

*Good*NIP

Good Practices in Nordic Innovation Policies



Part 3
Nordic innovation policy measures,
documents and government structures

A report produced by STEP, Verket för näringslivsutveckling (NUTEK), VTT Technology Studies, Danmarks Tekniske Universitet, and Rannsóknarráð Íslands (RANNIS)

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TITLE

**Goodnip - Good Practices in Nordic Innovation Policies
Part 3: Nordic innovation policy measures, documents and
government structures**

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ABSTRACT

The main objective of Good Practices in Nordic Innovation Policies has been to develop a survey and an analysis of Nordic innovation policy instruments that directly or indirectly are targeting small and medium sized enterprises. The project is to provide Nordic policy makers with information to be used in the development of new or adjusted policy instruments on a national or Nordic level. The project unites researchers from the five Nordic countries: Norway, Iceland, Finland, Denmark, and Sweden. The study is coordinated by Norwegian STEP, a part of SINTEF Industrial Management. The other participants are NUTEK and VINNOVA of Sweden, VTT of Finland, Denmark's Technological University and the Icelandic research council RANNIS.

Report 3 is essentially a reference book for innovation policies in the Nordic countries, and includes:

- Presentations of the innovation policy governance structures of the Nordic countries
- Summaries of relevant policy documents
- "Datasheets" presenting selected innovation policy measures
- An extended list of policy measures that goes beyond the ones included in the datasheet section

For more information on GoodNIP, see the GoodNIP Web site at <http://www.step.no/goodnip>

KEYWORDS	ENGLISH	NORWEGIAN
GROUP 1	Industrial Management	Teknologiledelse
GROUP 2	Innovation	Innovasjon
SELECTED BY AUTHOR		

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A reader's guide to GoodNIP

The Nordic Industrial Fund SME Forum has funded the trans-Nordic research project on good practices in Nordic innovation policies (GoodNIP). The Nordic Industrial Fund -- Center for Innovation and Commercial Development is an institution under the Nordic Council of Ministers. Its aim is to strengthen the Nordic business sector through the creation of a Nordic knowledge market, and the organisation does this by initiating and financing projects and activities that create synergy between actors in the Nordic innovation system.

The main objective of *Good Practices in Nordic Innovation Policies* has been to develop a survey and an analysis of Nordic innovation policy instruments that directly or indirectly are targeting small and medium sized enterprises. The project is to provide Nordic policy makers with information to be used in the development of new or adjusted policy instruments on a national or Nordic level.

The project unites researchers from the five Nordic countries: Norway, Iceland, Finland, Denmark, and Sweden. The study is coordinated by Norwegian STEP, a part of SINTEF Industrial Management. The other participants are NUTEK and VINNOVA of Sweden, VTT of Finland, Denmark's Technological University and the Icelandic research council RANNIS.

Many of the researchers are also involved in the EU Trend Chart on innovation a European effort providing policy makers and managers of innovation support schemes with summarised information and statistics on innovation policies, performances and trends.¹ The objective for GoodNIP has not been to duplicate Trend Chart efforts, but to use Trend Chart data and reports as a foundation for further in depths studies. The GoodNIP study may hopefully be considered a contribution to the work done by the EU Commission, the OECD and the Nordic Council.

The GoodNIP deliveries consist of three reports:

Report 1: Summary and policy recommendations

Report one contains a summary of the GoodNIP exercise, presentations of modern innovation theory and innovation policy developments in the Nordic countries, as well as various policy recommendations.

Report 2: Innovation policy trends and rationalities

The main chapter of Report 2 gives a thorough presentation a comparison of contemporary innovation policies and policy instruments in the Nordic countries, historically and contemporary. The chapter ends up with several policy recommendations.

A separate chapter discusses how policy development actually takes place in ministries and agencies, and introduces the concept of rationalities – i.e. common mental maps or frameworks of understanding that underpins policy development. This chapter also examine policy learning practices in the Nordic countries and gives some concrete advice on how to improve such learning processes.

¹ <http://www.trendchart.org>

The report then goes on to a presentation of relevant innovation policy statistics and indicators. This is more than a listing of numbers and tables, however. The chapter uses these figures in order to gain a better understanding of the current status of innovation and R&D in the Nordic countries, and tries to analyse to what extent there is a connection between this status and current innovation policies.

The final chapter of Report 2 contains more general theoretical reflections on innovation theory and innovation policy development. It discusses the interaction between innovation research and innovation policy as well as various rationales for innovation policy development.

In an appendix the reader will find national reports on the historical background for innovation policies in the Nordic countries.

Report 3: Innovation policy measures, documents and government structures

Report 3 is essentially a reference book for innovation policies in the Nordic countries, and includes:

- Presentations of the innovation policy governance structures of the Nordic countries
- Summaries of relevant policy documents
- “Datasheets” presenting selected innovation policy measures
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For more information on GoodNIP, see the GoodNIP Web site at <http://www.step.no/goodnip>

Introduction

The following report contains information on Nordic innovation policy instruments, documents and policy structures. It should be considered a reference book of Nordic innovation policies. For analysis and policy recommendation, see reports 1 and 2.

Nordic innovation policy measures

A mapping of innovation policy measures in the Nordic countries has been a central activity in studying “Good Practices in Nordic Innovation Policy”. R&D is no longer considered the only tool that can be used to stimulate innovation. Just as important are measures that directly or indirectly encourage learning, networking and competence building.

There already exists a mapping project on the European level: A database, report series and innovation scoreboard under the Trend Chart Project,² established by the EU Commission DG Industry.

The GoodNIP classification of Nordic innovation policy measures is partly based on the database and classification made in Trend Chart Project. However, GoodNIP has significantly expanded on the information found in that database and added more measures.

² <http://trendchart.cordis.lu>

However, given the time and resources allotted to this exercise, the GoodNIP team has not been able to make a complete review of all relevant innovation policy measures. The researchers have therefore made a selection based on the need for relevant models, and the need to present a general cross-section of Nordic instrument types. In addition we have added a more extensive list of policy measures that hopefully will give a more comprehensive picture of the innovation policy instrument portfolio of each country.

All GoodNIP institutions took part in this mapping. The following persons have been involved:

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Danmarks Tekniske Universitet, Denmark, Institut for Produktion og Ledelse (IPL)

- Jørgen Lindgaard Pedersen (Team Leader)
- Søren Jensen
- Kasper Edwards

Rannsóknarráð Íslands (RANNIS), Iceland

- Thorvald Finnbjörnsson (Team Leader)

The Trend Chart database of innovation policy measures in Europe is classified into three main categories:

1. *Fostering an innovation culture* covers measures stimulating creativity, initiative, risk-taking and development of skills and organisational capabilities. Policy measures under this category are further subdivided into: education and training, mobility of students and research workers, stimulation of public awareness, enterprises' management of change, informing and raising the awareness of public authorities and measures facilitating cluster and network development.
2. *Establishing a framework conducive to innovation* involves measures permitting innovation to flourish and grow. Policy measures are categorized by: stimulating competition, protection of intellectual and industrial property, administrative simplification, legal and regulatory framework on innovation

performance, provision of financing of innovation and taxation.

3. *Gearing research to innovation* includes measures improving the way in which the research are transformed into products, processes, services and, hence, contribute to competitive advantage and societal goods. Policy measures are further categorized by: developing long-term strategic vision of research and development, strengthening the performance of research within industry, encouraging start-up technology-based companies, intensified cooperation between research institutions, universities and companies plus improving the ability of SMEs to absorb technologies and know-how.

In the GoodNIP data sheets on innovation policy measures, the field 'Action plan objective and sub-theme(s) addressed by measures' refers to these Trend Chart categories.

In addition, GoodNIP has made use of two other sets of classifications. The first one - referred to as GoodNIP classification 1 - is based on Schumpeterian thinking, and separates between three categories: invention, innovation and diffusion. Invention is the idea of a new production process or a new product. Innovation is the first process or product based on inventions. Diffusion of technology can either be understood as the further development and modification of the innovation or as the absorption of the innovation by new parties.

GoodNIP has made use of this classification because it is intuitive and fits very well when looking at individual projects. However, some measures do not fit easily into this classification (e.g. venture capital). Also, the classification may give associations to the old-fashioned view of the innovation as a linear process. Consequently, GoodNIP has also made use of a classification based on the areas of possible innovation activities of firms - referred to as GoodNIP classification 2.

The GoodNIP classification 2 has five categories: Product innovation, process innovation, organisational innovation, strategic innovation and market innovation. Product innovation is innovation policy measures directed at product characteristics, and process innovation at process capabilities. Organisational innovation includes administrative and organisational changes. Strategic innovation is related to business capabilities and concerns issues such as the implementation of new principles for the organisation of the firm, processes that may involve things like business process re-engineering, etc. Market innovation includes new ways of relating to customers as well as suppliers, and issues related to market introduction of innovations.

In classifying the data sheets the researchers have made use of all these three categories of classification. If an innovation policy measure has not fitted one category of classification, the measure has fitted into one of the other categorizations.

Here is a list of the relevant codes used in the datasheets:

TREND CHART CLASSIFICATION

I. Fostering an Innovation Culture

- I.1. Education and initial and further training
- I.2. Mobility of students, research workers and teachers
- I.3. Raising public awareness and involving those concerned
- I.4. Innovation and management of enterprises
- I.5. Public authorities
- I.6. Promotion of clustering and co-operation for innovation

II. Establishing a Framework conducive to Innovation

- II.1. Competition
- II.2. Protection of intellectual and industrial property
- II.3. Administrative simplification
- II.4. Legal and regulatory environment
- II.5. Financing of innovation
- II.6. Taxation

III. Gearing Research to Innovation

- III.1. Strategic vision of research and development
- III.2. Strengthening research carried out by companies
- III.3. Start-up of technology-based companies
- III.4. Intensified cooperation between research, universities and companies
- III.5. Strengthening the ability of SMEs to absorb technologies and know-how

IV. Other objectives

- IV. Other objectives

GOODNIP CLASSIFICATION 1

- 1A Invention
- 1B Innovation
- 1C Diffusion
- 1D Other

GOODNIP CLASSIFICATION 2

- 2A Product
- 2B Process
- 2C Organisational
- 2D Strategy and management
- 2E Market
- 2F Other

The following table includes all the measures classified in accordance the two typologies. Many measures are placed in more than one category because of broader goals.

Measure	GoodNIP class. 1				GoodNIP class. 2					
	Invention	Innovation	Diffusion	Other	Product	Process	Organisational	Strategy and management	Market	Other
Business Development Finance (VaekstFonden)	1A							2D	2E	
'Equity Guarantee Program' - Development Companies (Venture Capital Companies)	1A	1B			2A	2B	2C	2D		
'Development Companies' – State guarantee scheme for venture capital companies (Udviklingselskaber)	1A	1B			2A	2B	2C			
Technology incubators – 'Innovationsmiljøer'		1B					2C	2D	2E	
Industrial Researcher-scheme - renamed to: Industrial PhD Initiative (Erhvervs Ph.D.)	1A	1B			2A	2B				
FØTEK 4	1A				2A	2B				
Centercontracts - A scheme of contracts of joint innovation				1D						2F
Programme for cleaner products	1A	1B			2A	2B				
Energy research programme (ERP)	1A	1B			2A	2B			2E	
Product development scheme for forestry and wood industry	1A				2A	2B				
Innovations post. doc. Programme	1A	1B			2A	2B		2D		
Innovation Act	1A	1B			2A	2B				
150 per cent tax deduction on certain research expenditures	1A				2A	2B				
Large Cross-Disciplinary Research Groups				1D						2F
Industrial Innovator Scheme	1A	1B			2A	2B				
FINNVERA Small loan programme				1D						2F
Sitra Matching Service				1D				2D		2F
Capital loans for R&D in companies	1A	1B	1C	1D	2A	2B			2E	
Centre of Expertise Programme			1C	1D				2D		2F
TULI-programme		1B	1C	1D					2E	2F
Programme for additional appropriation for research	1A	1B	1C	1D	2A	2B		2D		2F
Technology Clinic initiative (Teknologiaklinikat)			1C				2C	2D		
Tekes Technology programmes (Tekes Teknologiaohjelmat)	1A	1B	1C	1D	2A	2B		2D		2F
PreSeed Finance / LIKSA & INTRO Programmes			1C	1D						2F
Government's Entrepreneurship Project				1D				2D		2F
Research Programme for Advanced Technology Policy (ProACT)				1D						2F
Tekes' Funding for Feasibility Studies (Tekes valmistelurahoitus — VARA)	1A	1B	1C	1D	2A	2B				2F
RTD Programme on the Information Technology and Environment Society		1B				2B				
AUDUR Creating Wealth with Women's Vitality			1C				2C			
Action for innovation and employment		1B				2B				
Innovation Competition		1B							2E	
IMPRA Incubator Centre		1B				2B				

Measure	GoodNIP class. 1				GoodNIP class. 2					
	Invention	Innovation	Diffusion	Other	Product	Process	Organisational	Strategy and management	Market	Other
Start-up and business planning		1B				2B				
Support to entrepreneurs and SMEs, project of IceTec			1C						2E	
Step ahead		1B							2E	
Innovative ideas	1A				2A					
Out of the drawers			1C						2E	
Marketing manager abroad			1C						2E	
Innovation prize of the Research council and the Export council		1B						2D		
E-business			1C						2E	
Projects of EDUCATE Iceland		1B						2D		
IMPRA Innovation Centre		1B				2B				
OFU and IFU (Offentlige og industrielle forskning og utviklingskontrakter /Public and Industrial Research and Development Contracts)	1A	1B			2A	2B				
User driven programmes	1A	1B	1C		2A	2B	2C	2D	2E	
The NT programme (NT-programmet, Nyskaping og teknologi-programmet for Nord-Norge / The Innovation and Technology-programme for Northern Norway)	1A	1B	1C		2A	2B		2D		
FRAM				1D				2D		
The Seed Capital Funds (including the START fund)		1B								2F
The BIT Programme (Business branch oriented IT-projects for effective management)		1B	1C		2A	2B				
Innovation funds (High-risk loans and grants; from 2002: Innovation scheme / Lån og tilskudd til nyetablering med nyskaping; fra 2002: Landsdekkende innovasjonsordning)	1A	1B			2A	2B				
Project Development Funds (Prosjektutviklingstilskudd)	1A	1B			2A	2B				
FORNY (Forskingsbasert nyskaping / Science and technology based innovation)		1B	1C		2A	2B				
TEFT (Technology Transfer from R&D institutions to SME's)	1A	1B			2A	2B				
MOBI (Mobilization for R&D related innovation / Mobilisering for FoU-relatert innovasjon)	1A	1B	1C		2A	2B				
KUNI (Kunnskapsgrunnlaget for nærings- og innovasjonspolitikken / The knowledgebase for industrial innovation policies)				1D						2F
Value creation 2010, VS 2010 (Verdiskapning 2010)		1B					2C			2F
Centres of Excellence (Sentre for fremragende forskning)				1D						2F
ARENA - Regional Innovation Pilots (Regionale Innovasjonspiloter)				1D						2F
TaxFind (SkatteFunn)	1A	1B	1C		2A	2B				
Women in focus (Kvinner i fokus)				1D				2D		2F
Network credit/network bank (Nettverksbankene)		1B			2A	2B				

Measure	GoodNIP class. 1				GoodNIP class. 2					
	Invention	Innovation	Diffusion	Other	Product	Process	Organisational	Strategy and management	Market	Other
Programme for incubator activities (Program for inkubatorverksamhet)				1D						2F
Industrial Gardens (Næringshager)				1D						2F
The entrepreneurship grant / The business establishing grant (Etablererstipend)				1D						2F
Incubator grant (Inkubatorstipend)		1B			2A	2B				
Venture Cup		1B			2A	2B				
The Ice Breaking measure (Isbryterordningen)		1B			2A					
Såddfinansiering – Seed Financing	1A	1B			2A					
Innovation Sweden	1A				2A					
VINNOVA Competence Centre Programme				1D				2D		
Simplified registration of start-ups				1D			2C			
The regional technology program "SME consortia"		1B	1C					2D		
New Graduate Schools				1D						2F
Investment Forum CapTec		1B			2A	2B				
New liaison functions with the new Universities and University Colleges for co-operation with SMEs			1C					2D		
Technology Transfer for SMEs, TUFF			1C					2D		
AIS (active industrial collaboration)				1D	2A	2B				
The Entrepreneur's guide (Företagarguiden)				1D						2F
The Venture Capital Database - Riskkapitaldatabasen		1B			2A	2B				
Regional Growth Agreements				1D						2F
AVE - Advanced Vocational Education - Kvalificerad Yrkesutbildning				1D						2F
Technology Foresight				1D				2D		
IT.SME.se				1D		2B				
VINNVÄXT Regional growth through dynamic innovation systems		1B	1C		2A	2B		2D		
SIC financing	1A				2A					
Seed Financing	1A	1B			2A	2B			2E	
EXSITE – Explorative System-Integrated Technologies			1C		2A	2B		2D		
Öresundskontrakt			1C	1D	2A	2B		2D		
VINST - Researchers in collaboration with smaller high-tech companies	1A	1B			2A	2B				

More extensive cross references can be found near the end of the report.

The policy measures also include “Comments on the rationality underlying the measure”. This refers to the rationalities defined in the report on the ideological and theoretical basis for Nordic innovation policy development.

There is one rationality based on traditional economics, characterized by a belief in a balanced economy plagued by market failure. There is another rationality based on a systemic view of innovation, where the main focus is on networking and the learning capabilities of firms. Then there is a rationality based on a strong belief in the importance of university research and basic science, one focused on entrepreneurship and one “planning rationality”, which presupposed the possibility of far reaching public planning.

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Good Practices in Nordic Innovation Policies

Part 3-A Innovation policy governance structures of the Nordic countries

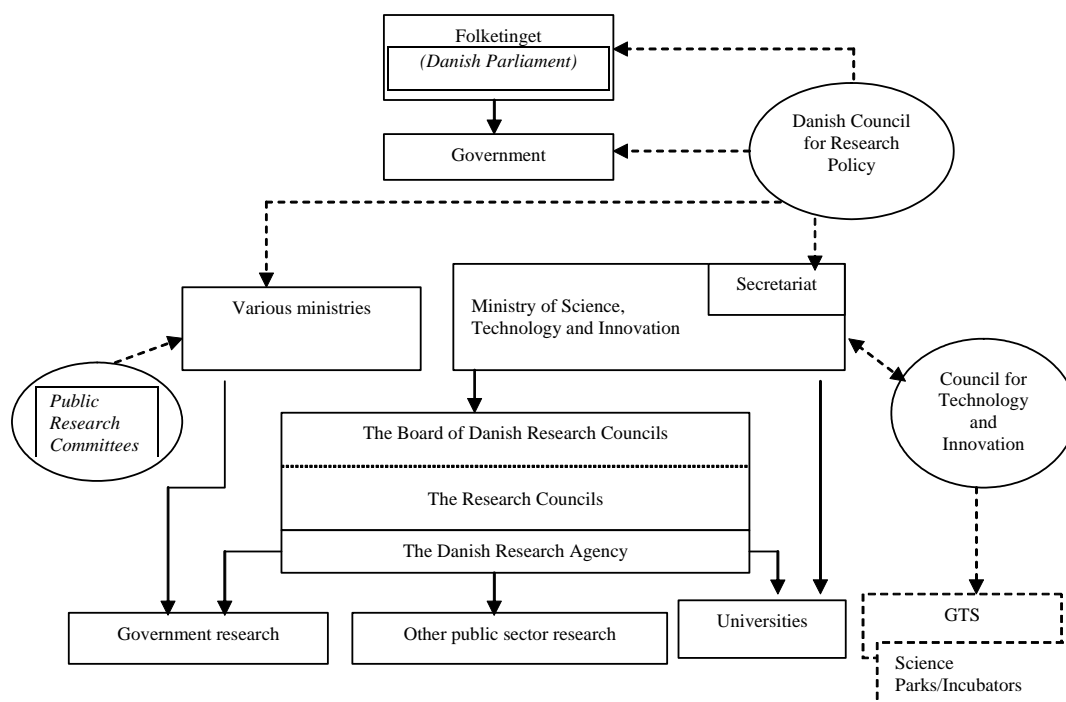
This section outlines the innovation policy governance structures in the Nordic countries. For each country, it provides an overview of the institutional set-up of the innovation policy system; a presentation of the core agencies and government departments involved in the formulation and implementation of innovation policies; as well as an account for any recent major institutional changes.

Denmark

Jørgen Lindgaard Pedersen, Søren Jensen and Kasper Edwards

Figure 1 gives an overview of the main actors in the present funding and advisory system in the public research system in Denmark. The system is the result of legislation carried through in 1997, with the aim of promoting and co-ordinating Danish research effort.

Figure 1. Actors in the Danish public science, technology and innovation system



Source: Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation

The present advisory system consists of the Danish Council for Research Policy, six Research Councils with a Board (The Board of Danish Research Councils) and a number of Public Research Committees.

The **Danish Council for Research Policy** is advisor to the Minister of Science, Technology and Innovation, other members of the Government and the Parliament on issues related to the overall research policy. The Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation is the secretariat for the Council. As part of the advisory system the Council confers with the Research Councils, the Research committees, and The Technology and Innovation Council.

The six **Research Councils** cover research within their respective scientific fields (humanistic science, agricultural and veterinary science, natural science, social science, medical science and technical science). Each Council has an advisory as well as a funding function.

The **Board of Danish Research Councils** consists of 13 members appointed by the Minister of Science, Technology and Innovation. The chairman and six members are personally appointed, and the respective research councils nominate the other six members. The Board sets up inter-disciplinary programme committees with advisory

functions. The **Danish Research Agency** is the secretariat to the Board and the research councils but has authority of its own.

The Research Councils appropriate approximately 10 per cent of the R&D expenditures on the Finance Act (compared to DKK 973 (€130) million out of DKK 9727 (€1300) million in 2000).

The **Public Research Committees**, set up by the Minister concerned, is adviser to the Minister and the Minister of Science Technology and Innovation.

Aiming at strengthen technology development and innovation within trade and industry the Parliament in June 2002 passed an Act on Technology and Innovation.

The Act is a framework act for a number of initiatives carried out during the last couple of years fostering innovation, in particular:

- Technology Service - GTS
- Technology incubators
- Industrial innovator Scheme
- Industrial researcher-scheme
- Innovation Post Doc
- Center contracts
- Regional growth centres
- Technology foresight

Moreover the Act is a manifestation of the fact that policy areas within technology and innovation are gathered together in the Ministry of Technology, Science and Innovation.

The Act aims specifically at facilitating:

- Co-operation and dissemination of knowledge between knowledge producing and knowledge using institutions and companies.
- Innovation, development, diffusion, utilisation, and commercialising of research results, new technology, organisational and market related knowledge.
- Start-up and development of knowledge and technology-based companies.
- Provision of finance and competency for knowledge and technology-based companies.
- International co-operation on utilisation of knowledge and technology.

To assist in implementing the purpose of the new legislation, the **Council for Technology and Innovation** is set up. It is the councils' business to advise the Minister and to make decisions in a number of specific appropriation affairs.

The council, whose members are appointed by the minister, is put together so it represents competencies regarding:

- Technological development and innovation in trade and industry.
- Provision of capital and competencies for company development.
- Promotion and commercialising of research results.

- Co-operation between companies.
- Co-operation between companies and researchers, research institutes, and technological service institutions.
- International co-operation on technology and innovation particularly regarding requirements in relation to small enterprises.

The various Ministers have established a number of sector research institutes, so-called **Government Research Institutions**. Depending on the precise definition there are about 22 such institutes placed under nine ministries. Their primary task is research and the provision of advice.

Denmark has 11 universities, five of which have several faculties, and 4 have only one faculty.

Measured in expenditures the universities carry out 60 percent of public research, whereas Government Research Institutions and hospitals carry out 20 and 15 percent respectively.

The industrial structure in Denmark is characterised by a large number of small and medium sized companies. As they on average do not engage in large-scale R&D, it is essential that they possess the ability to extract and apply the latest knowledge developed by others. The **Technological Service System (Teknologisk Servicesystem)** is constructed to assist Danish firms in these activities. The Technological Service System consists of so-called **GTS-institutes (Approved Technology Service)**, the **Danish Patent and Trademark Office** and government research institutions under various ministries. Further exchange of knowledge for industrial means is exchanged through private consultants and from universities and higher educational institutions, notably through contractual research schemes and research parks.

The GTS-institutes are private independent companies offering consulting services and application-oriented knowledge to companies and public institutions on an individual basis. At present there are 10 such institutes. The GTS-institutes are meant to enhance development and applications of knowledge related to technological, managerial and market issues. Furthermore they are meant to induce innovative action by firms. The GTS-institutions cover a wide range of scientific areas and technological fields and operate on near market terms, as the main part of their revenue comes from advisory services paid for by companies. The market exposure is also shown by the fact that approximately 21% of their revenue is generated from export of technological services.

A public certification enables the GTS-institutions to apply for the so-called basic-funds which co-fund parts of the institutions. This funding is directed towards creation of a knowledge base and competencies that the institutes use in transmitting information to private firms. The Technology and Innovation Council (Rådet for Teknologi og Innovation) directs the funding through a set of three-year contracts. The total funding has been between DKK 250 and 300 million (or €35-40 million) in recent years.

The GTS-institutions are organised within the **Advanced Technology Group (Institutrådet)**.

The **TIC-net**, which is a network of regional information and consulting centres, makes up a second tier of the Danish system of innovation. The TIC-network provides counselling and information to local small and medium sized companies. This network is organised by region, and thus consists of 17 independent units (one for each county plus three regionally based). The individual TIC is formally a self-governing institution sponsored by public funding.

The **Technology incubators (Innovationsmiljøerne)** constitute a third and final part of the Danish innovation system. The formation of originally 6 and now 8 different technology incubators has been promoted by public funding. The Incubators are regionally distributed and work in close co-operation with universities or science/research parks. The centres are directed towards innovative entrepreneurs, researchers and students. The centres have at their disposal state-financed seed-capital that they offer to entrepreneurs in combination with counselling and training, premises and administrative services.

The objective is to bridge research environments, innovative entrepreneurs and finance companies in order to develop and transfer research and innovative ideas to commercially sustainable innovative projects and enterprises.

In the period from 1998 to 2000 the Incubators received DKK 310 million (€42 million) and from 2001 to 2004 the budget is DKK 400 (approx. €54) million. The Incubators are constructed in close connection to the universities and higher educational institutions, and are formed as public companies. It has been of high political importance that they are co-funded by other interests including private companies, development companies, etc.

To further small innovative companies' access to seed capital a number of schemes have been established. The **Danish Growth Fund (Vækstfonden)** supports Danish companies contributing finance to research and development projects and internationalisation. Also a number of private development companies have been approved to receive state risk sharing for losses arising from their investments in SMEs.

The Danish Growth Fund advances loans (to development projects) and grants financial aid to pre-projects. The development companies grant ordinate loan capital.

The Danish Growth Fund was set up in 1992, and since then a total of DKK 2 billion (€268 million) has been allocated to Danish companies (approximately 800 companies in total). In 2000 the loan commitment was DKK 211 (€28) million. Almost all loans were for research and development. In addition to this come DKK 284 (approx. €38) million in approvals in connection with Vækstkaution.

Over the years various stakeholders have expressed concern about the efficiency of the Danish research (and innovation) system. It has been put forward that the system in its present form is less suited as a frame for a coherent and efficient use of research resources.

Legislatively four separate (but partly overlapping) Statutes regulate Danish research.

- The University Act regulates the ten universities under the Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation (since December 2001 when universities changed ministry from the Ministry of Education).
- The Act on National Government Research Institutions regulates the Governmental research institutions.
- The Act on the Research Advisory system regulates public research advice (comprising The Danish Council for Research Policy, The Research Councils and the Public Research Committees). The Act stipulates that it should be reviewed during the 2001-2002 parliamentary year.
- The Act on the Danish National Research Foundation, which regulates a fund with assets of approximately DKK 2 billion (€270 million). The purpose of the Fund is to provide support for basic-research activities by establishing temporary centres of excellence in specific areas. The Act stipulates that it should be reviewed during the 2002-2003 parliamentary year.

This and other concerns provided the background for the assignment of a Research Commission, which was commissioned to review the legislation with a view to enhancing the efficiency of the entire research system. The Danish Research Commission commenced its work in August 2000, and the results of the appraisal were presented in September 2001. Based on the Commissions recommendations the Parliament and the Government, in 2002, embarked on a reform of the entire public research system.

Issues of importance in this respect are:

- (1) *Reform of research advisory system*
- (2) *University reform*
- (3) *Law reform on Government Research Institutions*

(1) Reform of research advisory system

In October 2002 a majority of parties in Parliament agreed on a proposal for a reform of the research advisory system. Based on this a Bill is now being prepared and it is expected to come up for its third reading April 2003. The Act is to replace Act on the Research Advisory System from 1996.

The reform aims at strengthen and simplifying the advisory system to ensure an optimal use of research means. This comes about by simplifying the organisational structure of the advisory system together with a strengthening of management.

The intention is furthermore to create a more open competition on research means not allocated as basic appropriations to institutions, and that a larger part of appropriations be channelled through the advisory system.

It is furthermore planned that the Parliament in the future will allocate research means to three main appropriations for 'free research', 'strategic research' and researcher education, and that they are appropriated to the boards of the new Council for Free Research and Council for Strategic Research.

It has been decisive to create a clear separation between the organs that advise on general research policy issues, and those that funds and advise applicants and other partners on more research specific/technical, scientific questions. In this context Danish Council for Research Policy (Danmarks Forskningsråd) is renamed **Danish Research Advisory Council³ (Det Rådgivende Forskningsråd)**, and gets the general advisory role in relation to Parliament and Government.

The new research advisory system will consist of the following four elements:

- Council for Free Research
- Council for Strategic Research (Det Strategiske Forskningsråd)¹
- The Danish National Research Foundation
- The Co-ordination Committee

Council for Free Research (Det Frie Forskningsråd)¹ will be the umbrella for a number of research councils shall support research projects based on the researchers own research initiatives and promote breadth and quality in Danish research through open competition based on independent assessment. In addition the Council gives research technical advise to applicants and other partners within all scientific areas.

