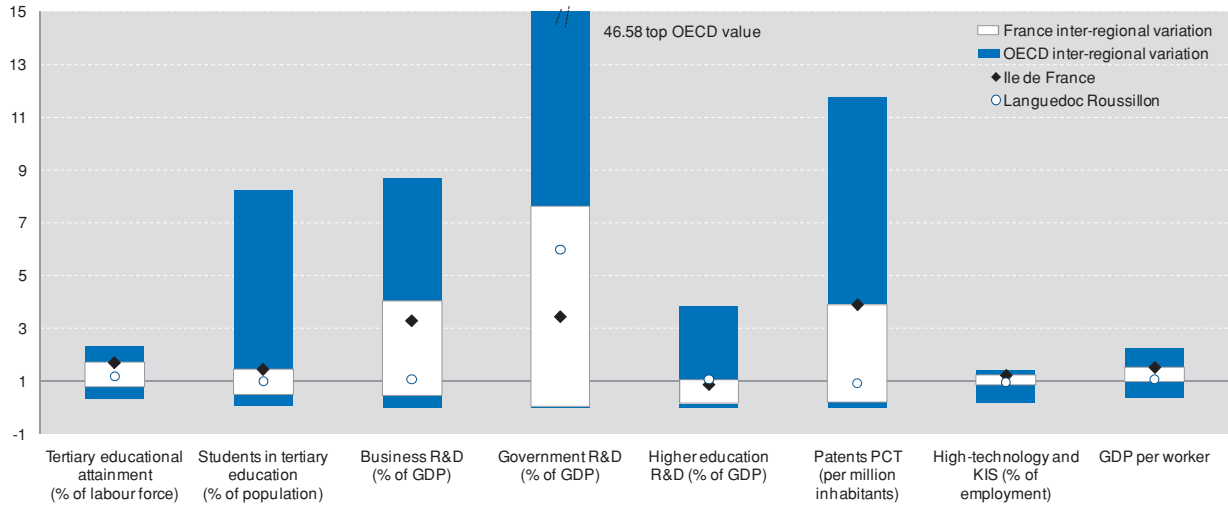


France

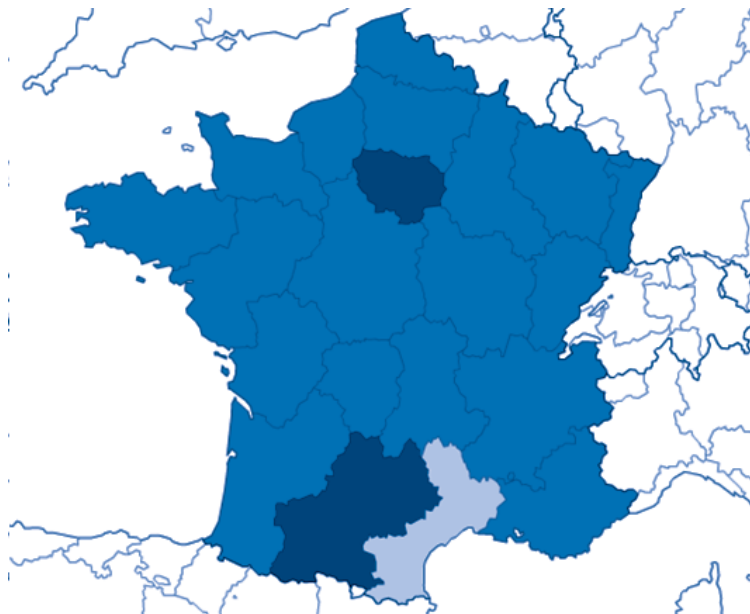
Figure 7.13. Summary of innovation indicators: inter-regional variation



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 7.14. Categorisation of OECD regions in country



Knowledge and technology hubs:

Ile-de-France, Midi-Pyrénées

Medium-tech manufacturing and service providers:

Upper Normandy, Centre, Alsace, Franche-Comté, Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur, Brittany, Rhône-Alpes, Auvergne, Champagne-Ardenne, Picardy, Lower Normandy, Burgundy, Pays de la Loire, Poitou-Charentes, Aquitaine, Limousin, Lorraine, Nord-Pas-de-Calais

Structural inertia or de-industrialising regions:

Languedoc-Roussillon

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 7.14. Overview of multi-level governance of STI policy

Regions	25 régions
Country structure	Unitary, elected regions
Sub-national share of government expenditure, all functions (2009)	20.7%
Definition of regional role in STI	General laws on relations between State and sub-national entities
Regional role in higher education	National responsibility, ongoing reforms for university autonomy which may call for a greater role of regions
Formal national-regional co-ordination bodies	No formal co-ordination body on STI per se, but territorial representatives of two national government ministries, the Regional Delegate for Research and Technology (DRRT – <i>Délégué régional à la recherche et à la technologie</i>) and the Regional Office for Industry, Research and the Environment (DRIRE – <i>Direction régionale de l'industrie, de la recherche et de l'environnement</i>)
Regional consideration in national S&T/Innovation Plan	National Strategy for Research and Innovation recognises importance of regional ecosystems of innovation
Example of national policies with explicit regional dimension	<i>Pôles de compétitivité</i> programme (industrial and research support) that supports research-intensive hubs throughout the country; other programmes to support research centres and networks
Example of co-ordination tools	Use of contracting with regions that includes innovation-related projects (<i>Contrat de projet État-région</i>) in addition to national territorial representatives and other project co-financing

Notes: While regions have implemented a range of instruments, the national government remains the principal financier or co-financier. Some cities and departments are also active in a range of innovation instruments, including those to promote technology transfer, innovation services and innovation collaboration, including incubators for new firms.

Table 7.15. Instruments by level of government

N=national, R=regional; X=most or all; S=some

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

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