

National Report - Denmark for D4 - Selected input

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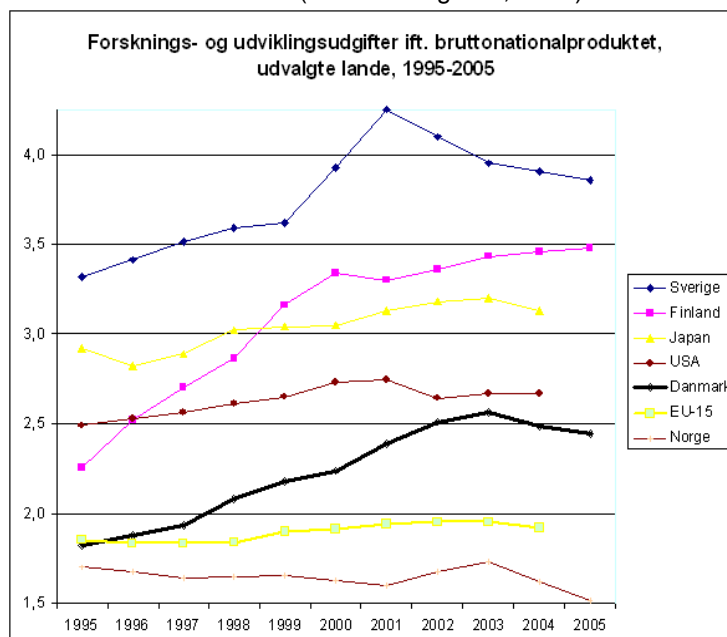
1- National Innovation Indicators

Input Measurements

R&D Efforts:

R&D expenses: "The most recent figures show that Danish R&D in 2004 experienced a decrease in investments for the first time since 1977. The total share of GDP fell from 2.60% to 2.48%, which in effect moved Denmark even further away from the Barcelona objective. However, the total decrease hides the fact that the public part of the investments in R&D has experienced an increase for the fifth year in a row. This means that the public research institutions have increased their R&D activities from 0.75% of GDP to 0.80% of GDP. It is in particular the universities which have increased their R&D activities, while the other public research institutions taken together have experienced a decrease.

The explanation of the total decrease of the Danish R&D investments therefore has to be found in the R&D investments of the private sector. The R&D activities of the private sector fell from 1.77% of GDP in 2003 to 1.69% in 2004." (Siune & Aagaard, 2006)

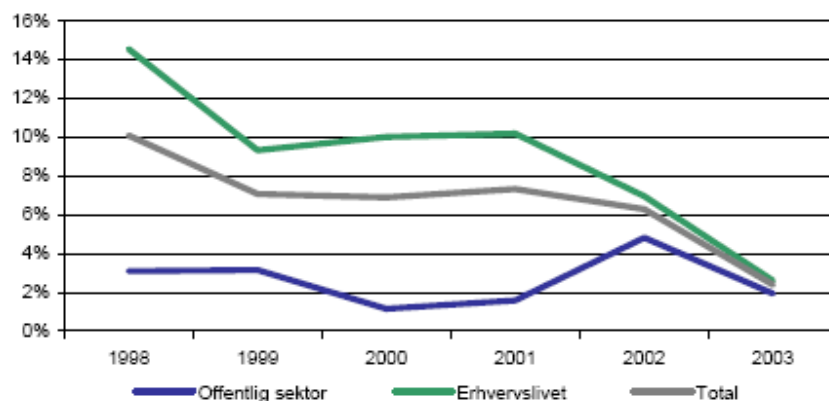


The R&D expenses in percent of GDP continued decreasing to 2.44% of GDP in 2005. However, the R&D expenses increased in absolute terms from 2004 to 2005 opposite to the small decrease from 2003 to 2004 in absolute values. The growth rate was just lower than the GDP growth rate, which is historically high these years and driven by a domestic consumption boom. As shown below, the growth rate is decreasing in the recent years illustrating 1) the problem in measuring R&D expenses in percent of GDP and 2) the problem to increase a high value even further.

Ad 1): If a country is performing extremely well and have a high growth in GDP its R&D expenses share of GDP decreases. The oil money in Norway also illustrates this point, where incentives decrease, see figure above.

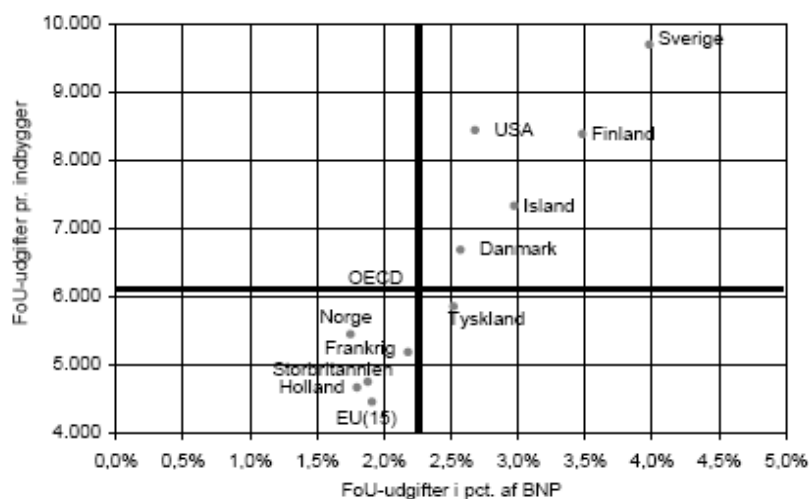
Ad 2): If a country already has a high R&D expense share of GDP its marginal increase in the share becomes harder to maintain. Sweden is also a good illustration of this point in recent years, see the figure above.

Figur 2.2. Årlige vækstrater for FoU-udgifterne i den offentlige sektor og i erhvervslivet, 1998-2003.



The following figure illustrates, however, that the Norwegian position do not increase if the R&D expenses is measured per inhabitant instead of per GDP. Denmark has a moderate position above the OECD average on both measures.