The Board of the Council has the competence to define and put together the research councils. Also decisions on the specific allocations of 'free research means' between the various councils reside with the board.

Council for Strategic Research (Det Strategiske Forskningsråd)¹ supports research based on political defined programmes. Also the Council shall give research technical advise to applicants and others within its scope of activities and furthermore contribute to an increased co-operation between public and private research.

The **Danish National Research Foundation (Danmarks Grundforskningsfond)** maintains its position as an independent fund. It shall fund larger research activities based on researchers own ideas and contribute to the development of Centres of Excellence.

The **Co-ordination Committee (Koordinationsudvalget)**¹ shall promote co-ordination and co-operation between the research councils and the rest of the research system. The Committee will have the status of a consensus organ, without determining authority vis-à-vis the research advisory system.

(2) University reform

In October 2002 the Government entered into agreement with Socialdemokraterne (Labour) and Christian People's Party on a new University Act. A draft Bill has been submitted for hearing and it is expected that the Act will be introduced in May 2003, coming into effect on 1 January 2004.

One of the major important changes is that university management be appointed. Universities will have a board with external majority as supreme organ. The external members appoint the chairman. The board appoints the Vice Chancellor, who in turn appoints heads of faculties.

³ No official British translation exists yet.

It is scheduled that the boards shall be appointed not later than January 2005.

As a new element, in addition to research and education, knowledge exchange is added to the university mission.

It will be laid down in the Act that future development contracts (agreement between university and ministry) shall include strategies for national and international benchmarking of the university concerned as regards research, education, knowledge exchange, technology transfer, and mobility.

The reform is expected to strengthen the management of universities leading to an improved decision-making process, as co-operation with trade and industry, and other public companies increases the demand for a professional and economic prioritisation.

(3) Reform of Government Research Institutions

Based on the examination of the Government Research Institutions conducted by the Danish Research Council and political discussions with the Parliament, the Government will present a reform of the Government Research Institutions. The aim is the creation of a more clear-cut profile of the institutions in the entire research and innovation system, as well as the strengthening of mutual co-ordination.

A new Bill on National Government Research institutions as well as amendments regarding the individual institutions will be presented in April 2003.

Finland

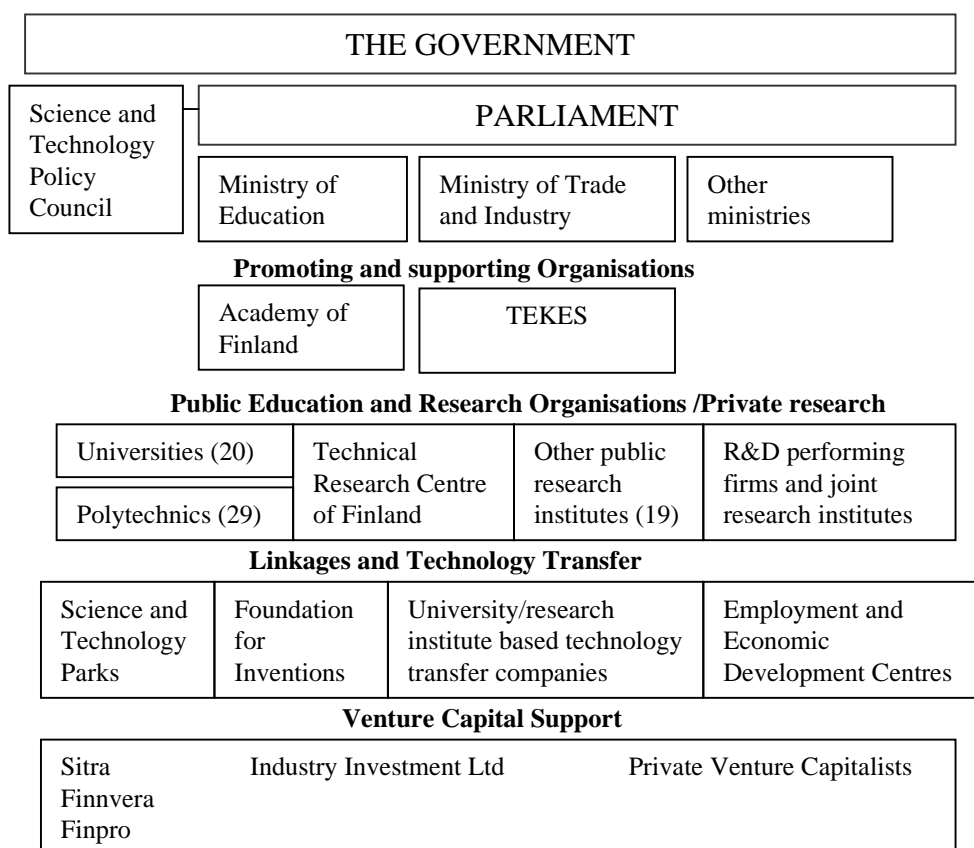
Juha Oksanen and Pirjo Kutinlahti

The two most important ministries in the Finnish national innovation system are the **Ministry of Education** and the **Ministry of Trade and Industry** - see figure 2 below. Each administers approximately 38 percent of the public research funding. Apart from these two ministries, the **Ministry of Social Affairs and Health** and the **Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry**, in particular, are also significant funders of research.

The administrative field of the Ministry of Education covers all 20 universities, a network of polytechnics (29) and the Academy of Finland, which includes four national research councils. In addition, the Ministry of Education and the universities together maintain basic services and infrastructure (e.g. scientific libraries, archives and supercomputing facilities) for the national research system.

The **Academy of Finland** is the central financing and planning body in the field of basic and university research. The main function of financing high-quality research is carried out by individual projects, programmes, centres of excellence, research posts and research training. The Academy's responsibilities also include the advancement of scientific research and the encouragement of its exploration, and the development of international scientific co-operation. It also serves as an expert body on science policy issues.

Figure 2. Actors in the Finnish innovation system



Source: Pirjo Kutinlahti, *VTT Technology Studies*, 2002

The Ministry of Trade and Industry is responsible for technology policy and providing support for industrial research and development. It also exercises prime responsibility for issues related to EU research in Finland.

In the Ministry of Trade and Industry's administrative field, **Tekes, the National Technology Agency** has a central position in the planning and financing of technical research and development. It is the principal source of public funding for applied technological research and industrial R&D. It seeks to promote the competitiveness of Finnish industry and the service sector by promoting research and applications in the field of technological development. Tekes prepares, funds and co-ordinates national technology programmes, and provides funds for applied technical research and risk-carrying R&D ventures in industry. It also contributes to the preparation of national technology policy. Tekes has a regionally comprehensive domestic organisation which acts in conjunction with the Employment and Economic Development Centres. With its 30% share of government appropriations for R&D, Tekes is the largest organisation in the field.

The other significant body in the administrative field of the Ministry of Trade and Industry is the **Technical Research Centre of Finland (VTT)**. VTT is an impartial expert organisation that carries out technical and techno-economic research and development work. It is the largest governmental research institute in the Nordic countries and has about 3000 employees.

The other ministries bear the responsibility for research which serves the development of their respective fields. Most of this sectoral research is carried out in **government research institutes**. There are altogether 19 public research institutes. Research institutes in the public sector have an important role not only in the higher education sector, but also in the innovation system as developers of knowledge-based society. In terms of research volume, the largest institutes are VTT in the Ministry of Trade and Industry sector, the Forest Research Institute and the MTT Agrifood Research in the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry sector, the National Public Health Institute and the Institute of Occupational Health in the Ministry of Social Affairs and Health sector, and the Environment Institute in the Ministry of the Environment sector.

The **Science and Technology Policy Council of Finland** has a visible role in the co-ordination of innovation policy activities at national level. This committee was established in March 1987 to continue, with a slightly different emphasis, the tasks of the Science Policy Council founded in 1963. The Council is chaired by the Prime Minister. The membership consists of the Minister of Education, the Minister of Trade and Industry, the Minister of Finance, four other ministers, and ten other members well versed in science or technology (representatives of the Academy of Finland, Tekes, industry, and employers' and employees' organisations). The government appoints the Science and Technology Policy Council for a three-year term.

The main tasks of the council include directing science and technology policy, dealing with the overall development of scientific research and education, and issuing statements on the allocation of public science and technology funds to the various ministries and fields. These guidelines and issue statements are made public in

triennial key policy documents, in so called science and technology policy reviews. The reviews analyse past developments and draw conclusions and make proposals for the future. The latest review came out in 2000 (“Review 2000: The Challenge of Knowledge and Know-how”). The previous documents appeared in 1996 (“Finland: a knowledge-based society”), in 1993 (“Towards an innovative society – a development strategy for Finland”) and in 1990 (“Review 1990 – guidelines for science and technology policy in the 1990s”). A new review is about to be published in early 2003.

Sitra, the Finnish National Fund for Research and Development is also a significant player in the Finnish R&D system. Sitra is a relatively autonomous organisation that is subordinate to the Finnish Parliament. The organisation was founded in the late 1960's. Since then Sitra's activities have expanded from the original task of financing technical research and development to cover a range of research, educational and venture capital activities that benefit the economy and the society at large. Nowadays Sitra's operating segments are technology transfer and seed finance, the financing of growth companies, investments in venture capital funds, and strengthening of the links between research and societal decision-making through research and training. An international expert group has recently evaluated Sitra's activities. The evaluation report published in 2002 can be retrieved on the internet (<http://www.sitra.fi/Julkaisut/raportti27.pdf>).

Other relevant institutions include Finnish Industry Investment Ltd; Finnvera Plc; Finpro; the Employment and Economic Development Centres, TE-keskus; and the Foundation for Finnish Inventions.

Finnish Industry Investment Ltd is a state-owned investment company, which is administered by the Ministry of Trade and industry. Finnish Industry Investment Ltd engages in equity capital investment and invests in venture capital funds, private equity funds and directly in selected target companies. Investment capital of Finnish Industry Investment Ltd is generated from the privatisation proceeds of state-owned companies.

Finnish Industry Investment Ltd has four main operative goals. Firstly, it encourages a more efficient functioning of the venture capital investment market by investing actively in new venture capital and private equity funds in Finland. Secondly the company promotes productization and commercialization of innovations by setting up funds, which specialise in financing seed and growth stage technology enterprises. Thirdly, the company promotes regional venture capital investment and helps ensure that money available from EU sources for venture finance gets channelled efficiently and feasibly into funds and target companies. Forthly, Finnish Industry Investment Ltd uses direct investments to further major investments in corporate development, corporate restructuring and the launch of important new industrial projects. The investment portfolio of the company comprises from investments to private equity funds, venture capital funds, regional funds, Start-up Fund of Kera Oy and direct investments. (<http://www.industryinvestment.com>)

Finnvera is a specialised financing company, which is entirely owned by the Finnish state. The company was created through the merger of Kera Corporation and the Finnish Guarantee Board in 1999. The two organisations were merged in order to make the state's specialised financing operations more effective and to be able to offer

Finnish companies financing services to further the domestic operations, exports and internationalisation activities from one organisation. Finnvera has 16 regional offices around the country.

Finnvera acts as a provider of complementary risk financing services in close association with banks and other financing organisations. The company also has visible role in covering export financing risks: Finnvera works as Finland's Export Credit Agency, which offers services for export business. In financing businesses, Finnvera is tasked with identifying viable business ideas and plans to develop and expand operations for which insufficient funds are available from market actors on reasonable terms. Finnvera bases its financing decisions on the vitality and potential profitability of the companies to be financed. One of the aims of financing a company's domestic business is to support the creation of new companies and the growth of SME's.

Finnvera's regional offices are mainly responsible for financing decisions pertaining to the domestic operations of companies and for the associated management of customer relations. The regional offices of Finnvera also market financing schemes to support the internationalisation or exports of companies. In addition the regional offices co-operate with other stakeholders to reach the regional goals of business and industrial policy. (<http://www.finnvera.fi>)

Finpro supports Finnish companies by helping them to find working and effective operational models and solutions for internationalisation. Finpro's services are tailored to assist companies with their various needs from target market analysis to establishing a market entry strategy and further to full-scale planning and execution of internationalisation projects.

Finpro has a long history, which began 1919 when the Finnish Export Association was founded. The newly founded organisation started to create an international network of representatives, and placed correspondents and liaison personnel in different parts of the world. In 1938 the Association changed its name and became the Finnish Foreign Trade Association.

The Association adopted a new image and a new name in 1999. Finpro is an organisation, which sphere of tasks is broadly defined: To speed up the internationalisation of Finnish companies while minimising the risks involved, using the resources of its own organisation and co-operating with other service organisations working towards same goals — including Tekes, Finnvera plc, the Employment and Economic Development Centres and Sitra.

Lately, support of innovation has emerged as a new theme in Finpro's mission. In practice Finpro aims to offer a new kind of contribution to the other innovation supporting organisations. Finpro offers its partners expert services needed in their own development and research programmes, either through specific projects or through consulting assignments. In addition, Finpro's public funding will increasingly be based on its mission as an innovation supporting organisation and on projects financed through the new partners. (<http://www.finpro.fi>)

In the middle of 1990's new regional **Employment and Economic Development Centres, TE-keskus** were established. The centres are composed of regional offices

of three different ministries - the Ministry of Trade and Industry, the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, and the Ministry of Labour. Nowadays also experts of regional networks of Tekes and the Foundation for Finnish Inventions can be found under the same roof as the TE-keskus.

Fifteen centres countrywide provide a wide range of advisory and development services for businesses, entrepreneurs and other clients. The centres support and advise small and medium-sized enterprises at the various stages of their life cycles. Tasks also include a number of other activities, such as promotion of technological development in enterprises, assisting companies in matters associated with export activities and internationalisation, implementation of regional labour policies and participation in regional development.

The Employment and Economic Development Centres has a significant role in implementation and administration of EU structural funds in areas eligible for EU-funding. A centre contributes to the development of its region by financing its client companies' investment and development projects and, more generally, projects aimed at enhancing their operational framework and the rate of employment within the private sector. (<http://www.te-keskus.fi>)

The **Foundation for Finnish Inventions** supports and promotes invention work and the development and exploitation of inventions in Finland. The Foundation's main tasks include consultancy, evaluation and protection of inventions, funding product development and marketing as well as other promotional activities for commercialising inventions.

The key criteria for funding are the market potential, inventiveness and patentability of the invention, and its technological level. The objective is to develop the inventions of private individuals, researchers and small entrepreneurs into products for the market either in the inventor-entrepreneur's own production or under a licence or other exploitation agreements.

The Foundation was founded in 1971 and is located at the Innopoli Technology Centre in Espoo. In addition there are a network of innovation managers in the main universities and in the regional Employment and Economic Development Centres all over Finland. (<http://www.innofin.com>)

Iceland

Thorvald Finnbjörnsson

A new legislation on the organisation of science and technology policy and the funding of research and technological development in Iceland was enacted by Parliament (Althing) at the end of January, 2003. The new law will take effect immediately.

The legislation is composed of three separate laws:

- **Law on the Science and Technology Policy Council** under the Office of the Prime Minister
- **Law on Public Support to Scientific Research** under the Ministry of Education, Science and Culture
- **Law on Public Support to Technology Development and Innovation in the Economy** under the Ministry of Industry and Commerce

The new legislation replaces the earlier law on the Icelandic Research Council from 1994 which is abolished. The main features of the new laws are as follows.

A new **Science and Technology Policy Council (SPTC)** is established headed by the Prime Minister of Iceland. The Council provides for the permanent seat of three other ministers, the Minister of Education and Science, the Minister of Industry and Commerce and the Minister of Finance. Two other ministers with research in their portfolio can be added to the council at the discretion of the Prime Minister. Fourteen other members are appointed to the Council through nominations as follows:

- a. Four nominated by the coordinating committee of higher education institutions (representing 8 higher education establishments)
- b. Two nominated by the Icelandic Association of Labour
- c. Two nominated by the Association of Icelandic Industries (Employers)
- d. One nominated by the Minister of Education and Science
- e. One nominated by the Minister of Industry
- f. One nominated by the Minister of Fisheries
- g. One nominated by the Minister of Agriculture
- h. One nominated by the Minister of Health and Social Security Affairs
- i. One nominated by the Minister for the Environment.

While not stipulated in the law it is the declared intention that the nominees to the Science and Technology Policy Council shall have scientific, technical and other relevant qualifications and connections to secure the effective implementation of the Councils mission.

Out of the non-ministerial members of the STPC the Minister of Education and Science appoints an unspecified number (probably 9) to the **Science Board** and the minister of Industry appoints an unspecified number (probably an equal number) to the **Technology Board**. It is intended that the membership on the two committees may be mutually overlapping (by two) to secure coordination and continuity between science, technology and innovation in the policy making process.

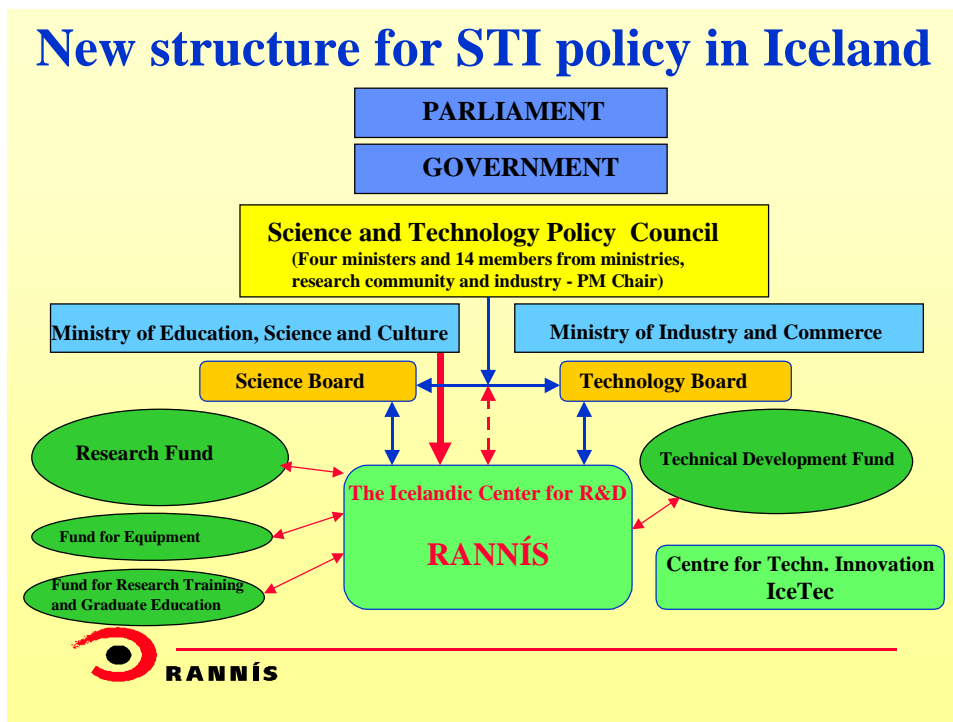
The mission of the STPC is to strengthen scientific research, scientific training and technology development in the country in support of Icelandic cultural development and increased economic competitiveness. The SPTC shall issue tri-annual guidelines (declarations) for public policies on science and technology. The policy declarations shall be prepared by the Science Board and the Technology Board respectively.

The Law on Support to Scientific Research establishes the **Research Fund** through fusion of the previous Science Fund and the Technology fund of the Icelandic Research Council. The Research Fund is governed by a board, whose chairman is also the chairman of the Science Board. Linked to the same board is also the **Instrument Fund** financed by 20% annual levies on the University Lottery net income. Similarly the Law on the Support to Technology Development and Innovation establishes a new **Technology Development Fund** which is governed by a board chaired by the Chairman of the Technology Board. So far there is no decision on the size of this new fund. Thus the link between policy and implementation through funding is achieved. This law also provides for the establishment of an **Innovation Center**, which is to be linked to **IceTech**.

The chief responsibility for assistance in preparing policy oriented papers is to be provided by the **Ministry of Education, Science and Culture** and the **Ministry of Industry and Commerce** for the two respective boards. Overall co-ordination is provided by a secretary to the Science and Technology Policy Council to be placed within the Ministry of Education and Science. The administrative services to the operational level of the whole structure are provided by the **Icelandic Center for Research – RANNÍS** which is the secretariat of the previous Icelandic Research Council. Its mission is to give administrative and operational support to the boards and funding bodies, to manage the international connections, monitor the effects and impacts of policies and to provide intelligence and informed advice to the STPC and its boards and sub-committees. Thus RANNÍS will administer all the funding bodies set up by the new legislation including the Research Fund, the Technology Development Fund, the Instrument Fund, the **Graduate Training Fund** and other funding bodies for science that the government may want to assign to it. It will maintain the National Contact Point Coordination and support network to the EU Framework program, the Nordic NOS - organizations and other international bodies in science and technology. Thus RANNÍS will function as the operational arm of the new council structure.

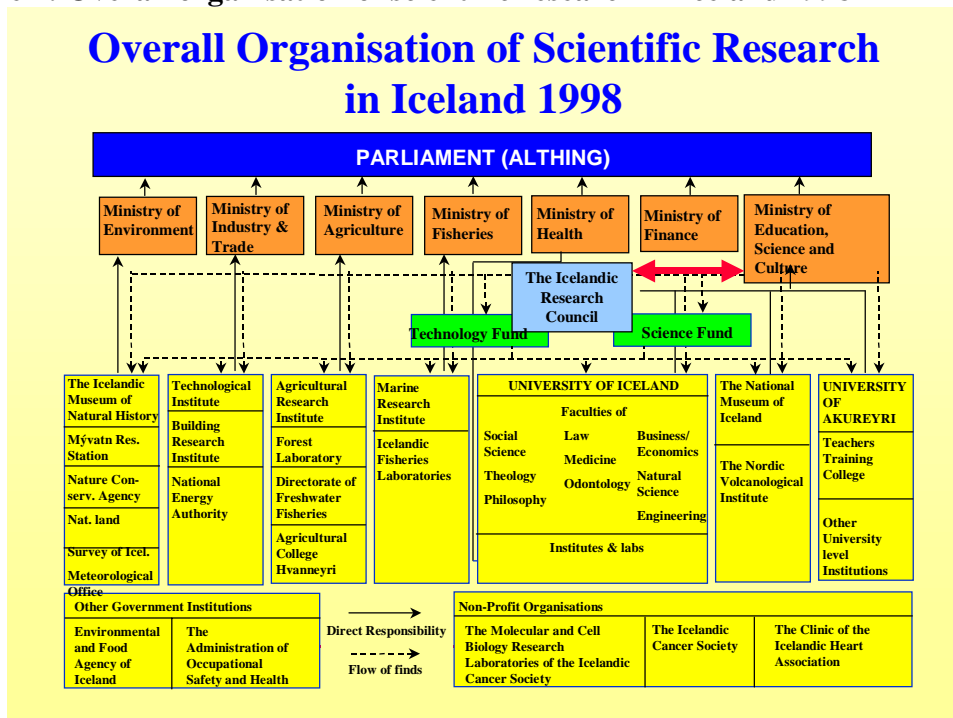
The new and the old Icelandic innovation policy governance structures are shown in figures 3, 4 and 5 below.

Figure 3. New structure for STI policy in Iceland



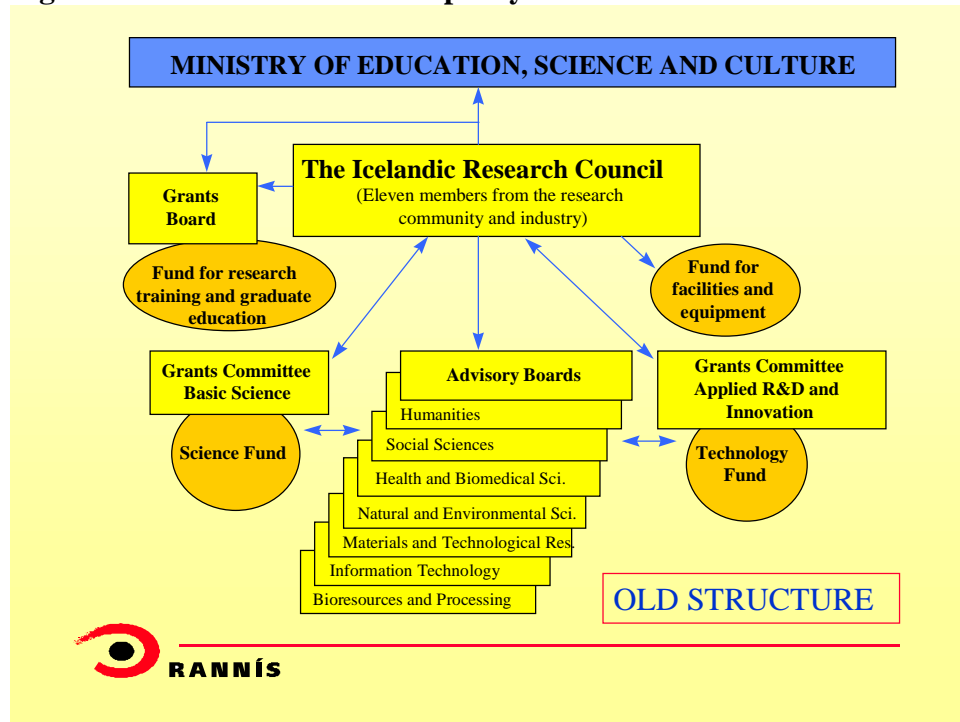
Source: Rannís

Figure 4: Overall organisation of scientific research in Iceland 1998



Source: Rannís

Figure 5. Old structure for STI policy in Iceland

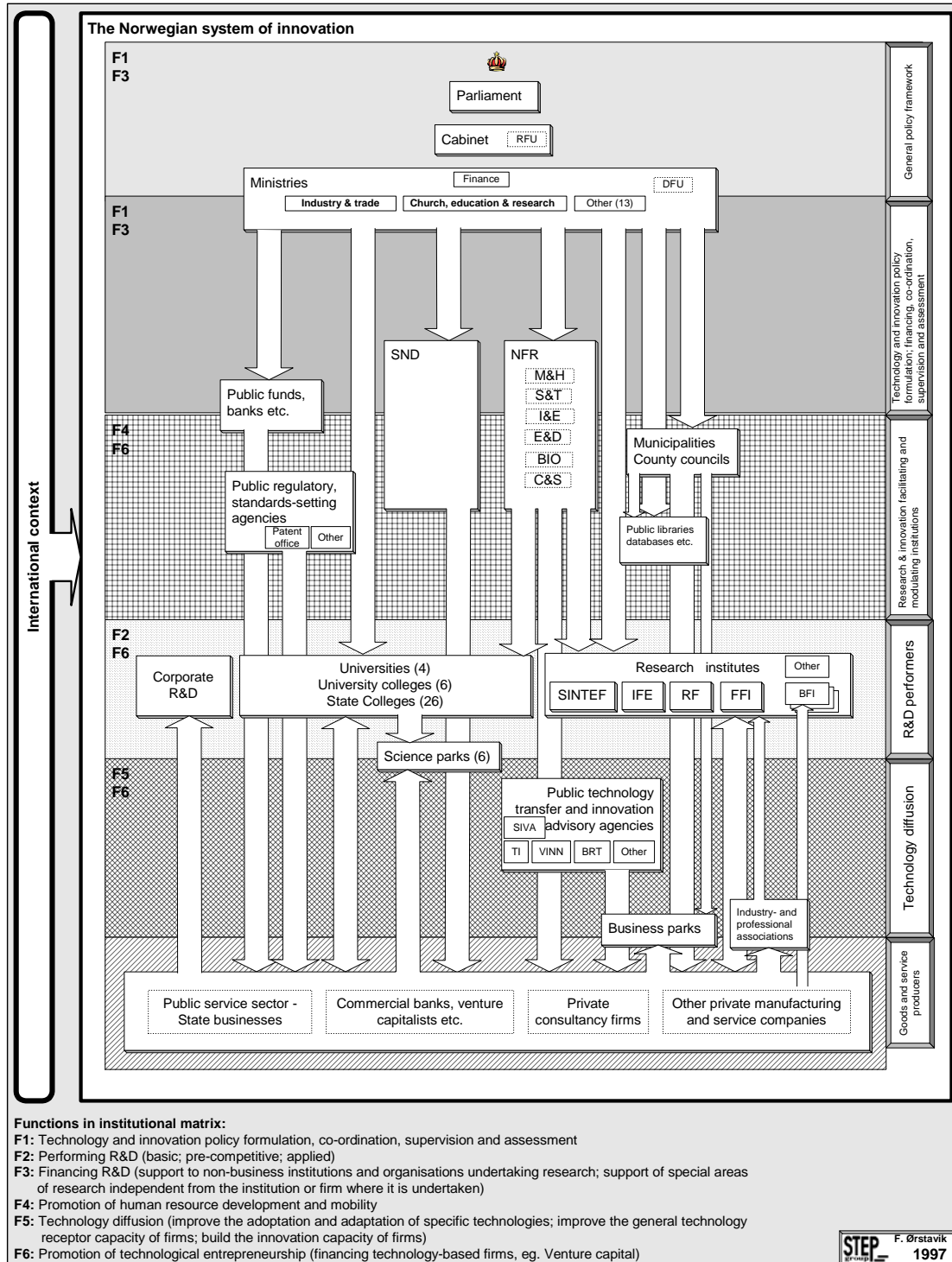


Source: Rannís

Norway
Per Koch

Figure 6 outlines the innovation policy institutional structure of Norway anno 2002.

Figure 6. Policy-centred organisational map of the Norwegian system of innovation



Source: STEP

Comment: RCN and NFR = The Research Council of Norway

In Parliament (Stortinget) the committees dealing most directly with innovation policy issues are:

- The **Standing Committee on Education, Research and Church Affairs (Kirke-, utdannings- og forskningskomiteen)**
- The **Standing Committee on Business and Industry (Næringskomiteen)**
- The **Standing Committee on Energy and the Environment (Energi- og miljøkomiteen)**

There is no single parliamentary forum with an innovation policy responsibility where these issues are focused upon and co-ordinated, although the Committee on Education, Research and Church Affairs handles broad R&D policy matters.

