



PASSPORT TO CATALONIA

- > CATALONIA IN A FEW WORDS
- > ECONOMY
- > RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT
AND INNOVATION
- > CERCA CENTERS
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Generalitat de Catalunya
Government of Catalonia

LOCATION



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CATALONIA IN A FEW WORDS

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Catalonia is a nation in the south of Europe with an area of 32,000 km². This strategic location favors a very close relationship with the other countries of the Mediterranean as well as with continental Europe and Asian countries. Catalonia has a population of more than 7.5 million inhabitants and Barcelona is its capital. Barcelona is a cosmopolitan city, a center of trade, culture and services and a first-rate tourist destination. Barcelona is the first European city in the labor attractiveness ranking and one of the best cities for business. The Catalan capital is where the world's second-largest number of meetings are held, according to the International Congress and Convention Association.

Politically, Catalonia has its own governing institution, the Generalitat de Catalunya (Government of Catalonia), within Spain and the European Union. It also has its own language, Catalan. At the present time, Catalonia has a stable political system with the oldest parliament in the world (1283). In the past, Catalonia had political sovereignty until the 18th century, when, as a result of the defeat of 1714 it became part

of the Spanish crown and lost all institutions and political power (laws, coinage, tax system...), and the Catalan language was forbidden in the public domain. Not until the Second Spanish Republic (1932) was the Government of Catalonia restored, but the defeat in the Civil War (1936-1939) led to the Francoist dictatorship and the abolition of the country's rights and institutions.

By the 10th century, Catalan had already become a literary and state language. Today it's Catalonia's joint official language along with Spanish. Catalan literature is usually translated into a large number of other languages and it's the world's tenth most translated language.

In recent years, Catalonia has made important progress in the field of internationalization and has been able to advance at the same pace as the world's main developed economies. Catalonia is a cluster in southern Europe, a strategic center thanks to a knowledge economy, high competitiveness and a privileged location. More than 5,000 foreign companies are currently operating in Catalonia, 40% have been doing so for more than 10 years. For all this, Catalonia is known as a knowledge hub in southern Europe.

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ECONOMY

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Catalonia and its capital, Barcelona, are the driving force of a large, dynamic and diverse economic area of Europe. The Catalan economy is an integral part of the economic and social model of the European Union (EU). Catalonia shares with the EU the strategic goal for 2020 to become a smart, sustainable and inclusive economy, based on knowledge and innovation with a high level of employment that will promote social and territorial cohesion. As a country, Catalonia is not satisfied with being just a participant but aims to lead this challenge. The 2020 target has been translated into an economy of high productivity, open to the world. Therefore, Catalonia has a commitment to export all kinds of products and services to drive the future economy.

Export demands competitiveness in international markets and we need to sell creativity to the world and incorporate a significant content of knowledge, science and technology. In this context, education takes on special importance, from primary to tertiary, as well as policies to retain and attract talent. Catalonia is well positioned to progress toward the goal set for 2020, due to its open and international economy.

At present, the export of goods and services is a driver of Catalan economic activity.

The Catalan gross domestic product represents approximately 1.7% of the GDP of the EU-27. By branch of activity, the primary sector is of scant importance, representing only 1% of the gross added value of the Catalan economy. The weight of industry (above 19%) is higher than the average of the European Union. The most important sectors are the chemical and pharmaceutical industry, the automobile industry and its accessories, food, machinery and textiles. The service sector represents more than 70% of the gross added value of the Catalan economy: services to business as well as trade, tourism and associated activities.

In the last decade, the Catalan economy has undergone a growing process of tertiarization. Factors contributing to this process of structural change have been increasingly specific demands from each service activity and those arising from the rest of the production sector. There has been a deep restructuring of productive activities, with greater interaction between industry and services, which has led to greater growth in the production of services, especially those aimed mainly at companies in other sectors.

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ECONOMY

	CATALONIA	SPAIN	EU-27
Area (km ²)	32,107	505,990	4,403,357
Population (000s, 01/01/2011)	7,540	47,190	502,477
Population density (inhab/km ²)	235	93	114
Life expectancy, men (years, 2008)	78.7	78.2	76.4
Life expectancy, women (years, 2008)	84.6	84.5	82.4
GDP (€M, 2011)	210,150	1,073,383	12,641,993
GDP per inhabitant (EU27=100, 2010)	124.0	101.2	100.0
Active companies (1/01/2011)	611,751	3,250,576	-
Gross capital formation (€M, 2011)	43,815	236,744	2,420,298
Capital goods and other products. %	45.8	35.4	-
Construction. %	54.2	64.6	-

Source: Statistical Institute of Catalonia, National Statistics Institute (Spain) and Eurostat

	CATALONIA	SPAIN	EU-27
Employment (000s, 2011)	3,080	18,105	213.063*
Activity rate (16-64 years, 2011)	78.6	74.7	77.2*
Employment rate (16-64 years, 2011)	63.4	58.5	64.3*

Source: Statistical Institute of Catalonia, National Statistics Institute (Spain) and Eurostat

GDP growth (% interannual variation)



Source: Statistical Institute of Catalonia, National Statistics Institute (Spain) and Eurostat

ECONOMY

DISTRIBUTION OF GVA AND EMPLOYMENT BY BRANCH (NACE REV. 2 ACTIVITIES)