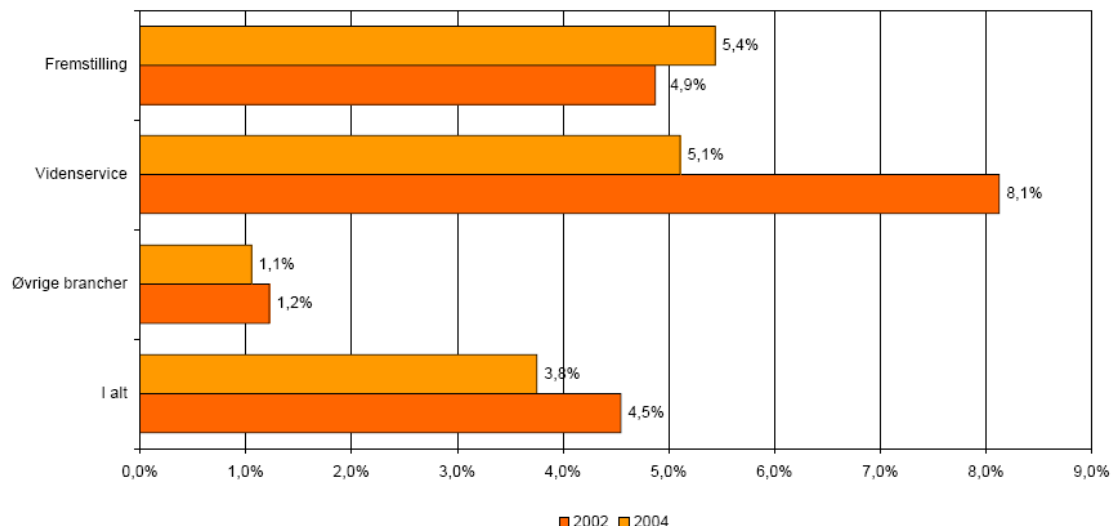
Figur 2.6. De samlede FoU-udgifter pr. indbygger og i procent af BNP for udvalgte lande, 2003.



Kilde: Tabel 2.6.

Innovation expenses: The innovation expenditures as percentage of total sales have some interpretation or measurement errors that make it difficult to interpret and compare across countries and sectors. An example is when the percentage among trade sector firms (with few employees and extreme sales figures) is compared with high-tech R&D firms (with many employees but low sales figures). However, the Danish figures are given below for 2002 and 2004. The average is around 4% and seems to be stable.

Figur 32. Innovationsintensitet, brancher, 2002 og 2004. Procent.



R&D employees: Comparable figures on R&D employees are collected following the Frascati Manual and reported in OECD Main Science and Technology Indicators among other sources. The most recent Danish figures for 2004 (MSTI, 2006/1) are the following:

Total researchers (FTE) are 26167.

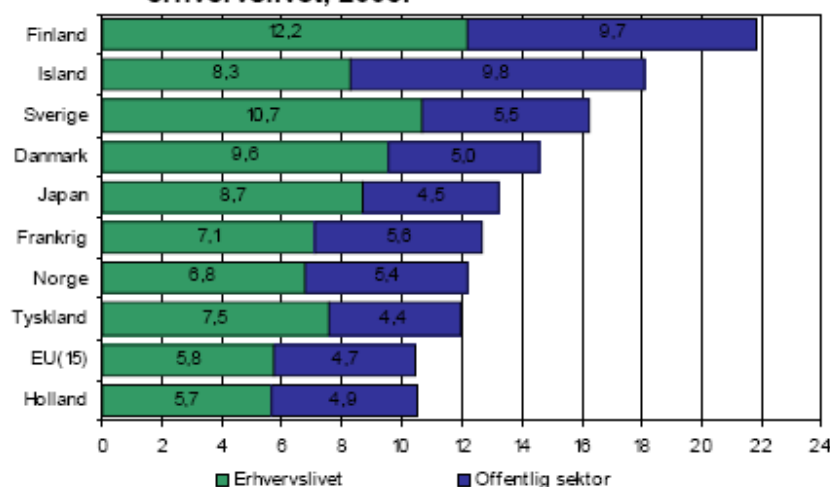
Total researchers (FTE) per thousand total employments are 9.5.

Total R&D personnel (FTE) are 42687

Total R&D personnel (FTE) per thousand total employments are 15.5.

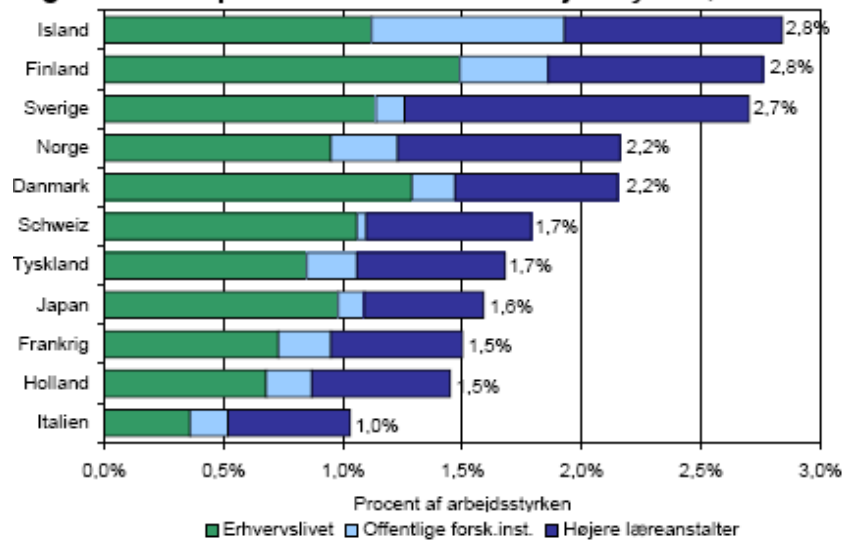
The figures are more or less comparable with the figures below from 2003. Here Denmark is situated among the top countries with total R&D personnel (FTE) per thousand total employments on 14.6. Compared with the Nordic countries only Norway has a lower share illustrating that although Denmark is doing well there is room for improvements.

Figur 2.8. FoU-årsværk pr. tusinde i arbejdsstyrken for udvalgte lande, opdelt på offentlig sektor og erhvervslivet, 2003.