Accordingly, the responsibility for innovation as well as R&D matters is divided between several ministries. Most ministries allot funds to R&D, the major players being:

- The **Ministry of Education and Research**
- The **Ministry of Trade and Industry**
- The **Ministry of Health and Social Affairs**
- The **Ministry of the Environment**
- The **Ministry of Defence**
- The **Ministry of Fisheries**
- The **Ministry of Agriculture**

The Ministry for Education and Research, The Ministry of Trade and Industry and the Ministry for Local Government and Regional Affairs have the main responsibility for the development of national innovation policies.

Norwegian R&D policy formulation is based on the so-called “sector principle”, meaning that each ministry is responsible for promoting and funding research activities within their own areas. The Ministry of Education and Research is responsible for the overall R&D policies, for funding large parts of basic science in the universities and colleges, and for co-ordinating sectoral R&D policies.

At the governmental level there are two high level committees focusing on science and technology policy related issues: The inter-ministerial **Research Forum for Government Officials (Departementenes forskningsutvalg – DFU)** and the **Government’s Research Board (Regjeringens forskningsutvalg – RFU)**. The Minister of Education and Research chairs RFU.

The **Research Council of Norway (Norges forskningsråd)** was established in 1993, as a merger of the former five research councils. The institution bears overall responsibility for national research strategy, and manages nearly one third of public sector research funding.

One of the principal tasks of the Research Council is to promote co-operation and co-ordination among Norwegian research institutions. The Council identifies important fields of research, allocates funds and evaluates R&D. It is also called upon to offer strategic advice to the Government on science and technology issues.

The Research Council has six relatively autonomous sub-councils (områdestyrer) taking responsibility for resource allocation in six sub-areas. These correspond to the six divisions of the Research Council:

- *The Bio-production and Processing Division*
- *The Culture and Society Division*
- *The Environment and Development Division*
- *The Industry and Energy Division*
- *The Medicine and Health Division*
- *The Science and Technology Division*

Its overall annual budget amounts to about NOK 3,2 billion (€0.4 billion). The Council draws its funds from several ministries, of which the most important are the Ministry of Education and Research and the Ministry of Industry and Trade. Business development is specified as a goal for about half of the Council's annual spending.

The Government has now announced a radical reorganization of the Council (<http://www.forskningsrådet.no>).

SND, the Norwegian Industrial and Regional Development Fund (Statens nærings- og distriktsutviklingsfond) was, like the Research Council, established in 1993 as a reorganisation and reorientation of several pre-existing institutions. It is now the central institution for public funding of industrial and regional development in Norway.

Its main supporters, the Ministry of Trade and Industry and the Ministry of Local Government and Regional Development, provide the general financing of SND's main instruments. These includes grants for innovation and related activities, loans for innovation oriented activities and other "change-generating" or "turnaround" activities like development and acquisitions of new capital goods, warranties that enable firms to get loans from private institutions, and a general venture fund.

SND is funding the establishment of new companies, and supporting newly created firms in the early high-risk period through a venture capital subsidiary. Support is given on the condition of significant private participation. The institution also finances innovation related re-engineering or diversification in larger, more established firms. (<http://www.snd.no>)

SIVA, the Industrial Development Corporation of Norway (Selskapet for industrivekst) is a state owned enterprise with its head office in Trondheim, Norway. SIVA is a public enterprise, established to further the creation of business opportunities, and increased employment. Its goal is to develop strong local environments by providing investment capital, competence and networks for small and medium-sized companies. It owns and operates 40 industrial parks and is a co-owner in ten science and "knowledge" parks.

SIVA is organised as a "network" organisation, and operates within three areas: real estate, development and investment/finance. These areas often overlap. The company is owned by the state, and controlled by the Minister of Local Government and Regional Development. (<http://www.siva.no>)

TI, the National Institute of Technology (Teknologisk institutt) is a private foundation with approximately 270 employees. TI receives public support in order to be able to offer small and medium-sized enterprises relevant expertise to improve company know-how, productivity and profitability. TI offers consultancy and developmental services, training, expertise and technology transfer programmes and laboratory test and certification services. TI works in areas like manufacturing technology, environmental and safety technology, business development and internationalisation. (<http://www.teknologisk.no>)

VINN, the Advisory Institute in Northern Norway (Veiledningsinstituttet i Nord-Norge) is a private consulting and contract R&D institute, organised as a foundation, and receiving public support for parts of its activity. The foundation offers services within several technical and economical/administrative areas. The purpose is to improve the competitive strength of companies through increased productivity, improved profitability, stronger market orientation and profitable environmental and quality management measures. The most important industries addressed by VINN are engineering and other industrial sectors, fishing and the building and construction industry. They serve as advisors and offer elementary and post educational training, laboratory and testing services. (<http://www.vinn.no>)

SVO, the Norwegian Government Consultative Office for Inventors (Statens veiledningskontor for oppfinnere) is a public body that offers advice and scholarships to inventors. The office may support patent applications and the building of prototypes. (<http://www.svo.no>)

The **Norwegian Trade Council (Norges Eksportråd)** is a foundation aimed at strengthening Norwegian exports. The Council assists companies and public institutions in the field of international technology cooperation. The most important part of its activities takes place in its 39 foreign offices, situated in 32 countries. (<http://www.ntc.no>)

The Ministry of Trade and Industry has recently proposed that both SVO and the Norwegian Export Council should merge with SND. The idea is apparently to coordinate international and regional perspectives.

Argentum is a limited company owned by the state. It is to strengthen competent leadership in industry. Argentum invests in companies and tries to influence the venture capital sector, helping them to gain access to international capital. One aim is to help more ideas and concepts lead to commercially viable enterprises and to maximize the profit made from investments. Argentum will normally own between 33 and 50 percent of the companies involved. (<http://www.argentum.no>)

GIEK is a state institution for guarantees insurance of export credits. The main objective is to promote export of Norwegian goods and services and Norwegian investments abroad. (<http://www.giek.no>)

The **Norwegian Design Council (Norsk Designråd)** was established in 1963 by the Norwegian Trade Council and The Confederation of Norwegian Business and Industry (NHO). It is now a foundation financed by the Ministry of Trade and Industry and by commissions made through counselling and various projects. The

Council is to further the use of good design in market oriented product development and marketing. (<http://www.norskdesign.no/>)

Some public financial institutions remain outside the SND structure. The Norwegian local government-funding agency **Kommunalbanken** is a special purpose agency established for the Norwegian public sector to secure competitive financing to the Norwegian local governments. Loans are granted solely to local government or against a guarantee. Although Kommunalbanken may be seen as an element in the Norwegian system of innovation, the agency does not appear to pursue systematic innovation policies as such.

Another major investor in Norwegian industry is the **Norwegian Public Security Fund (Folketrygdfondet)**. The fund is operating as a large and significant financial investor. The fund's industrial investment activities are based on using part of the future liabilities of the public security system for industrial investment with a strict financial objective.

There are other institutions that are not primarily taking initiatives to do R&D nor financing the activities, but which still facilitate or in other ways modulate or give direction to research efforts and innovation processes. Among these are public regulatory, standards setting or appropriability agencies, and municipalities and county councils.

As a part of the general framework within which firms and innovators operate there exists a system of supervisory public agencies taking care of public interest. Their main areas of work relate to problems of public health, working conditions, consumer issues, and the environment. They establish a system of minimum standards for products and processes and by doing so influence the use of technology in the business sector. Such agencies include the **Norwegian Pollution Control Authority (Statens forurensingstilsyn)**; the **National Office of Building Technology and Administration (Statens bygningstekniske etat)**; the **Drug Administration (Statens legemiddelkontroll)**; and the **Norwegian Metrology and Accreditation Service (Justervesenet)**

Related to processes of deregulation of key infrastructure related sectors, such as telecom, energy production and utilities and rail transport, the need of establishing new systems of regulation to accommodate the effects of deregulation have been met by the establishment of new and reorganised regulating agencies. Standards are taken care of and co-ordinated by the **Norwegian Standards Association (Norsk standardiseringsforbund)**, which also represents Norway in international standardisation work. It operates on the basis of advice from five independent technical standardisation organisations, for general standards, construction, electrotechnics, technology and post and telecommunications respectively.

The **Norwegian Patent Office (Styret for det industrielle rettsvern/Patentstyret)** offers protection for inventions, trademarks and designs and gives information, guidance and training in the area of intellectual and industrial property rights. Norway has so far not become a member of the European Patent Organisation (EPO).

Municipalities and county councils have traditionally played an important role in business development by way of infrastructure building and maintenance, and by

providing public services in general. Over the last years, counties and some municipalities have taken up the challenge to stimulate business development and innovation within their geographical area. The counties will now be given a much larger role in the design and implementation of innovation policies.

Information is a crucial ingredient in innovation and R&D, and libraries play an important role in making information available. The **National Office for Research Documentation, Academic and Special Libraries (Riksbibliotekstjensten)**, the **National Library (Nasjonalbiblioteket)** and the library services at the universities are independently founded.

Science parks also constitute an element in the Norwegian innovation system. The term “Science Park” is used to describe a property-based initiative

- which has operational links with universities, research centres and/or other institutions of higher education,
- which is designed to encourage the formation and growth of knowledge-based industries and other organisations, normally resident on site,
- which has a management team actively engaged in fostering the transfer of technology and business skills to tenant organisations.

Among the Norwegian Science Parks are:

- Tromsø Science Park Ltd., Tromsø
- Trondheim Innovation Centre Ltd., Trondheim
- Leiv Eriksson Innovation Ltd., Trondheim
- Nyfotek Ltd., Trondheim
- Bergen High-Technology Center Ltd., Bergen
- Rogaland Science Park Ltd., Stavanger
- Campus Kjeller Ltd., near Oslo
- Oslo Research Park Ltd., Oslo
- Ås Science Park Ltd, Ås

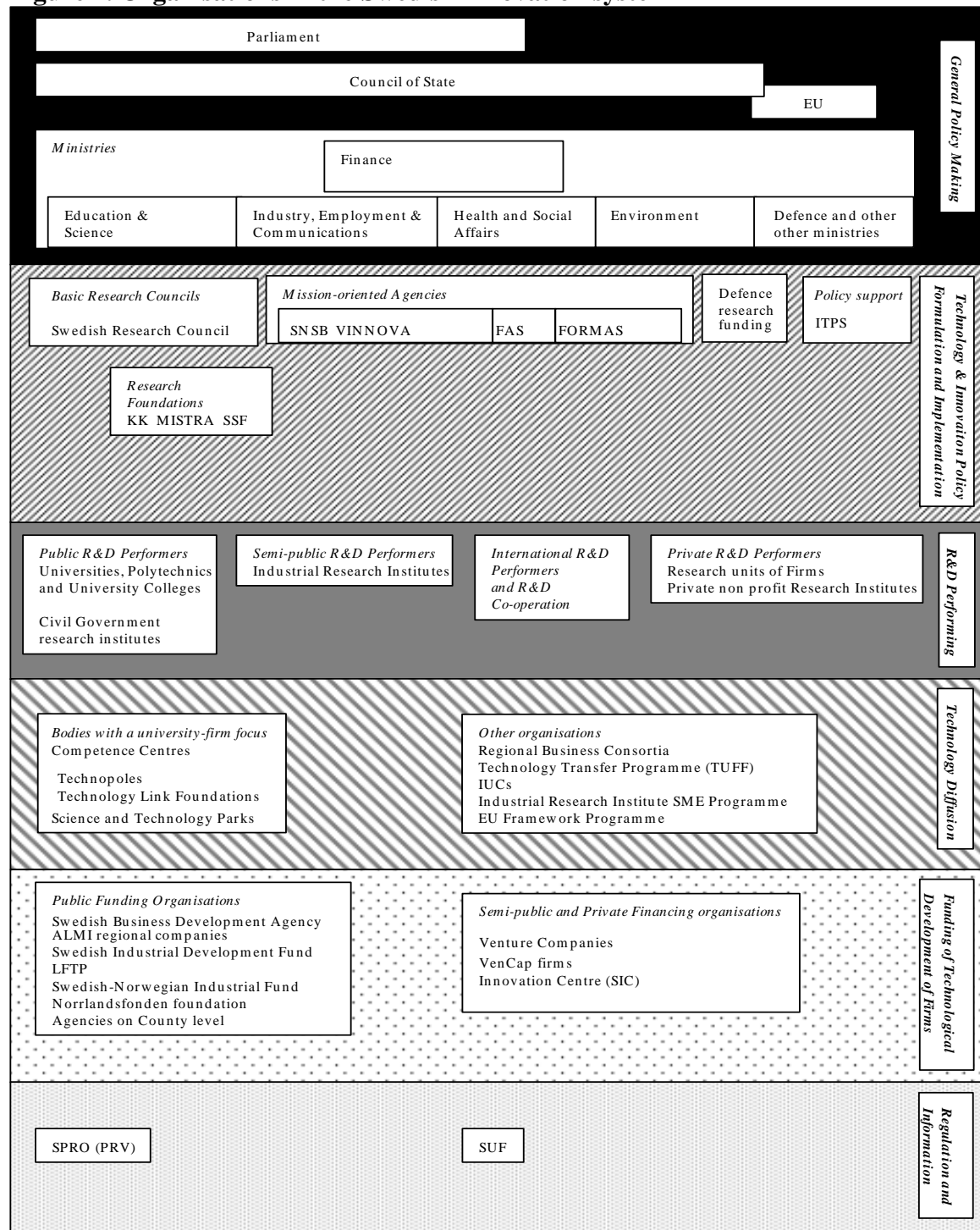
The traditional role of the science parks has been to be service organisations and real estate managers. Now, however, the role as incubators and assistants for innovation is becoming increasingly important. Many parks have their own commercialisation units or companies, and they are often local representatives for the FORNY-programme (NO_9).

Sweden

Staffan Larsson, Lennart Norgren, Jennie Granat

In figure 7 the main actors in the Swedish innovation system are presented.⁴

Figure 7. Organisations in the Swedish innovation system



⁴ A major source for this section is Modig, S., *Institutional Mapping - An overview of actors in the Swedish Innovation System*, NUTEK, Dep of Technology Policy Studies, Working Paper, July 1998.

It is important to note that the Swedish institutional system is characterised by relatively small Ministries. This implies that functions assumed by ministries in other countries to some extent fall under the responsibility of government agencies in Sweden. All ministries support research activities in their own sectoral interest over their own budgets according to the so-called sectoral research principle. Issues affecting the innovation system are mainly handled by the Ministry of Education and Science and the Ministry of Industry, Employment and Communications.

The **Ministry of Education and Science** is responsible for universities, university colleges and for research. It is also responsible for matters regarding pre-school education and child care for school children, pre-school classes, compulsory school and equivalent schools, upper secondary school, independent schools, adult education, popular adult education, post-secondary education, study support and student social issues.

The overall aim of the **Ministry of Industry, Employment and Communications** is to create conditions for improved welfare and increased employment. Sweden is to have high and lasting economic growth that is compatible with ecological, social and cultural development. This growth is to be based upon more and expanding companies with a high level of know-how, an efficiently functioning labour market and an effective system for communications. The focus is to be on the interests of both companies and individuals.

It should also be taken into account that the **Ministry of Finance** (and in the Parliament, the Parliamentary Committee on Finance) is responsible for the overall governmental budget allocation, and hereby influences the framework for the innovation system in an important way.

The **Ministry of Defence** deals with government business in the field of the military and civil defence. The Ministry has general coordinating responsibility for civil defence and preparedness for emergencies in peacetime. It is also responsible for research of importance to its objectives.

The main task of the **Ministry of the Environment** is to carry out the Government's priority tasks in the field of the environment, which among other things means funding research.

The reorganisation in the structure for public funding of RTD and support to business and regional development, follows two government bills⁵ presented in the spring 2000. These bills closely relate to each other, although the first, issued by the Ministry of Industry, Employment and Communications, outlined a new organisational structure for public support to business and regional development and the other, issued by the Ministry of Education and Science, outlined a new organisational structure for public funding of RTD.

The new agencies came into work on 1 January 2001. All in all, the reorganisation involved some 15 organisations. The reorganisation reduced the number of organisations to six. The new structure is to enable more focused public efforts in

⁵ Government Bill 1999/2000:71 (Certain Organisational Issues in Industrial Policy) and Government Bill 1999/2000:81 (Research for the Future – A New Organisation for Financing Research)

areas of strategic importance, greater efficiency, and a better adaptation to the needs of target groups.

On the RTD funding side, the new structure includes the new **Swedish Research Council**, incorporating three separate councils for the humanities and social sciences, for natural sciences and technology and for medicine. This body is the largest actor within the new organisation of research policy. Also, two special research councils were set up: one in the area of working life and social sciences, and the other one in the area of environment, spatial planning and agricultural sciences. Another feature of the new RTD funding structure is **VINNOVA (the Swedish Agency for Innovation Systems)**, an organisation for promoting sustainable economic growth by fostering effective innovation systems in Sweden and by funding research at Universities of relevance to need-oriented research.

Furthermore, the new organisational structure includes the establishment of a **Research Forum** for dialogue among researchers, research funders, the general public and others directly or indirectly concerned by the research performed. The aspect of co-ordination is also in focus for the proposal of widening the **Research Advisory Board**⁶ to include innovation related issues.

The **Swedish National Space Board (SNSB)** is a central governmental agency under the Ministry of Industry, Employment and Communication. SNSB is responsible for national and international activities relating to space and remote sensing, primarily research and development.

The **Swedish council for working life and social research (FAS)** was established in 2001 through a merger of the Swedish Council for Social Research and the Swedish Council for Work Life Research. Its mission is to promote the accumulation of knowledge in matters relating to working life and the understanding of social conditions and processes. This is carried out through promotion and support of basic and applied research, identification of important research needs, dialogue, dissemination of information and transfer of knowledge and promotion of cooperation between researchers both nationally and internationally, particularly in EU programmes.

FORMAS, the Swedish Research Council for Environment, Agricultural Sciences and Spatial Planning, is a governmental research-funding agency related to several ministries, the Ministry of Environment, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Industry, Employment and Communications and the Ministry of Education and Science. FORMAS encourages and supports scientifically significant research related to sustainable development.

To improve knowledge for the needs of growth policy development, a separate **Institute for Growth Policy Studies (ITPS)** was set up in 2001. The mission of this agency includes policy analysis, policy intelligence and policy evaluation. Important areas for analysis are growth, innovation systems and entrepreneurship.

⁶ An advisory body chaired by the Minister for Science and Education that consists of persons from the research society and from industry. The Swedish name of the board is Forskningsberedningen.

The **Knowledge Foundation (KKS)** was established in 1994 by the Swedish Parliament. The foundation promotes a broad use of IT in society, and supports research at Sweden's university colleges and new universities. The foundation also promotes exchange of knowledge between universities, other institutes of higher education, industrial research institutes and the business community. By bringing together players from different sectors, the Knowledge Foundation pursues its goal of creating new ideas and developing new knowledge and competence, as part of an endeavour to strengthen Sweden's competitiveness.

The **Swedish Foundation for Strategic Research (SSF)** was also established in 1994 with capital of SEK 6 000 million from the wage-earners' funds (as was KKS and MISTRA). The purpose of SST is to support strategic research in natural science, engineering and medicine.

The **Foundation for Strategic Environmental Research (MISTRA)** supports strategic environmental research with a long-term perspective, aiming to solve major environmental problems. The main part of MISTRA's funding is focused on broad-based interdisciplinary programmes.

On the business and industry development side, an **Agency for Business Development (NUTEK)** was also set up in 2001. This agency includes business development and regional development activities from the former NUTEK and it also incorporates the parent company, **ALMI Business Partner**, owned by the national government. The ALMI group is a regionally organised structure, with about 40 local offices jointly owned by the parent company and local/regional bodies that provide consultancy services for business development, including financing.

It can be noted that the organisational structure concerning defence research also changed from 1 January 2001, when the two most important research performers among the defence authorities (Defence Research Establishment, FOA and the Aeronautical Research Institute, FFA) merged into a new organisation, **Swedish Defence Research Agency (FOI)**. The purpose of the merger was to create a modern and efficient research establishment.

*Good*NIP

Good Practices in Nordic Innovation Policies

Part 3-B Innovation policy documents

This section presents central innovation policy documents from the Nordic countries. It does not provide a complete overview of all relevant documents, but rather a selection of documents that the respective GoodNIP partners find especially important for the understanding of recent innovation policy developments. The presentation is organized by country. For each document there is a summary of contents, as well information on the year of publication and the responsible agency. The document may thus serve as a portal for more detailed investigations into the written basis for Nordic innovation policies.

Denmark

Jørgen Lindgaard Pedersen, Søren Jensen and Kasper Edwards

Knowledge in Growth

Name:

The Government's knowledge strategy *Knowledge in Growth (Viden i vækst)*

Published:

January 2003

Produced by/primary agency responsible:

Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation

Presentation of contents:

The paper *Knowledge in growth* consists of both an account for Parliament and a report, which presents the Government's plan for redesigning the Danish knowledge system.

The Government is a firm believer in the knowledge economy and maintains that Denmark must do whatever possible to ensure its position herein. Knowledge and new technology is insurance for the future and keys to progress and growth. Thus it is important to implement a policy stimulating creation of knowledge and new technology. It is the Government's vision to: 'Strengthen Denmark's position as a leading knowledge society, which increasingly produces, attracts, spreads, and utilizes knowledge.' (p. 4)

There are substantial gains from a more intensive utilization of knowledge and the Government is committed to create optimal conditions for investments in knowledge and reforming the public knowledge institutions. Investments in knowledge pay off and private companies should invest in knowledge because this is the only road to increased competitiveness. The public sector must invest in the types of knowledge not generated by firms, e.g. basic research and basic education as firms focus on short-term competitive advantage.

There are new patterns in the spread of knowledge and value creation. Knowledge has become a central commodity in the knowledge economy. The results of a single research project can change the value of a company significantly. The Government predicts four effects of the increasing importance of knowledge:

- Knowledge workers will become more important. Internationally demand for high skilled labour is increasing while demand for low skilled is decreasing.
- Research and development will become more important. More and more companies undertake their own research and development and thus the number of knowledge intensive firms increase.
- Innovative networks will become more important. Firms and institutions are increasingly specialising and thus networks between the two become important.
- Use of ITC will increase. Globally advanced ITC infrastructure is diffused rapidly.

The Government defines the goal of the Danish knowledge system as the strengthening of 'its position as one of the best functioning and competitive in the world.' (p. 5) The Danish knowledge system must be tuned to withstand and surpass the competition from other knowledge societies.

The core of the Danish knowledge system is the knowledge institutions and firms. Knowledge institutions consist of universities, sector research institutions, and technological service institutions. The firms, which are part of the core, are firms with a particular focus on research, development, and innovation.

Several factors determine the efficiency of the Danish knowledge system e.g. cultural preference for research and development in Danish firms, how the knowledge institutions perform their work and disseminate knowledge. Lastly, interaction between elements of the Danish knowledge system is important for the overall efficiency of the system. Danish firms must have easy access to the knowledge generated at universities and sector research institutions.

The Government puts forth an ambitious plan for strengthening the Danish knowledge system. The Government plans to improve and restructure the elements of the Danish knowledge system, and presents the following reforms:

University reform

The reform of the universities intends to strengthen leadership and ease access for people outside the universities. A strengthening of leadership provides greater manoeuvrability in a time when changes happen fast. This will supposedly ensure better collaboration between universities and the surrounding society regarding research and research based education. The reform is further supposed to support knowledge and technology transfer and exchange of knowledge in the knowledge system. The Government will negotiate research contracts with universities regarding quantitative and quality goals, which specify completion percentages, research and education results.

Reform of Sector Research Institutions

The sector research institutions will in the future have an independent board of directors. Public research funds, which are provided beyond basic funding, are to be offered in a free bid between institutions following the principle of best and cheapest. It is important that sector research does not resemble a direct sector subsidy but is well founded and does not distort competition.

Reform of the Technological Service Institutes

A structural reform of Technological Service Institutes is to modernize the institutes and to make them more effective. Again the purpose is to ensure that society gets the most for the money by increasing competition between institutes. This effect is increased by allowing other actors to participate in development of technological service with the existing institutes.

Research Council reform

The current research council and grant system, which were implemented in July 2002, are to be reformed. The aim of the reform is to simplify the system by resigning many of the smaller programmes and the administrative overhead that followed. Larger research programmes are to ensure more competition among researchers for project funding. It is believed that the many small programs in reality eliminated competition by focusing the grants too narrowly, thus only selected researchers could be considered for grants.

Collaboration between knowledge institutions and firms

This is a comprehensive initiative putting forth guidelines for a number of possible ways firms and knowledge institutions may work together. The proposal group suggest four categories: (1) Collaboration regarding human resources; (2) Research collaboration; (3) Collaboration on commercialising research; and (4) other. The fourth category is a litter box containing firm participation in scientific conferences, firms' use of scientific journals and close personal networks.

ITC

The Danish knowledge system suffers from poor coordination and lack of interaction between elements. The Government sees wide use of ICT as a means of remedy. The digital infrastructure must be expanded and citizens, firms, and public institutions must all increase their use of ICT. This is to ensure that knowledge and information is easily available to everybody. Use of ITC is a very important issue for the Government and a large number of initiatives have been created. Increase use of ITC is part of most of the initiatives, which the Government has made and can thus be seen as a cardinal point of interest.

References:

http://www.videnskabsministeriet.dk/cgi-bin/doc-show.cgi?doc_id=136350&leftm

More people employed

Name:

The political agreement *More People Employed (Flere i Arbejde)*

Published:

September 2002

Produced by/primary agency responsible:

Ministry of Employment

Presentation of contents:

More People Employed is a political agreement between a large number of political parties.

The agreement changes the welfare system regarding unemployment by simplifying a large number of initiatives. The agreement will ensure a faster and direct path from unemployment to being employed. Firms are given increased transparency and access to the right resources by creating a nation wide CV database.

References:

http://www.bm.dk/publikationer/2002/flere_i_arbejde/flere_i_arbejde.pdf

Better Education**Name:**

The action plan *Better Education (Bedre Uddannelser)*

Published:

June 2002

Produced by/primary agency responsible:

Ministry of Education

Presentation of contents:

The document focuses on quality and coherence in the Danish educational system, and proposes many changes in the system.

Reform of Labour Market Courses (Reform af Arbejdsmarkedsuddannelserne) is to offer more flexibility and adjustment according to the local needs. The goal is to strengthen basic competencies needed on the labour market.

A proposed *Law on Education and Occupation Guidance (Lovforslag om Vejledning om Valg af Uddannelse og Erhverv)* is to strengthen guidance and ensure a more goal oriented education for the individual given the needs of society.

Through the action *Strengthening of Natural Sciences (Styrkelse af Naturvidenskaben)*, the Government will strive to promote the position of natural science in the educational system. This is due to the low number of students in natural sciences.

The Government introduces *Internationalisation of Education (Internationalisering af Uddannelserne)* to ease the recognition of real competences achieved abroad, and to increase mobility between Danish universities.

A Flexible Educational System (Et Fleksibelt Uddannelsessystem med Gode Meritordninger) maintains that the educational system must satisfy the demands for flexible workers with relevant qualifications and competences. A method for evaluating relevant work experience for the purpose of qualifying for higher education must also be developed.

References:

<http://www.statsministeriet.dk/Index/dokumenter.asp?o=65&n=1&t=18&d=1420&s=1>

Law on Technology and Innovation**Name:**

Law on Technology and Innovation (Lov om Teknologi og Innovation)

Approved:

June 2002

Produced by/primary agency responsible:

Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation

Presentation of contents:

Law on Technology and Innovation which was approved on the 6th of June 2002 (law no. 419, 06/06/2006) intends to promote collaboration and diffusion of knowledge between firms and public knowledge generating institutions. The law also aims at generating technology-based firms by using various means of funding, e.g. providing seed capital. The law creates a 'council for technology and

innovation' - Rådet for Teknologi og Innovation - which will assist the Minister. The council may analyse and develop strategies, and evaluate the evolution of the Danish knowledge system and propose initiatives. The council may approve institutions as 'Approved Technological Service Institutes' - Godkendte Teknologiske Serviceinstitutter. The law on technology and innovation consolidates some of the existing initiatives within the framework of one law and one Ministry.

References:

<http://www.folketinget.dk/?/samling/20012/MENU/00000005.htm>

Growth on Purpose**Name:**

The growth strategy *Growth on Purpose (Vækst med vilje)*

Published:

May 2002

Produced by/primary agency responsible:

The Ministry of Economic and Business Affairs

Presentation of contents:

In November 2001 the social democrat government was replaced by a liberal government. *Growth on Purpose* was one of the first moves of the new government. The proposal focuses on improving the conditions for industry and commerce. The Government's growth programme consists of four key areas: (1) Greater freedom and entrepreneurship; (2) Better use of knowledge and resources; (3) Efficient competition; and (4) Utilization of globalization. Each of the key areas consists of several individual proposals for achieving the goal of *Growth on Purpose*.

(1) Greater freedom and entrepreneurship

Work must pay off and a lower tax on work is proposed in order to increase incentives. If *Growth on Purpose* is to succeed more people must be able to enter the labour market. How to achieve this is described in the political agreement *More People Employed* (see below). Administrative procedures are to be simplified to lower administrative costs of operating a business. The action plan *More Entrepreneurs (Flere Iværksættere)* for entrepreneurs states the Governments' ambition of Denmark becoming part of the European elite of entrepreneurs. Denmark must leverage the digital dividend and the Government proposes its ambition for increased use of ICT in both government and business in *IT for everyone - The future of Denmark (IT for alle – Danmarks fremtid)*. The IT policy is supported by the action plan *IT Action Plan 2002 (IT Handlingsplan 2002)*.

