Belgium

Figure 7.3. **Summary of innovation indicators: inter-regional variation**

- Tertiary educational attainment (% of labour force)
- Students in tertiary education (% of population)
- Business R&D (% of GDP)
- Government R&D (% of GDP)
- Higher education R&D (% of GDP)
- Patents PCT (per million inhabitants)
- High-technology and KIS (% of employment)
- GDP per worker

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Belgium inter-regional variation</th>
<th>OECD inter-regional variation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Brussels</td>
<td>Wallonia</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes: Data is for 2007 or latest year available. Each variable is normalised to an OECD median of 1 for regions with data. The light colour band represents the range of values for the country. The dark band represents the range of values for OECD regions. Not all OECD regions have data for all variables.

Source: Calculations based on data from the OECD Regional Database.

Figure 7.4. **Categorisation of OECD regions in country**

Knowledge-intensive city/capital districts: Brussels Capital Region

Medium-tech manufacturing and service providers: Flanders, Wallonia

Note: Colours range from dark to light based on the type of region present in the country with available data. This map is for illustrative purposes and is without prejudice to the status of or sovereignty over any territory covered by this map.

Source: Calculations based on data from the OECD Regional Database.
### Table 7.4. Overview of multi-level governance of STI policy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Regions</th>
<th>3 regions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Country structure</strong></td>
<td>Federal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sub-national share of government expenditure, all functions (2009)</strong></td>
<td>36.6% (23.3% regional, 13.3% local)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Definition of regional role in STI</strong></td>
<td>Constitution&lt;br&gt;Research policies almost completely decentralised&lt;br&gt;Technology and innovation policies under regional responsibility</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Regional role in higher education</strong></td>
<td>Communities responsible for higher education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Formal national-regional co-ordination bodies</strong></td>
<td>Two commissions for inter-governmental relations also deal with S&amp;T&amp;I: CIS – International Co-operation Commission and the CFS – Federal Co-operation Commission with specialised working groups</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Regional consideration in national S&amp;T/Innovation Plan</strong></td>
<td>Plans under the responsibility of the regional level</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example of national policies with explicit regional dimension</strong></td>
<td>Regions manage programmes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example of co-ordination tools</strong></td>
<td>Consultation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 7.5. Instruments by level of government

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>N=national, R=regional; X=most or all; S=some</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Human capital investment</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scholarships for post-graduate studies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Targeted human resource training (directly, subsidies)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Strategy and foresight</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High-level strategic advisory body</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technology foresight exercises (assessing future needs)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>R&amp;D investment (including large infrastructure)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On-going institutional R&amp;D funding in PRCs or HEIs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seed funding/projects to start PRCs or HEIs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Competitive R&amp;D funding by PRCs or HEIs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public R&amp;D funding for private R&amp;D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tax credits for private R&amp;D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Technology transfer and innovation services to firms</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quality control and metrology services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Innovation advisory or support services (publicly provided, vouchers, subsidies, student placements)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advisory to spin-off and knowledge-intensive start-up firms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other technology transfer centres and extension programmes</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Innovation collaboration</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cluster initiatives (often sectoral and mainly firm-based)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Branded excellence poles or hubs (label and multiple actors)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multi-disciplinary technology platforms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Science and technology parks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incubators for new firms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Financing for innovative firms</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public development banks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public venture capital funds or stakes in private funds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guarantees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>International collaboration</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scientific co-operation for HEIs and PRCs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign firms eligible for public innovation-related funds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International trips to develop innovation networks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Other programmes</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public procurement policy with innovation focus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Innovation awards</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes: PRC=public research centre; HEI=higher education institution.