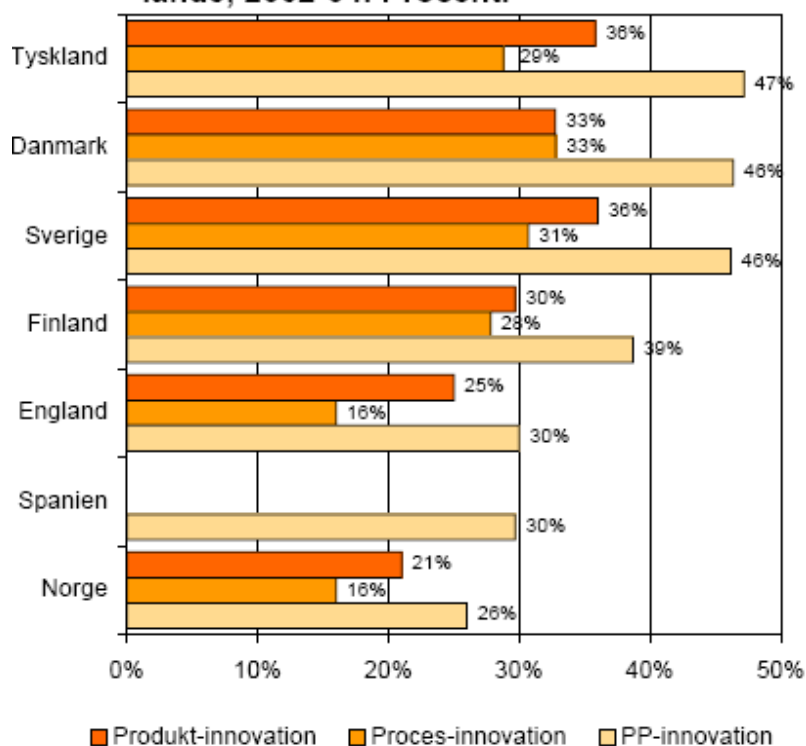
If the R&D personnel share of the labour force is calculated instead, the ratio increase to 22 per thousand or 2.2% as shown in the next figure. This ranking sends Denmark into the bottom among the Nordic countries, where the improvement by Island and especially Norway indicates that their R&D personnel is less full time dedicated to R&D than the R&D personnel in the other countries.

Figur 4.3. FoU-personalets andel af arbejdsstyrken, 2003.



Innovative firms: The share of innovative firms in Denmark is among the highest among comparable countries as shown in the following figure. This is also a policy indicator of large interest in Denmark.

Figur 3. Andel innovative virksomheder i udvalgte lande, 2002-04. Procent.



Summary on indicators: The Trend Chart on innovation is an easy-to-read picture of the status quo in Denmark right now. It shows that Denmark is performing well on education, R&D & innovation, services and patents, but not so well on high-tech R&D and export, and venture capital

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Policy Relevant Nordic Innovation Indicators

European Trend Chart on Innovation



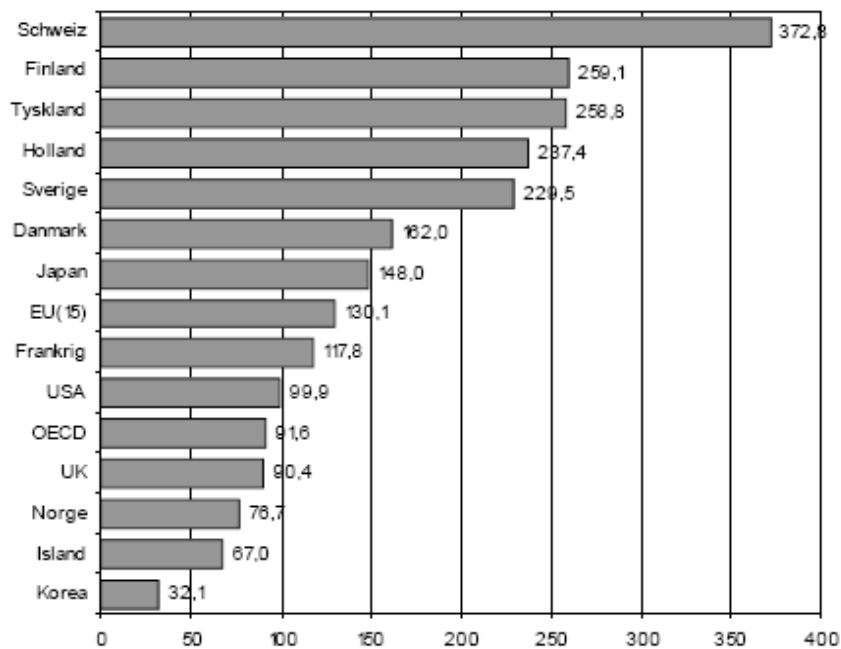
DENMARK					(2003)	(2004)	2005	Relative to EU	Trend	Trend EU
SII	--	--	--	--	0.61	0.62	0.60		-0.7	0.0
relative to EU	--	--	--	--	144	145	142			
rank	--	--	--	--	5	5	5			
	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004			
INPUT - Innovation drivers										
1.1 S&E graduates	8.1	8.2	11.7	12.2	11.7	12.5	--	102	8	9
relative to EU	--	87	115	111	103	102	--			
1.2 Population with tertiary education	25.4	26.6	26.2	28.4	29.6	31.9	32.9	150	8	4
relative to EU	--	--	131	141	145	150	150			
1.3 Broadband penetration rate	--	--	--	--	7.4	10.4	15.6	205	32	50
relative to EU	--	--	--	--	--	--	205			
1.4 Participation in life-long learning	19.8	19.8	20.8	17.8	18.4	25.7	27.6	279	--	--
relative to EU	--	--	263	225	230	276	279			
1.5 Youth education attainment level	76.3	73.2	69.8	78.5	79.6	74.4	76.1	99	--	0
relative to EU	--	--	--	--	--	97	99			
INPUT - Knowledge creation										
2.1 Public R&D expenditures	0.73	0.77	0.76	0.75	0.79	0.80	--	116	3	2
relative to EU	111	118	115	112	116	116	--			
2.2 Business R&D expenditures	1.33	1.33	1.51	1.65	1.76	1.84	--	146	11	1
relative to EU	115	110	124	132	141	146	--			
2.3 Share of med-high/high-tech R&D	84.5	86.7	--	--	--	--	--	97	--	--
relative to EU	95	97	--	--	--	--	--			
2.4 Enterprises receiving public funding	--	--	3.2	--	--	--	--	39	--	--
2.5 Business financed university R&D	--	2.1	2.0	3.0	4.2	2.7	--	64	--	1
relative to EU	--	32	31	45	64	--	--			
INPUT - Innovation & entrepreneurship										
3.1 SMEs innovating in-house	--	--	16.1	--	25.9	--	--	102	--	--
3.2 Innovative SMEs co-operating with others	--	--	15.7	--	16.6	--	--	143	--	--
3.3 Innovation expenditures	--	--	0.54	--	2.15	--	--	143	--	--
3.4 Early-stage venture capital	0.005	0.014	0.020	0.053	0.080	0.063	--	250	48	-28
relative to EU	--	47	35	88	216	250	--			
3.5 ICT expenditures	--	--	7.0	6.8	6.8	6.7	6.7	106	-1	7
relative to EU	--	--	108	108	103	105	106			
3.6 SMEs using non-technological change	--	--	26.0	--	--	--	--	61	--	--
OUTPUT - Application										
4.1 Employment in high-tech services	4.15	4.51	5.04	4.93	4.73	4.50	--	141	-3	0
relative to EU	--	--	164	150	146	141	--			
4.2 Exports of high technology products	12.5	13.9	14.4	14.0	15.0	13.4	--	75	-3	-6
relative to EU	--	71	70	68	82	75	--			
4.3 Sales new-to-market products	--	--	8.9	--	5.9	--	--	129	--	--
4.4 Sales new-to-firm not new-to-market products	--	--	18.0	--	25.6	--	--	380	--	--
4.5 Med-hi/high-tech manufacturing employment	6.83	6.39	6.44	6.99	6.31	6.12	--	93	-4	-3
relative to EU	--	--	92	100	92	93	--			
OUTPUT - Intellectual property										
5.1 New EPO patents	139.7	168.5	199.3	225.7	214.8	--	--	161	13	5
relative to EU	128	142	149	159	161	--	--			
5.2 New USPTO patents	75.0	91.7	81.7	91.3	83.8	--	--	117	1	6
relative to EU	123	146	123	127	117	--	--			
5.3 New Triad patents	42.8	47.0	47.6	--	--	--	--	213	7	1
relative to EU	187	211	213	--	--	--	--			
5.4 New community trademarks	--	--	--	--	135.7	166.7	139.9	160	2	16
relative to EU	--	--	--	--	208	196	160			
5.5 New community designs	--	--	--	--	--	228.1	199.1	237	--	--
relative to EU	--	--	--	--	--	334	237			