(2) Better use of knowledge and resources

Better use of knowledge and resources proposes several actions from the Government. Better education (see below) focuses on the overall educational system. Improved research and innovation is the Government's plan to achieve 3.0% GDP spending on research and innovation. The Government proposes more private funding for research and will stimulate this by introducing a 150 % tax deduction on expenses for research projects. The regional growth strategy will even growth in Denmark - among the initiative are the *Funen-Jutland IT-Stake (Den Jysk-Fynske IT-satsning)*, which is to be complemented with similar programmes in 2003.

(3) Efficient competition

The third leg Efficient Competition aims at creating more and better competition as the Danish economy is generally exhibiting a lack of competition. The Government is planning a complete liberalization of the energy sector. The goal is to reduce costs and at the same time achieve the goals set in the Kyoto environmental agreement. The Government will further liberalize the economic sector and offer better protection for customers. This should provide a smooth functioning financial market. New private public partnerships are to be allowed and citizens will be able to choose the provider of traditional public services. This is a part of the *Welfare and Choice reform (Velfærd og Valgfrihed)*, which will increase competition between public and private service providers.

(4) Utilization of globalization

Utilization of globalization is the last leg of *Growth on Purpose*, aiming at getting the most from increased globalization. Green Cards (work permits) are to be introduced to help firms hire the needed

human resources. The European market must be improved and the benefits hereof must be leveraged in the Danish economy.

References:

<http://www.statsministeriet.dk/Index/dokumenter.asp?o=65&n=1&t=18&d=1420&s=1>

Finland

Juha Oksanen

The presentation is partly based on Country Reports on Finland, produced by the VTT Technology Studies for the European Innovation Trendchart 1999-2002

Education and Research 1999-2004. Development plan, December 1999

Name:

Education and Research 1999-2004, Development plan, December 1999

Published:

December 1999

Produced by/primary agency responsible:

Ministry of Education

Presentation of contents:

The Development Plan specifies objectives and measures for the years 1999-2004 according to the policy lines determined in the government programme and with due considerations to the demands imposed by the implementation of the new educational legislation.

The fundamental policy line in the government programme highlights know-how and knowledge, which equitably benefit the regions of the country. Finland's future depends on know-how and creating new innovations. Raising the level of know-how among the population as a whole supports Finland's development as a civilisation and Finland's competitiveness. There should be equal opportunities in accordance with the principles of lifelong learning, regardless of gender, place of residence, age, language, economic standing, state of health, disability or origin. The aim is to secure, by a joint public and private sector effort, input into R&D, which enables the present level of overall R&D input to be maintained. The share of public funding will be gradually increased. Finland will be developed into a society which sees knowledge and know-how as part of civilisation and as a central production factor and which at the same time caters comprehensively for the education and training needs for society and the labour market.

The Plan outlines the following goals:

- The level of public funding for education in Finland is to be maintained at top OECD level annually about 8,000 of the students taking a polytechnic degree will have studied or trained abroad
- 6,000 undergraduate students will study abroad every year
- in 2004 the intake to vocational training will be 49,000 new students
- in 2004 the intake to polytechnics will be 25,000 new students
- the intake to education aiming at a master's degree will be 19,000 new students
- the number of doctoral degrees will be increased to 1,400 annually
- polytechnic professional postgraduate degree programmes comprising 40–60 credits will be started gradually

The objectives set in the Development Plan will be implemented within decisions on resource frameworks and the decisions on quantification and allocation taken in connection with the annual budget. The implementation of the objectives set in the Development Plan will be monitored and evaluated annually.

Review 2000: The Challenge of Knowledge and Know-how

Name:

Review 2000: The Challenge of Knowledge and Know-how

Published:

2000

Produced by/primary agency responsible:

The Science and Technology Policy Council

Presentation of contents:

The review provides a brief analysis of the strengths and weaknesses of the Finnish system of innovation. Specific problems are not addressed in depth. The focus of the review is on providing an overview of the main policy fields and issues it seeks to address. These include the development of the research system, international science and technology co-operation, utilisation of knowledge and know-how, and financing and its allocation.

The review notes that the traditional Finnish strengths, the forest and metal industries, were surpassed during the 1990's by developments in the electric and electronic industries, which make extensive investments in R&D. Thus, the review states that Finnish strengths today are high-standard and extensive technological know-how, internationally competitive domestic clientele and a very high-standard ICT infrastructure. The review notes that general shortcomings are the small size of enterprises and limited experience of the development and marketing of international software products. It is stressed that the structural change towards an industrial and services structure, which is increasingly based on knowledge and know-how, must be continued. The importance to find new growth areas in addition to current strengths is particularly emphasised. Furthermore, the prerequisites of business enterprises operating in these have to be enhanced. From a global point of view, interest is particularly directed at bio-technology, knowledge-intensive services and new materials. It is also necessary to be able to transfer and apply knowledge and know-how already accumulated in other fields, especially generic telecommunications know-how. In general, it is stressed that further co-operation and interaction between different policy sectors should be enhanced, in particular between the spheres of influence of economic and financial policy, educational policy, employment policy, regional policy, social and health policy, environmental policy and cultural policy.

Finland must improve its capability to respond to challenges set by global transitions in the economy, culture and science, e.g., by developing means for science watch and technology foresight. Basic conditions for universities and polytechnics to conduct research and provide postgraduate education must be improved. The funding of basic research and purchase of scientific instruments should be secured alongside the growth of external funding of university research. With respect to research funding, the goal of 2,9% of GDP for the year 1999 was achieved and even exceeded. The review stresses that government research funding needs to increase during the years 2000-2004 at a rate which responds to the estimated growth of GDP. The goal for the year 2004 is 3,5%. According to the current estimates, this would indicate an annual development of about EUR 50 million.

Regarding research investments, the review notes that public research funding in Finland represents at least the average in the OECD, but in many respects the Finnish funding is among the highest.

The most concrete actions brought forth in the review relate to innovation financing. The former review provided guidelines and recommendations for the allocation of the additional appropriation of FIM 1,5 billion (EUR 250 million) for innovation financing during the years 1997-1999. The national research input rose to 3,1% of GDP by 1999. Within the *technology administration*, the increase is primarily allocated to strengthen the basic operations of the National Technology Agency, Tekes, in particular in the area of cluster-based technology programmes, research which enhances the technology base, R&D projects in the service sectors, and projects which aim at the creation of new businesses and enterprises. It is emphasised that Tekes should not only function as a R&D financier, but also develop its expert and innovation services in order to be able to function as a support for creating favourable prerequisites for exploitation of R&D results. Furthermore, the review states that the financing of Tekes and the Technical Research Centre, VTT, has not developed in keeping with the volume of activities. The increase in the basic funding should be EUR 2-3 million a year.

The targets of funding in the *science administration* are divided between the Academy of Finland, the universities and the polytechnics. As regards the Academy, resources are directed to the launching of research programmes in strategically important fields, to establish and strengthen centres of excellence in research and education, to create a system for postdoctoral education and otherwise promote young PhD's research careers, and to expand international co-operation. These include a large-scale development of business know-how, entrepreneurship and expert services relating to innovation. The additional university appropriations will be allocated to strengthen the Finnish graduate school system even further, and to establish new ones in selected technology and science fields. Furthermore, equipment and other research prerequisites should be renewed on a continuous basis, networking and transfer mechanisms should be developed in order to identify the diffusion of research results and technologies to business and industry, and to increase education of expertise in the fields of sciences and engineering in response to the needs of working life.

Within *sectoral administration*, the focus will be on increasing the basic funding of the centre of expertise programme allocated by the Ministry of the Interior by EUR 2,5 million in 2001. With a view to enhance environmental know-how, environmental cluster research must be increased as proposed by the government programme. The review stresses the importance of promoting R&D relating to industrial clusters in Finland (the forest and foodstuffs cluster, the telecommunications and transport clusters, the welfare cluster, and the environmental cluster) administered by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, the Ministry of Transport and Communications, the Ministry of Social Affairs and Health, the Ministry of Labour and the Ministry of the Environment. In the case of the Ministry of Labour, the funds are allocated to strengthen certain aspects of the national programme for the development of working life. This may comprise continuing, expanding or supplementing ongoing cluster programmes, launching new ones or applying the efficient co-operation mechanism developed within clusters to other than industrial clusters through co-operative research programmes. The guidelines and recommendations of the Science and Technology Policy Council are implemented by the above mentioned administrative fields and organisations/ministries, of which the National Technology Agency and the Academy of Finland have a central role to play. The concrete measures are presently under evaluation both by international and national experts and evaluators. The importance of these evaluations is very strongly emphasised in the review.

References:

http://www.minedu.fi/minedu/research/organisation/Review_2000.html

The State and Quality of Scientific Research in Finland. A Review of Scientific Research and Its Environment in the Late 1990s**Name:**

The State and Quality of Scientific Research in Finland. A Review of Scientific Research and Its Environment in the Late 1990s

Published:

2000

Produced by/primary agency responsible:

Academy of Finland

Presentation of contents:

The Academy's review covers three main areas: First of all it looks at how the research environment in Finland has changed over the past few years, with special reference to science and technology policy. Secondly, the review examines the state of Finnish universities and their operating environment. Third, it discusses the output and impact of scientific research in Finland.

For all these areas the review provides a description of the current situation and recent trends in the late 1990s. In addition, the review addresses the question of whether these trends have been in the right direction and in line with expectations. It also offers ideas for further development and provides a firm foundation for looking ahead to the future.

Finnish science and technology policy and the Finnish innovation environment are at the cutting edge internationally, on various different criteria.

Finland has been moving closer to the science and technology policy lines adopted in the major research-intensive OECD countries. However, the 'Finnish line' pursued since the mid-1990s - which most notably has involved heavy government investment in R&D - has differed markedly from the OECD mainstream.

During the past decade there has been a marked increase in the general preparedness and willingness for collaboration. The mobility of researchers, the number of informal contact networks and interaction are all at a much higher level than previously.

Together with the development of creative research environments, collaboration has been promoted by an up-to-date science policy and by developing funding instruments and other forms of support for research. In the late 1990s a number of reforms were carried out that had a major impact on the science system and that gave rise to sometimes heated debate: examples include the centre of excellence policy and research programmes.

A new, more solid foundation has been created for the professional research career, and the preconditions for doing high-quality research have been strengthened at all stages of the research career. Graduate schools have provided a model for resolving the structural problems of postgraduate training, allowing for more systematic researcher training and improved supervision. Postgraduate training has also become more closely tied with major research projects and centres of excellence. Both universities and the Academy of Finland have sought in their research funding to pay more attention to promoting women's research careers and to questions of equality.

There is a broad consensus of opinion in Finland about the general objectives of the innovation system. In order to maintain the high quality standards of Finnish research and its positive impacts, it is important that science policy remains firmly anchored to the needs of scientific research and that funding bodies continue to work closely with one another, the report concludes.

Universities have taken on a broader role in society than they used to have earlier: Apart from their traditional tasks of research and teaching, universities have been working consistently to establish closer relations of interaction with business and industry and to respond to the many and varied needs of society (including the expansion of adult education and further education). There is also much closer interaction than before within universities and between units working in different disciplines.

The reorganisation of university research and research co-operation (for instance the setting up of biocentres and joint research laboratories for different fields of study) has provided a significant boost to multidisciplinary and interdisciplinary research. This trend in development has helped to lower the traditional boundaries between disciplines and strengthened interaction between basic and applied research.

From 1991 to 1998 universities' research expenditure increased in real terms by 46 per cent. At the same time, however, the structure of research funding has changed significantly: In real terms research expenditure covered from budget sources increased by 17 per cent, while total external research funding showed real growth of 102 per cent from 1991 to 1998. In 1998 the bulk of (external) competitive funding, 73 per cent, came from the public sector: For instance, the Academy of Finland accounted for 29 per cent of universities' external research funding.

The increased need to secure outside funding has not only encouraged but to an extent also forced universities into structural and other reforms. On the other hand, their greater dependence on outside funding has made research itself more short sighted and vulnerable. The continuity and predictability of funding is crucially important: it is impossible to make the best possible use of earlier research investments if the resources made available are inadequate, the report points out.

In the 1990s Finland along with Ireland, South Korea and Sweden showed the fastest growth in national research intensity in the OECD group. In 1997, Finland had a research intensity of over 2.7 per cent (the estimate for 1999 is 3.1%), while the average for OECD countries was 2.2 per cent and for EU countries 1.8 per cent. Indeed on this indicator Finland now ranks among the top countries in the world: In relative terms the only country that currently invests more in R&D is Sweden.

In 1999, a total of almost 7 000 papers authored (or co-authored) by Finnish researchers appeared in international scientific series. During 1991-1999, the number of papers increased on average by 6.4 per cent a year, which was the ninth highest figure in OECD countries.

In 1999 Finland accounted for 0.95 per cent of all world publications. This figure has increased considerably since 1990, when it was around 0.7 per cent. Relative to population of 5 million people and GDP, Finland is currently one of the world's biggest publishers in the world. On these indicators we rank among the top four countries in the world. In the light of a combined examination of relative indicators based on a publication and citation analysis, Finland ranks on average in positions 5-10 among OECD countries.

The key issues of the future of Finnish science include maintaining a balance in the relationship between universities and business companies and whether the development of the national innovation system leaves enough space for the independent development of science policy and the research system and their own internal objectives. Science policy should be developed as an independent, separate policy sector but closely with technology policy as an integral part of the national innovation system. In order to succeed, it has to be made sure that adequate core funding is made available to universities, that the volume of government R&D funding is at a sufficient level, that there is a good balance in the funding structure as a whole and that the targets set for universities are in a sensible proportion to the funds available.

Finland as an Information Society. The Report of the Information Society Advisory Board to the Government

Name:

Finland as an Information Society. The Report of the Information Society Advisory Board to the Government

Published:

2000

Produced by/primary agency responsible:

The Information Society Advisory Board (under the Ministry of Finance)

Presentation of contents:

The Government re-appointed the Information Society Advisory Board on July 8th 1999. Its task included monitoring and predicting Information Society development and reporting regularly to the Government. Finland as an Information Society is the first report of the Information Society Advisory Board on Information Society development in Finland.

Finnish Information Society development contains several strong points and positive expectations. These strengths include co-operation between the public and private sectors, a strengthening of the information economy, high educational level, telecommunications networks and services, extensive use of information technology in both the private and the public sectors, comprehensive library network, mobile communications and location information nation wide coverage. In spite of many positive features and strong points, the development of the Information Society in Finland also contains 'bottlenecks' or features that require attention. The following can be mentioned among the most significant: Scarcity of resources, application software industry and content production still under development, the dependency of economic growth on one branch, recruitment problems of trained personnel in the information sector, the regional imbalance of the information sector, low level of entrepreneurship and the position of small and medium-sized enterprises.

According to the report, the key challenges are: The flexibility and social dimension of the Information Society, the capacity of the educational system and the direction of education, the challenges to enterprises and business life formed by the network commerce, regional development, information management and the change in the operating environment from the viewpoint of the employee.

Training, know-how and research, communications infrastructure, the operating and environmental environment, the prevention of the development of alienation, and public sector services are the core areas that will have to be paid attention in order to strengthen Information Society development.

The Information Society Advisory Board considers the goals of the eEurope Programme important for Finland and considers that Finland should commit herself to implementing the goals. Some of the measures proposed in the eEurope Project have already been implemented or launched in Finland. The National Committee considers that Finland should aim at implementing the measures under national responsibility, such as improving the information-technology skills of teachers and the development of electronic services of administration, faster than the schedule proposed in the Action Plan.

In Finland the public and private sectors have been co-operating successfully in the development of the Information Society. Central measures have been an increase in research and development activities, the fast and efficient opening of telecommunications competition, the development of training in information and communications technology as well as the development of legislation and other regulation to meet the new needs. The National Committee considers the Information Society policy selected in Finland and the projects implemented and decisions made in compliance with it to be correct. These measures have created a good starting point, but in many ways the actual work still lies ahead. In the future, the measures will have to be enhanced, strengthened and adapted to new needs.

The Assessment of the additional appropriation for research

Name:

The Assessment of the additional appropriation for research

Published:

December 2000

Produced by/primary agency responsible:

The Ministry of Trade and Industry and the Ministry of Education

Presentation of contents:

In 1996, the Government of Finland decided to allocate over FIM 3 billion in proceeds from State property sales to research and development. The purpose of this additional appropriation, disbursed between 1997 and 1999, was to enhance the operation of the national innovation system to the benefit of the economy, the business environment and job creation alike. In 1999, an appropriation increment of FIM 1.5 billion was introduced on a permanent basis.

The Ministry of Trade and Industry and the Ministry of Education established an international expert group to perform an overall evaluation of the additional appropriation programme of research implemented in 1997-1999. The expert group commissioned extensive studies and interviewed a large number of experts. In the report, the expert group sets out its views on the focusing of the additional appropriation and the effectiveness of research funding as a whole, and raises points that the group believes are relevant for policymakers.

The expert group puts forward the following as a summary of its conclusions:

1. The additional public appropriation for research seems to have had a positive impact on private research investments.
2. Increased research input has led to the growth of company profitability, a rise in the know-how level of personnel and a larger number of product innovations. The research inputs of industry as a whole and of large enterprises each benefit small and medium-sized enterprises through the sub-contracting network and transfer of other expertise.
3. Besides research investments, productivity has been improved by personnel training, renewal of organisation structures, more effective management culture and companies' improved capacity to take in new information.
4. The effects of research input on employment have been clearly positive. However, the effects are of a dual character: demand for highly educated personnel has increased rapidly, but no job opportunities have emerged for employees with lower education levels.
5. Integration of the new and the old economies is an important area for development for maintaining conventional jobs and creating new ones. The encouragement of small and medium-sized enterprises to take up new technology calls for new measures.
6. The additional funding has also had positive effects on regional development, but only in the regions where research investments have been focused. In fact, regional policy requires increases in the know-how and entrepreneurship potential of the various regions, so that more projects can meet the criteria of Tekes, the National Technology Agency.
7. Development of both the quantity and the quality of Finnish basic research was very positive and rapid in the latter half of the 1990s. Networks of researchers expanded and cooperation with business enterprises increased both in Finland and abroad.
8. The cluster programmes have made it possible to initiate fruitful cooperation between various sectors and to provide a valuable link between technology and public services. However, it is too early to project any final results. Development needs for these programmes seem evident, especially in giving more focus to the objectives, improving coordination between financiers and reducing multiple reporting requirements.
9. The development of Tekes has been rapid and in many ways successful. As the surrounding conditions are also changing at a fast pace, the expert group proposes that a new strategic assessment of Tekes be carried out (the last evaluation was made in 1995).
10. In developing Tekes, the expert group stresses the following aspects:
 - Innovation is a much wider concept than technological innovation alone, so Tekes' efforts to extend its expertise base should be endorsed.
 - Ideas and inventions are converted into innovations only after they have been commercialised. Greater resources should be applied to assisting commercialisation as early in the process as the product development phase.

– Tekes reaches dynamic businesses well, but conventional small enterprises poorly. These businesses also have potential but need new approaches.

Indicators – figures used, sources and benchmarks

Three projects assessed the kind of effect earlier expenditure on public R&D funding has had, whether this effect differs significantly from enterprise to enterprise, from sector to sector or from region to region, and whether the effect derives from the public funding contribution and the increase in volume of public funds addressed with different emphases (ETLA-1, ETLA-2 and ETLA-3). To examine the performance of Finnish science, a project was commissioned to study publication and patenting outputs in Finland (VTT-3). The panel did not have the time or resources to examine individual programmes in detail. Hence, one project sought to summarise the findings of a large number of programme and institutional evaluations which have been carried out in Finland (VTT-1), while another project (LTT) made direct contact with the clients of Tekes in a particular sector from the perspective of applied management research. The remaining project (VTT-2) examined the cluster programme, though with the handicap of having to perform this research during the first few months of activity in the clusters.

The findings are organised in the following sequence:

- the effects on basic research;
- the degree of networking, both in general and in the cluster programmes;
- effects on productivity and employment;
- implications for modernisation and regional development and finally;
- a comment on Tekes.

The main recommendations are:

1. Policymakers should continue to set ambitious aims for research funding. International competition has become a learning race. Like Finland, many other countries have made heavy investments in the development of research and education. Finland should continue the course of action chosen, and maintain its high level of research funding. Setting up a new additional appropriation programme should be considered, with the aim of complementing existing measures and redressing the deficiencies that are currently evident in the Finnish innovation system.
2. The conditions for basic research should be strengthened. Continuous improvement in the quantity and quality of basic research must be secured. Basic research contributes to producing the basis for applied research and to increasing the number of highly skilled personnel. Financing centres of excellence can be used to accelerate the progress of promising sectors. Networking in Finland and abroad, as well as cooperation with business enterprises, should be strongly encouraged. Despite the generally high levels of industry-science cooperation, there is still scope for improvement, notably in the biosciences.
3. The cluster approach should be improved and extended. Knowledge of cooperation between different sectors, gained from cluster programmes, should be developed and extended to new areas. However, the existing clusters need to be more focused.
4. The new and the old economies should be integrated. To accelerate the integration of the new and the old economies, small and medium-sized enterprises operating in conventional sectors should be actively encouraged to take up new technology. An accelerated schedule calls for a special programme.
5. More focus should be placed on innovation. In future technology programmes, the following aspects should be further underlined:
 - improved efficiency of know-how transfer from abroad to Finland;
 - development of cultural know-how and managerial skills to complement technological competence;
 - development of pre-seed and seed financing;
 - a customer- and marketing-oriented approach;
 - greater commercial professionalism, especially in small and medium-sized enterprises;
 - creation of a special form of support for commercialisation of products since, due to the small size of the domestic market, a small company must start to operate internationally at a very early stage.

6. Future work force competencies should be developed. Future success will rest upon skilled people. Therefore, a permanent aim should be to improve educational opportunities for both the younger and the older population.

- The challenging new task for the polytechnics relates to the integration of the new and the old economies and skills technology.
- The average waiting period of three years, from passing the matriculation examination to obtaining a place in tertiary education, is a waste of resources and calls for restructuring.
- More flexible switching from one subject over to another would improve the opportunities for highly educated personnel to move into areas where demand is growing rapidly.
- The universities' capacity for educating students from abroad should be improved considerably.

Because of the great structural and content-related need for change, consideration should be given to setting up a separate programme to ensure that the necessary funds are available. Furthermore, basic funding for universities must be revised. The lifelong education of today's work force should be further enhanced by trying out new ideas and preparing new pilot programmes of which there already exist good examples. It is important that the Government guarantees sufficient resources for further education and continuing education to ensure the availability of a highly skilled work force and to prevent labour market exclusion.

Following the recommendations mentioned in the evaluation report, the Science and Technology Policy Council of Finland is planning new focused funding programmes, new cluster areas, evaluations of the previous measures and organisations such as the National Technology agency, etc.

References:

Prihti, A., Georghiou, L., Helander, E., Juusela, J., Meyer-Krahmer, F., Roslin, B., Santamäki-Vuori, T., Gröhn, M., *The Assessment of the additional appropriation for research, Sitra Reports series 2*, Helsinki: Sitra, 2000

<http://www.sitra.fi/eng/index.asp> and publications

A Needs Assessment of Technology Foresight

Name:

A Needs Assessment of Technology Foresight

Published:

February 2001

Produced by/primary agency responsible:

Ministry of Trade and Industry

Presentation of contents:

In August 2000, the Ministry of Trade and Industry gave Prof. Ahti Salo the remit to examine how national technology foresight activities should be developed. The report proposes that national foresight activities should be strengthened. Reasons for this recommendation include 1) the fragmentation of foresight activities; 2) the increasing importance accorded to foresight in EU innovation policy; 3) the emergence of innovations on the frontiers between different technology domains and their application; 4) ethical, social and societal issues related to the governance of new technologies; 5) the benefits of foresight-driven innovation processes in increasing the impacts of R&D-funding; and 6) the responsibilities of science and technology administration in serving the Parliament and its Futures Committee.

It is proposed that a foresight shall be established to support national foresight activities. The secretariat consists of the main financiers and users of foresight as well as research groups with good knowledge of foresight methods and processes. Its role is to co-ordinate and promote foresight activities, to create and maintain international contacts and to take part in the preparation of foresight projects. The secretariat reports to decision makers and makes contributions to the public debate. It is accountable to a high level steering group.

In the present situation, a comprehensive foresight project which encompasses all technologies is not called for. There is, however, a need for large-scale foresight projects in which the stakeholders are brought together to consider 1) technological, economic, and societal trends; 2) the impacts of technology deployment; and 3) opportunities for user and problem orientated development work. The projects should be organised as collaborative activities. They should promote networking, the preparation of science and technology policy measures, the selection of areas for focal R&D efforts, and the debate on technologies in science.

Public organisations reporting to the science and technology administration as well as companies should be encouraged to carry out more systematic foresight activities in conjunction with their strategy processes and the preparation of research and technology programmes. In preparing these programmes, there is a need for openness so that the stakeholders have a clear understanding of associated objectives, responsibilities, procedures and deliverables. Foresight-related training and education shall be strengthened. Such training shall be given to experts in companies and public organisations.

References:

Salo, A., *A Needs Assessment of Technology Foresight*, Ministry of Trade and Industry, Studies and Reports 2/2001 (in Finnish, abstract in Swedish and English).

Strategic development of ministries' sectoral research**Name:**

Strategic development of ministries' sectoral research (Ministeriöiden sektoritutkimuksen strateginen kehittäminen, available only in Finnish)

Published:

May 2001

Produced by/primary agency responsible:

Science and Technology Policy Council of Finland

Presentation of contents:

The strategic role of the ministries has become increasingly knowledge-based, and sectoral policies need to be guided more on the basis of reliable research. This will entail integration of the ministries' research strategies and their steady demand-based updating. Overall, this means strengthening of the resources for sectoral research.

The strategic role of the ministries is becoming more and more knowledge-based. Network-collaboration-based development and influence will further increase the importance of sectoral know-how. At the same time, the development of sectoral policy will be increasingly based on reliable studies and their efficient utilisation. The management of change will require ministries to constantly assess their own roles and integrate their research strategies to form collective development activities.

In most sectors of the administration this will require updating of the research strategy to emphasise demand, foresight and the impact assessment of the activities. In addition, both domestic and international networking should be strengthened in sectoral research. Programme-based research collaboration must be increased, especially by utilising the experiences and assessments gained from the cluster programmes. The structural barriers blocking collaboration, such as outdated acts, organisational barriers, and functional disadvantages caused by inappropriate division of duties, should be identified and removed. Also the recourses for sectoral research must be strengthened, by governmental appropriation, by increasing collaborative use of the recourses and by intensifying acquisition of the competed research funding from the open research markets.

The Report on assessment of the additional appropriation for research (Prihti et al. 2000) indicated that the early signs concerning the impact of the cluster programmes seem to be positive and that the concept should be further developed and broadened. Analyses of government appropriations in recent years reveal that the increase in research volume has been taken from the open research markets. This development should be continued; the challenge of ever-growing research markets can be reacted to only by increasing collaboration both in research and funding.

Assessment of the non-committed research funds of the ministries should be completed in all ministries by the end of 2002. The concrete development suggestions to the ministries made in the statement of

the S&T Policy Council of February 1999 are still relevant. Their implementation should be actively continued in order to strengthen the national innovation system.

References:

http://www.minedu.fi/tiede_ja_teknologianeuvosto/vttn.html

Innovation policy guidelines: Intelligent, learning and competitive Finland**Name:**

Innovation policy guidelines: Intelligent, learning and competitive Finland

Published:

May 2001

Produced by/primary agency responsible:

Science and Technology Policy Council of Finland

Presentation of contents:

International economic and technological development strongly influences industry structures on national and regional levels, corporate business planning and the requirements of the labour force and society for know-how. This development can be influenced by innovation policy - by large, cross-sectoral and focused development of conditions for innovation activities. Functional and efficient national innovation systems and regional systems will become increasingly essential factors in creating economic growth and social welfare.

Finland has an extraordinary opportunity to take advantage of on-going developments. The economic conditions are still good, the employment rate has improved and unemployment has decreased. Investments in R&D activities have increased strongly especially in the private sector. Government has launched several measures which aim at enabling the public education and research system to develop at the pace of recent changes in society. A bill on improvement of the universities' core funding has recently been given to Parliament. The decision in principle on the use of funds gained from the sale of state-owned property, accepted in the spring of 2000, and the measures connected to it are good examples of future-oriented investments. The public research investments carried out in the latter half of the 1990's have been productive and well allocated on behalf of the economy, employment and entrepreneurship.

The Science and Technology Policy Council considers that this successful development should be continued. New complementary and sharply focused development activities will ensure that the national innovation systems remain competitive. Development activities will be targeted at basic university level education and research, post-graduate education, the utilisation of research know-how and the improvement of conditions for entrepreneurship.

During 2002-2004, the core funding of the universities should be increased gradually by at least €90 million as proposed by the Government. The funding must be allocated especially to education and to the development of its basic constraints. Public R&D funding should be increased by 2004 to 1,04% of GDP, as the Science and Technology Policy Council has proposed.

The planning, implementation and monitoring responsibilities of the measures proposed in the definition of the policy are divided between the Science and Technology Policy Council, the Cabinet Committee on Economic Policy, the Prime Minister's Office and the Ministries. In order to ensure appropriate allocation of funding and other measures in the following years, the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Trade and Industry must jointly take responsibility for implementing an independent mid-term assessment on use of the funding by the beginning of 2003.

References:

http://www.minedu.fi/tiede_ja_teknologianeuvosto/eng/index.html

Business Environment Policy in the New Economy**Name:**

Business Environment Policy in the New Economy

Published:

October 2001

Produced by/primary agency responsible:

The Ministry of Trade and Industry

Presentation of contents:

The document's objective is to support the handling of the central issues of business environment policy at the Ministry of Trade and Industry. The document covers key national trends, especially in the 1990s and onwards, focusing on challenges in the years to come.

For a long time, Finland has been a follower, i.e. dragged behind the technological forefront and the rich countries, but now it has reached this forefront. The big question is whether Finland can keep pace at the forefront. What is required of the business environment policy in order to retain high competitiveness in the future, too?