	GVA (2010, %)			Employment. No. of people (2010, %)		
	CATALONIA	SPAIN	EU-27	CATALONIA	SPAIN	EU-27
Total - All NACE Rev. 2 activities	100.0	100.0	100.0	100	100	100
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1.3	2.6	1.7	2.1	4.2	5.4
Industry (except construction)	20.5	16.1	18.8	15.9	12.4	16.0
Manufacturing	17.6	12.9	14.9	14.9	11.3	14.4
Construction	10.4	11.9	6.4	8.0	8.8	7.1
Wholesale and retail trade, transport, accommodation and food service activities	25.8	24.1	19.1	28.7	28.2	24.3
Information and communication	3.7	3.9	4.7	2.5	2.3	2.7
Financial and insurance activities	4.5	4.5	5.7	2.1	2.1	2.7
Real estate activities	7.3	7.4	10.6	1.4	1.0	1.0
Professional, scientific, technical, administrative and support service activities	8.1	7.4	10.0	13.2	11.8	11.2
Public administration, defence, education, human health and social work activities	14.9	18.4	19.5	17.4	20.6	23.3
Arts, entertainment and recreation; other service activities	3.5	3.5	3.6	8.7	8.7	6.3

Source: Statistical Institute of Catalonia, National Statistics Institute (Spain) and Eurostat

ECONOMY

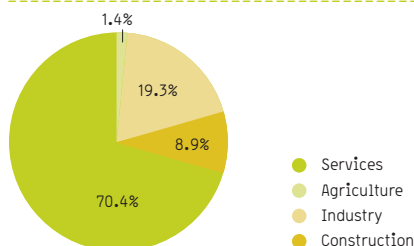
PRICES. % INTERANNUAL VARIATION

	CATALONIA	SPAIN	EU-27
Consumer Price Index (2011)	3.3	3.2	3.1
Catalonia. By product type	2009	2010	2011
General Price Index	0.2	2.0	3.3
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	0.0	-0.2	2.1
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	8.4	10.4	9.6
Clothing and footwear	-1.5	-0.2	0.4
Housing	1.5	3.3	6.6
Household operations and furnishings	1.7	1.3	1.3
Health	0.0	-0.8	-0.9
Transport	-5.8	6.9	8.0
Communications	-0.7	-0.8	-0.8
Leisure and culture	-0.2	-1.2	0.1
Education	4.8	3.0	3.2
Restaurants and hotels	2.2	1.7	1.8
Miscellaneous goods and services	3.2	3.1	3.4

Source: National Statistics Institute (Spain) and Eurostat

[More information...](#)

DISTRIBUTION OF GVA BY BRANCH (2010)



Catalonia has a very open economy with high export capacity

* A positive trade balance for goods and services in its overall international and interregional trade (4.8% of GDP)

* Degree of openness: international trade in goods and services: 62.4% of GDP; interregional trade (with the rest of Spain): 35.9% of GDP

* Export of goods and services: 23.1% of total for Spain

* Export of high and medium-high technology: 59.7% of total

* Trade expansion. In 2011 exports grew more than imports (13.5% compared to 6.5%)

Catalonia received 13.7 million foreign tourists in 2011; 24.3% of the total for Spain

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT AND INNOVATION



The excellence of the research carried out in Catalonia has allowed our country to gain a place in the elite world of research. Catalonia has experienced a quantum leap in research, development and innovation (R&D&I) in the last 15 years. One indicator of success is Catalonia's position in scientific production in the world. Catalonia has 0.1% of the world's population, but it is responsible for 1% of the world's scientific production.

Catalonia's financial contribution to promoting all areas of science and technology and, in particular, criteria of quality and excellence has grown dramatically since 2003. The coordination of the activities of the public sector and those of the business sector in R&D&I is one of its highest priorities. Research policies in Catalonia have a wide consensus among the social, economic and political players, their goal being to become a competitive country in a knowledge society based on progress through talent, science, technology and innovation.

Catalonia has the three factors anyone needs to produce quality science (funding, freedom and lifestyle), and 1.5% of its population is working in R&D&I. Human resources are an essential part of the Catalan science and technology system, and the goal is to improve them both in quantity and quality.

In the last few years, the result of this commitment has been Catalonia's success in the number of European Research Council (ERC) grants to researchers. Catalonia is in the group of the five leading countries in ERC calls per million inhabitants and it also occupies the third position in the European Union. Catalonia boast twice the European average of ERC excellent grants.

Also, Catalan research institutions attract talent from other countries. About 40% of researchers are foreigners and more than 25% have worked before in countries of research excellence, such as the USA or the UK.

Catalonia has large-scale facilities, such as the Barcelona Supercomputing Center (BSC), which participates in the EU project PRACE (the pan-European Partnership for Advanced Computing in Europe), the ALBA Synchrotron Light Facility, a new generation

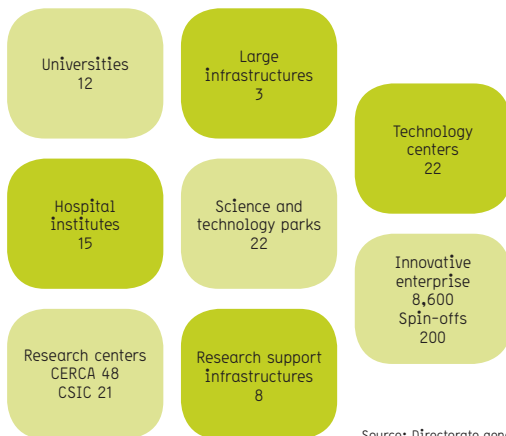


RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT AND INNOVATION

of synchrotron and the first synchrotron light laboratory in southwest Europe, and the CNAG, one of the major genome sequencing centers in Europe.

