

## MULTI-LEVEL GOVERNANCE FRAMEWORK

### TERRITORIAL ORGANISATION

| MUNICIPAL LEVEL   | INTERMEDIATE LEVEL | REGIONAL OR STATE LEVEL                    | TOTAL NUMBER OF SNGs |
|---|--------------------|--|----------------------|
| <p><b>98</b><br/>Municipalities<br/>(Kommuner)</p> <p>Average Municipal Seize:<br/>Average municipal size:<br/>58 155 Inhabitants</p> |                    | <p><b>5</b><br/>Regions<br/>(Regioner)</p> | <b>103</b>           |

### SUBNATIONAL GOVERNMENT RESPONSIBILITIES

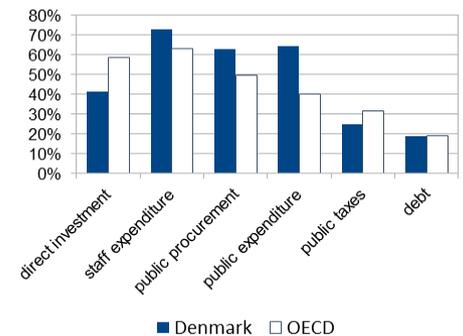
Denmark has a two-tier system of local government resulting from a reform in 2007. The reform significantly changed the distribution of responsibilities between the central government and regions and municipalities. The five new regions are granted responsibilities for health care services, regional development, regional transport and environment. Municipalities gained responsibilities for social welfare and education, making them responsible for most-citizen related tasks. Overall, municipal tasks include pre-school, primary, lower secondary and specialised education, healthcare, social welfare, support services, sports and culture, spatial planning, nature, environment, job centres, integration of immigrants, local roads, etc.

### SUBNATIONAL GOVERNMENT FINANCE

Denmark is a highly decentralised country. The share of subnational expenditure is higher in Denmark than the OECD average for most large categories of spending (total expenditure, staff expenditure, public procurement), except investment (Figure 1).

More: OECD/UCLG (2016), *Subnational Governments around the World: Structure and Finance*, [Country Profile: Denmark](#)

Figure 1. The role of subnational governments in public finance in Denmark, 2014

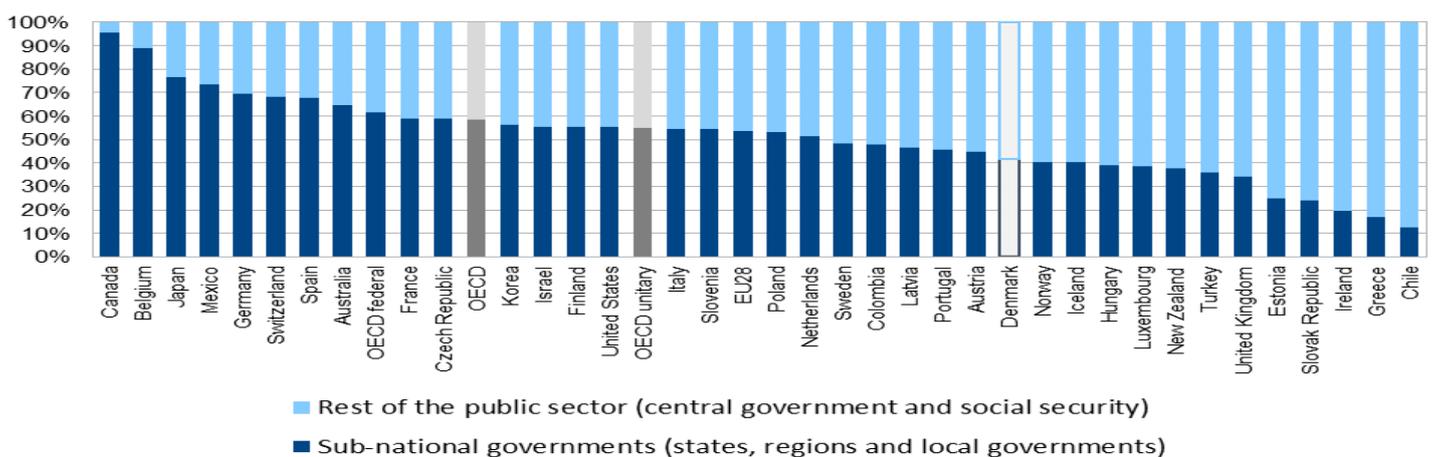


Source: OECD National Accounts.

### SUBNATIONAL PUBLIC INVESTMENT

Public investment is a share responsibility across levels of government. Subnational governments (states, provinces, regions and municipalities) undertook 59 % of total public investment across the OECD countries and in particular 54% across the OECD unitary countries in terms of volume in 2014. Variations across countries are important, as the subnational share of public investment ranges from 12 % in Chile to 97% in Canada, and 41% in Denmark (Figure 2).

Figure 2. Subnational public direct investment in OECD countries, 2014 (as a share of public direct investment)



Note: 2013 figures for Mexico, 2012 figures for Chile, 2014 figures for Turkey. Source: OECD National Accounts.

More: *Toolkit* provides more detailed information on multi-level governance of public investment, [Country Profile: Denmark](#)

#### More information:

OECD/UCLG (2016a), *Subnational Governments around the World: Structure and Finance*, Country Profile: Denmark.  
 OECD (2016b), *Subnational governments in OECD countries: Key data*, 2016 edition (brochure).  
 OECD (2016c), *Regions at a Glance 2016*, OECD Publishing, Paris.  
 OECD (2015a), *Implementation Toolkit, Effective Public Investment across Levels of Government*, Country Profile: Denmark.  
 OECD (2015b), *OECD National Accounts Statistics* (database), <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/na-data-en>.  
 OECD (2014), *Recommendation of the Council on Effective Public Investment across Levels of Government*, OECD Publishing, Paris.