According to the report, competitiveness is now good and the economy seems to be well equipped to face the fluctuations of the international economy. In this positive development, policy has played a prominent role. It can well be said that the determined technology policy, which was started as early as at the beginning of the 1980s, has made a major contribution to this. At the same time, much has been invested in education and training. During the past decades, the youth have received good schooling.

Many changes in the domestic and international regulatory environment have unquestionably had a major impact on the successful structural development of the Finnish economy. Competition has become tighter for the Finnish market, when bilateral trade ended in the 1980s, when closed markets – especially monetary, telecommunications and energy markets – were opened to competition, when restrictions on foreign ownership were abolished, when competition law was harmonised with the EU legislation and when our membership of the EU (in 1995) made the markets even more open for foreign enterprises. It is obvious that the tightening of competition has rendered the economy more efficient.

The restructuring of the global economy is setting new challenges for all countries. New technology must be applied on a wide scale. This calls for the development of knowledge and skills. The incentives to produce innovation and improve the efficiency of activities must be sufficient. Entrepreneurship must be encouraged with a favourable business environment.

The requirements of sustainable development are becoming more stringent and international regulation will increase. Adaptation to the requirements sometimes enforces painful changes. On the other hand, swift users of the new technology develop new efficient, environment-saving production methods and create new products for the growing 'environment market'.

Here in Finland, the ageing population threatens to slow down the development of new skills. Regional migration is dynamic. Urbanisation will accelerate. Regions should be developed wisely, with care taken not to stiffen the restructuring of the economy and to prevent the economy from becoming more efficient.

Meeting the challenges stresses the importance of the policy areas that have, for a long time, occupied a central position in business environment policy – the development of know-how and technology. Their value will not be reduced, if anything, in the business environment policy in the years ahead.

The ageing of manpower further adds to the importance of education and training as reformers of the skills of the adult population. The implications of ageing also underline competition policy measures and, especially, improvement in the efficiency of public service provision.

The need for rapid restructuring lays stress upon measures of enterprise policy, aiming to support entrepreneurship and to modernise the corporate structure.

The ongoing regional change will raise regional business environment policy to an important role within the next few years. The regions should be able to strengthen the competitiveness factors and business environment of their enterprises, taking into account that funding from the EU Structural Funds will be cut down after a few years.

In the implementation of business environment policy, co-operation between the various policy actors has become more and more important. Business environment policy is still an expanding variety of policy sectors in which responsibilities are dispersed into various administrative branches. The development of co-operation will require, for example, good information and analysis of the structural

issues of economy. Therefore, all such solutions, on the level of the central government or of the regions that improve this co-operation, are essential in promoting competitiveness.

References:

<http://www.ktm.fi/eng/1/bene.htm>

The future is in knowledge and competence. Technology Strategy - a review of choices**Name:**

The future is in knowledge and competence. Technology Strategy - a review of choices

Published:

2002

Produced by/primary agency responsible:

Tekes, the National Technology Agency

Presentation of contents:

By international standards, Finland is at the cutting edge in terms of competitiveness. Finland is recognised as one of the high-tech centres in the world and has become one of the leading countries in the development and use of mobile communication, Internet and digital communication. The country is thus an excellent example of the information society.

Finland is a forerunner in many other technologies as well. The forest and metal clusters have been main forces of the Finnish economy for decades, and the forest industry has traditionally been a technology leader globally. In biotechnology, Finland is a world leader in many research sectors, and business activities in this field are increasing. Finland also offers a competitive innovation environment for foreign companies.

Finland has succeeded in combining the application of technologies, welfare, sustainable development and continuous renewal. Finland has a good base for further development as a leading innovative environment, which generates a multiplier impact and creates the necessary prerequisites for the international success of the industry and society, along with growth and sustainable development.

By developing technologies, it is possible to find solutions to the basic needs of society and the industry. The development of technology helps maintain all current competitive advantages as well as create new ones in many new fields, which further improves welfare. The development of high technology applications is further boosted by the introduction of new cooperation models. Technological applications are aimed at improving the quality of life.

Finland's biggest challenges are to ensure the welfare of the population, to continuously renew the industry, to widen cooperative networks in Finland and at the global level, to secure the ethics of technology and to provide education and training. The degree of success in answering these challenges will determine Finland's competitiveness in the future.

Tekes, the National Technology Agency, is the main public investor in applied and industrial research and development (R&D) in Finland. The main target of Tekes is to increase exports, renew and widen the industrial base, create more jobs and improve employment and the general welfare of society.

The technology strategy provides solutions to the challenges set by Finnish industrial development. It forms Tekes' vision of the future, its strategic objectives and path for implementation. The technology strategy is based on comprehensive discussions with companies, research institutes, industrial organisations and other peer groups of technology policy. The strategy also takes into account international trends by utilising Tekes' wide contact network.

The competitiveness and structure of the Finnish industrial and business sector have been the starting point in formulating the technology strategy. When assessing the key areas of this strategy, three approaches have been used: Perspective of the industrial clusters; the fast developing technologies; and the way of working perspective.

The industrial cluster-based assessment was targeted to find new business opportunities through networking and cross-scientific and cross-technological cooperation. Tekes believes that new competitive advantages and elements for increasing productivity and welfare will be found by emphasising cooperation.

In addition, technology strategy focuses on five issues: Networking; cross-technological cooperation; long-term commitment; innovativeness; and productivity.

The building of the technology strategy has been based on a three-dimensional approach: The study of industrial clusters, a number of cross-technological technologies and important ways of working. Global trends and the needs in clusters have shown the way, and cross-technological effects and opportunities have also been taken into consideration.

The strategy work is based on interactive cooperation with companies, research institutes, universities and industrial organisations, as well as on internal cooperation within Tekes. This work has also benefited from foreign contacts and the contribution of other peer groups. Tekes' technology strategy process is continuous, and its results are published at intervals of a few years.

Technology strategy supports choice making and the steering of activities within Tekes, and - above all - it promotes the launch of new technology programmes. Technology strategy is also part of Tekes' public policy as well as a tool for our clients and peer groups to base choices on. Technology strategy helps various areas of the country in determining and implementing their own technology strategies, and helps Tekes in defining the focus areas of regional strategies.

Technology strategy is understood to provide a basis for the technology investments of the coming years. It also provides a solid basis and starting point to companies, research institutes and decision-makers in the evaluation of future development.

References:

http://www.tekes.fi/julkaisut/Tekes_Teknstrat_eng.pdf (in English)

Rewiew 2003: Knowledge, Innovation and Internationalisation**Name:**

Rewiew 2003: Knowledge, Innovation and Internationalisation

Published:

December, 2002.

Produced by/primary agency responsible:

The Science and Technology Policy Council of Finland

Presentation of contents:

The review examines the development challenges facing science and technology policy in the coming years and outlines relevant policy. Special attention is paid to the rapidly internationalising innovation environment and the ensuing pressures for structural and operational change in Finland.

According to the Council, recent economic and societal development in Finland has largely been built on developing high technology, its effective utilisation and determined efforts to increase exports. This has significantly improved Finland's position in international competition. This is seen in both economic development and success in combining economic development with e.g. sustainable environmental policy. A major future challenge is to keep Finland sufficiently attractive for business and jobs and as a living environment in circumstances of ever growing global competition.

The Council sees that it is not possible to limit the development of innovations to the national environment and traditional international co-operation. Internationalisation must permeate the whole innovation system. Finland must be able to internationalise its activities and its national science and technology institutions. The challenge is to be able to make the most of globalisation by exploiting the positive aspects of the development trend.

Alongside technological innovation, systematic input into social innovation is needed to prevent societal and social development from diverging from economic and technological development. This extensive set of measures will form the core of the national strategy in the near future.

A successful national strategy will require systematic development. The major knowledge and know-how assets - national competencies - must be further developed. Particular strengths in Finnish business and industry are the information and communications cluster, the forest cluster and the metal cluster. Alongside these, it is especially important to invest in promising research fields and to achieve a sufficient volume and good quality.

The renewal of traditional industries has to be accelerated through the exploitation of technological and social innovation in enterprises. Ministries will assume greater responsibility as strategic development organisations and as users of social innovation.

Measures must be taken to promote favourable conditions for innovation. The capacity of the Academy of Finland and the National Technology Agency for ensuring the development of new growth areas, research-based innovation and innovation environments must be strengthened.

Research organisations must be developed as active and dynamic cooperation partners for business and industry. University legislation must be amended to encourage universities to actively develop education, researcher training and research and to promote the utilisation of research findings. The Science and Technology Policy Council will evaluate the structures of the public research system by the end of 2004.

Further, input is needed to improve basic information society skills. Mathematical and scientific knowledge must be enhanced further. Researchers' career prospects must be developed on the basis of ongoing evaluations and reviews.

It is pointed out in the review that regions face the same internationalisation challenges that influence at the national level. Successful response to these requires regions to enhance their own factors for development. Higher education institutions and research institutes' units have to contribute to the regional knowledge capital and intensify national and international networking in the region.

According to the Council, public funding must be increased faster than the estimated growth in GDP. In the case of research, this will mean an increase of 300 million euros from the 2002 level by 2007. This is also the Council's recommendation for the negotiations on the new government programme in spring 2003.

There are three central development targets: (1) to enhance education, research careers and the utilisation of research findings; (2) to boost social and technological innovation; and (3) to ensure flexible expert development of innovation funding. Alongside funding increases, the research and funding organisations must constantly develop their own decision-making and increasingly prioritise important and promising fields.

References:

http://www.minedu.fi/tiede_ja_teknologianeuvosto/eng/publications/Review_2003.html

The review will be available in English in early 2003.

Iceland

Thorvald Finnbjörnsson

The presentation is partly based on documents published by the Icelandic Government on the Internet

Please note, that a series of recent laws reforming the Icelandic innovation policy structure is presented in the section on *Innovation Policy Governance Structure* (under *Iceland*)

Advantage for the Future Project Plan for e-Learning 2001-2003

Name:

Advantage for the Future Project Plan for e-Learning 2001-2003

Published:

2001

Produced by/primary agency responsible:

Ministry of Education, Science and Culture

Presentation of contents:

Information and communication technology (ICT) offers diverse opportunities in schooling. It opens up previously unknown avenues of study and teaching, bolsters the connection of schools with the rest of the world and provides new opportunities in communications. Over a brief period, computer technology and the Internet have changed education, the ways of business and people's lives - and will shape the school system still more in the future. The Ministry of Education's future vision entails utilising the features of the Internet as an information utility for schooling. There, educational materials shall be imparted purposefully and communications established between students, teachers, school administrators, parents, employers and all those connected with education. This vision entails that traditional teaching practices develop into what may be called distributed education, with students engaging in studies in distributed learning schools.

As an extension of the Ministry's policy on ICT, efforts have been devoted to strengthening the premises for using the technology in schooling. Now, the educational gateway menntagatt.is has been opened, with information on the points of focus in education and ICT that the Ministry will work on over the next two years. The guideline for this work will be that Iceland continues to be in the forefront in the utilisation of new technology in schooling and providing an advantage for students in the knowledge society of the future. The Ministry of Education's Project Plan for e-Learning 2001-2003 entails that information technology be utilised for the benefit of education and culture to create an advantage for the Icelandic nation in the economy of the future. Introduced here is the concept of distributed education which entails an entirely new vision of learning and teaching. The Internet will play a key role in enabling students to engage in studies in many schools at once and shape the curriculum to their own needs. Distributed education will increase equal rights and everyone's access to studies and create previously unknown opportunities for education. Icelandic schools have already shown that they are capable of harnessing new technology for the benefit of education. It is impossible to say where man's search for knowledge will lead him in the electronic world, but the ways described here aim at facilitating this search.

References:

<http://bella.mrn.stjr.is/utgafur/english2.pdf>

External Assessment of the University of Iceland (HÍ), the University College of Education (KHÍ) and the University of Akureyri (HA)

Name:

External Assessment of the University of Iceland (HÍ), the University College of Education (KHÍ) and the University of Akureyri (HA)

Published:

March 1998

Produced by/primary agency responsible:

Ministry of Education, Science and Culture

Presentation of contents:

Quality in education is determined by many different aspects and the concept of quality can be interpreted in many ways. It is for example affected by goals and objectives and how they are translated in the curricula and the content and level of the subject matter taught. The content is also strongly dependent on the objectives and the manner in which these are translated into student assignments. The link between objectives and program structure was not very clearly stated in the self-evaluation reports. The evaluators found less long-term strategy or sense of direction than would be desirable, although there was more evidence of such direction at HÍ. The programs are dominated by pragmatic considerations (which is normal) but all the institutions need to be more future oriented. Connections between the National Curriculum Guide and the programs in the three institutions were not clear, but students, who were asked, knew the National Curriculum Guide in their special subjects. The students also pointed out that it seemed to be of little use, as teaching in the primary and secondary schools was not based on the formal Curriculum but rather on the available teaching material and the text books. These remarks lead to the question: 'To what extent is the National Curriculum Guide a guiding tool in Icelandic schools?' All the institutions face the problem of trying to put as much content as possible into their programs and feeling that quite a few areas do not get enough attention, including perhaps especially practice teaching and specialist knowledge in particular subjects. This is somewhat less the case at HA. The balance between teaching and research in all institutions is not as it should be. Steps should be taken both at the institutional level and at the Ministry level to improve conditions for research. How this can be done could very well be the subject of another review. A working rule in many countries is that each department in all institutions develops both a short term and a long term program for institutional and individual research before the budgets are approved and before money is granted to the institutions. This is a matter of priority and every institution needs to give high priority to research in order to be able to offer research based courses.

References:

<http://bella.mrn.stjr.is/utgafur/ymskens.pdf>

Iceland - The Cost-competitive Edge**Name:**

Iceland - The Cost-competitive Edge

Published:

April 2002

Produced by/primary agency responsible:

Invest in Iceland Agency

Presentation of contents:

The analysis in this publication is based on cost information collected primarily between June 2001 and April 2002. Taxes reflect tax rates in effect on January 1, 2002 and incorporate any announced changes at that time to take effect at a specified later date. Exchange rates, interest rates as well as other important cost factors will, of course, change over time. Tax rates and other tax-related information are also subject to change as a result of new legislation, judicial decisions and administrative decisions.

Iceland's operating environment is competitive with leading countries in the industrial world. With its low tax structure, high education levels and competitive costs for skilled labour, land and electricity, Iceland is a strong candidate for businesses to short-list when seeking new locations for their international operations.

Iceland is the lowest cost country in Europe and the second lowest-cost country overall as presented in the report 'Business Costs in Iceland'. Iceland has the lowest business costs among all the ten countries for nine of the fourteen operations examined, including all four software and R&D operations, as well as three manufacturing operations - pharmaceuticals, electronics assembly, precision components - and the operation of medical device production and the operation of server farms.

References:

[http://government.is/interpro/ivr/ivreng.nsf/Files/KPMGsummary/\\$file/KPMG_summary.pdf](http://government.is/interpro/ivr/ivreng.nsf/Files/KPMGsummary/$file/KPMG_summary.pdf)

Structure and Strategy

Name:

Structure and Strategy

Published:

2001

Produced by/primary agency responsible:

Icelandic Research Council

Presentation of contents:

The Icelandic Research Council seeks to inspire the nation's scientific resources into action to secure a richer life in the coming century by:

- Strengthening the foundation of research, especially in areas where the needs of the society are urgent and Icelanders are likely to contribute and achieve results at international levels. To achieve this RANNÍS will, in co-operation with the Government, promote a special program in information technology and environmental research. RANNÍS will also be working to connect science training to societal needs and facilitate access for young people to work in fields based on advanced knowledge
- Strengthening co-operation between the business sector, research and educational establishments and promoting stronger involvement of business enterprises in research and development.
- Promoting increased effectiveness and synergy between researchers and strengthening regular evaluation of the results gained from national R&D efforts.
- Expanding the involvement of Iceland in multinational S&T co-operation
- Promoting rapid exploitation of research results and increasing public awareness of the importance of S&T to the nation's economy and its culture.
- Working for a closer integration of S&T policy into the general policies of the Icelandic Government.

Norway

Per Koch

The presentation is partly based on Country Reports on Norway, produced by STEP for the European Innovation Trendchart

Research at the beginning of a new era

Name:

Government White Paper on Research, *Research at the beginning of a new era* (St. meld. nr. 39 1998-99 *Forskning ved et tidsskille*)

Published:

June 1999

Produced by/primary agency responsible:

Ministry of Education, Research and Church Affairs

Presentation of contents:

The white paper, published by the Bondevik I Centre Government (1997-2000), analyses the whole Norwegian knowledge system, from university and college research to industrial innovation activities, and outlines the Government's ambitions in this area.

The white paper maintains that the investments in Norwegian research should be substantially increased, the aim being to reach a level of research funding equivalent to the OECD average, measured as a proportion of GDP. The growth in public funding is to come partly through increased investment through the National Budget, and partly through the yield of the new fund for research and innovation.⁷ The fund is to contribute to the realisation of government priorities in research policy and to safeguard long-term research and research that cut across sectors.

The white paper states that a main priority in the use of public funds in the years ahead will be the strengthening of long-term fundamental research. Priority will be given to increased research commitment in the following areas:

- Marine research
- Information and communication technology
- Medical and health-care research
- Research in the area of intersection between energy and the environment

The Norwegian participation in international joint commitments will continue. The benefits from being a member of the EU Framework programmes are substantial, but ought nevertheless to be increased further. Quality in research is to be promoted and rewarded.

The white paper further outlines the principles for a new funding system for the universities and colleges. The aim is to ensure that their budgets to a greater degree are determined on the basis of research needs and science and technology strategies and to a lesser degree be linked to the number of students in each institution, research unit or discipline.

Also, the white paper suggests amending statute law and regulations in order to improve the commercial exploitation of the R&D results in universities and colleges.

The white paper points to studies showing that the recruitment to Norwegian research would become insufficient within the next few years. A lack of candidates in subjects such as medicine, informatics and the law has already become evident. It is therefore suggested that the number of recruitment posts should be increased by an average of 150 per year during the next five years.

⁷ The fund was established in July 1999 with a capital of 3 billion kroner (EUR 363 million).

A New Start at Innovation - Analysis of instruments for increasing private investments in R&D

Name:

The Report of the Hervik Commission *A New Start at Innovation – Analysis of instruments for increasing private investments in R&D* (NOU 2000:7 *Ny giv for nyskaping – Vurdering av tiltak for økt FoU i næringslivet*)

Published:

March 8th 2000

Produced by/primary agency responsible:

This is a report commissioned by the Ministry of Industry and Trade, The Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Education, Research and Church Affairs. It was produced by a Commission led by Professor Arild Hervik.

Presentation of contents:

Given the goal of reaching the OECD average as regards national investments in R&D, there is a need for instruments that can stimulate industry into spending more on science and technology. The report of the Hervik Commission gives an overview over the situation in Norway and selected OECD countries. It discusses theoretical and practical aspects of various instruments and models of thinking.

The report makes use of a wide array of economic and innovation oriented statistics and indicators. Among the appendixes there is an historical presentation of R&D in the Norwegian industry and a paper on the relationship between taxes and R&D. There is a broad analysis of the relationship between private R&D investments and law and regulations. The report includes a rich bibliography, referring to theoretical papers, studies of innovation and various national and international policy reports.

The report proposes that companies investing in certain types of R&D projects should get 25 per cent of the expenses covered by the State, up to a limit of NOK 4 million (EUR 484,000) or 8 million for projects involving universities, colleges and certain R&D institutes. The Commission's majority said this should be given as a tax credit, the minority as direct financial support. This policy measure should come in addition to already existing schemes of support.

The number of doctorate recruits should be increased substantially in the sector of higher education in order to support the demand for new researchers. The report underlines the need for investments in new scientific equipment in this sector.

Moreover, the report suggests increasing the public investments in R&D programmes targeting the business enterprise sector by 500 million kroner (EUR 60 million). Also, there ought to be an increase in strategic university programmes for basic science, and in SND's high-risk loans.

References:

An online Norwegian version of the report can be found at <http://odin.dep.no/nhd/norsk/publ/utredninger/NOU/024001-020004/index-dok000-b-n-a.html>

From Insight to Industry

Name:

The Bernt Commission on Commercialisation of University and College Research, *From Insight to Industry* (NOU 2001:11 *Fra innsikt til industri*)

Published:

March 28th 2001

Produced by/primary agency responsible:

Commissioned by the Ministry of Education, Research and Church Affairs

Presentation of contents:

Background

The Bondevik I Centre-Government (1997-2000) included a short text on commercialisation of research in its white paper on research *Research at the beginning of a new era* (see presentation above). It announced that the Norwegian Ministry of Education, Research and Church Affairs would present a proposal for amendments to statute law or regulations that are to contribute to more efficient commercial exploitation of the R&D results in universities and colleges.

The Norwegian law on the right to inventions made by employees (*lov av 17.april 1979 om retten til oppfinnelser som er gjort av arbeidstakere*) states that employers may claim the intellectual property right of an invention, if the invention is a result of work initiated by the employer, and if the work belongs to the company's area of expertise. Teachers and scientific personnel are, however, exempt from this rule. They own their own inventions ('the faculty exception').

The Bondevik I Government maintained that the institutions themselves must become more involved in the commercialisation of inventions. The Government referred to the argument that the institutions ought to be secured a part of the profit made from such commercialisation, given that the institution pays for the infrastructure and the man hours. However, the Government did not commit itself to any position.

The Government further argued that measures for increased commercialisation of inventions made in colleges and universities should be in accordance with the following principles:

1. The researchers should be obliged to inform the institutions when they have developed a product or process, when there is reason to believe that it may be patented.
2. The institutions should take a larger responsibility for bringing inventions to industry.
3. Researchers as well as institutions have the right to a share of income based on such commercialisation.
4. The researcher has the right to publish his or her research, in articles and books.
5. Commercialisation must not undermine long term, basic research. The researchers should be able to choose research topics and methods in the same way as they do today.

The Bernt Commission

The Commission's report maintains that commercialisation should be considered an integrated part of the institutions' duty to disseminate knowledge. The majority in the Commission believed that the researcher ought to retain the full property rights of an invention. These members argued that this is necessary in order to defend the freedom of scientific research. A minority would like to transfer this right to the institution. They argued that the institution needs this in order to promote commercialisation in an efficient way.

The whole Commission believed that the income following from such commercialisation should be split between the researcher, the institution and the research units. Commercialisation can be strengthened by the use of various incentives, practical organisational changes and information on the importance of such activities. The institutions should develop relevant strategies and establish 'innovation centres' with professional advisers, internally or externally.

The report states that university and college activities have traditionally been governed by scholarly concerns, as the research have been financed through the institutions' own posts in the national budget. However, during the recent years a larger proportion of the funding has gone through so-called 'externally financed activities' (this is predominantly *not* income from commercialisation, but public funding channelled through the programs of the Research Council of Norway and the EU). This is contract and demand based research, in some ways similar to commercial research done by independent research institutions. The report points out that more and more of the public funding is becoming 'competitive'. Hence, the institutions will have to balance between 'business-like' research and research financed by the institution itself.

An increase in *true* commercial research activities may, the report ponders, change the institution's role as a public establishment, as well as the rest of the research activities. The institutions must therefore have a clear idea on how far the responsibility of the institution shall go in this field.

The report argues that the universities and colleges must consider commercialisation as part of their activities. However, the researchers must have the freedom to choose their research topic. The commercialisation process must involve the institution, the research unit as well as the researcher or the group of researchers.

The institution must be duty-bound to bring inventions that have a potential for commercialisation into society. Laws and regulations are not sufficient, though. According to the report, incentives for researchers, research groups and institutions are just as important. These include practical administrative adjustments and the development of an organisational apparatus responsible for the commercialisation process. There is a need for new competences regarding agreements with external partners. Cultural attitudes will have to change.

The institution supplies infrastructure, equipment and personnel, while the researcher brings in ideas, creativity and persistent work. The report proposes new paragraphs in the law for universities and colleges that are to secure the institutions, the research units and the researchers a fair share of a possible profit. It is proposed that the researcher normally should be entitled to 1/3 of profits, the institutions 2/3.

The share of the institution should be used in such a way that the relevant research unit will benefit from it.

The Bernt Commission was split on the question on who is to decide whether and how an invention is to be commercialised. The majority argued that it should be achieved by the use of incitements and voluntary agreements. The researcher must inform the institution of inventions that may be commercialised, and the institution and the researcher are to develop a relevant plan together. If there is disagreement, the researcher has the final word. This will contribute to more positive attitudes to commercialisation among researcher, the majority says.

The minority proposed a model where the institution may demand a transfer of the right to commercialisation to the institution itself. The researcher will get his or her share of the profit, but cannot stop the commercialisation process. These commission members argued that the institution must be able to control these activities if it is to develop effective instruments.

The report states that the institutions to a large degree should be able to choose how to organise these activities. Among the alternatives are:

- An 'innovation centre' as part of the institution.
- A separate company wholly or partly owned by the institution.

The innovation centres are to:

- Inform the research units or disciplines about commercialisation
- Gather information on relevant research activities in the institution
- Give support to the development of research ideas, patenting and commercialisation
- Establish contact with beneficial commercial partners

The innovation centres are to be perceived as partners of the researcher, not opponents.

There is a strong need for capital and the report points to the FORNY-programme as a well functioning instrument (NO_09). According to the report, the funding of FORNY must be increased in order to make room for new projects.

The report also discusses problems related to researchers being employed by two institutions. This particularly applies to the so-called 'university hospitals', where the law on the right to inventions will apply differently vis-à-vis people employed by the university and people employed by the hospital (cf. 'the faculty exception' above). According to the report, this does pose a serious problem, but the need for transparent regulations or individual agreements is underlined.

On District and Regional Policies

Name:

Norwegian Government white paper, *On district and regional policies* (St.meld. nr. 34 (2000-2001) *Om distrikts- og regionalpolitikken*)

Published:

April 6th 2001

Produced by/primary agency responsible:

The Norwegian Ministry of Local Government and Regional Development

Presentation of contents:

The white paper is on regional policies in general. This summary, however, will focus on innovation policy matters.

The main policy objective is to secure a balanced development as regards population settlement and industrial growth. Moreover, the white paper underlines the need to understand the forces that shapes a rapidly developing community.

The main cities and the central eastern and south-western areas of Norway have gained most from the recent population growth. Many smaller municipalities experience a reduction in the number of inhabitants even without emigration.

The employment opportunities remain the most important factor influencing people's choice of home. However, factors like services, leisure activities, geographical location and type of employment are becoming increasingly important. More people want to live in urban areas.

Within regional areas the larger population centres become more important, as industrial innovation depends on the interaction between companies, knowledge institutions, services and social networks.

The white paper argues for a broad policy approach where the development of industrial networks, private and public services, leisure activities, homes and employment opportunities are the most important factors. The development of *robust communities* is more important than measures targeting specific locations or individual companies. Long-term co-ordinated efforts are needed, the white paper argues, with a broad spectre of instruments.

According to the white paper, there is a need for supporting the development of regions in order to counteract the present centralisation processes. Small communities will need extra attention beyond the framework of the general regional policies. The white paper proposes the implementation of a special effort towards communities with dramatically declining populations, situated far away from population centres (*Småsamfunnssatsingen*).

Northern Norway will also get special attention and support. Norway will take part in the next EU Interreg program (Interreg III, 2000 – 2006).

The white paper states that the Ministry of Local Government and Regional Development will continue to give so-called 'Adaptation Support' (*Omstillingsstøtte*) to municipalities and regions with undiversified industrial structures - areas that face severe challenges as regards adopting to changing framework conditions.

The settlement structure is strongly influenced by general living conditions and the presence of well functioning welfare services (including housing, schools, kindergartens, social and health services, and culture). The white paper underlines that kindergartens, cultural and leisure oriented activities, infrastructure and communications must be important parts of regional policies.

Within 2002 schools, libraries, hospitals and municipal administrations should have the opportunity to use broadband services. The same should apply to homes within the end of 2004.

Public institutions of higher education must adapt their educational services to needs in the regional labour markets, and develop decentralised courses.

The so-called 'indirect' instruments of the Ministry of Local Government and Regional Development is to a larger degree to be concentrated on competence development and the innovative capabilities of firms; the instruments should not so much focus on the implementation of traditional physical infrastructure. Furthermore, new types of physical infrastructure, like broadband access, access to laboratories and test environments, as well as science parks and incubators, will become more important.

In 1998 20 % of SND's regional development funds went to measures for company competence development. In 2001 at least 40 % should be used on such development. The white paper refers to an evaluation of the regional development funds, which shows that a combination of financial support for investments and competence building has the best effect on economical development, networking, competence building and innovative capability of firms. On the other hand, the evaluators claim that an increased focus on competence may lead to a centralisation of such policy instruments. The white paper therefore underlines the need for a competence and innovation measures that are relevant for companies in different parts of the country. (Cf. Alsos. G m.fl., *SND i Distrikts-Norge*, NF-rapport nr 21-2000, Nordlandsforskning og NIBR)

The white paper maintains that companies that are engaged in R&D activities gain advantages beyond the investments in the R&D projects themselves. Experience shows that companies that have tried to co-operate in the field of R&D, are more likely to finance their own R&D projects later on. Regional companies outside the urban areas invest less in R&D than other companies. The Government wants them to invest more.

Industry investments in R&D are particularly low in Northern Norway, especially when measured against the national average. The white paper therefore argues in favour of integrating a regional perspective into the four official R&D priority areas: Marine research, ICT, medicine and health, and research in the border area of environment and energy.⁸ The same applies to public funding of basic research.

In order to strengthen the focus on competence, innovation and wealth creation, the policy instruments must become more development oriented. Public administrators must become more proactive, the white paper says, visiting companies to identify needs and to suggest solutions.

The white paper states that innovation and competences are the most important factors influencing the development of profitable and competitive regional industries. There is a need for stronger regional competence and innovation environments. These may or may not be co-localised with universities and colleges.