In terms of expenditure on business innovation, Catalonia promotes technology transfer activities, which are the element that has made it possible to guide research towards improving industrial productivity, linking research with innovation. Two examples of this goal and this policy are the chemical and biomedical clusters.

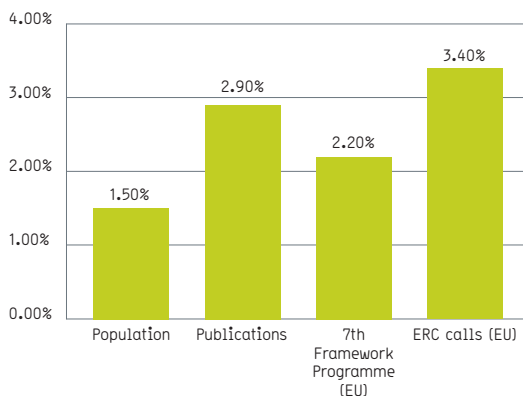
COMPONENTS OF THE CATALAN RESEARCH SYSTEM



Source: Directorate general for research

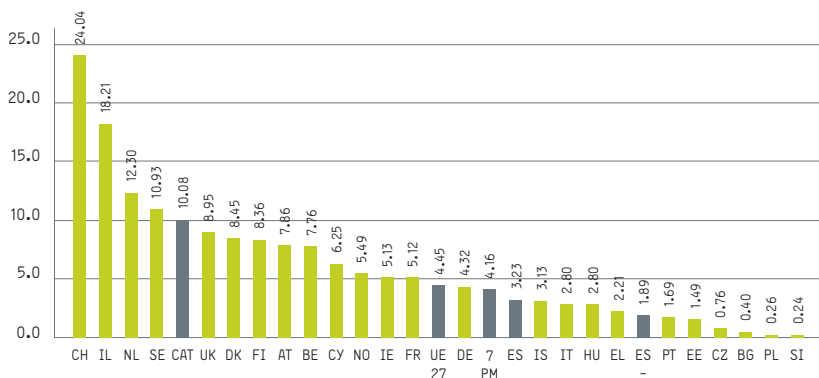
RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT AND INNOVATION

CATALONIA'S CONTRIBUTION WITHIN THE EU



Catalonia performs above the indicators that correspond to it in terms of population size.

Source: Directorate general for research

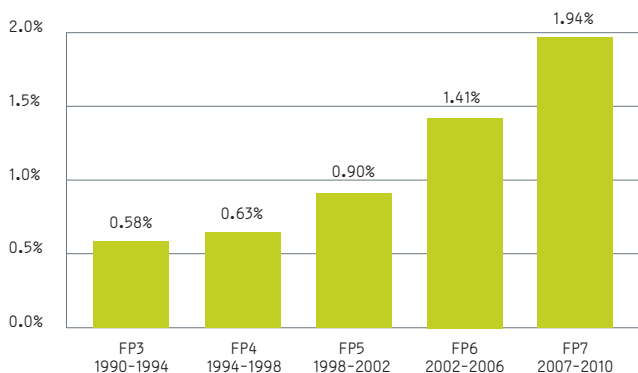


Switzerland (CH), Israel (IL), the Netherlands (NL), Sweden (SE), Catalonia (CAT), the United Kingdom (UK), Denmark (DK), Finland (FI), Austria (AT), Belgium (BE), Cyprus (CY), Norway (NO), Ireland (IE), France (FR), European Union (EU-27), Germany (DE), Area of the 7th Framework Programme (FP7), Spain (ES), Iceland (IS), Italy (IT), Hungary (HU), Greece (EL), Spain, without Catalonia (ES-), Portugal (PT), Estonia (EE), Czech Republic (CZ), Bulgaria (BG), Poland (PL), Slovenia (SI).

Source: Directorate general for research (DGR) based on ERC data.

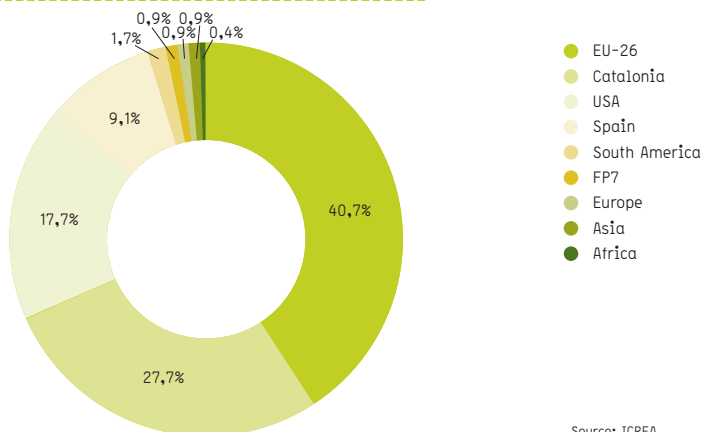
RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT AND INNOVATION

