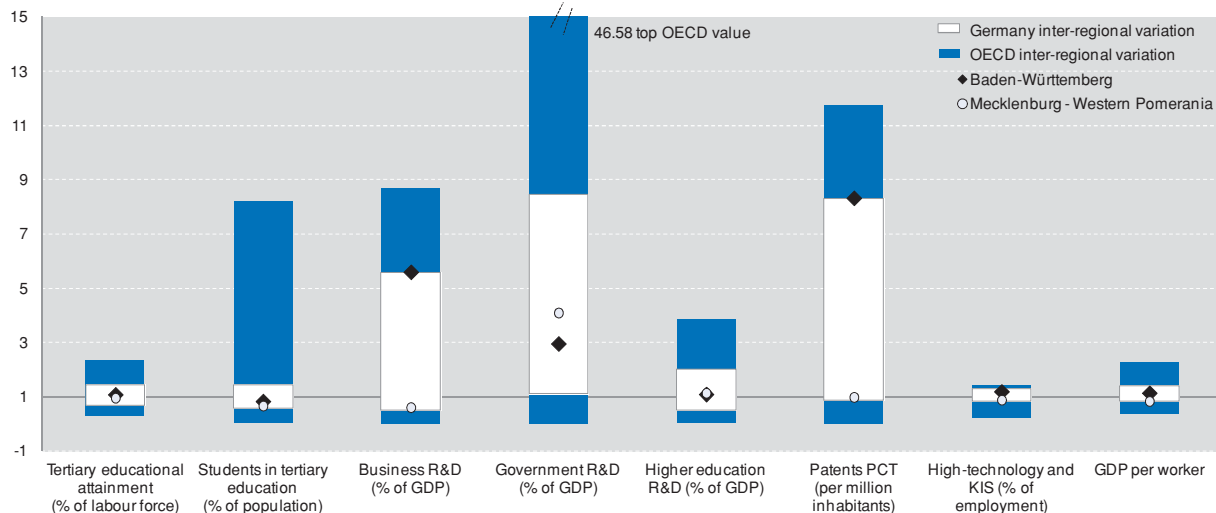


Germany

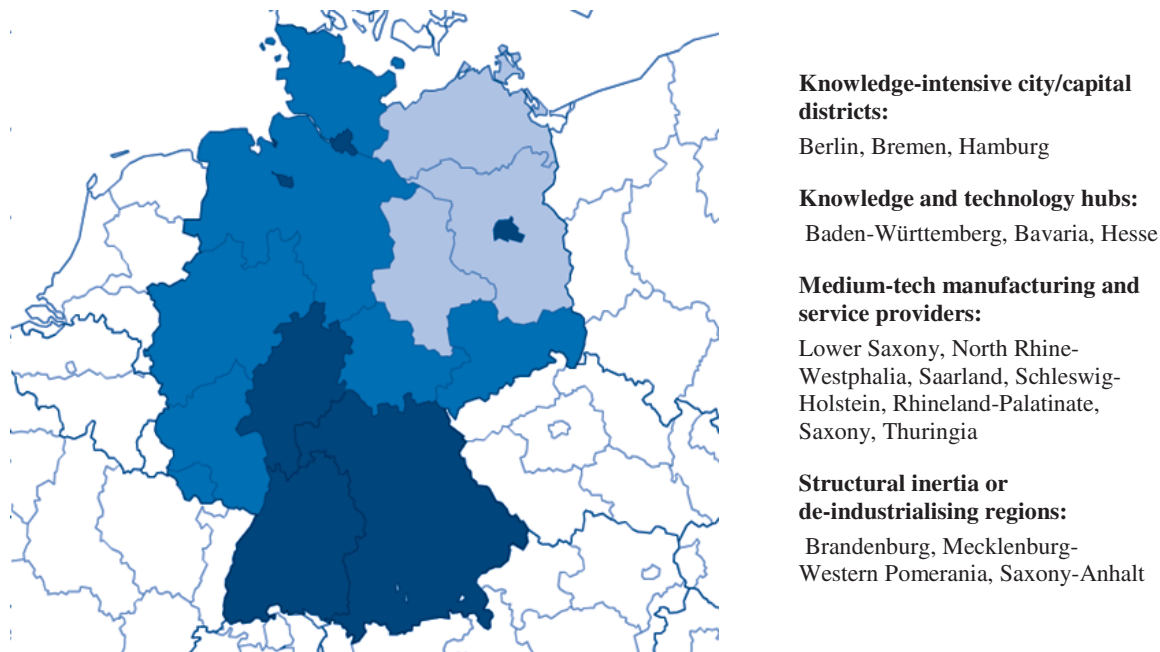
Figure 7.15. Summary of innovation indicators: inter-regional variation



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 7.16. 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 7.16. Overview of multi-level governance of STI policy

Regions	16 <i>Länder</i>
Country structure	Federal
Sub-national share of government expenditure, all functions (2009)	37% (21.2% <i>Länder</i> and 15.7% local)
Definition of regional role in STI	Constitution states that some STI tasks for the national government (thematic R&D funding, institutional funding of large public research organisations, horizontal and international dimensions, innovation-oriented programmes), others for the <i>Länder</i> , and some that are a “joint task” between the two (such as funding of non-university research institutes)
Regional role in higher education	<i>Länder</i> responsible for financing research and teaching at public universities
Formal national-regional co-ordination bodies	The Joint Conference of Science (GWK) created in 2008 (and superseding a prior entity) meets three times a year with federal government as well as all <i>Länder</i> representatives as equal partners. It informs on areas of exclusive competence and decides on joint financing projects. There are also new joint commissions such as the Council for Innovation and Growth and the Research Union Science-Industry.
Regional consideration in national S&T/Innovation Plan	The regional dimension is the third pillar of the National Policy for Innovation
Example of national policies with explicit regional dimension	Innoregio and NEMO supported networks in the Eastern <i>Länder</i> , the Competence Centres Programme gives labels to “clusters” around the country, etc.
Example of co-ordination tools	Formal bodies support consultation and on-going dialogue in STI across levels, in addition to contracts and project co-financing

Notes: The sub-*Länder* level is also active in a number of these instruments. The governance picture is complex given the number of other governmental forms, including city-regions, and various governance levels between “*Land*” and “*Stadt/Gemeinde*” or municipality.

Table 7.17. 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	X
Targeted human resource training (directly, subsidies)	X	X
Strategy and foresight		
High-level strategic advisory body	X	S
Technology foresight exercises (assessing future needs)	X	S
R&D investment (including large infrastructure)		
On-going institutional R&D funding in PRCs or HEIs	X	X
Seed funding/projects to start PRCs or HEIs	X	X
Competitive R&D funding by PRCs or HEIs	X	X
Public subsidies for private R&D	X	X
Tax credits for private R&D		
Technology transfer and innovation services to firms		
Quality control and metrology services	X	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	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	X
Multi-disciplinary technology platforms	X	S
Science and technology parks		X
Incubators for new firms	X	X
Financing for innovative firms		
Public development banks	X	S
Public venture capital funds or stakes in private funds	X	X
Guarantees	X	S
International collaboration		
Scientific co-operation for HEIs and PRCs	X	X
Foreign firms eligible for public innovation-related funds		X
International trips to develop innovation networks	X	X
Other programmes		
Public procurement policy with innovation focus	X	X
Innovation awards	X	X

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