Additional efforts will target:

1. Increased attention to competences and innovation in existing industries.
2. The establishment of competitive, future-oriented and innovative new enterprises, especially within industries with a strong ability for wealth-creation. The effort to include entrepreneurship in school curricula will continue.
3. Co-operation between companies, and between companies and knowledge institutions, in order to develop strong regional wealth-creating environments. Measures should be directed towards areas that have a fair chance of success.

The counties (*fylkene*) will bear the main responsibility for establishing and developing regional partnerships of regional authorities, public institutions targeting regions, industry, competence institutions and private organisations. There is a need for a more efficient and co-ordinated public sector.

The Norwegian Industrial and Regional Development Fund (SND) is to play an active part in these regional partnerships. The Industrial Development Corporation of Norway (SIVA) will continue to have a strong regional profile. In relation to the ongoing evaluation of the Research Council of Norway, one should assess the regional role of the institution.

The white paper sums up the changes in policies, by saying that there will be a shift as regards focus, organisation and measures:

- from municipalities to regions
- from individual measures to more coherent needs
- from individual companies to a common effort for regional development
- from sector-oriented measures to co-ordinated efforts
- from centralised regulations to more regional freedom

References:

Norwegian version:

<http://odin.dep.no/krd/norsk/publ/stmeld/016001-040006/index-dok000-b-n-a.html>

Freedom with responsibility – on higher education and research in Norway

Name:

The Mjøs Commission on Higher Education, *Freedom with responsibility – on higher education and research in Norway* (NOU:14 2000 *Frihet med ansvar, Om høgre utdanning og forskning i Norge*)

⁸ Cf. the white paper on research and development, *Research at the beginning of a new era* (see presentation above).

Published:

May 8th 2000

Produced by/primary agency responsible:

The Commission on Higher Education, led by professor Ole Danbolt Mjøs, commissioned by the Ministry of Education, Research and Church Affairs

Presentation of contents:

The Mjøs Commission on Higher Education was given a very broad mandate, covering most issues concerning higher education. The report includes some very radical and controversial proposals, which has led to much debate in this sector.

The report argues in favour of giving the state universities and colleges more independence and responsibility. The Commission's majority wanted to organise them as independent legal entities fully owned by the state (instead of them being an integrated part of the state administration). A reform along these lines would mean that the Ministry of Education and Research no longer could instruct the management of the institutions directly, but would normally have to go through the board of the institutions.

According to the report the board members should be appointed by the State. The board is to hire the President or Principal (*Rektor*), taking suggestions from the faculty and staff into consideration.

The report stresses the need for change in the higher education sector, pointing to the internationalisation of this sector, new forms of teaching and learning, the increasing complexity of the knowledge system, and the need for high quality learning environments, research and development.

An independent institution should, according to the report, be given the authority to accredit and evaluate institutions. Colleges that want to become universities or university colleges must fulfil rather strict requirements, but a change of status should be possible. The new Centre for Accreditation and Evaluation is to decide whether they meet the standards of the relevant category (college, university college or university). The same applies to private institutions that receive public support.

The report emphasises that the expressed goal of reaching the OECD-average as regards national R&D investments must be the first step towards a higher goal: Norway should invest as much in R&D as its Nordic neighbours, Sweden, Finland and Denmark. The public support to basic science must be increased considerably and the Fund for Research and Innovation should reach the size of NOK 20 billion.

The report proposes a new degree system in Norwegian higher education - one more similar to the Anglo-Saxon model. In the traditional system studies leading up to a higher degree (*hovedfag*) may take six or more years. The new master degree should take no more than 5 years, including a bachelor degree lasting 3 or 3,5 years.

The public support to the state owned universities and colleges should be divided in two parts: One for research and development, another for education. The size of the support for educational purposes should be partly based on the number of students that finish a particular course or education, partly on a voucher system where some funds 'follow' the individual student. The grants to R&D is to be decided on the basis of the number of students, quality and results, regional consideration and the national need for knowledge and competence in particular disciplines and fields.

The Stoltenberg Labour-Government (2000-2001) published a white paper - *Fulfil your duty - Ask for your rights, Quality reform in higher education* - on the basis on the report of the Mjøs Commission on Higher Education. The white paper is presented below.

Fulfil your duty – Ask for your rights, Quality reform in higher education**Name:**

White Paper on Higher Education, *Fulfil your duty – Ask for your rights, Quality reform in higher education* (St.meld. nr. 27 (2000-2001) *Gjør din plikt – krev din rett, Kvalitetsreform av høyere utdanning*)

Published:

March 9th 2001

Produced by/primary agency responsible:

The Ministry of Education, Research and Church Affairs

Presentation of contents:

The Stoltenberg Labour-Government (2000-2001) published the white paper - *Fulfil your duty – Ask for your rights, Quality reform in higher education* - on the basis on the report of the Mjøs Commission on Higher Education (see above).

An overall objective presented in the white paper is to give all citizens a similar right to education, regardless of ethnic background, geographic location or gender. Norway is to become a leading 'knowledge nation'. Higher education is not to be adapted to only one of the sectors of society, like for instance the economy, nor is it to focus on only one kind of action or type of knowledge. The idea is not only to educate competent candidates, but to contribute to the development of socially responsible and participating citizens. The four 'classical broad based universities' (*klassiske breddeuniversiteter*, i.e. the four institutions that are called universities today) are to be knowledge institutions on a high academic level; the white paper calls them national and international 'lighthouses'. They are to be 'the framework' for excellent research and personal cultivation (*Bildung*), and shall provide critical corrections to society. The primary function of the state colleges is to become competent educators of professionals. At the same time they are to be regional 'powerhouses'. They shall contribute to regional development in co-operation with research institutions and local industry.

During the last decades Norway has been through an educational revolution. Basic obligatory education has been lengthened from nine to ten years. All citizens now have the right to obtain some form of secondary education. People may enter the universities and colleges not only because of their formal competences, but also on the basis of work experience (*realkompetanse*).

During the last decade the university and college student population has increased by 60 000. The white paper states that the Norwegian system of education is on a high international level. Still, there is not performed enough research. Moreover, many students do not get the attention they need. Many of them spend too little time on their studies, leading to a too slow flow of students through the educational system.

Quality is to be the major hallmark of the knowledge system. There will be new requirements as regards the quality of research, education and student support, and the quality of the students' own efforts.

The white paper lists several challenges that have to be tackled by the system of higher education:

1. The strong demand for higher education. Higher education is becoming as common as secondary education.
2. The reforms in primary and secondary education will have consequences for the way students learn. In the new learning plans for secondary education project work is obligatory. The pupils are expected to be responsible for their own learning, and the teacher is more like a guide to problem-solving, not primarily a tutor.
3. You may now get the formal background needed to enter higher education through the professional oriented courses on the secondary level (i.e. not only through *allmennfaglig studieretning*, cp. 'Gymnasium' or 'Grammar School'), which means that the student population will become even more heterogeneous.
4. A larger proportion of the population will be senior citizens. Furthermore, the working population will shrink as a result of the increasing demand for higher education. A changing labour market will continuously ask for new competences.
5. The institutions will face new student groups, cp. the demand for life-long learning.
6. A knowledge economy is characterised by fast changing technological development, increased competition and greater mobility of capital, natural resources and manpower. Knowledge has become the most important resource and learning the most fundamental process.
7. Internationalisation is becoming increasingly important. In order to absorb innovations from abroad and to contribute internationally, Norway must maintain and develop a broad knowledgebase.
8. The ability to use ICT is becoming as important as knowing how to read and write. ICT leads to new methods of learning, and new forms of evaluation, organisation and co-operation.

The white paper lists the following actions:

- More academic freedom for the institutions
- New degree structure, new content-reform
- Expanded possibilities for institutional profiling (focus)
- Improved, simplified and result-oriented student grants
- The boards of the institutions will get more responsibility and increased external representation
- A new system of institutional funding
- The institutions get more economic freedom
- ...and more flexibility in the field of personnel management
- Stronger institutional leadership

The white paper stresses that institutions are to implement new study plans where the student may be admitted to three year long continuous and interconnected studies. The institutions are to emphasize so-called 'student active' forms of education in combination with regular evaluations. The faculty institutes and the individual students will sign written agreements regarding study progression.

The white paper suggests the implementation of a new grade-scale common for all disciplines and institutions. There will be five grades from A to E (with F for failing), based on the European Credit Transfer System (ECTS). One year of studies will give 60 study points, compared to 20 credits (*vektttall*) today.

Institutions should try to implement a three-term year, in stead of the present two terms.

The white paper proposes a common degree structure in higher education with new labels for the different levels:

1. **Bachelor** (lower level degree), three years, is to give professional competence and/or the formal education needed to enter higher level studies.
2. **Master** (higher level degree), two years, is to give professional competence and/or the formal education needed to enter doctoral studies.
3. **Ph.D.** (doctoral level), remains at it is today.

There will be two different kinds of studies:

1. A traditional, theoretical higher degree study comparable to the present *hovedfag* (the present master degree is often longer than the Anglo-Saxon equivalents). These studies will open up for later doctoral studies.
2. More practically oriented studies, or new combination of subjects that do not necessarily give access to doctoral studies.

The white paper argues in favour of stimulating international institutional co-operation and exchange programmes. All institutions of higher education should offer the students a stay abroad as a part of their Norwegian degree. Forcing the institutions to make such an offer, is considered. The institutions will continue to develop courses given in English.

The white paper recommends the concentration of resources and the development of selected 'thriving' milieus. There is not room for more 'broad based universities' beyond the present ones. However, it is argued that the 'Science Colleges' (which are highly specialised institutions of higher education that educate doctorates in the same way as the universities) should be renamed universities. At the same time, all state colleges that offer doctoral education in any number of fields may apply for permission to use the university label. This applies to three of the present state colleges.

The institutions are to become *forvaltningsorgan med særskilte fullmaker* (which may be translated as 'administrative organisations with special authorisation'). They will not become independent legal entities (judicial 'persons') fully owned by the State, as proposed by the majority of the Mjøs Commission. However, they will be given more freedom in scholarly, economic and organisational affairs, as well as in the area of personnel management.

The institutions will have the main responsibility for quality development and control. They are to make plans and develop systems for quality control, supported by The Network Norway Council (*Norgesnettrådet*, see <http://www.nnr.no>).

By adjusting the state affiliation and by drawing a clearer dividing line between the Ministry and the institutions, the white paper underlines the responsibility the institutions have for their own future. The Principal will be elected by the employees and be part of the institution board – as he or she traditionally has been. However, the number of external representatives of the board (i.e. members not

employed by the institutions) is to increase. The scholarly leadership at the lowest level of the institution (institute or unit level) is to be strengthened.

The new funding system will reward achieved results. The funding will be divided into three parts

1. Funding of education based on the number of study points (i.e. completed studies or parts of studies).
2. Funding of research based on (1) quantitative indicators for quality and research intensity and (2) special strategic research funds distributed on the basis of evaluations, national priorities and research strategies of the individual institutions.
3. So-called 'Basic funding'. In order to support long term research, the need for a broad national selection of disciplines, and the existence of especially expensive disciplines, there will be another third stream of financing in addition to the result-oriented funding of research and education.

In order to achieve a faster and more efficient flow of students through the institutions, the students are to study full time and spend more time on their education. Regular student support will increase from NOK 7000 to NOK 8000 (€1000) a month. The increase of NOK 1000 will ultimately be given as grants, not loans. However, while the student is at the institution, the student support will be given as an interest-free loan. A specified part of this loan will be converted into grants when the studies are complete – the rest will become an interest-bearing loan. The student support system will be simplified, as the present basis support, housing support and support for books and materials will be united in one type of basis support given to all students. The system for down-payments of loans is to be simplified.

SND: New efforts, new growth, new industry

Name:

White Paper on SND, *SND: New efforts, new growth, new industry* (St.meld. nr. 36 (2000-2001) *SND: Ny giv, ny vekst, nytt næringsliv*)

Published:

April 6th 2001

Produced by/primary agency responsible:

The Ministry of Industry and Trade

Presentation of contents:

Background

The Norwegian Industrial and Regional Development Fund (*Statens nærings- og distriktsutviklingsfond – SND*) was established in 1993 as a reorganisation and reorientation of several pre-existing institutions. It is now the central institution for public funding of industrial and regional development in Norway. In December 2000 Technopolis, the STEP-group and Albatross Consulting finished an evaluation of the institution on behalf of the Ministry of Industry and Trade.

The white paper on SND

In the introduction to the white paper, it is pointed to new challenges in the use of knowledge, research and innovation. The technological development and the increasing globalisation open up for new solutions in all parts of industry.

The white paper states that there should be an overall objective to develop framework conditions for profitable industrial development in all parts of the country. In order to achieve this, regional resources must be mobilised and connected to relevant competence institutions and networks. The innovations systems, consisting of entrepreneurs, companies, research and finance institutions, advisers and others, must contribute to high levels of innovation.

Industry policy is knowledge policy, according to the white paper, and competences cannot be understood separately from other framework conditions underpinning wealth creation. This, and the ongoing internationalisation, leads to a demand for a more coherent industry policy. Industry policy must be co-ordinated with general economic policies as well as regional-, R&D, fishery-oriented-, agricultural- and environmental policies.

Among the objectives mentioned are:

- Industrial policies are to increase the country's ability to create wealth as much as possible, by establishing framework conditions for competitive and profitable enterprises and branches of industry.
- In broad terms, regional policies are to support the present geographical settlements and ensure comparable living conditions all over the country.
- SND is to be a powerful instrument for industrial and regional policies.
- SND is especially asked to work for increased innovation capabilities and higher levels of competences in small and medium-sized enterprises.
- The old principle of 'industry-branch neutrality' (i.e. that various branches of industry are to compete within the same framework conditions and facing similar policy measures) will stay.

The white paper points to the SND evaluations of 2000 and concludes that the institution has fulfilled its task in a satisfactory way. It is important to analyse the role of SND in relation to other actors, the white paper says. The SND evaluations showed that SND has to take some 180 different objectives and decisions from various ministries into consideration when developing its instruments. The white paper argues that there is a need for renewal and increased efficiency, and the ministerial governing system must be revised.

SND is to co-operate with The Research Council of Norway, The Norwegian Trade Council (*Norges eksportråd*) and The Industrial Development Corporation of Norway (SIVA) in order to ensure that the regional SND offices become competent and effective gateways to the industry-oriented policy instruments.

SND and The Norwegian Trade Council are to develop a policy instrument for marketing Norway as a host nation for foreign industrial activity.

SND is to work more proactively vis-à-vis firms and innovation and competence institutions. The organisation is to use its competence and networks to bring companies together.

SND must be able to adapt its instruments to regional differences and the needs of the individual enterprises. Within a fixed budget, SND will be given freedom to decide whether the institution should offer grants, loans-guarantees or a combination of these. This measure will be financed by the Ministry of Industry and Trade (a country-wide instrument targeting innovation) and the Ministry of Local Government and Regional Development (a measure for regional company and industry development).

Furthermore, the white paper proposes the establishment of a post for national programmes in priority areas in the budget of the Ministry of Industry and Trade.

The national instruments for development grants, high-risk loans and guarantees for innovation are to be united in one national budget post, called 'The national innovation measure' (*Den landsdekkende innovasjonsordningen*). The main objective of this measure is to increase the innovative capabilities of small and medium-sized enterprises.

Likewise, the funding of the regional development fund and the debit fund for regionally oriented risk loans will be united under one appropriation.

The white paper proposes a new measure for entrepreneurs, consisting of grants as well as loans. SND is to give priority to entrepreneurs that use most of their time on the supported project. Also, SND is to develop a gateway to relevant public policy instruments, based on its network of regional offices.

References:

Norwegian version:

<http://odin.dep.no/nhd/norsk/publ/stmeld/024001-040002/index-dok000-b-n-a.html>

Best in test? Benchmarking of framework conditions for value creation in industry

Name:

The report of the Norwegian Benchmarking Commission, *Best in test? Benchmarking of framework conditions for value creation in industry (Best i test? Referansetesting av rammevilkår for verdiskapning i næringslivet)*

Published:

December 2001

Produced by/primary agency responsible:

Commissioned by the Ministry of Industry and Trade

Presentation of contents:

The Norwegian Benchmarking Commission (*Referansetestingsutvalget*) was appointed on March 2nd 2000. The Commission was asked to evaluate benchmarking as a method and develop a system for benchmarking of Norwegian framework conditions for industrial value creation. The Commission should also compare Norway with selected countries and analyse the conditions for value creation in Norway. The Commission was led by Einar Hope.

The Commission's report has separate chapters covering the following areas:

- Natural resources
- Infrastructure
- Education, research and innovation
- Labour market
- Capital markets
- Product markets
- Taxes

This summary will only cover some of these chapters.

The report proposes that the Ministry of Industry and Trade - possibly in cooperation with other ministries - is made responsible for future work on industrial framework condition benchmarking. There should be a special reference group responsible for updating and development. Moreover, the report proposes that there is to be established a reference group with participants from relevant parties outside the ministries (industry, labour organisations, etc.).

With reference to the EU Lisbon-strategy, the report states that benchmarking exercises should be held on a biannual basis.

The report underlines industrial value creation as a basis for welfare development. It is therefore an overall industry policy goal to make the Norwegian capacity for value creation as strong as possible.

The report argues that most people and most companies choose to stay where they already are, leading to stability as regards settlements and localisation. This tendency also makes room for the development of industrial clusters. The historical background will influence our scope for change. The report also points to the fact that large part of Norwegian industry is taking part in markets with strong international competition. Moreover, globalisation means that many traditional national policy instruments have become less efficient.

The report sums up the knowledge and competence framework of Norwegian industry with the following list:

Strong sides:

- A population with a high educational level
- A well-developed institute sector

In line with other countries:

- R&D level in some branches of industry
- R&D investments per inhabitant
- Percentage of inhabitants with higher education

Challenges:

- Low R&D investments in relation to GDP
- Low innovation activity and a small percentage of new products
- Weak cooperation between universities and industry

There is a lack of manpower in Norway, and this situation is expected to continue. At the same time the average age when entering the labour market is high; hence there is a need for policies that may shorten the time pupils and students spend in the educational system. The capacity of the educational system must be aligned with needs in the labour market, the report argues.

Norway has a well-developed institute sector compared to other countries. The R&D investments in the various branches of industry are on the same level as for comparable branches of industry in other countries. However, the total investments in R&D measured as percentage of GDP is low, mainly caused by the fact that the total R&D investments in industry are low. The industrial structure of

Norway is characterized by relatively few companies in R&D intensive industries. The report argues that one have to take the heterogeneity of Norwegian industry when analysing the low level of R&D investments. There are several branches that invest more than average in R&D.

It is hard to ascertain the quality of Norwegian research, the report notes. There is large variation between various disciplines, probably because a small country always will find it difficult to develop high quality research environments in all areas. Moreover, industry cannot help to the same extent as in other countries due to the industrial structure and the resulting low level of R&D investments.

The report argues that the mobility of competent manpower must flow both ways between industry and research. Most of the relevant mobility takes place within the research sector, and many researchers move from research institutions to the public sector. There are few persons moving from industry to the research institutions.

In Norway a large proportion of the population has work. People are normally pensioned at a late stage in life and there is a very low level of unemployment. The number of pensioners is, however, increasing compared to the number of working Norwegians, which means that the country is facing a shortage of labour. The report discusses ways of solving this problem.

The report argues that there is a good supply of capital in Norway. However, the market for venture capital is considered 'immature'. Venture companies have focused their attention on the ICT sector. The stock exchange is small and the percentage of industry owned by the state is relatively large.

The report proposes that the Ministry of Industry and Trade establishes a project group to uphold and develop a benchmarking system. There should also be a separate advisory reference group. This work should be coordinated with the EU Lisbon-strategy.

References:

Norwegian version:

<http://odin.dep.no/nhd/norsk/publ/utredninger/NOU/024001-020006/index-ved001-b-n-a.html>

Government law proposal to Parliament regarding law on universities and colleges and law on health personnel**Name:**

Government law proposal to Parliament regarding law on universities and colleges and law on health personnel (Ot.prp. nr. 40 (2001-2002) *Om lov om endringer i lov 12. mai 1995 nr. 22 om universiteter og høyskoler og lov 2. juli 1999 nr. 64 om helsepersonell*)

Published:

March 15th 2002

Produced by/primary agency responsible:

Ministry of Education and Research

Presentation of contents:

The Stoltenberg Labour-Government followed up the Mjøs report with a white paper on higher education, *Fulfil your duty – Ask for your rights, Quality reform in higher education* (see presentation above).

The Conservative/Centre Bondevik II Government, which came to power in the autumn of 2001, proposed to reach the goal in the so-called Quality Reform by changing the law for university and colleges and others. Among the objectives presented in the law proposal are:

- increased study intensity, meaning that students are to finish their studies in a shorter time
- teaching and learning of a better quality
- increased internationalisation
- better financing of student's studies

The reform is to give the institutions more freedom, but will also lead to greater responsibility and a better utilization of resources.

In order to strengthen the learning environments at the institutions for higher education it is proposed that:

- The institutions are to develop satisfactory internal systems for quality control. Evaluations made by the students are to be a part of these systems.
- Students that are taking part in studies consisting of 60 credits or more (i.e. 3 years or more), are entitled to an educational plan that is to secure closer cooperation between the institution and the student.
- The students will be given more representatives in boards and committees.
- The institution's responsibility for developing a holistic learning environment includes requirements in the area of physical work environment. The institutions are to establish committees for the learning environment (læringsmiljøutvalg).
- The institutions are to help students with special needs without reducing their scholarly requirements.
- The year of study will normally be 10 months long.
- There will be one common national grading system based on the European Credit Transfer System.
- It will be possible to implement new forms of student evaluation beyond the traditional use of final exams and external sensors. However, an external review of these forms for evaluation will be required. There will have to be an external sensor for the evaluation of dissertations written at the higher levels, and when there is to be a new evaluation as a result of a complaint.

In order to strengthen the freedom of the institutions, their leadership and their ability to govern, the following proposals are made:

- There are to be 11 members of the main board (four scientific employees, one technical/administrative employee, two students and four external representatives). The period will be lengthened to four years.
- In order to strengthen the board's scope for strategic governance, an additional advisory council will no longer be required.
- The board may determine the internal organisation of the institution. The needs of students and employees must be taken into consideration.
- The leader of departments or lower level units may be elected or hired on an annual basis.
- The board will be given the authority to regulate the admittance to the various courses offered, within the framework determined by the superior authority (the Ministry).
- The board will be given more leeway in determining the delegation of responsibility to lower level committees and offices.
- The institutions will be able to hire more researchers and teachers on an annual basis.
- The law (and the King or Government) will only decide on institutional categories (universities, scientific colleges, state colleges and art colleges), not on the name of the institutions.
- The four universities may establish and abolish disciplines, topics and groups of topics on all levels. Other institutions and colleges may do so as regards disciplines where they are granted the right to arrange doctoral exams.

The document proposes the establishment of an independent institution for accreditation and evaluation. This institution is to control the quality of Norwegian institutions of higher education.

Furthermore, the document proposes a new paragraph defining the objectives of these institutions, stressing their responsibilities for informing, and cooperating with, other parties in both working life and society at large. Their responsibility to offer life long learning within the areas of their disciplines is also emphasized.

References:

Norwegian version:

<http://odin.dep.no/ufd/norsk/publ/otprp/045001-050002/index-dok000-b-n-a.html>

Instruments for an innovative and creative industry

Name:

Government proposition based on the Norwegian innovation policy instrument review, *Instruments for an innovative and creative industry* (St. prp. nr. 51 (2002-2003), *Virkemidler for et innovativt og nyskapsende næringsliv*)

Published:

March 28th 2003

Produced by/primary agency responsible:

The Norwegian Ministry of Industry and Trade

Presentation of contents:

In this document the Government forwards the following proposals:

The main goal for the innovation policy instrument system (*virkemiddelapparatet*) is to contribute to more innovation in industry all over the country.

The innovation policy instruments are to focus on the following areas:

- Research and competence development
- The idea, development and commercialization phases
- Internationalization

The main target groups are to be:

- Entrepreneurs
- Young companies
- The innovation system
- Small and medium sized enterprises with ambition and potential for growth

Among other objectives we find:

- The policy instruments shall serve the users and be easily available.
- On January 1st 2004 there is to be established a new organization that is to be given the responsibility for the measures administered by The Norwegian Government Consultative Office for Inventors (SVO (*Statens veiledningskontor for oppfinnere*)), The Norwegian Trade Council (*Norges Eksportråd*) and The Norwegian Industrial and Regional Development Fund (SND).
- The new organization for innovation and internationalization will have representatives abroad. These will be part of the Foreign Service.
- The new organization will be organized as a "Special Law Company" (*særlovsselskap*, i.e. a state company with special authority)
- The new organization will take over some of the innovation oriented policy measures administered by the Research Council of Norway. These are not identified.
- The Norwegian Space Agency (*Norsk Romsenter*) will be become a more independent state institution (*forvaltningsorgan med særskilte fullmakter*).
- The budget for regional funds will be expanded from NOK 500 mill to NOK 1 billion (€0.13 billion).

According to informed sources the working title for the new organization for innovation is Innovation Norway. Innovation Norway is clearly an attempt to unite the most important institutions targeting near market innovation and entrepreneurship. The only relevant organization not included is The Industrial Development Corporation of Norway (SIVA, *Selskapet for industrivekst*), but the Minister of Industry and Trade has hinted elsewhere that this organization may be integrated in Innovation Norway at a later stage.

The document says that some policy measures that are now administered by the Research Council of Norway will be transferred to the new organization. They are not named, but this could be learning-oriented measures like MOBI. This would lead to a clearer division of labour between the two organizations. The Research Council of Norway would be made responsible for industry oriented research and development, while Innovation Norway will take care of the rest. This may lead to a weaker integration of research into the overall innovation policies.

References:

Norwegian version:

<http://odin.dep.no/nhd/norsk/publ/stprp/024001-030016/index-dok000-b-n-a.html>

Sweden

Staffan Larsson, Lennart Norgren and Jennie Granat

Research and Renewal

Name:

Government Bill 2000/01:3 *Research and Renewal (Forskning och Förnyelse)*

Published:

September 2000

Produced by/primary agency responsible:

Ministry of Education and Science

Presentation of contents:

The Swedish research policy for the period 2000-2003 is presented in this bill.

Within a few years, a large share of professors and teachers in Swedish universities will reach retirement age and will need to be replaced. The need for tackling this upcoming change of generations in the Swedish university system is an important point of departure for the new research policy with increased efforts on graduate education, research training and the recruitment of young scientists. Another important point of departure is the need for concentration of efforts on important research fields and the need for stimulation of cross- and multidisciplinary research.

The bill emphasizes that a special responsibility of the Government in research policy is to assure the freedom of research and to support important basic research and research training, since this forms the basis for other knowledge development and knowledge diffusion.

The budget appropriations for research and postgraduate education will increase by 1.3 billion SEK (150 million EUR) during the period 2000-2003. This implies an increase per annum of approximately 2 percent. Slightly more than 50% of this increase is destined for direct funding in the higher education sector. This includes the funding of 16 new graduate schools (214 million SEK, 25 million EUR) with the purpose of promoting the recruitment of researchers, of developing the research training and inducing stronger co-operation between different higher education sector units.

Following criticism of cuts in the institutional funding to the universities and university colleges during the 1990's, and due to a fear of too strong dominance of external funding, it is envisaged in the bill that the institutional funding will be increased by more than 400 million SEK (46 million EUR).

The funding of the graduate schools is part of a directed effort to strengthen Swedish research within 8 priority fields:

Research field	MSEK	MEUR
Biotechnology and bio science	120	14
Information technology and IT research	120	14
Materials technology and materials science	35	4
Environment and sustainable development	20	2
Humanities and social sciences	128	15
Education and learning research	114	13
Art	20	2
Health and social services research	35	4

The part of this directed effort not destined for graduate schools will be distributed through the new agencies for research funding, mainly through the new National Science Council.

This new body will play a central role in the future Swedish research policy. Its mission is i.a. to 'promote renewal, specialization and mobility within research. Furthermore, together with universities and university colleges, the Council can choose to create Centers of Excellence within research fields that the Council wants to promote. The National Science Council will also constitute an advisory body of the Government in research policy issues.

With a total budget of 1 878 million SEK for 2001, the National Science Council will be the largest actor within the new organization for research policy, in which a number of research councils and agencies funding mission oriented research ('sector agencies') are merged into four new bodies. The second largest of these will be the Agency for Innovation System, with a budget of 1 118 million SEK for 2001. The Research Council for social issues and working life will have a budget of 262 million SEK and the budget of the Research Council for environment, agriculture and community planning will amount to 450 million SEK.

The new organizational structure is to improve the co-ordination of research policy. The aspect of co-ordination between research policy and different societal interests also motivates a proposal for the establishment of a Research Forum for a dialogue among researchers, research funders, the general public and others directly or indirectly concerned by the performed research. The same motive applies for the proposal of broadening the Research Advisory Board⁹ to include innovation related issues.

Other main issues in the governmental bill are equality between the sexes - the graduate schools are envisaged to give positive affirmation to women; gender research; and ethics in research - a new paragraph is proposed for the Higher Education Act implying that the credibility of science and respect for a code of ethics for research should be safeguarded in the work of universities and university colleges.

Sweden's participation in the European framework programmes has brought many benefits to Swedish researchers. The Government stresses the importance of integration of the framework programme in the national research policy. For this reason, there should be no separate resources for co-funding of participation. The new agencies are requested to promote the participation through their own regular resources and activities. The Swedish priorities for the 6th Framework programme are:

- A structure that facilitates the concentration of research efforts in support of Community policies
- Priorities of research fields that follow the priorities defined above
- A stronger role for fundamental or basic science
- Efforts to support innovation in SMEs
- Developing the role of the Framework programme within the larger context of the European research area including the promotion of mobility

To strengthen the organisation for public financing of RTD, a new organisational structure is established from 2001. The new organisational structure is intended to increase the co-ordination of research policy and enable concentration of efforts on important research fields and stimulate cross- and multidisciplinary research. The new organisational structure also has a role in dealing with aspects of equality between the sexes and ethics within research system.