% OF EU COMPETITIVE FUNDING



Source: Directorate general for research

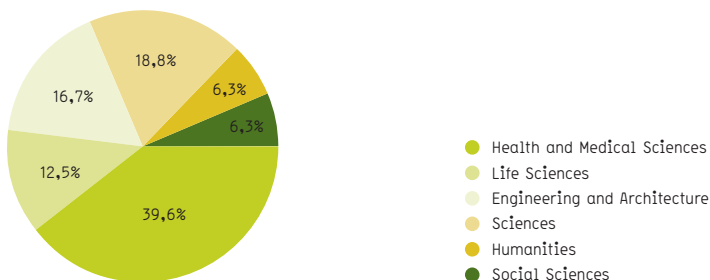
ICREA RESEARCHERS BY PLACE OF ORIGIN



Source: ICREA

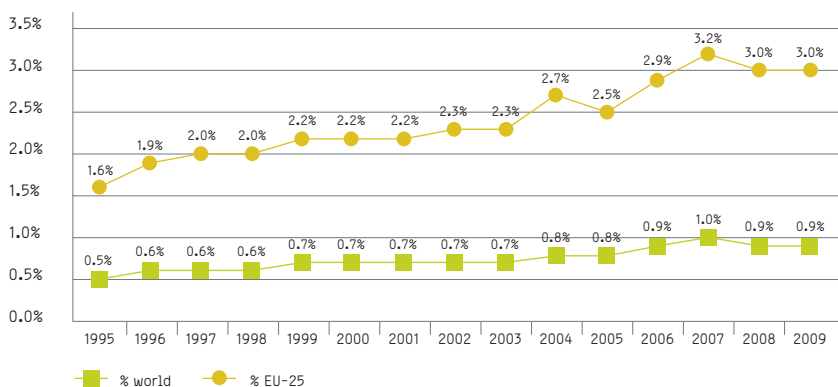
RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT AND INNOVATION

CERCA CENTER RESEARCH AREAS



Source: CERCA Centers

SCIENTIFIC PUBLICATIONS. CATALAN SHARE VS EU AND THE WORLD



Source: Mendez, R.; Suñen, E. i Rovira, L.

CERCA CENTERS

Catalonia has its own system of research centers, which is a different model from those in other contexts; having been developed over a short period of time, and as a result of the weight given to it in the scientific system, it has a number of distinctive features. Today, it is recognized as a knowledge hub for southern Europe.

Catalonia has consolidated research institutions, all of them on university campuses or near important hospitals of reference, which, with the support of the Government of Catalonia and a firm policy to capture talent, have placed our region on the European research map. These are the CERCA centers. Nineteen research centers in biomedicine and health—among which are eight hospital institutes; nine centers specializing in science, six in health sciences, eight in engineering, and six more in social science and the humanities. All together, the forty-eight CERCA centers cover all areas of knowledge.

All of them are autonomous bodies, the aim of which is scientific research of excellence. With a private management model that has maximum flexibility and is extremely self-

demanding, the centers have provided a significant competitive advantage that has let us compete, in the international sphere, in attracting researchers who are leaders in their fields. In addition, figures confirm that CERCA centers are hubs for attracting economic funding—they are top receivers of European Union research funding and receive double the economic support allotted by the government.

The model for the design of these centers emulates that of the most prominent centers in Europe, with a large research staff with an international profile, divided into research groups headed by internationally renowned scientists and with a high turnover of postdoctoral researchers.

Talent capture and rigorous assessment are the two pillars that sustain this system. With 40% of research personnel coming from abroad, each center has a scientific advisory board comprising independent experts of recognized international prestige, many of whom have been awarded the Nobel Prize. Their job is to periodically assess and evaluate the center to guarantee that the research activity being carried out is in line with international standards.

UNIVERSITIES

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Catalonia has 12 universities—seven public, one online and four private—that offer a wide array of degrees in fields of recognized excellence such as architecture, design, biomedicine, chemistry, mathematics and economics. In addition to their dedication to education and teaching, Catalonia's universities are internationally renowned for their research activity and play a prominent role in innovation and knowledge transfer.

The origins of the Catalan university system go back to the Middle Ages, to 1300 AD, when the University of Lleida, inspired by the University of Bologna, was founded. In the centuries that followed, the Universities of Barcelona, Girona, Tarragona, Tortosa, Vic and Solsona were also founded. Today's Catalan university system is the product of this medieval tradition, with centers with more than five centuries of history.

Catalonia is one of the founding partners in the creation of the European Higher Education Area (EHEA), which implements a comparable, compatible system of higher education in European universities. Currently, the Catalan university system is fully adapted

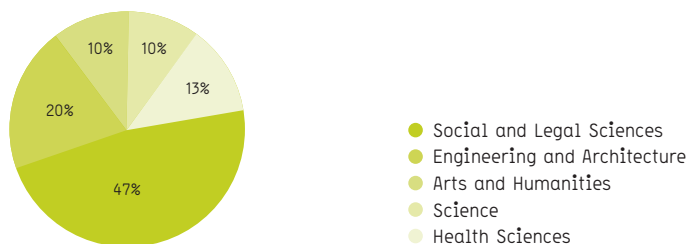
to the EHEA, with updated courses of study that introduce new teaching and learning methods in which the student is the center of the academic activity. All degrees are regulated by a common credit recognition system, the European Credit Transfer System (ECTS).

