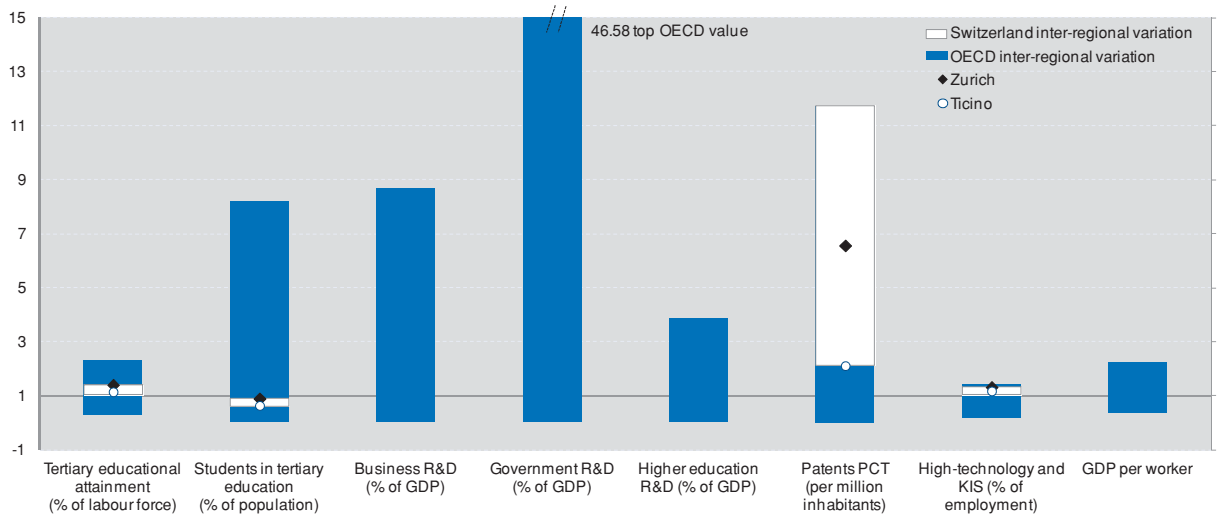
Switzerland

Figure 7.37. **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 7.38. **Categorisation of OECD regions in country**

Regions could not be categorised due to lack of data on variables at sub-national level.

Note: 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 7.38. **Overview of multi-level governance of STI policy**

Regions	7 *grandes régions* group the 26 cantons of the confederation
Country structure	Federal
Sub-national share of government expenditure, all functions (2009)	56% (35.3% and 20.7%)
Definition of regional role in STI	Constitution and constitutional dispositions
Regional role in higher education	Federations and cantons each responsible for their own universities; Universities of Applied Science jointly financed
Formal national-regional co-ordination bodies	For higher education, several common bodies between the confederation and cantons
Regional consideration in national S&T/Innovation Plan	Research policy federal: no inclusion of regional role
Example of national policies with explicit regional dimension	KTT-consortia, sponsored by the Swiss innovation promotion agency, are a vehicle for SMEs to access regionally and thematically grouped areas of university expertise
Example of co-ordination tools	In addition to the formal co-ordination bodies that also facilitate on-going dialogue, contracts and agreements are used across levels of government as is project co-financing

Notes: While cantons have certain powers, they tend to be of small size and not an appropriate scale for many innovation instruments.

The New Regional Policy in Switzerland increasingly supports innovation-related investments as part of its efforts to increase the economic strength of regions, in particular those that are disadvantaged.

Table 7.39. **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	
Targeted human resource training (directly, subsidies)		
Strategy and foresight		
High-level strategic advisory body	X	X
Technology foresight exercises (assessing future needs)	X	X
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		
Competitive R&D funding by PRCs or HEIs	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	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	S
Multi-disciplinary technology platforms		
Science and technology parks	X	S
Incubators for new firms	X	S
Financing for innovative firms		
Public development banks	X	
Public venture capital funds or stakes in private funds	X	
Guarantees	X	
International collaboration		
Scientific co-operation for HEIs and PRCs	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		
Innovation awards		

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