The role of basic research is strengthened by the creation of the National Science Council and the Research Council for social issues and working life and the Research Council for environment, agriculture and community planning. The boards of these three science councils will be formed by a majority of researchers.

The efficiency of mission oriented research will be ensured by the establishment of the Agency for Innovation System.

References:

A fact sheet in English in the form of a summary is available at www.regeringen.se, as well as the Swedish document in full.

Certain Organizational Issues in Industrial Policy

Name:

Government Bill 1999/2000:71 *Certain Organizational Issues in Industrial Policy (Vissa Organisationsfrågor inom Näringspolitiken)*

Published:

March 2000

⁹ An advisory body chaired by the Minister for Science and Education consisting of persons from the research society and from industry. The Swedish name of the board is Forskningsberedningen.

Produced by/primary agency responsible:

Ministry of Industry, Employment and Communications

Presentation of contents:

To create a dynamic business climate and promote innovations and productivity growth, there is a need for a well functioning innovation system in Sweden. Co-ordination between different policy areas is essential in this respect. Development and acquisition of knowledge is vital, as is the transfer of knowledge and competence between individuals and companies which in turn is highly influenced by attitudes reigning in society.

The innovation system includes conditions and actors that together contribute to the generation, spread and use of knowledge for the development of use of products, services and processes. The overall system is constituted by many local, regional and sectoral innovation systems, which can function in different ways and have different driving forces for their development.

Against this background, there is a need for better co-ordination of the public efforts to stimulate business development and RTD. In the present organizational structure there are too many actors and insufficient co-ordination in these matters. There is a need for more focused public efforts in areas of strategic importance, greater efficiency, and a better adaptation to the needs of target groups.

A new organisational structure proposed is to be in operation from 1 January 2001.

The Government proposes the creation of two new government agencies:

- An agency for business development
- An institute for analysis, monitoring and evaluation to improve knowledge for the needs of policy development.

References:

A fact sheet in English in the form of a summary is available at www.regeringen.se, as well as the Swedish document in full.

Research for the Future – A New Organization for Financing Research**Name:**

Government Bill 1999/2000:81 *Research for the Future - A New Organization for Financing Research (Forskning för Framtiden - En Ny Organisation för Forskningsfinansiering)*

Published:

March 2000

Produced by/primary agency responsible:

Ministry of Education and Science

Presentation of Contents:

The research system has to meet requirements for:

- scientific quality
- relevance
- flexibility
- ability to focalize strong efforts in strategic areas
- internationalization
- co-ordination and efficiency

The increasing knowledge content in all sectors results in an increased requirement for *scientific quality*, although this must not be seen as being in opposition to the satisfaction of need oriented research.

The *relevance* of research needs to be stressed. The relevance is to be seen as the extent to which research contributes to the solution of designated problems in industry or in society.

Flexibility in the research system is needed to meet the challenges of changes in society and new scientific advances.

The research system must have the *ability to focalize strong efforts in strategic areas* to address major challenges. As an example is mentioned the urgent need for research for a socially and ecologically sustainable development in society, which is an issue for all research funders. Focalised efforts are also necessary to achieve excellence in areas where there is potential for major scientific advances, and can also contribute to attracting prominent researchers from abroad by creating high quality research environments.

The research system must promote *internationalization* of research. This concerns both support to international research projects and the promotion of an internationally competitive quality in Swedish research. The complexity of certain research issues is such that mobilizing resources and competencies is essential. More and more research is conducted in different international or global networks.

The bill asserts that the present public research system is fragmented and involves too large a number of research funding institutions. A new organizational structure is therefore necessary to improve *co-ordination*, enabling the establishment of efficient links between sectors, disciplines, and public and private actors. Clear goals and a legible distribution of responsibilities between Government, agencies and other institutions is a key to efficiency in the system.

The research system should be able to assume a research policy advisory role to the Government. This stresses the importance of access to reliable and relevant statistics, and qualified surveys and analyses of issues pertaining to research and research policy.

The new organisational structure proposed is to be in operation from 1 January 2001.

The Government proposes the creation of a new agency for public financing of RTD and three new research councils:

- a research council for social issues
- a sector oriented research council for social issues and working life issues
- a sector oriented research council for environment, agriculture and spatial planning

Furthermore the establishment of a Research Forum is proposed for a dialogue among researchers, research funders, the general public, the public sector, etc.

References:

The Swedish document in full is available at www.regeringen.se

R&D and Cooperation in the Innovation System

Name:

Government Bill 2001/02:2 *R&D and Cooperation in the Innovation System (FoU och Samverkan i Innovationssystemet)*

Published:

September 2001

Produced by/primary agency responsible:

Ministry of Industry, Employment and Communications

Presentation of contents:

The problem addressed or perceived is that the knowledge developed in scientific research in universities and research institutes could be commercialised to a higher degree than what is currently being done. The Swedish university research is in many fields international competitive and Swedish large companies are in an international scale very R&D-intensive. However, the co-operation between universities and companies could be improved by transferring industrial problems to research teams in universities, i.e. to increase the need-orientated research. Another problem in this context is that university researcher too seldom tries to commercialise there findings in start up companies.

The bill mainly focuses on the role of the semi-public Industrial Research Institutes and the Swedish Agency for Innovation Systems (VINNOVA) in the Swedish Innovation System. VINNOVA is one of the Government's most important agencies for financing research motivated by the needs of industry and society and an important task for VINNOVA is to partly finance the Industrial Research Institutes. The Government proposes a restructuring of these institutes with the objective to create a flexible and

efficient structure with a few international competitive institutes that have strong industrial support. The Government stresses that biotechnology, information technology, micro electronic and material technology should be prioritised in the restructuring.

The bill also treats the issue of commercialisation of research findings. As an instrument in commercialisation of research findings all universities will be given the opportunity to establish holding companies. These holding companies should also be able to create affiliated companies for mediating commissioned education to public universities and university colleges.

References:

A fact sheet in English in the form of a summary is available at www.regeringen.se, as well as the Swedish document in full.

A Policy for Growth and viability throughout Sweden**Name:**

Government Bill 2001/02:4 *A Policy for Growth and Viability throughout Sweden (En Politik för Tillväxt och Livskraft i Hela Landet)*

Published:

September 2001

Produced by/primary agency responsible:

Ministry of Industry, Employment and Communications

Presentation of contents:

Swedish regions develop in different directions. Some are 'over-heated' with high growth rates and others are facing slow, if any, growth and a diminishing population. Many municipalities have a diminishing population, which weakens the welfare. Policies in regard to societal development and welfare should aim at taking care and develop the whole country's resources. All parts of the country should be able to contribute to Sweden's growth. The Government's most important task is to create conditions - necessary structures - for such a development. The most important elements are infrastructure, knowledge and competence.

The objective is to protect welfare and services in the municipalities and for the people who live there. The policy aims at strengthen all regions, so that they can be competitive and innovative.

Decentralized working methods for regional development work shall be developed and strengthened. To work in close co-operation with others creates a high level of local mobilization, which is necessary for the local dynamic. A new policy area is established - Regional Development Policy - in order to design a new policy for the whole country that is adaptable to regional differences and prerequisites. This means:

- A clear division of responsibility between municipal, regional and national public bodies
- Regional benchmarking as a force of changes, and development of regional growth programmes
- Promoting the development of competitive companies e.g. by stimulating regional innovation systems and clusters.

References:

A fact sheet in English in the form of a summary is available at www.regeringen.se, as well as the Swedish document in full.

*Good***NIP**

Good Practices in Nordic Innovation Policies

**Part 3-C
Datasheets**

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Country	Title of measure	Page (Section number)
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Sweden	AIS (active industrial collaboration)	SE_10
Sweden	The Entrepreneur's guide (Företagarguiden)	SE_11
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Sweden	AVE - Advanced Vocational Education - Kvalificerad Yrkesutbildning	SE_14
Sweden	Technology Foresight	SE_15
Sweden	IT.SME.se	SE_16
Sweden	VINNVÄXT Regional growth through dynamic innovation systems	SE_17
Sweden	SIC financing	SE_18
Sweden	Seed Financing	SE_19
Sweden	EXSITE – Explorative System-Integrated Technologies	SE_20
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Sweden	VINST - Researchers in collaboration with smaller high-tech companies	SE_22

Business Development Finance (VaekstFonden)	
No.	DK_01
Country	Denmark
Geographical coverage, National or Regional (state region)	National
Title of measure	Business Development Finance (VaekstFonden)
Information Source/Reference	Danish Contribution to the Ad-hoc Committee "Financing of Innovation" (June 97) - Internet Web-site: http://www.vaekstfonden.dk/info/english.html
Overview (nature, main goals)	Business Development Finance (VækstFonden) support Danish companies by helping to finance R&D, internationalisation and skills development projects. This support is organised through an institution operating under the legal form of a private venture capital company.
Action plan objective and sub-theme(s) addressed by measures	I.4. Innovation & Management II.5. Financing
GoodNIP classification 1	1A
GoodNIP classification 2	2D, 2E
Agency administering (name)	Business Development Finance (VækstFonden)
Name of the individual who has responsibility for implementation of this action	Motzfeldt, Christian M.
Organisation	VaekstFonden
Department	N/A
Phone	35 29 86 00
Fax	35 29 86 35
Email	vf@vf.dk
Website	www.vaekstfonden.dk
Last update	2/12-02
Description	
General Information	
Reference to legal basis (e.g. act, public document)	Consolidated Act no. 172 of March 23, 1999 and no. 292 of May 11, 1999, and no 137 of March 2001.
Does the measure receive central funding or regional funding	Central
In operation since (year)	1992
Expected definitive ending (year)	Continuous
Previous measure name	
Previous measure dates (from year to year, e.g. 1997-1999)	
Previous measure description (if not in database)	
Reasons for launching/modifying the measure	To complement the Danish business service system with a body capable of furnishing capital to innovative companies. The establishment of VaekstFonden was an expressed wish from the private business sector and its organisations.

Business Development Finance (VaekstFonden)	
No.	DK_01
Have any of the main features of the measure changed during the implementation?	In 1999 VaekstFonden took over the guarantees furnished by the State towards the developing companies (see DK 2 and DK 3). In 2000 a revision of the legal basis of the VaekstFonden enabled the Fond to invest in two Innovation Companies. In February 2001, the Act of VaekstFonden was revised, increasing the ability of the Fond to tailor its products more close to the market developments. For example the revision makes it possible for the Fund to invest direct in single companies.
What is the predominant role of the government?	Catalyzer
	Target Group
What is the target group of the measure?	<p>Large Companies/Large Industrial Companies Other Research Institutes SMEs/Industrial SMEs Comments :</p> <p>Research & Development Activities: both small and large companies. Internationalisation Projects & Development Projects with a Business Development Finance Guarantee & Skills Development Projects: Companies with up to 250 full-time employees and a total turnover of up to DKK 290 (app. € 39 million) million are eligible for these loans, provided that no more than 25% of the company's share capital is owned by companies not meeting these criteria. Bank Loans Guaranteed by Business Development Finance: Companies with less than 50 employees can apply for a bank loan guarantee if they are unable to obtain a loan from their bank without one. The company must have existed for at least one year, have an annual turnover of at least DKK 100,000 (app. € 13,000) and expect to increase its turnover by 25% or more as a result of the new investment.</p>

Business Development Finance (VaekstFonden)	
No.	DK_01
Organisation and Implementation	
Organisation and structure	<p>Business Development Finance is an independent institution with a board appointed by the Minister of Trade and Industry: Research & Development Activities: In the R&D field, Business Development Finance loans can be granted for projects to develop completely new or substantially improved products, manufacturing methods or services. Both small and large companies can apply for support from Business Development Finance for R&D activities.</p> <p>Internationalisation Projects: Business Development Finance can support Danish companies planning to launch their products in new export markets. A loan can be used for activities such as development of a strategy, analysis of the market and possible competitors, development of distribution channels, necessary product adjustments, visits to the country and participation in exhibitions, recruitment and training of sales personnel, official approval of products, and legal advice. Skills Development Projects: The purpose of Business Development Finance's support for skills development projects is to strengthen the company's efficiency and competitiveness. Activities eligible for Business Development Finance support include management courses, staff training, corporate restructuring, introduction of new technology, improvement of a company's use of resources, and strengthening skills in design and quality development projects. Development Projects with a Business Development Finance Guarantee: Business Development Finance can provide companies with a guarantee if they want to spread the risk related to R&D activities or an internationalisation project. The general criteria for projects funded by Business Development Finance also apply to projects under the guarantee scheme. The project budget must amount to at least DKK 500,000 (app. € 67,000). Bank Loans Guaranteed by Business Development Finance. A bank loan guaranteed by Business Development Finance may only be used for investments in buildings, machinery, equipment etc. with a life of more than three years.</p>
What are the criteria for eligibility?	<p>The type of projects Business Development Finance is prepared to consider for funding must strengthen a company's competitiveness, return a profit within a set period, have innovation value and justify risk cover. Financial support from Business Development Finance must also be essential for the company to be able to start up the project. When presenting a project to Business Development Finance, the company must prepare a coherent project plan with milestones and provide full information about the financing of the project. Management commitment and the ability to implement and commercialise the project are key factors in Business Development Finance's evaluation of project proposals. To be eligible for loan support from Business Development Finance, the project must have a total budget of more than DKK 200,000 (app. € 27,000). Both fixed and variable interest loans are available. The support can amount to no more than 45% of the total costs of the project. Loans are granted against the project as security. Repayments commence once the project activities have been commercialised and no later than two years after the completion of the project. The loan and accumulated interest are repaid in the form of royalty based on an estimate of the project's impact on the company's turnover. Furthermore the Business Development Finance can provide guarantees for companies financing their own development projects but wanting to cover their risks.</p>
What is the mode of delivery of the measure?	Equities, loans and guarantees.
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (description)	Approximately DKK 2 billion (app. € 270 million)

Business Development Finance (VaekstFonden)	
No.	DK_01
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (local currency)	DKK 2 bill
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (EURO)	€ 270 mill
Financing: Expenditure per year (description)	In recent years VaekstFonden has guaranteed loans amounting to an average of app. € 40 million per year.
Financing: Expenditure per year (local currency)	DKK 300 mill
Financing: Expenditure per year (EURO)	€ 40mill
Financing: other budgetary sources (additional financing, description)	No other sources of financing.
Financing : other budgetary sources (additional financing, local currency)	
Financing : other budgetary sources (additional financing, EURO)	
Results	
Results Measurement	
What are the main indicators for the measurement of results?	That small and medium sized companies' efforts within research, development and internationalisation are strengthened and that a well functioning venture market is developed.
Evaluations references	
Where an evaluation has taken place, what were the main results achieved?	At the end of 1998 the cumulative lending had reached DKK 1.8 billion (or approximately €240 million), to more than 900 projects in 700 companies. The institute was evaluated in spring 1997. The evaluation report was somewhat critical. The critical remarks point out the fact that the institute has concentrated on projects with limited risk (thus projects which possibly could have been financed by the financial markets).
If no official evaluation has been undertaken, has there been any indication of success?	Every second year the VaekstFonden conducts an enquiry into customer satisfaction. Generally the customers express satisfaction with the Fond (3/4 of customers express great satisfaction). Furthermore compared to the former enquiry satisfaction seem to have risen. Now 80 per cent of the customers will use the VaekstFonden compared to 65 per cent at the latest enquiry.
Observations	
Which mechanisms seem to function well in the measure?	In August 2000 VaekstFonden introduced a new product called VaekstKaution (Growth Guaranty), where the Fund furnishes guaranties up to 75 per cent on development loans raised in banking institutions. The guaranties amongst other cover loans within the areas: innovation, internationalisation, and organisational development.
Which mechanisms seem to be less successful in the measure?	
Are there other measures planned or in operation as a follow up to this measure?	

Business Development Finance (VaekstFonden)	
No.	DK_01
GoodNIP Specifics	
Official documents proposing the measure	No info
Official documents establishing the measure	Law number 549 af 01/07/2002 is the latest document establishing the measure.
The official reason for establishing the measure	It is the purpose of the Danish Growth Fund to promote business renewal and improve national turnover.
Comments on the rationality underlying the measure	The measure adheres to the entrepreneurship rationality with its focus on creating small businesses.
Ministry responsible	The Danish Ministry of Economic and Business Affairs (Økonomi- og Erhvervsministeriet)
To what extent has the measure been coordinated with other measures?	The measure is coordinated with DK_02 and DK_03
Other Comments	

'Equity Guarantee Program' - Development Companies

Datasheets

'Equity Guarantee Program' - Development Companies (Venture Capital Companies)	
No.	DK_02
Country	Denmark
Geographical coverage, National or Regional (state region)	National
Title of measure	'Equity Guarantee Program' - Development Companies (Venture Capital Companies)
Information Source/Reference	Danish Contribution to the Adhoc Advisory Committee in relation to "Financing Innovation", Mr. M. Barlebo, Erhvervsfremme Styrelsen Erhvervsministeriet, June 97 – Benchmarking the financing of innovation, Report on Denmark, January 98
Overview (nature, main goals)	Since mid 1994, a number of Development Companies (Venture Capital Companies) have been approved (capital & reserves of minimum €2.7 million – investment & managerial expertise in SMEs as a prerequisite) to receive state risk- sharing of investments in SMEs. The first objective was to create a venture capital market in Denmark. The program aims at providing guarantee on investments made in emerging growth companies (from seed/start-up stage to a later development stage)
Action plan objective and sub-theme(s) addressed by measures	II.5. Financing III.3. Start-up of technology-based companies
GoodNIP classification 1	1A, 1B
GoodNIP classification 2	2A, 2B, 2C, 2D
Agency administering (name)	Business Development Finance (VækstFonden)
Name of the individual who has responsibility for implementation of this action	
Organisation	
Department	
Phone	
Fax	
Email	
Website	www.vaekstfonden.dk
Last update	
Description	
General Information	
Reference to legal basis (e.g. act, public document)	Consolidated Act No. 150 of March 17, 1999 and No. 1081 of December 23, 1998.
Does the measure receive central funding or regional funding	Central
In operation since (year)	1994
Expected definitive ending (year)	Continuous
Previous measure name	
Previous measure dates (from year to year, e.g. 1997-1999)	
Previous measure description (if not in database)	

'Equity Guarantee Program' - Development Companies

Datasheets

'Equity Guarantee Program' - Development Companies (Venture Capital Companies)	
No.	DK_02
Reasons for launching/modifying the measure	To increase the supply of equity to innovative new and small companies and more generally to stimulate the creation of a venture capital market in Denmark.
Have any of the main features of the measure changed during the implementation?	From January 1999 the VaekstFonden furnishes the Guaranties towards the Developing Companies. As the existing 16 Development Companies completes the guaranties under the Act no further venture companies can obtain guaranties.
What is the predominant role of the government?	Guarantee Provider
Target Group	
What is the target group of the measure?	SMEs/Industrial SMEs Comments : SMEs
Organisation and Implementation	
Organisation and structure	Vaekstfonden approves the private Venture Capital Companies eligible for state guarantee and approve the investment project. As the existing 16 Development Companies completes the guaranties under the Act no further venture companies can obtain guaranties.
What are the criteria for eligibility?	Development Companies receive a 50% guarantee on investments made in emerging growth companies. Guarantees are called for on a case by case basis by the Development Companies. This involves government funds only in the event that Development Companies suffer losses on their investments. The government does not claim a stake in the return on the investment.
What is the mode of delivery of the measure?	Guarantee
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (description)	Total guarantee on DKK 1 billion (€ 134 million) has been issued to the 16 Development Companies.
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (local currency)	DKK 1bill
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (EURO)	€ 134 mill
Financing: Expenditure per year (description)	
Financing: Expenditure per year (local currency)	
Financing: . Expenditure per year (EURO)	
Financing: other budgetary sources (additional financing, description)	
Financing : other budgetary sources (additional financing, local currency)	
Financing : other budgetary sources (additional financing, EURO)	

'Equity Guarantee Program' - Development Companies

Datasheets

'Equity Guarantee Program' - Development Companies (Venture Capital Companies)	
No.	DK_02
Results	
Results Measurement	
What are the main indicators for the measurement of results?	There is a general objective to improve finance conditions for innovative companies, but there is no agreed measurement of result.
Evaluations references	
Where an evaluation has taken place, what were the main results achieved?	96 companies over 1994-1996 for a total investment of 341 million DKK (approx. € 50 million) : 46 companies in seed/start-up phase 50 companies at a later development stage
If no official evaluation has been undertaken, has there been any indication of success?	The Development Companies have until now invested in more than 140 companies totalling DKK 570 (€76) million. Approximately 60 per cent of these companies have less than 10 employees at the time investment starts and about 50 per cent of the companies are less than 3 years old. According to the objective of the law to stimulate the capital flow to innovative and small companies these results are positive.
Observations	
Which mechanisms seem to function well in the measure?	There is a minimum of administration because the Development Companies take care of the business development role. The guaranty scheme seems to stimulate the venture spirit of the investors. Statements from the Development Companies indicate that they invest in projects they would not invest in without the guarantee.
Which mechanisms seem to be less successful in the measure?	
Are there other measures planned or in operation as a follow up to this measure?	No follow-up measures planned
GoodNIP Specifics	
Official documents proposing the measure	
Official documents establishing the measure	Law number 150 af 17/03/1999
The official reason for establishing the measure	
Comments on the rationality underlying the measure	The measure adheres to the entrepreneurship rationality with its focus on creating small businesses.
Ministry responsible	The Danish Ministry of Economic and Business Affairs (Økonomi- og Erhvervsministeriet)
To what extent has the measure been coordinated with other measures?	The measure is coordinated with DK_01 and DK_03
Other Comments	

'Development Companies' – State guarantee scheme for venture capital companies

Datasheets

'Development Companies' – State guarantee scheme for venture capital companies (Udviklingsselskaber)	
No.	DK_03
Country	Denmark
Geographical coverage, National or Regional (state region)	National
Title of measure	'Development Companies' – State guarantee scheme for venture capital companies (Udviklingsselskaber)
Information Source/Reference	http://www.efs.dk
Overview (nature, main goals)	Since 1994 a number of development companies (venture capital companies) have been approved to receive state risk sharing of 50 per cent for losses arising from their investments in SMEs. The objective of the scheme is to increase the supply of equity to innovative new and small companies and hereby stimulate the creation of a venture capital market in Denmark.
Action plan objective and sub-theme(s) addressed by measures	II.5. Financing
GoodNIP classification 1	1A, 1B
GoodNIP classification 2	2A, 2B, 2C
Agency administering (name)	Business Development Finance (Vækstfonden)
Name of the individual who has responsibility for implementation of this action	
Organisation	
Department	
Phone	
Fax	
Email	
Website	http://www.efs.dk
Last update	
Description	
General Information	
Reference to legal basis (e.g. act, public document)	"The act on state guarantee for venture capital companies" was adopted in May 1994 for a 2-year period. An amendment to the act was adopted in 1997. The act will expire on September 30 1999.
Does the measure receive central funding or regional funding	Central
In operation since (year)	1994
Expected definitive ending (year)	The act will expire on September 30 1999
Previous measure name	
Previous measure dates (from year to year, e.g. 1997-1999)	
Previous measure description (if not in database)	
Reasons for launching/modifying the measure	Research has documented that innovative small firms have difficulties in obtaining capital to finance their development projects.

'Development Companies' – State guarantee scheme for venture capital companies

Datasheets

'Development Companies' – State guarantee scheme for venture capital companies (Udviklingsselskaber)	
No.	DK_03
Have any of the main features of the measure changed during the implementation?	The amendment to the act of 1997 changed the criteria for approval of the development companies. According to the old act the development company must have a capital base of DKK 50 (app. € 6.7) million, and will accordingly have a guarantee "frame" of maximum the same amount, i.e. the company has a state guarantee for investments up to that amount. The capital must be invested within 8 years. According to the new act the capital base must be at least DKK 20 (app. € 2.7) million and the capital must be invested within 5 years.
What is the predominant role of the government?	Catalyzer – the government has designed the act, but it is up to the development companies to implement it.
Target Group	
What is the target group of the measure?	SMEs/Industrial SMEs Comments : SME with a need for financing their innovative projects
Organisation and Implementation	
Organisation and structure	The Minister of Business and Industry approves the development companies under the scheme. It is up to the development company to scan possible investment objects and find the companies in which they invest. But the investment must be consistent with the law, and that is controlled by the Ministry. The administration of the scheme is delegated to the Agency for Trade and Industry. The administration includes approval of each investment. The development company must report to the Agency max 10 days after investing capital in a SME. The Agency checks that the investment is consistent with the law, for instance it is an important rule of the law that the reason for the investment must be a development project. The company in which the development company invests must be a SME according to the EU definition. The Agency also takes care of other administration: losses, accounts etc.
What are the criteria for eligibility?	The state guarantee is a guarantee against realised losses on investments in SMEs. The risk sharing is 50 percent the first 8 years after the investment date, and hereafter it is reduced by 10 percentage points a year until it is annulled after 12 years. The guarantee comes into effect only when the investment is approved by the Agency of Trade and Industry, and it is documented that it is consistent with the law.
What is the mode of delivery of the measure?	Guarantee
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (description)	The guaranteed amount totals DKK 1 billion or app. €130 million. The budget for expected losses is based on a loss percent of 50 which means cost for the state of app. DKK 250 million or app. €30-35 million.
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (local currency)	DKK 1 bill
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (EURO)	€ 130 mill
Financing: Expenditure per year (description)	Administration costs are financed by the premiums paid by the development companies. In 1997 there has been paid a guarantee amount of DKK 2,5 mill (app. €335,000) to a development company.
Financing: Expenditure per year (local currency)	
Financing: Expenditure per year (EURO)	

'Development Companies' – State guarantee scheme for venture capital companies

Datasheets

'Development Companies' – State guarantee scheme for venture capital companies (Udviklingsselskaber)	
No.	DK_03
Financing: other budgetary sources (additional financing, description)	
Financing : other budgetary sources (additional financing, local currency)	
Financing : other budgetary sources (additional financing, EURO)	
Results	
Results Measurement	
What are the main indicators for the measurement of results?	There is a general objective to improve finance conditions for innovative companies, but there is no agreed measurement of results.
Evaluations references	
Where an evaluation has taken place, what were the main results achieved?	
If no official evaluation has been undertaken, has there been any indication of success?	The Development Companies has until now invested in more than 140 companies totalling DKK 570 (app. €7.6) million. Approximately 60 percent of the companies in which the development companies invest have less than 10 employees at the time investment starts. About 50 per cent of the companies are less than 3 years old. According to the objective of the law to stimulate the capital flow to innovative new and small companies these results are positive
Observations	
Which mechanisms seem to function well in the measure?	There is a minimum of administration because the development companies take care of the business development role. The state guarantee seems to stimulate the venture spirit of the investors. Statements from the development companies indicate that they invest in projects which they would not invest in without the guarantee.
Which mechanisms seem to be less successful in the measure?	
Are there other measures planned or in operation as a follow up to this measure?	
GoodNIP Specifics	
Official documents proposing the measure	
Official documents establishing the measure	
The official reason for establishing the measure	
Comments on the rationality underlying the measure	The measure adheres to the entrepreneurship rationality with its focus on creating small businesses.
Ministry responsible	The Danish Ministry of Economic and Business Affairs (Økonomi- og Erhvervsministeriet)
To what extent has the measure been coordinated with other measures?	The measure is coordinated with DK_01 and DK_02

'Development Companies' – State guarantee scheme for venture capital companies

Datasheets

**'Development Companies' – State guarantee scheme for venture capital companies
(Udviklingsselskaber)**

No. DK_03

Other Comments

Technology incubators – 'Innovationsmiljøer'

Datasheets

Technology incubators – 'Innovationsmiljøer'	
No.	DK_04
Country	Denmark
Geographical coverage, National or Regional (state region)	National
Title of measure	Technology incubators – 'Innovationsmiljøer'
Information Source/Reference	http://www.efs.dk
Overview (nature, main goals)	Ministry for Science Technology and Development has approved 8 technology incubators situated at universities or science/research parks. The objective is to bridge research environments, innovative entrepreneurs and finance companies in order to develop and transfer research and innovative ideas to commercially sustainable innovative projects and enterprises.
Action plan objective and sub-theme(s) addressed by measures	III.1. Strategic Vision of R&D III.3. Start-up of technology-based companies
GoodNIP classification 1	1B
GoodNIP classification 2	2C, 2D, 2E
Agency administering (name)	Ministry of Science Technology and Innovation (Ministeriet for Videnskab, Teknologi og Udvikling)
Name of the individual who has responsibility for implementation of this action	Madsen Michael/Danish Agency for Trade and Industry/Denmark
Organisation	
Department	
Phone	
Fax	
Email	
Website	http://www.finansieringsguiden.dk/pls/WWW1PROD/efsdata.vg1?tekst_id=0&emne=innomi&produkt=DK_Finansieringsguide&show=7
Last update	
Description	
General Information	
Reference to legal basis (e.g. act, public document)	Act No. 1085 of December 29, 1997. Amendment to the act on business development (erhvervsfremmeloven) of December 29 1997 (establishment of technology incubators). In Finance Act 2001 new funding has been furnished for the periode 2001-2004.
Does the measure receive central funding or regional funding	Central
In operation since (year)	1997
Expected definitive ending (year)	2000
Previous measure name	Innovative entrepreneurs
Previous measure dates (from year to year, e.g. 1997-1999)	
Previous measure description (if not in database)	

Technology incubators – 'Innovationsmiljøer'	
No.	DK_04
Reasons for launching/modifying the measure	Results from analyses indicate that scientists are less committed to commercialise their research results and innovative ideas. The incubators are established to create better bridging mechanisms between science, business and finance.
Have any of the main features of the measure changed during the implementation?	In preparation for the 'Technology Incubators' to be self financing in 2004 The Government has decided to continue financing of the Incubators.
What is the predominant role of the government?	Catalyzer
Target Group	
What is the target group of the measure?	<p>Graduates Individuals Research Institutes Researchers Universities Comments : Innovative entrepreneurs, scientists and students at universities and other research and education institutions</p>
Organisation and Implementation	
Organisation and structure	The technology incubators are approved after a call for tenders. The Agency of Trade and Industry administers the technology incubators. Administration includes setting down rules for, supervision and control of the incubators. The control and supervision is based on the result measures included in the contract with each technology incubator. The technology incubator has the disposal of state-financed seed-capital, which it offers to entrepreneurs. The responsibility of scanning possible projects and entrepreneurs is delegated to the technology incubator. The Agency for Trade and Industry only controls the indicators according to the contract/ budget. The incubators report to the Agency three times a year. In the case the incubator has not achieved the results indicated in the budget the Agency can reduce the contractual amount for the next period.
What are the criteria for eligibility?	The incubators are directed towards innovative entrepreneurs, researchers and students. The incubators have the disposal of state-financed seed-capital which they offer to entrepreneurs in combination with counselling and training, premises and administrative services. According to the EU minimis-rule the maximum support a project can receive is € 100.000 (750.000 DKK). The state seed-capital can take the form of grants, loans and equity. Loans will normally only be paid back in case of success for the project. The entrepreneur can not be an established company, i.e. established no more than six months before the project starts. The total contract amount the technology incubator dispose of is to be distributed as follows:- Min. 75 per cent to seed-capital to entrepreneurs- Max 17 per cent to related activities (courses, scanning of possible projects, etc.)- Max 8 per cent to administration
What is the mode of delivery of the measure?	Grants, loans and equity
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (description)	The total amount reserved to the technology incubators is DKK 310 million or app. € 40 million for the period 1997-2000. In Finance Act further DKK 400 million (app. € 54 million) has been allocated for 2001-2004
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (local currency)	

Technology incubators – 'Innovationsmiljøer'	
No.	DK_04
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (EURO)	
Financing: Expenditure per year (description)	App. DKK 100 million or € 13 million in the periode 1997-2000. 2001: DKK 132 million or € 18 million 2002: DKK 132 million or € 18 million 2003: DKK 82 million or € 11 million 2004: DKK 54 million or € 7 million
Financing: Expenditure per year (local currency)	
Financing: Expenditure per year (EURO)	
Financing: other budgetary sources (additional financing, description)	
Financing : other budgetary sources (additional financing, local currency)	
Financing : other budgetary sources (additional financing, EURO)	
Results	
Results Measurement	
What are the main indicators for the measurement of results?	The measurement of the results are to be based on the following indicators as the most important: - number of innovative projects started - total amount of state seed- capital invested in innovative projects - number of projects which receive further capital from other financial sources - amount of return on the invested state seed- capital
Evaluations references	
Where an evaluation has taken place, what were the main results achieved?	An evaluation by an external appraisal company has been undertaken in the period October 1999 and January 2000. The evaluation is in general quite positive, and only suggests minor changes. The Incubators have contributed to the establishment of 172 new innovative companies, which even in an international context is found to be a high number. Another output is that approximately 100 of the projects have been patented. In total the Incubators have invested 125 million DKK (nearly € 17 million) in pre-seed capital projects. In 1998 the amount was 31 million DKK (€ 4 million) or 60 percent of the budget. In 1999 the same figure was 95 million DKK (€ 13 million) or 60 percent above the budget. The majority of the Incubators were not operative until mid 1998. The majority of the projects are placed in high growth industries. IT and other electronic products, biotechnology and medico/health account for more than half of the pre-seed capital projects. The entrepreneurs mainly have their background in the private business sector. Indeed, 62 percent of the projects were business-oriented whereas 38 percent were research-oriented. On this background the appraisal among other things recommends the Incubators to focus more on research based projects, and to further this it is suggested that the performance contracts with the Incubators contain specific demands as to the allocation between research-oriented and business- oriented projects. The evaluation in full text can be found at: www.efs.dk/publikationer/rapporter/innovationmiljoer .
If no official evaluation has been undertaken, has there been any indication of success?	