The Agency for Quality Assurance in the Catalan University System (AQU Catalunya) is the entity responsible for guaranteeing that the degrees meet European quality standards. It is the first European quality agency to receive ISO certification and is a member of the European Association for Quality Assurance in Higher Education (ENQA) and the International Network for Quality Assurance Agencies and Higher Education (INQAAHE). Catalonia provides training of the highest quality, geared towards acquiring knowledge and skills that guarantee successful entry into professional life. Academic syllabi with a clear international focus that include degrees taught in collaboration with other universities and with English as the dominant language, and specific programs to promote mobility abroad among students, faculty and service staff, as well as to attract the university community from around the world to carry out academic stays in Catalonia. In addition, the Catalan university system has a high rate of satisfaction among students and high rate of job placement for graduates of its twelve universities.

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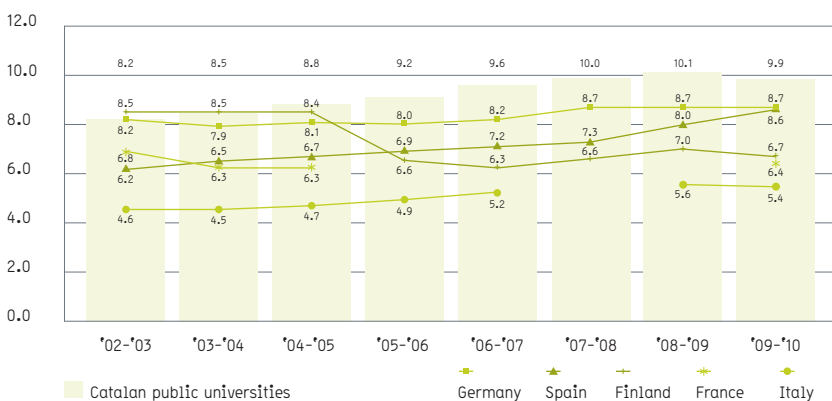
UNIVERSITIES

GRADUATES BY BRANCH OF KNOWLEDGE



Source: UNEIX - Directorate general for universities

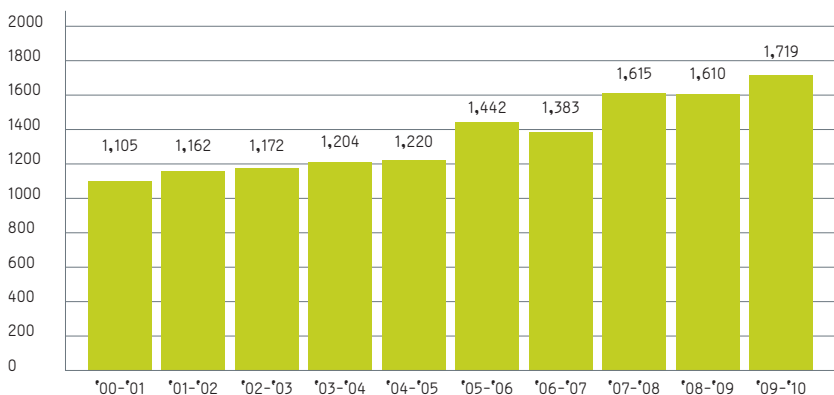
NUMBER OF TEACHING AND RESEARCH STAFF MEMBERS (FULL TIME) PER 100 STUDENTS (FULL TIME)



