this favourable state of opinion, and with greater commitment to change in Universities, more funds from individuals and companies will be destined to the Scientific world in Spain.
- If the prestige of Universities and University Research is enhanced, maximum priority will be given to Research financing in the agendas of Private Foundations in Spain.



Thank you

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