Bold: break in series / 2000 data for CIS indicators refers to CIS 3 survey / 2002 data refer to estimates based on CIS Light data

Output measurements

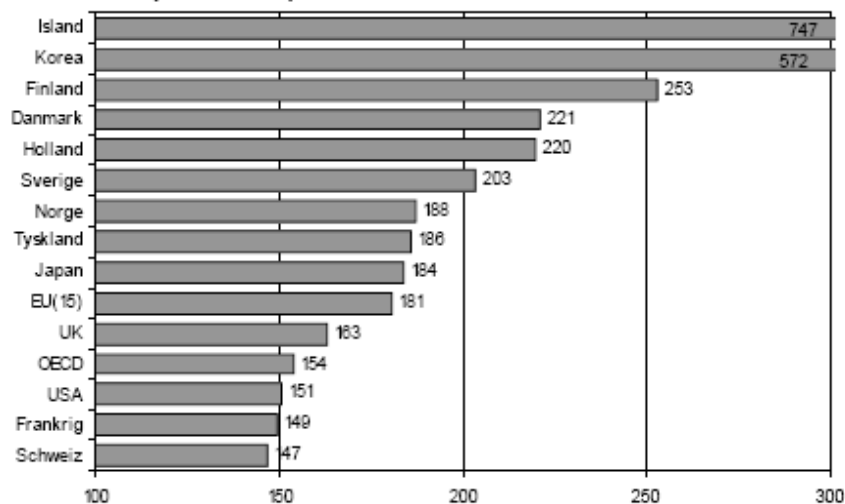
Patents: As the Trend Chart shows, Denmark is doing well in EPO and Triad patents as well as trademarks and designs, all indicators that are often used to illustrate output from the innovation system. Compared with the usual row (see figure below) Denmark lies high on the list above US and Japan, but considerable below Finland and Sweden in EPO applications.

Figur 7.1. Ansøgte patenter med national opfinder pr. mio. indbyggere, EPO, 2001.



Looking on the growth in EPO applications, Denmark performs better than Sweden but still not as well as Finland (and especially Iceland). Patents have been a policy priority in Denmark for several years and although the situation improves there is still room for improvements.

Figur 7.2. Indeks for antal patentansøgninger med national opfinder pr. mio. indbyggere, EPO, 2000 (1992=100).

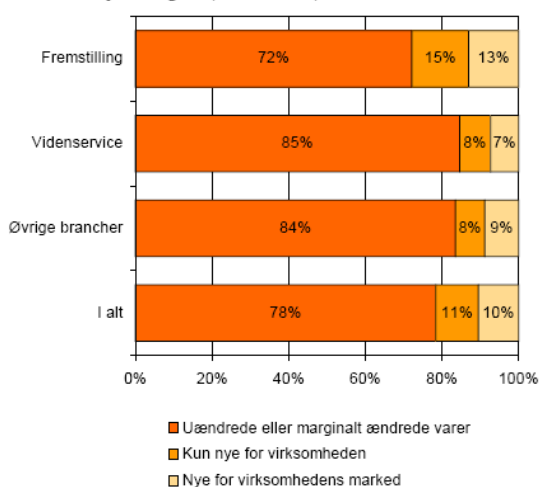


Introduction of new products or/and services:

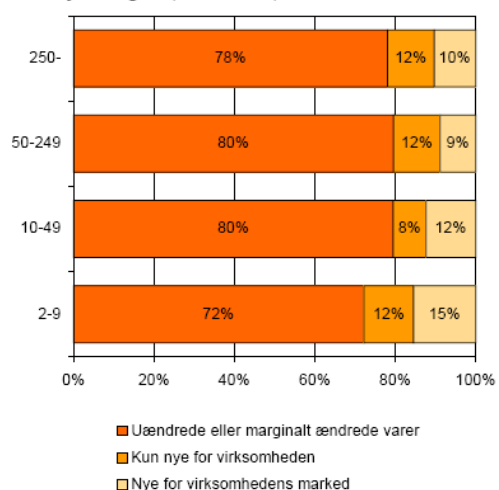
In the Danish CIS4 there is a question regarding sales in 2004 solely, where firms are asked to split sales on 1) new and considerable improved products or services, introduced in 2002-2004, which are new to the firms market; 2) new and considerable improved products or services, introduced in 2002-2004, which are just new to the firm; and 3) unchanged or marginally improved products or services introduced in 2002-2004. The sales shares are shown in the following figure and concerns solely products and services (and not processes, marketing or design).

Of high policy relevance is the large share of impact among the small firms with less than 10 employees.

Figur 7. Omsætning fra innovative produkter, nyhedsgrad, brancher, 2002-2004. Procent.