Source: OECD 2011 and UNEIX

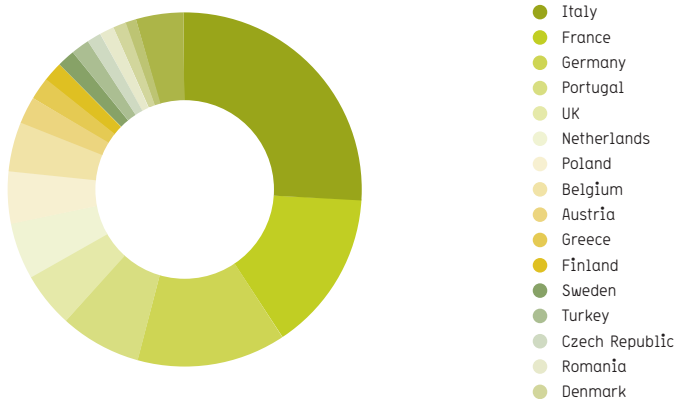
UNIVERSITIES

EVOLUTION OF THESES READ AT CATALAN UNIVERSITIES



Source: UNEIX - Directorate general for universities

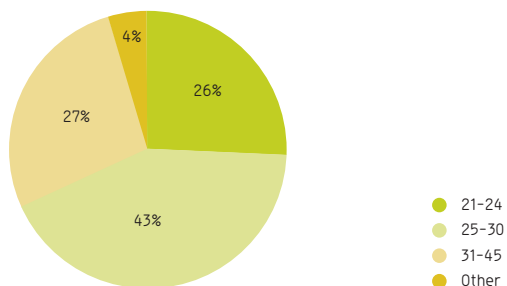
ERASMUS STUDENTS IN CATALONIA



Source: AGAUR

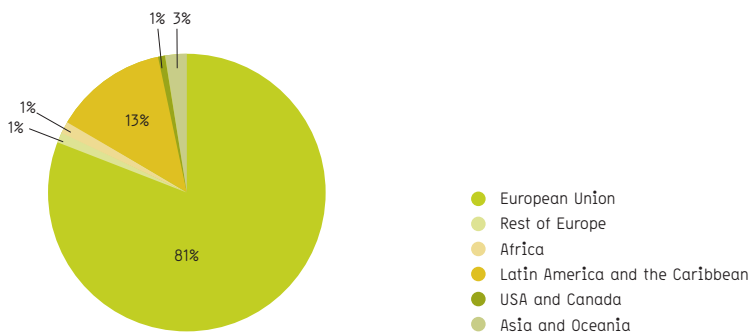
UNIVERSITIES

MASTER'S STUDENTS BY AGE



Source: Source: UNEIX - Directorate general for universities

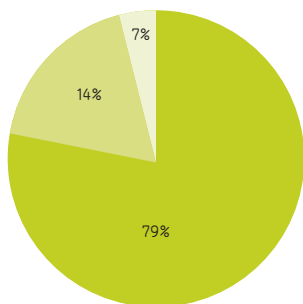
COUNTRY OF ORIGIN



Source: Source: UNEIX - Directorate general for universities

UNIVERSITIES

THE JOB SEARCH PROCESS. TIME TO FIND EMPLOYMENT 2011



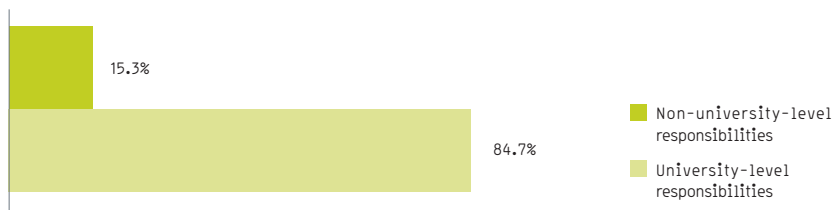
- Less than three months
- Between three months and a year
- More than a year

8 out of 10 found work within three months of graduation. 4 out of 10 were working before completing their studies.

Compared to the 2008 study, this graduating class was employed three times faster.

Source: Agency for Quality Assurance in the Catalan University System

JOB SUITED TO DEGREE 2011



A university degree was a job requirement for 8 out of 10.
The same percentage have university-level responsibilities on the job.

Source: Agency for Quality Assurance in the Catalan University System

UNIVERSITIES

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GRADUATES WHO WOULD REPEAT THEIR DEGREE COURSE, OVERALL AND BY BRANCH OF KNOWLEDGE



7 out of 10 would choose the same degree course if they had to start over again.

Source: Agency for Quality Assurance in the Catalan University System

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UB - UNIVERSITY OF BARCELONA

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The University of Barcelona (UB) is the largest public university in Catalonia and has a diverse campus, spread around the city of Barcelona and its environs. Since it was founded in 1450, UB has been an important center for academic and scientific work. UB is today a leading center for research and higher education and it offers the widest range of studies in Catalonia.

UB is one of the most important university research centers in Europe, both in the number of research programs and its proven excellence in this field.

Its own history is closely tied to the history of Barcelona and of Catalonia, and UB combines the values of tradition with its position as an institution dedicated to innovation and teaching excellence: a university that is as urban, outward-looking and cosmopolitan as the city from which it takes its name.



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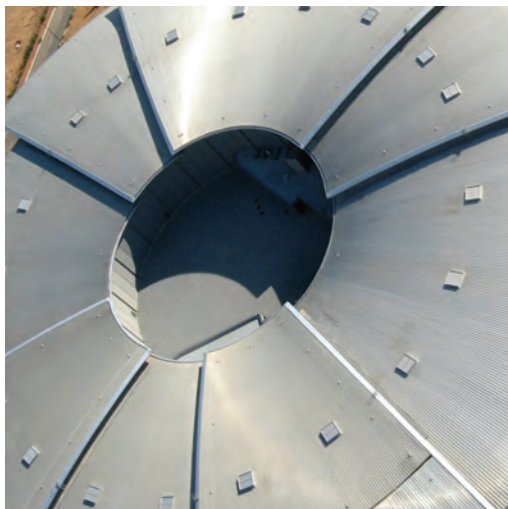
UAB - UNIVERSITAT AUTÒNOMA DE BARCELONA

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The Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona (UAB) is today a young, dynamic institution with an International Outlook. It is considered one of the best centers of education in the EU thanks to the quality of its teaching and the excellence of its research. UAB is among the top 200 universities in the world and among the top 100 European universities in the QS World University Rankings.

UAB offers quality, flexible teaching, adapted to the requirements of society and in areas as diverse as the Humanities, Social Sciences, Health and Life Sciences, Experimental Sciences and Engineering. Furthermore, one of UAB's defining characteristics is its firm commitment to strengthening the relationship between academic training and research.

UAB's internationalization strategy to open itself up to the world and extend its international networks was strengthened in recent years by the opening of two UAB offices in Shanghai and Seoul, to facilitate student and researcher exchanges with universities in China and Korea.



