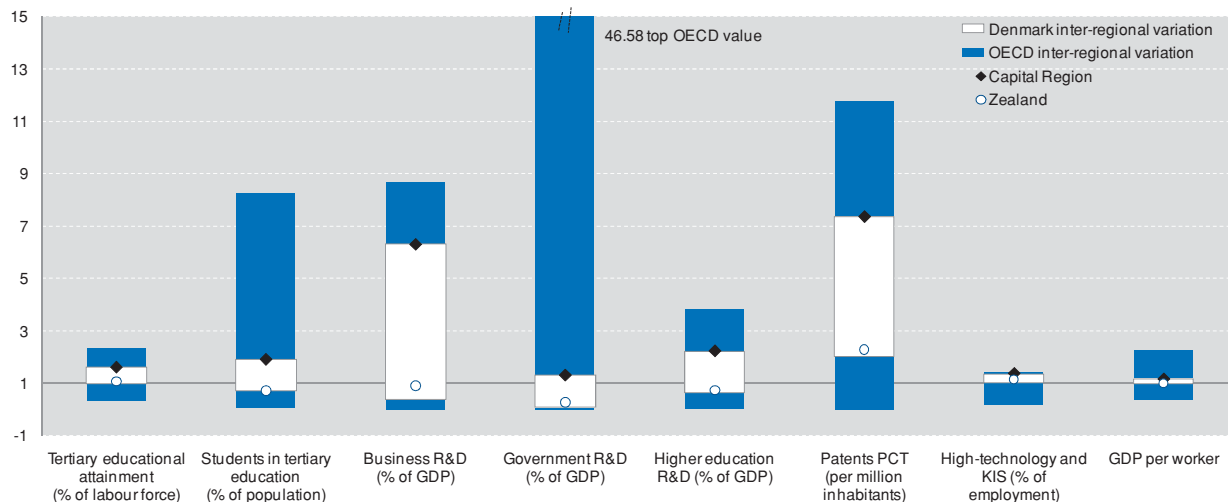


## Denmark

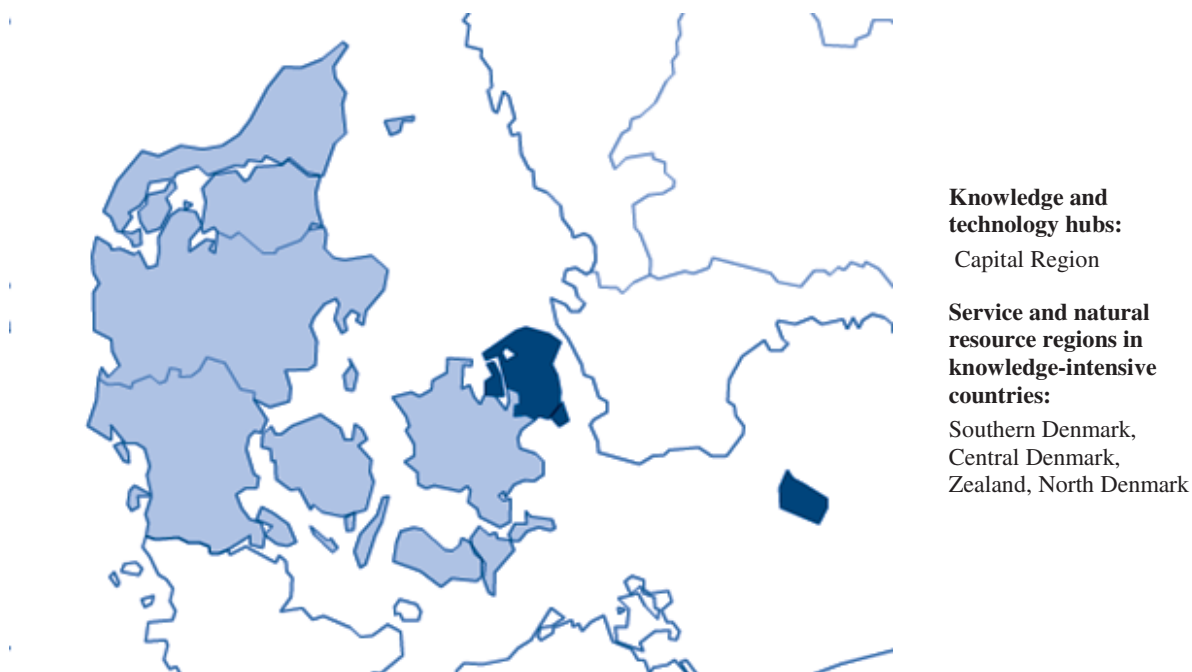
Figure 7.9. Summary of innovation indicators: inter-regional variation



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 7.10. Categorisation of OECD regions in country



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 7.10. Overview of multi-level governance of STI policy

Regions	5 <i>regioner</i> (regions)
Country structure	Unitary, elected regions
Sub-national share of government expenditure, all functions (2009) <sup>1</sup>	63.4%
Definition of regional role in STI	Law on Regions
Regional role in higher education	Not a regional responsibility
Formal national-regional co-ordination bodies	Partnership agreements between national government and Regional Growth Fora/Councils on regional innovation and business development
Regional consideration in national S&T/Innovation Plan	<i>Progress, Innovation and Cohesion – Strategy for Denmark in the Global Economy</i> (2006) takes agreements into account
Example of national policies with explicit regional dimension	Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation Programme for Innovative Networks (organisation framework for public-private partnerships in key thematic areas)
Example of co-ordination tools	Partnership agreements as well as project co-financing, contracts and on-going dialogue

Note: The sub-national share of government expenditure (all functions) includes a large share of social security expenses that in other countries are classified separately from national and sub-national expenditure.

Table 7.11. Instruments by level of government

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

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

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