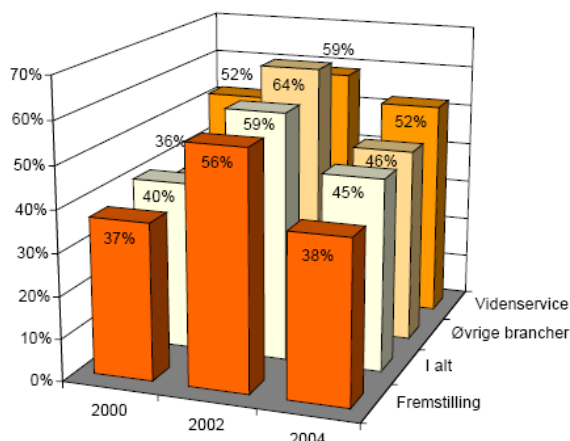
Figur 8. Omsætning fra innovative produkter, nyhedsgrad, størrelse, 2002-2004. Procent.



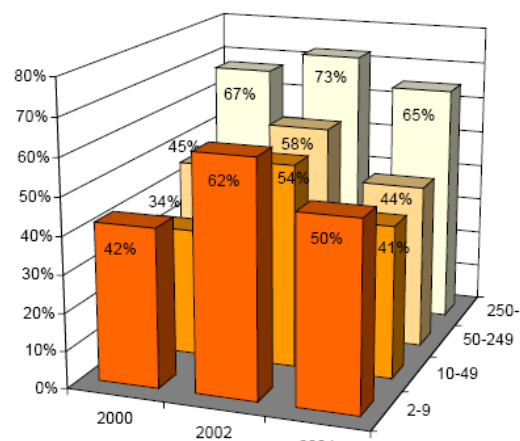
Efficiency Measures

We do not have information on ratio of research undertaken in one sector but funded by another, citation of public research in industrial research etc. Instead some cooperation figures are brought in.

Figur 34. Samarbejde om innovationsaktiviteter, brancher, 2000, 2002 og 2004. Procent.

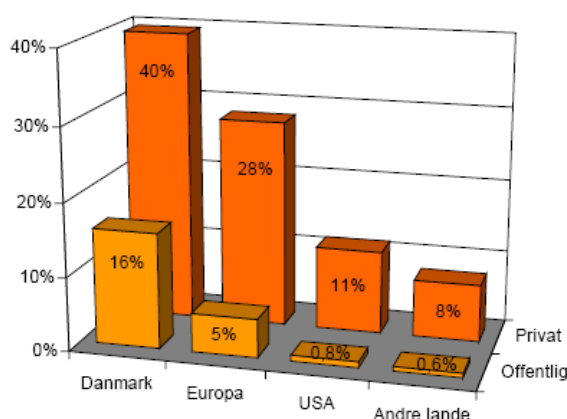


Figur 35. Samarbejde om innovationsaktiviteter, størrelse, 2000, 2002 og 2004. Procent.



As the figures above illustrate, a large share of the Danish innovative firms cooperates with others independent of sectors and firm size. However, the firms most often cooperate with other firms opposite to public R&D institutions and nearby (national) opposite to foreign partners, see the following figure.

Figur 36. Samarbejdspartnernes organisationstype 2002-2004. Procent.



Kilde: Tabel 20, 21 og CIS4-data

2- Problems/Challenges identified by the indicators

"Danish innovation policy is changing rapidly at the moment. As a policy-field innovation is steadily gaining importance in the public and political debate. In general the Danish innovation system is perceived as a strong and rather well functioning system with a number of competitive

strengths and few serious weaknesses. The political and institutional environment, the policy towards private enterprise, the foreign investment policy, financing and the highly developed infrastructure and institutions, a skilled labour force and a sophisticated financial sector are relative strength positions. Furthermore, the Danish system is currently characterised by strong macro-structure conditions. The economy is quite strong. Has had a 2004 with an above EU25-average economic growth. Recent update on Real GDP growth rates is 2.4 percent. There is a trade surplus, inflation is low, the public debt has been lowered, the public budgets are balanced, savings are adequate, the currency is stable, and interest rates follow the European lead.

However, even though the general picture is positive, there is still room for improvement at the macro-level as well as at the micro-level. Danish regulations are perceived to weaken competition, the tax system is by some actors seen as skewing the economic incentive structures, and the labour market could be further strengthened. Together these factors potentially could improve the foundation for innovation and create a more dynamic system. In addition, overall R&D investments in are still modest compared to the Barcelona objective (and the best performers). Still, overall DK is in the absolute front in terms of macrostructures.

The Danish innovation governance system is currently in the early implementation phases of a major reform and restructuring process and it is a main challenge to successfully implement the many reforms and thereby create a well-functioning, coherent and coordinated national innovation system. The recent reforms have targeted the university-sector, the public research institutions, the technology service system, the advisory and funding structures and the regional system just to mention the most important. At the same time new strategies and action plans have been formulated regarding national and regional growth, collaboration between the public and private sphere, knowledge development, strategic research etc. In addition to this a new set of very ambitious innovation related objectives have very recently been launched in accordance with the so-called Government Foundation outlining the objectives of the present Government. In conclusion, the Danish innovation system is characterised as a strong and rather well functioning system with a number of competitive strengths and few serious weaknesses. “ (Trend chart, Country Page Denmark, Intro: http://trendchart.cordis.lu/tc_country_list.cfm?ID=3)

The major challenges at the moment is identified in the Trend Chart 2006 report on Denmark as

Challenge 1: To improve education at all levels of the educational system

Challenge 2: To increase supply of labour

Challenge 3: To strengthen conditions for all modes of innovation

While challenge 3 is directly pointing at innovation the two first challenges are pointing at infrastructure improvements that facilitate the ability to meet challenge 3. A SWOT overview illustrates the necessity for improvements. The SWOT overview also mentions some of the policies that have been implemented as a result.



Exhibit 6: Innovation governance SWOT overview

Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strong political vision - Strong political coordination - Strong administrative coordination - Good stakeholder involvement - Networking among stakeholders - Increasing awareness of barriers and opportunities - Emphasis on knowledge-sharing and PPP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Unclear implementation and funding of visions - Modest R&D investments compared to the Barcelona objective - Limited research co-operation between public and private sector
Opportunities	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increased focus on innovation within services - Increased emphasis on user-driven innovation - Awareness of the potentials of globalisation - Increased consensus on the importance of continuing attempts to improve the system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Overload of political initiatives - Emphasis on a "Pick the winner" strategy - Convergence of target areas with most other countries - Cohesion under pressure

Source: Trend chart 2006 Country report Denmark

3- Policies designed as a result

"In the last couple of years R&D policy has moved to the forefront of the Danish political agenda. As a consequence policy objectives have been put forward as a distinct theme in a number of key policy documents in the period since 2001, where the current Liberal-Conservative Government was elected for the first time. With regard to the agenda of the Lisbon Strategy it is clear that the overall objectives of the Lisbon Strategy also to a great degree fit with the overall objectives of the current Danish Government.