UAB
Universitat Autònoma
de Barcelona

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UPC - UNIVERSITAT POLITÈCNICA DE CATALUNYA. BARCELONATECH

Universitat Politècnica de Catalunya. BarcelonaTech (UPC) is a public research and higher education institution specializing in the fields of architecture, sciences and engineering. Its centers have made UPC a reference for basic and applied research and for the training of professionals and researchers in its areas of knowledge.

It is also a university committed to its social environment and with a significant international outlook. Through its active participation in international networks of excellence, it has a special relationship with prestigious scientific and educational institutions around the world. Today, UPC is characterized by a purposefully open stance towards international students, a wide selection of master's degree programs in English, participation in the European Institute of Innovation and Technology and various international research programs, and a consolidated line of worldwide cooperation activities that serve as tools for change and social progress.



UNIVERSITAT POLITÈCNICA
DE CATALUNYA
BARCELONATECH

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UPF - POMPEU FABRA UNIVERSITY

Pompeu Fabra University (UPF) is one of the youngest universities in the country and has already become a benchmark center for teaching and research within the Catalan university system. UPF's model is based on proximity to the student, quality teaching and internationally projected research, which has enabled the university to become a center for creation and knowledge transfer, attracting talent from across southern Europe.

UPF structures its studies (and its research) around three branches of knowledge: Social and Human Sciences, Biomedical Science, and Information and Communication Sciences and Technology.

UPF is a university committed to the values of a public institution; an urban university which is immersed in the movement and dynamism of the city of Barcelona, and a university whose doors are open to the world.



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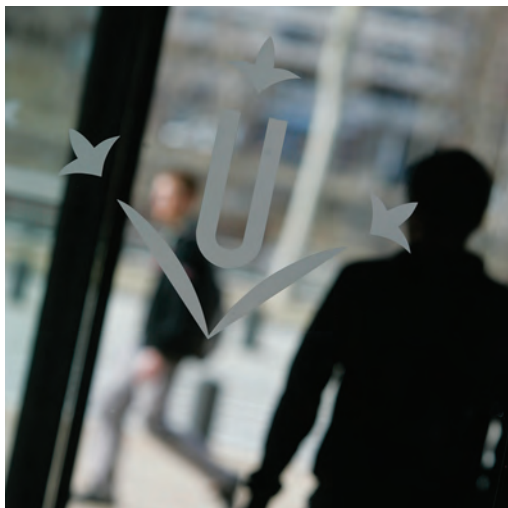
UdL - UNIVERSITY OF LLEIDA

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The University of Lleida (UdL) offers a wide range of quality training courses in the Arts and Humanities, Biotechnology and Food Technology, Human and Animal Health Sciences, Social Sciences, and in particular in Law, Economics and Employment, in addition to Tourism, Education and Social Work.

UdL has built an enterprising university model, where both basic and applied research play a key role in developing its corporate strategy, oriented to the needs of social agents and the transfer of the knowledge produced with the aim of contributing to the growth and development of its environment.

The UdL of the 21st century is an entrepreneurial university that promotes a comprehensive education model. It caters to the requirements of different educational contexts through its involvement in the development of initiatives to ensure all students have the basic skills, the ability to think for themselves and the tools needed to deal with life as citizens in an ever-changing social arena.



Universitat de Lleida

Contact:

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UdG - UNIVERSITY OF GIRONA

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The University of Girona (UdG) is a public institution that strives for excellence in teaching and research and which participates in the progress and development of society through the creation, transmission and dissemination of science, technology, health sciences, humanities, social science and the arts.

UdG is one of the main economic and cultural driving forces in its environment, inspired by universality and openness in all its traditions, advances and cultures. Local stakeholders have actively participated in defining the new qualifications, so that they offer adequate education that enables students to successfully learn the professional skills required by the labor market.

UdG belongs to the Pyrenees-Mediterranean Cross-Border Higher Education and Research Hub and to the Euro-Mediterranean Tourism and Water Campus, thus fostering cross-border and regional cooperation with research centers and higher education institutions in the south of France and the Balearic Islands.



Contact:

www.udg.edu

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URV - ROVIRA I VIRGILI UNIVERSITY

Rovira i Virgili University (URV) has a clearly defined goal: to place knowledge at the service of society, thus contributing to the social and economic development of its environment, a context that has been transformed over time.

Social and cultural changes have opened the doors to a new framework and have made Europe an essential area for interaction for our students and the future workforce. URV trains citizens under the concepts of European harmonization, a key aspect to opening doors to a borderless labor market. Data confirm URV as a leading university in Catalonia and the European area due to its quality teaching—which ensures the excellence of scientific production in knowledge areas such as biomedicine and nutrition, chemistry and chemical engineering, oenology, tourism and prehistory and archaeology/heritage, which are strategic for the region—and due to its commitment to continuous training and the excellence of its research, development and innovation.



 UNIVERSITAT
ROVIRA I VIRGILI

Contact:

www.urv.cat

URL - RAMON LLULL UNIVERSITY

Ramon Llull University (URL) is a private not-for-profit university, inspired by humanism and Christianity and whose aim is to provide a quality education focused on the individual that helps students in discovering the specific answers to society's needs. It stands out thanks to its educational model based on fully integrated teaching, which is implemented through small work groups, problem-solving tasks and personal laboratory work, which permits a close relationship with the teachers and a direct vision of the problems associated with each field.

URL comprises prestigious institutions with a long history in the field of higher education and research in Catalonia: the Sarrià Chemistry Institute (IQS) (1905), the Blanquerna Foundation (1948), La Salle School of Engineering and Architecture (1903), the Faculty of Philosophy (1864), the Pere Tarrés Faculty of Social Education and Social Work and the ESADE Business School (1958), among others. URL's federal structure boosts the personality of its centers and affords it a high degree of agility, flexibility and adaptability. It is a university in tune with the demands of an increasingly dynamic and demanding society.



Universitat Ramon Llull

Contact:

www.url.edu

facebook.com/uramonllull

[@uramonllull](https://twitter.com/uramonllull)

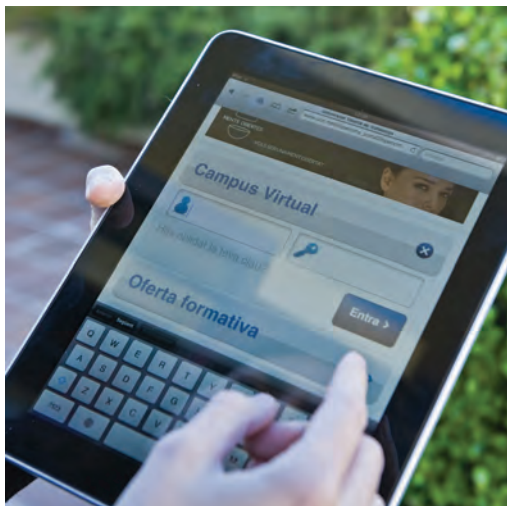
UOC - OPEN UNIVERSITY OF CATALONIA

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The Open University of Catalonia (UOC) is an online university born of the knowledge society. UOC offers student-centered learning with the advantages of personalized studies, flexibility, accessibility and collaboration. UOC is a leader and innovating agent in ICT-based learning, and a point of reference due to the quality of its research and academic work.

UOC is sensitive to the diversity of its environment and committed to the capacity of education and culture to bring about social change. It has a strong international presence, forming alliances with universities and research institutions in different countries, and is committed to promoting business and enterprise through local projects and international partners.

UOC's mission is to provide people with lasting learning and educational opportunities, helping them satisfy their learning needs and providing them with full access to knowledge, above and beyond the habitual planning and space restrictions.



Contact:

www.uoc.edu

facebook.com/uoc.universitat

@UOCuniversitat

@UOCuniversidad

@UOCestudiant

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UVic - UNIVERSITY OF VIC

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The University of Vic (UVic) has always placed special emphasis on academic excellence and the human quality of its education, with a student-centered educational project. In practice, these two principles mean quality teaching and proximity to the student.

The International Campus brings together the University of Vic's activities aimed at the international public: mobility and teacher exchange programs, master's degree and postgraduate programs, research activities, continuous training courses and international cooperation projects.

The University of Vic is committed to the socioeconomic development of its local, national and international areas of influence. In this context, its research and knowledge-transfer policies are aimed at supporting socioeconomic demands in its fields of knowledge: experimental sciences, medical sciences, human sciences and local sciences.



UVIC UNIVERSITAT DE VIC

Contact:

www.uvic.es

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UIC - INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF CATALONIA

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The International University of Catalonia (UIC) is a private university offering a personalized university education with a professional emphasis. This individualized approach is ensured by the relatively low number of students on each course, meaning classes take place in small groups. Teachers not only guarantee the necessary academic training but also offer comprehensive counseling to students throughout their time at university.

The students' education focuses on their future professional career. The aim is to maximize their skills so they can adapt easily to the new challenges of modern society. For this reason, most of the teachers come from a professional background and there are close links between the university and enterprise.

This relationship allows students to benefit from high-quality work experience programs in reputable organizations. These programs help to provide students with a springboard to their professional careers.



Contact:

www.uic.es

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@UICbarcelona

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UAO - ABAT OLIBA UNIVERSITY CEU

Abat Oliba University CEU (UAO) is an institution inspired by Christian principles and based on the ideas of the Catholic Association of Propagandists and the Magisterium of the Catholic Church. The university is an academic community dedicated to research, teaching and the comprehensive education of the students.

Achieving these objectives implies, first of all, a personal relationship between the teacher and student, with particular emphasis on guided tutorials to provide academic and professional orientation for students.

Research at Abat Oliba University CEU is based around the Humanities and Social Sciences. UAO's most relevant lines of research are work in the field of solidarity economics and studies on the concept of personal identity and the current situation of depersonalization in our society.



*Universitat
Abat Oliba CEU*

Contact:

www.uao.es

facebook.com/uaoceu

@UAOCEU

ADDRESSES AND WEBSITES OF INTEREST

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Generalitat de Catalunya. Government of Catalonia

www.gencat.cat

Study in Catalonia

www.studyincatalonia.com

Agency for Management of University and Research Grants (AGAUR)

www.gencat.cat/agaur

CERCA Institute

<http://cerca.cat/en>

Catalan Institute for Research and Advanced Studies (ICREA)

<http://www.icrea.cat>

Agency for Quality Assurance in the Catalan University System (AQU Catalunya)

www.aqu.cat

European Commission

<http://ec.europa.eu>

Statistical Institute of Catalonia

<http://www.idescat.cat/en>

Eurostat

<http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu>

Parliaments and Civil Society in Technology Assessment (PACITA)

<http://www.pacitaproject.eu>

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