In general, the objectives and priorities of the Danish R&D policy have not changed substantially over the last five years. They have, however, been given higher priority and great efforts have been put into operationalising the objectives. " (Siune & Aagaard, 2006)

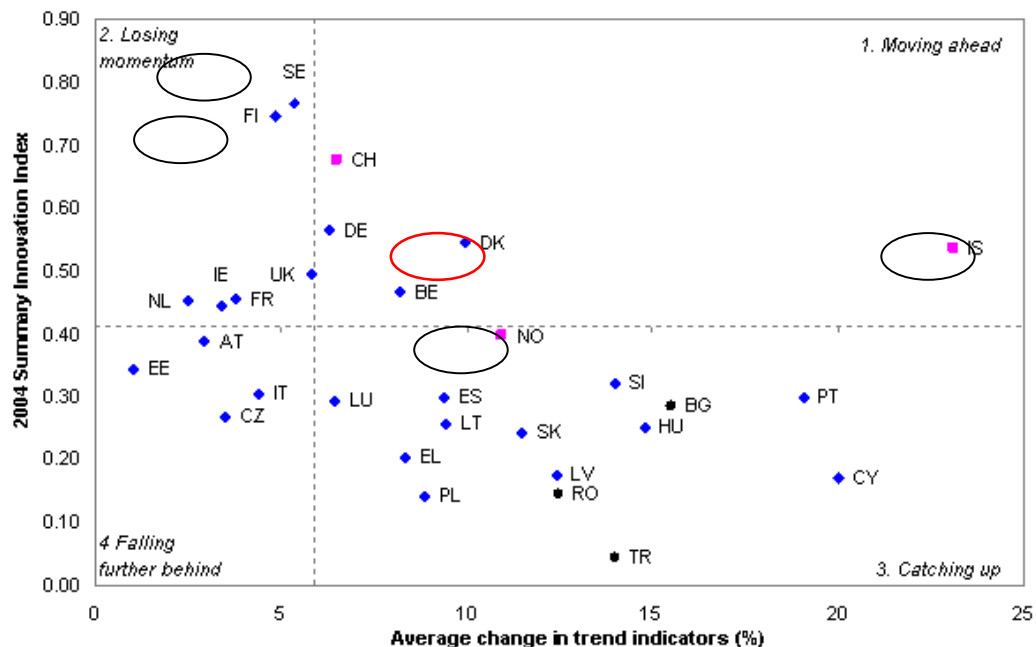
The "Trend chart 2006 Country report Denmark" gives a list of the most recent policy initiatives implemented in Denmark. It covers more than 30 policy initiatives in the last five years, most of them so new that the effect is still unknown.

"The latest example of this tendency has been the presentation of the so called Danish Globalisation Strategy (Statsministeriet, 2006). The main objective of the strategy is to make sure that "Denmark is to be among the countries where it is best to live and work – also in a ten to twenty years time." These objectives are to be achieved by developing a (1) world class educational system, (2) strong and innovative research, (3) more entrepreneurs and (4) more innovation and change. The strategy contains 350 specific initiatives." (Siune & Aagaard, 2006)

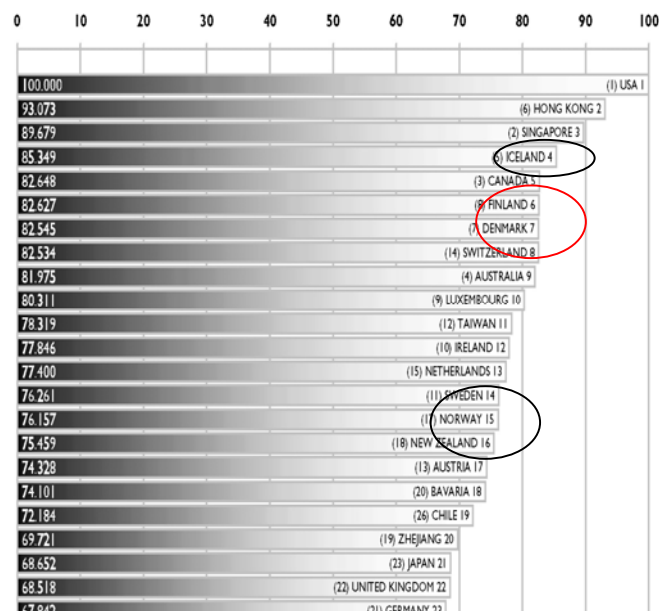
As the following figure illustrate, Denmark is already among the top performers and moving further ahead in recent years. The improvements also results in increased competitiveness as seen in the WCY Scoreboard 2005 below.

nind Policy Relevant Nordic Innovation Indicators

Figure II. Average country trend by Summary Innovation Index



**WCY
2005**
World
Competitiveness
Yearbook



Another competitiveness index on growth and business also illustrate a high Danish competitiveness which mainly lies in the areas of infrastructure, education and technological preparedness, see below. There seems to be room for improvements in the macro conditions (the low score here is caused by the large public sector in DK, which in this ranking is negative), health and primary education and lastly also in innovation performance

nind Policy Relevant Nordic Innovation Indicators

Growth Competitiveness Index (GCI)

Country	GCI 2005 Rank	GCI 2005 Score
Finland	1	5.94
United States	2	5.81
Sweden	3	5.65
Denmark	4	5.65
Taiwan	5	5.58
Singapore	6	5.48
Iceland	7	5.48
Switzerland	8	5.46
Norway	9	5.40
Australia	10	5.21
Netherlands	11	5.21
Japan	12	5.18
United Kingdom	13	5.11
Canada	14	5.10
Germany	15	5.10

Table 3: The Business Competitiveness Index

Country	BCI ranking	Company operations and strategy ranking	Quality of the national business environment ranking
United States	1	1	2
Finland	2	9	1
Germany	3	2	4
Denmark	4	4	3
Singapore	5	14	5
United Kingdom	6	6	6
Switzerland	7	5	7
Japan	8	3	10
Netherlands	9	8	8
Austria	10	11	9
France	11	10	11
Sweden	12	7	14
Canada	13	18	13
Taiwan	14	13	15
Australia	15	23	12
Belgium	16	12	17
Iceland	17	15	18
New Zealand	18	21	16
Ireland	19	16	20
Hong Kong SAR	20	20	19
Norway	21	22	21

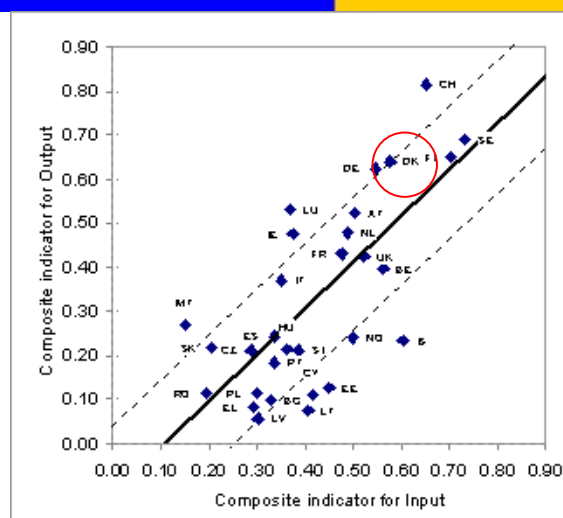
Table 4: Top performers in the nine pillars of the Global Index

Country	Institutions	Infrastructure	Macroeconomy	Health and primary education	Higher education and training	Market efficiency	Technological readiness	Business sophistication	Innovation
Singapore	1	5	9	69	8	4	1	20	9
Denmark	2	1	16	23	3	5	2	4	10
Chile	27	34	1	25	42	24	36	31	41
Japan	26	9	93	1	16	16	17	1	2
Finland	3	10	10	10	1	12	12	12	4
United States	16	8	62	47	2	1	5	3	1

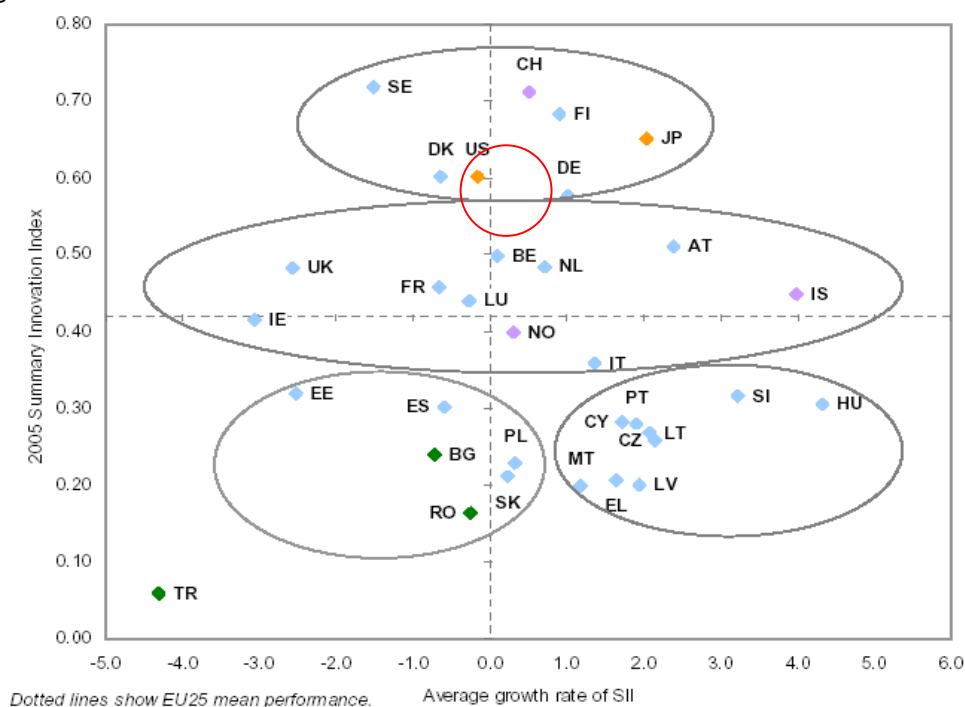
Although Denmark seems to have room for improvement in innovation, the composite index for output below indicates that Denmark has a high efficiency in the innovation system, i.e. high above average competitiveness.

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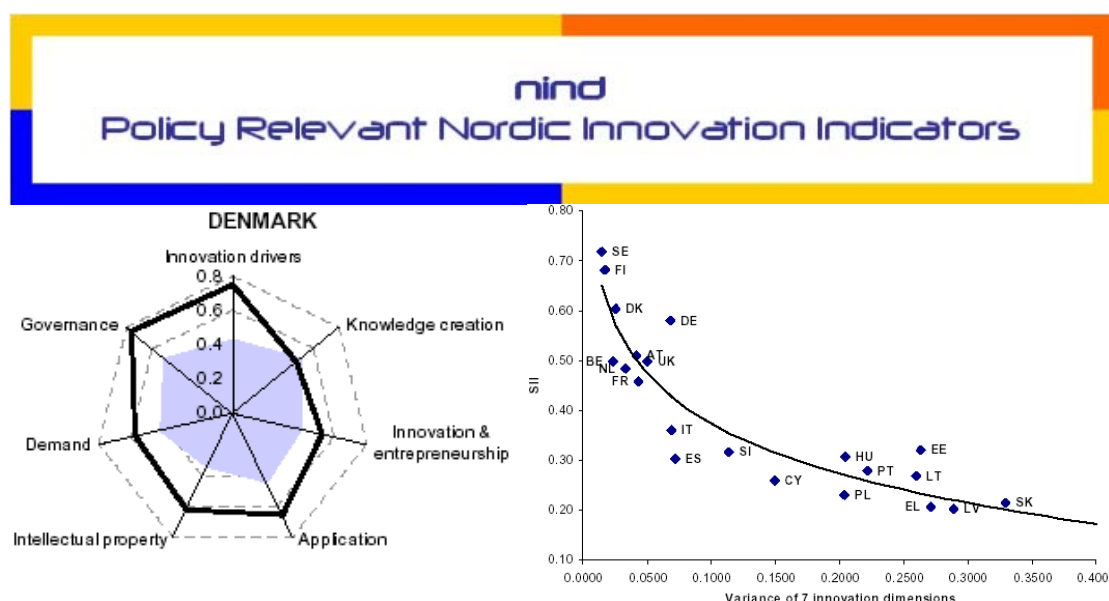
Policy Relevant Nordic Innovation Indicators



Another index showing that Denmark performs rather well on innovation is the Scoreboard Summary Innovation Index, SII, where Denmark is categorised among the top performers, see figure below.



Seven sets of indicators are used in the index, and a low variance among these illustrates a coherent national innovation system. Denmark lies among the countries with the lowest variance see below.



4- A critical review of indicators and policies

The situation in Denmark is dominated by ideology and to a lesser extent economic theory. This means that indicators are not used systematic at the moment. However, there is an increasing demand for such use right now. The Trend chart 2006 national report lists some of the initiatives and the lack of evaluation/use of indicators

List of Innovation Policy Measure Fiche in the TrendChart database as of 21 April 2006

Table A2.1: Policy Monitoring framework (2005-2007) objective(s)

IPM Fiche Number	Title measure of	Policy Monitoring framework (2005-2007) objective(s)	IAP96 Action line	Start Date	End date	Status during reported period	Evaluated
DK 31	Proof of Concept	III.2. Facilitate the acquisition and transfer of knowledge and technologies to enterprises, encouraging in particular cross-border initiatives III.6. Facilitate the development of collaboration between enterprises and other actors with a view to joint innovation activities and knowledge exchange		2006	2007	New	No
DK 30	KINO (Creativity and Innovation, New modes of Production and Entertainment Economy)	V.2. Increase rates of non-technological innovation in enterprises		2006	2008	New	No
DK 29	Regional technology centres	III.6. Facilitate the development of collaboration between enterprises and other actors with a view to joint innovation activities and knowledge exchange		2006	No End Date Planned	New	No
DK 22	Innovation accelerating research platforms	III.2. Facilitate the acquisition and transfer of knowledge and technologies to enterprises, encouraging in particular cross-border initiatives	III.	2005	No End Date Planned	New	No
DK	Act on	III.2. Facilitate the acquisition and	II.2.	2004	No End	New	No

.... list continued in the Trend Chart Report.

"The Danish research and innovation system is currently undergoing a major restructuring process, which has gathered even more momentum in 2006 following the presentation of the Danish Globalisation Strategy. The overall aim of the various reforms and initiatives in the Danish



system is to bring about institutional changes and create governance structures that are better suited for the coordination of and cooperation between the different actors of the national innovation system. Overall responsibility for research and innovation policy under the restructured system lies with the Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation. Practically all innovation related policies and measures have been transferred to this ministry, thus providing the Danish governance system with a strong element of political and administrative coordination. At the same time, there is a clear political vision, innovation issues are given high political priority and stakeholder involvement in the formulation of innovation policy objectives is strong.” Trend chart country report Denmark 2006.

“Currently, Danish innovation policy is made up of a broad mix of measures with a main focus on science based sectors and ‘high technology research’ in fields such as nanotechnology, information technology and biotechnology, while other modes of innovation relevant for small and medium sized enterprises in low tech branches have received much less attention.

The most dominant recent policy tendency was to reorganise the system and to set up various funding and advisory councils as well as think tanks. The most important aims tended to be the identification of strengths and weaknesses in order to define Denmark’s strategic needs to gain a competitive advantage in the coming years. As a consequence only a few new measures have been initiated.

Available statistical data suggests that there have been no significant changes in public funding from one type of activity to another. But as the current situation is characterised by a great deal of uncertainty related to the future funding of innovation and research activity, changes in the proposed priorities and funding volumes should be expected.” Trend chart country report Denmark 2006.

“It is, however clear, that policy initiatives in line with the Lisbon objectives have increasingly gained momentum after the change of government in 2001. The current Danish government has reformed and reorganised more or less all aspects of the Danish innovation system. A number of recent reforms have targeted the university-sector, the public research institutions, the technology service system, the advisory and funding structures and the regional system, just to mention the most important areas. At the same time new, strategies and action plans have been formulated for national and regional growth, collaboration between the public and the private sphere, knowledge development, strategic research, etc.” Trend chart country report Denmark 2006.

“Danish innovation policymaking relies to a large extent on international statistics and indicators as well as international reviews and evaluations, while national studies have previously been of a lesser significance. However, there have been systematic attempts recently to increase the role of evaluations in relation to innovation activity in the Danish system. The use of indicators and benchmarking seems to have played an important role in the work of the Globalisation Council.

The Danish Centre for Studies of Research and Research Policy has become an increasingly frequently source of input into the policy process. Since 1997, this institute has carried out a number of studies for the ministry on the impact of investment in R&D. The institute collects the data for R&D statistics and for the national innovation survey and makes assessments of specific initiatives. It also continuously delivers data used by the ministry to assess research and innovation, both nationally as well as internationally. This data plays an important role in the policy process. FORA, a research and analysis division of the Danish Ministry for Economic and Business Affairs, which carries out business policy research and analysis, also carried out evaluations of concrete policy initiatives. Benchmarking based on OECD indicators serves as the basis for most FORA analyses. However, more qualitative national studies and background analyses as the foundation for reforms and restructuring have traditionally played minor roles in



the policy process, a fact that has been criticised repeatedly. Criticisms were made of the formulation of the existing University Act and subsequently repeated with regard to the efforts of the Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation to reduce the number of Danish knowledge institutions via large scale mergers.” Trend chart country report Denmark 2006.

“In Denmark as well as internationally it has been commonplace to emphasise how the formulation, design and implementation of research and innovation policy have been characterised by a high degree of convergence across the western countries. This tendency towards convergence has also been observed in Denmark, where international reviews and statistics have played, and still play, a key role in the political debate of how to design the national research- and innovation system. In particular OECD-reviews have been used intensively as a political legitimisation of systemic changes. In addition, Eurostat- and OECD indicators are also often used as ‘ammunition’ in the political game. It is, however, argued that international reviews often lack a sufficient understanding of important national and cultural aspects of the Danish system.

Nevertheless, it is evident that Danish policy makers take some inspiration from international developments. There are, to the authors’ knowledge, no systematic mechanisms to tap into strategic information on innovation policies from other countries, but foreign experience is often taken into consideration when designing specific programmes. More generalised references to practices and policies in other countries also continue to play an important role in the Danish policy making process. Unfortunately, these references are rarely used in a systematic way, and international comparative studies of positive and negative experiences in relation to different ways of designing different parts of the innovation system often seem to be neglected in the policy making process. One explanation could be that researchers and analysts are often reluctant to give clear policy recommendations, while organisations such as OECD provide input that is far more suited to the political process.” Trend chart country report Denmark 2006.

“....the general picture of the Danish innovation system is positive. The willingness to try and improve the system seems to be strong among policymakers in the government as well as in the opposition. At the same time most key stakeholders in the public as well as in the private sector are very much aware of the current agenda-setting possibilities and wish to contribute to the improvement of the system.” Trend chart country report Denmark 2006.

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