Technology incubators – ‘Innovationsmiljøer’	
No.	DK_04
Observations	
Which mechanisms seem to function well in the measure?	
Which mechanisms seem to be less successful in the measure?	
Are there other measures planned or in operation as a follow up to this measure?	
GoodNIP Specifics	
Official documents proposing the measure	
Official documents establishing the measure	
The official reason for establishing the measure	
Comments on the rationality underlying the measure	The entrepreneurship rationality
Ministry responsible	Ministry of Science Technology and Innovation (Ministeriet for Videnskab, Teknologi og Udvikling)
To what extent has the measure been coordinated with other measures?	
Other Comments	

Industrial Researcher-scheme - renamed to: Industrial PhD Initiative

Datasheets

Industrial Researcher-scheme - renamed to: Industrial PhD Initiative (Erhvervs Ph.D.)	
No.	DK_05
Country	Denmark
Geographical coverage, National or Regional (state region)	National
Title of measure	Industrial Researcher-scheme - renamed to: Industrial PhD Initiative (Erhvervs Ph.D.)
Information Source/Reference	Ad hoc Advisory Committee of the Innovation Programme
Overview (nature, main goals)	The objective of the scheme is to permit post-graduate students to obtain a PhD- degree through employment as researcher in a private company. The research/ study-programme is formulated in co-operation with a Danish university. The university provides academic advice, courses and evaluation of the PhD-thesis.
Action plan objective and sub-theme(s) addressed by measures	I.2. Mobility Students/Researcher/Teachers III.2. Strengthening Company Research III.4. Co-operation Research/Universities/Companies
GoodNIP classification 1	1A, 1B
GoodNIP classification 2	2A, 2B
Agency administering (name)	The Academy of Technical Sciences (Akademiet for de tekniske videnskaber)
Name of the individual who has responsibility for implementation of this action	Dal Pia/The Academy of Technical Sciences/Denmark Lefland Lia/The Academy of Technical Sciences/Denmark
Organisation	Ministry of Science Technology and Innovation (Ministeriet for Videnskab, Teknologi og Udvikling)
Department	
Phone	3392 9700
Fax	3332 3501
Email	
Website	www.atv.dk upd: http://www.erhvervsphd.dk/
Last update	3/12-02
Description	
General Information	
Reference to legal basis (e.g. act, public document)	Consolidated Act no. 989 of December 11, 1992
Does the measure receive central funding or regional funding	Central
In operation since (year)	1970
Expected definitive ending (year)	Continuous
Previous measure name	Na
Previous measure dates (from year to year, e.g. 1997-1999)	Na
Previous measure description (if not in database)	Na
Reasons for launching/modifying the measure	Na

Industrial Researcher-scheme - renamed to: Industrial PhD Initiative

Datasheets

Industrial Researcher-scheme - renamed to: Industrial PhD Initiative (Erhvervs Ph.D.)	
No.	DK_05
Have any of the main features of the measure changed during the implementation?	
What is the predominant role of the government?	Investor/facilitator
Target Group	
What is the target group of the measure?	Researchers Comments : SMEs/Industrial SMEs Graduates
Organisation and Implementation	
Organisation and structure	The guidelines, grants and approval of research programmes are decided at national level.The co-operation between companies and universities takes place at local level
What are the criteria for eligibility?	That the PhD-student has graduated within 5 years
What is the mode of delivery of the measure?	50% of the industrial researcher's wages are paid by the state. In addition, an amount is paid for conferences, travelling. The involved university receives funds for advising,
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (description)	
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (local currency)	
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (EURO)	
Financing: Expenditure per year (description)	Approximately DKK 35 million (€ 4.5 million) per year.
Financing: Expenditure per year (local currency)	35,000,000
Financing: Expenditure per year (EURO)	4,500,000
Financing: other budgetary sources (additional financing, description)	Industrial co-funding
Financing : other budgetary sources (additional financing, local currency)	
Financing : other budgetary sources (additional financing, EURO)	
Results	
Results Measurement	
What are the main indicators for the measurement of results?	Increase in the level of research effort of the benefiting companies
Evaluations references	

Industrial Researcher-scheme - renamed to: Industrial PhD Initiative

Datasheets

Industrial Researcher-scheme - renamed to: Industrial PhD Initiative (Erhvervs Ph.D.)	
No.	DK_05
Where an evaluation has taken place, what were the main results achieved?	Approximately 60 new entrants to the scheme per year. The latest evaluation (from 1995) of the scheme was very positive. Companies employing an industrial researcher establish links with the university involved and increase their research and innovation effort. A new evaluation covering the periode to 2001 will be publized in September 2001.
If no official evaluation has been undertaken, has there been any indication of success?	
Observations	
Which mechanisms seem to function well in the measure?	
Which mechanisms seem to be less successful in the measure?	
Are there other measures planned or in operation as a follow up to this measure?	An internationalisation of the scheme is implemented, the university involved in the research project is either Danish or foreign.
GoodNIP Specifics	
Official documents proposing the measure	
Official documents establishing the measure	
The official reason for establishing the measure	
Comments on the rationality underlying the measure	The science based rationality
Ministry responsible	Ministry of Science Technology and Innovation (Ministeriet for Videnskab, Teknologi og Udvikling)
To what extent has the measure been coordinated with other measures?	
Other Comments	

FØTEK 4	
No.	DK_06
Country	Denmark
Geographical coverage, National or Regional (state region)	National
Title of measure	FØTEK 4
Information Source/Reference	www.finansieringsguide.dk
Overview (nature, main goals)	The aim of the programme is to promote: Companies to undertake applied research Research projects with a more holistic approach comprising the entire value chain from primary production to consumer Networking between various parts in the value chain.
Action plan objective and sub-theme(s) addressed by measures	
GoodNIP classification 1	1A
GoodNIP classification 2	1A, 2B
Agency administering (name)	The Directorate for Food, Fisheries and Agri Business (Direktoratet for Fødevarerhverv) Kampmannsgade 3, DK-1780 København V
Name of the individual who has responsibility for implementation of this action	Flemming Duus Mathiesen
Organisation	The Directorate for Food, Fisheries and Agri Business
Department	Development and Research
Phone	+45 3395 8103
Fax	+45 3395 8080
Email	dm@dffe.dk or dffe@dffe.dk
Website	http://www.dffe.dk
Last update	16. January 2003
Description	
General Information	
Reference to legal basis (e.g. act, public document)	Finance Act
Does the measure receive central funding or regional funding	Central
In operation since (year)	2002
Expected definitive ending (year)	
Previous measure name	FØTEK 1-3
Previous measure dates (from year to year, e.g. 1997-1999)	1990-2001
Previous measure description (if not in database)	FØTEK 4 is continuation of FØTEK 1-3
Reasons for launching/modifying the measure	The FØTEK programme is ongoing, and has been renewed every fourth year.

FØTEK 4	
No.	DK_06
Have any of the main features of the measure changed during the implementation?	Whereas focus in earlier programmes was on manufacturing in food industry, focus in FØTEK 4 is on projects that comprise the entire value chain from 'land to table': primary production – manufacturing – distribution – consumer.
What is the predominant role of the government?	Funding
Target Group	
What is the target group of the measure?	Food Business, farms, nurseries, GTS institutes (approved technology institutions) and research institutions.
Organisation and Implementation	
Organisation and structure	Applications procedure under the FØTEK programme is divided into two phases. The first phase is a pre-qualification phase where applicants can make project suggestions. Anyone can apply for pre-qualification, and the procedure is informal. Based on these suggestions an innovation committee selects a number of projects that are invited to hand in a formal application in the form of a template. Based on these applications the innovation committee decides whether to approve a project or not as well as the amount of money to grant it.
What are the criteria for eligibility?	The project must Be a research project Aiming at a direct usability in the food sector Have commercial perspectives Be carried out as a co-operation between research institutions and companies and branch organisations
What is the mode of delivery of the measure?	Grants
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (description)	
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (local currency)	Not available. Since the launch of FØTEK 1 approximately DKK 1.2 bill has been allocated to the programme.
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (EURO)	Not available Since the launch of FØTEK 1 approximately € 160 mill has been allocated to the programme.
Financing: Expenditure per year (description)	
Financing: Expenditure per year (local currency)	DKK 32,7 mill in 2002
Financing: Expenditure per year (EURO)	€ 4,5 mill in 2002
Financing: other budgetary sources (additional financing, description)	
Financing : other budgetary sources (additional financing, local currency)	
Financing : other budgetary sources (additional financing, EURO)	.

FØTEK 4	
No.	DK_06
Results	
Results Measurement	
What are the main indicators for the measurement of results?	Main indicators for measurement of results are to what extend it: Builds up competences among participants, Leads to product development and Intensifies private-public cooperation.
Evaluations references	PLS consult: 'Evaluation of FØTEK – competence development, product quality and cooperation', Copenhagen 1997.
Where an evaluation has taken place, what were the main results achieved?	In 1997 an evaluation of FØTEK 1 and 2 was conducted. The success of the programme was evaluated according to its contribution to Building up of competences among participants, Product development and Private-public cooperation. The evaluation concluded that the FØTEK programme, regarding building up of competences and private-public cooperation had been quite successful, whereas its contribution to product development had been limited. However, expectation among the participating companies as to its future contribution to product development were quite positive
If no official evaluation has been undertaken, has there been any indication of success?	
Observations	
Which mechanisms seem to function well in the measure?	
Which mechanisms seem to be less successful in the measure?	
Are there other measures planned or in operation as a follow up to this measure?	
GoodNIP Specifics	
Official documents proposing the measure	
Official documents establishing the measure	
The official reason for establishing the measure	
Comments on the rationality underlying the measure	The systemic rationality
Ministry responsible	Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Fisheries (Ministeriet for Fødevarer, Landbrug og Fiskeri)
To what extent has the measure been coordinated with other measures?	The measure is coordinated with DK_12
Other Comments	

Centercontracts - A scheme of contracts of joint innovation

Datasheets

Centercontracts - A scheme of contracts of joint innovation	
No.	DK_07
Country	Denmark
Geographical coverage, National or Regional (state region)	National
Title of measure	Centercontracts - A scheme of contracts of joint innovation
Information Source/Reference	http://www.efs.dk
Overview (nature, main goals)	The objective of the scheme is to promote strategic innovation project in co- operation between companies, research and technological service institutes to ensure: 1. More innovation in companies in Denmark. 2. More interaction between companies and knowledge institutions. 3. Higher competence and more market orientation in the technological service.
Action plan objective and sub-theme(s) addressed by measures	III.4. Co-operation Research/Universities/Companies
GoodNIP classification 1	1D, the measure is too ambiguous to classify
GoodNIP classification 2	2F, the measure is too ambiguous to classify
Agency administering (name)	National Agency for Enterprise and Housing (Erhvervs- og Boligstyrelsen)
Name of the individual who has responsibility for implementation of this action	Sørensen Palle M./Danish Agency for Trade and Industry/Denmark Dinesen Jens/Danish Agency for Trade and Industry/Denmark
Organisation	
Department	
Phone	
Fax	
Email	
Website	http://www.efs.dk
Last update	
Description	
General Information	
Reference to legal basis (e.g. act, public document)	Act on technological service no. 221, march 27, 1996.
Does the measure receive central funding or regional funding	Central
In operation since (year)	1995
Expected definitive ending (year)	Ending not defined
Previous measure name	Na
Previous measure dates (from year to year, e.g. 1997-1999)	
Previous measure description (if not in database)	
Reasons for launching/modifying the measure	

Centercontracts - A scheme of contracts of joint innovation

Centercontracts - A scheme of contracts of joint innovation	
No.	DK_07
Have any of the main features of the measure changed during the implementation?	
What is the predominant role of the government?	Investor and catalyser
Target Group	
What is the target group of the measure?	Large Companies/Large Industrial Companies Research Institutes SMEs/Industrial SMEs Universities Comments : Production and service companies in Denmark, national RTO's and Universities
Organisation and Implementation	
Organisation and structure	The Center Contract is a legally binding agreement between firms, technological service institutes and research institutions on the accomplishment of a development project. The firms fund their own expenses, while The Danish Agency for trade and Industry and The Danish Research Councils have the possibility to co-fund the technological service institutes and the research institutions.
What are the criteria for eligibility?	The Centre Contract must solve a concrete development requirement in the participating firms. Also, the Contract must build up commercial know-how with the participating technological service institution transferable to other firms. The firm's part of the activities in the Centre Contract must be at least 50 per cent and the technological service institutes must finance at least 25 per cent of its own activities
What is the mode of delivery of the measure?	Applications are judged according to criteria in the order they come.
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (description)	
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (local currency)	
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (EURO)	
Financing: Expenditure per year (description)	1995: DKK 45 million (€ 6 million) 1996: DKK 90 million (€ 12 million) For Co- financing the Ministry of Research have had a frame amounting to DKK 60 million (€ 8 million) for 1997-2000 and a further DKK 24 million (approx. € 3 million) for 2000. 1997: DKK 90 million (€ 12 million) 1998: DKK 75 million (€ 10 million) 1999: DKK 95 million (€ 13 million) 2000: DKK 95 million (€ 13 million)
Financing: Expenditure per year (local currency)	DKK 95 mill
Financing: Expenditure per year (EURO)	€ 13 mill
Financing: other budgetary sources (additional financing, description)	Co-financing can be supplied by the Ministry of Research and Information Technology.
Financing : other budgetary sources (additional financing, local currency)	

Centercontracts - A scheme of contracts of joint innovation

Datasheets

Centercontracts - A scheme of contracts of joint innovation	
No.	DK_07
Financing : other budgetary sources (additional financing, EURO)	
Results	
Results Measurement	
What are the main indicators for the measurement of results?	Each contract individually specifies the expected commercial results for the partners, and as a part of this the expectations of the technological service partner of the extent of service activities.
Evaluations references	
Where an evaluation has taken place, what were the main results achieved?	A preliminary evaluation was made November and December 1998.20 contracts were evaluated. None of them were finished. All parts in each contract answered a questionnaire. They were supplemented by extensive amount of interviews. 8 technological service institutes, 25 research institutes and some 65 companies were took part. After the evaluation 10 more contracts are made. A good deal of the companies expected important innovation that would give a lift to competitiveness and market position. For the technological service institutes new competencies were developed and they got more orientated to the market. The research institutes got new inspirations and in certain cases got resources to research that else would not have been done. Presently (July 2001) some 47 Contracts have been established of which 28 has finished. A new evaluation is under preparation.
If no official evaluation has been undertaken, has there been any indication of success?	See above
Observations	
Which mechanisms seem to function well in the measure?	The close cross company and cross company/university/technological service is found to be very beneficial to innovation
Which mechanisms seem to be less successful in the measure?	
Are there other measures planned or in operation as a follow up to this measure?	
GoodNIP Specifics	
Official documents proposing the measure	
Official documents establishing the measure	
The official reason for establishing the measure	
Comments on the rationality underlying the measure	The systemic rationality
Ministry responsible	The Danish Ministry of Economic and Business Affairs (Økonomi- og Erhvervsministeriet.)
To what extent has the measure been coordinated with other measures?	
Other Comments	

Programme for cleaner products	
No.	DK_08
Country	Denmark
Geographical coverage, National or Regional (state region)	National
Title of measure	Programme for cleaner products
Information Source/Reference	www.mst.dk
Overview (nature, main goals)	The programme aims at strengthening the development and marketing of cleaner products and services in the entire product cycle. The Programme is part of the implementation of the Product-Oriented Environmental Initiative, one of the key elements in the Danish environmental policy in the 1990s.
Action plan objective and sub-theme(s) addressed by measures	
GoodNIP classification 1	1A, 1B
GoodNIP classification 2	2A, 2B
Agency administering (name)	Danish Environmental Protection Agency (Miljøstyrelsen) Strandgade 29 DK-1401 Copenhagen K
Name of the individual who has responsibility for implementation of this action	Head of Division Astrid Jacobsen
Organisation	Danish Environmental Protection Agency
Department	Development and Data (3. Department)
Phone	+45 3266 0100
Fax	+45 3266 0479
Email	aj@mst.dk
Website	www.mst.dk
Last update	16. January 2003
Description	
General Information	
Reference to legal basis (e.g. act, public document)	Act no. 408 from 1998 on Grants for Cleaner Products
Does the measure receive central funding or regional funding	Central
In operation since (year)	1999
Expected definitive ending (year)	2002
Previous measure name	
Previous measure dates (from year to year, e.g. 1997-1999)	
Previous measure description (if not in database)	
Reasons for launching/modifying the measure	

Programme for cleaner products	
No.	DK_08
Have any of the main features of the measure changed during the implementation?	
What is the predominant role of the government?	Granting of subsidies
Target Group	
What is the target group of the measure?	Companies, organisations and public authorities
Organisation and Implementation	
Organisation and structure	The programme provides support for both development and implementation activities. The programme also supports dissemination of knowledge to increase general knowledge about cleaner products and to enable others to utilize the experience and knowledge produced by the programme.
What are the criteria for eligibility?	
What is the mode of delivery of the measure?	Subsidy
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (description)	
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (local currency)	Approximately DKK 450 million has been allocated to the programme
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (EURO)	Approximately €60 million has been allocated to the programme.
Financing: Expenditure per year (description)	
Financing: Expenditure per year (local currency)	2003: DKK 85 mill 2004: DKK 85 mill
Financing: Expenditure per year (EURO)	2003: € 11 mill 2004: € 11 mill
Financing: other budgetary sources (additional financing, description)	
Financing : other budgetary sources (additional financing, local currency)	
Financing : other budgetary sources (additional financing, EURO)	
Results	
Results Measurement	
What are the main indicators for the measurement of results?	Building of environmental competences in enterprises and organisations
Evaluations references	Oxford Research A/S: 'Midtvejsevaluering af Programmet for renere produkter mv.' October 2001, Miljøstyrelsen, Miljø- og Energiministeriet

Programme for cleaner products	
No.	DK_08
Where an evaluation has taken place, what were the main results achieved?	The Programme was evaluated in autumn 2001, by the private Oxford Research Ltd. The evaluation concluded that the programme had made a difference, and that there had been a positive development in activities under the programme. For this reason no significant changes in the programme was suggested. For the new programme period (expected to commence after 2002) however, two issues for consideration was raised. Firstly, the evaluation pointed to the need for a higher degree of player involvement in the design and implementation of the programme. Secondly, the evaluation recommended that incipient work to intensifying the market perspectives of the programme should be extended, as the current focus was biased towards public consumers and private end users.
If no official evaluation has been undertaken, has there been any indication of success?	
Observations	
Which mechanisms seem to function well in the measure?	
Which mechanisms seem to be less successful in the measure?	
Are there other measures planned or in operation as a follow up to this measure?	
GoodNIP Specifics	
Official documents proposing the measure	Act no. 408 from 1998 on Grants for Cleaner Products and Departmental order no 731 from 1998 on Grants for Cleaner products
Official documents establishing the measure	
The official reason for establishing the measure	
Comments on the rationality underlying the measure	The entrepreneurship rationality and only SME's may apply
Ministry responsible	Ministry of the Environment (Miljøministeriet)
To what extent has the measure been coordinated with other measures?	
Other Comments	

Energy research programme (ERP)	
No.	DK_09
Country	Denmark
Geographical coverage, National or Regional (state region)	National
Title of measure	Energy research programme (ERP)
Information Source/Reference	Danish Energy Authority (Energiministeriet)
Overview (nature, main goals)	Public and private companies, institutions can apply for subsidies for energy research and development projects. Furthermore they can apply for funding of international co-operation, technology development. The programme covers six action areas: Oil and gas Environmental friendly production of electricity and heat Wind energy Buildings and solar energy Energy and society Energy efficiency in products and industrial processes
Action plan objective and sub-theme(s) addressed by measures	
GoodNIP classification 1	1A, 1B
GoodNIP classification 2	2A, 2B, 2E
Agency administering (name)	Danish Energy Authority (Energistyrelsen) Amaliegade 44, DK-1256 København K
Name of the individual who has responsibility for implementation of this action	Hans Jürgen Stehr
Organisation	Danish Energy Authority
Department	12. Division Energy R&D and Joint implementation
Phone	+45 3395 4328
Fax	+45 3311 4743
Email	ens@ens.dk
Website	www.ens.dk
Last update	16. January 2003
Description	
General Information	
Reference to legal basis (e.g. act, public document)	Investigation is underway
Does the measure receive central funding or regional funding	Central
In operation since (year)	Originally the programme has been in operation since 1997, but is renewed every year
Expected definitive ending (year)	
Previous measure name	
Previous measure dates (from year to year, e.g. 1997-1999)	

Energy research programme (ERP)	
No.	DK_09
Previous measure description (if not in database)	
Reasons for launching/modifying the measure	
Have any of the main features of the measure changed during the implementation?	
What is the predominant role of the government?	
Target Group	
What is the target group of the measure?	Public and private companies, associations and institutions.
Organisation and Implementation	
Organisation and structure	<p>The overall goal of the programme is to contribute to the realisation of the objectives of the Danish energy policy. The programme therefore supports strategic research that will contribute to the development of viable energy technologies. Market oriented development projects, international co-operation, dissemination of knowledge however are also supported.</p> <p>Over the years the programme has been sub-divided in areas and currently there are six programme/action areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Oil and gas Environmental friendly production of electricity and heat Wind energy Buildings and solar energy Energy and society Energy efficiency in products and industrial processes <p>The scheme also finances Denmark's participation in international energy research cooperation (IEA) and Nordic cooperation in the area. By means of network creation, communication etc., the Danish Energy Authority seeks to optimise Danish benefit from the international research programmes.</p>
What are the criteria for eligibility?	<p>To be eligible for subsidy the project must</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Be within one of the six action/programme areas. Be expected to have significance for the Danish energy policy Strengthening the international relationship in the area Be technological and strategic
What is the mode of delivery of the measure?	Grants
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (description)	In recent years the programme has received approximately DKK 115 million per year (€15 million per year). Due to changes in the overall strategy on use of public energy research means the amount for 2002 is significantly smaller than previous years.
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (local currency)	DKK 115 million per year.
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (EURO)	€15 million per year.
Financing: Expenditure per year (description)	
Financing: Expenditure per year (local currency)	(Appropriated amounts) 2002: DKK 40 mill

Energy research programme (ERP)	
No.	DK_09
Financing: Expenditure per year (EURO)	(Appropriated amounts) 2002: € 5.5 mil
Financing: other budgetary sources (additional financing, description)	
Financing : other budgetary sources (additional financing, local currency)	
Financing : other budgetary sources (additional financing, EURO)	Most projects are co-financed by the applying institution. On average the programme has financed the half of the project expenditures.
Results	
Results Measurement	
What are the main indicators for the measurement of results?	
Evaluations references	
Where an evaluation has taken place, what were the main results achieved?	
If no official evaluation has been undertaken, has there been any indication of success?	
Observations	
Which mechanisms seem to function well in the measure?	
Which mechanisms seem to be less successful in the measure?	
Are there other measures planned or in operation as a follow up to this measure?	
GoodNIP Specifics	
Official documents proposing the measure	
Official documents establishing the measure	
The official reason for establishing the measure	
Comments on the rationality underlying the measure	The systemic rationality
Ministry responsible	(The Danish Ministry of Economic and Business Affairs (Økonomi- og Erhvervsministeriet)
To what extent has the measure been coordinated with other measures?	
Other Comments	

Product development scheme for forestry and wood industry

Datasheets

Product development scheme for forestry and wood industry	
No.	DK_10
Country	Denmark
Geographical coverage, National or Regional (state region)	National
Title of measure	Product development scheme for forestry and wood industry
Information Source/Reference	
Overview (nature, main goals)	Private companies, forest owners, and research institutions can apply for subsidies for development projects within primary forestry/ manufacturing and processing of wooden products as well as for commercial use of the development work. Subsidies for joint marketing are also available
Action plan objective and sub-theme(s) addressed by measures	
GoodNIP classification 1	1A
GoodNIP classification 2	1A, 2B
Agency administering (name)	Danish Forest and Nature Agency (Miljøministeriet) Haraldsgade 53, DK-2100 Copenhagen Ø, Denmark
Name of the individual who has responsibility for implementation of this action	Jesper Brodersen
Organisation	Danish Forest and Nature Agency
Department	Trade (7. Department)
Phone	+45 3947 2703
Fax	+45 3927 9899
Email	k07@sns.dk
Website	www.sns.dk
Last update	17. January 2003
Description	
General Information	
Reference to legal basis (e.g. act, public document)	Ministerial order nr 193 of 25/03/1998
Does the measure receive central funding or regional funding	Central
In operation since (year)	1998
Expected definitive ending (year)	
Previous measure name	
Previous measure dates (from year to year, e.g. 1997-1999)	
Previous measure description (if not in database)	
Reasons for launching/modifying the measure	

Product development scheme for forestry and wood industry

Datasheets

Product development scheme for forestry and wood industry	
No.	DK_10
Have any of the main features of the measure changed during the implementation?	
What is the predominant role of the government?	Funding
Target Group	
What is the target group of the measure?	Private companies, private forest owners and research institutions
Organisation and Implementation	
Organisation and structure	<p>The Product development scheme contains three parts:</p> <p>The primary forestry Manufacturing and processing of wood and wooden products Joint marketing of wood and wooden product.</p> <p>The primary forestry part is directed towards forestry owners or tenants, suppliers to forestry and research institutions engaging in applied research within forestry.</p> <p>Subsidies are granted within following fields:</p> <p>Further development of existing products or processes Development of new and environmental friendly methods of production Commercial use of results of the development activity</p> <p>The manufacturing and processing part is directed towards private enterprises and research institutions. In the assessment of applicants importance is attached to whether the project is Market oriented</p> <p>Develops and uses new technology Takes into consideration environmental aspects in a broad sense</p> <p>The joint marketing part is directed towards joint efforts within marketing of forestry products.</p>
What are the criteria for eligibility?	<p>The subsidy must be essential for the implementation of the project</p> <p>The project must have news value</p> <p>The applicant must have the necessary competencies to carry out the project</p>
What is the mode of delivery of the measure?	Grants
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (description)	
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (local currency)	
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (EURO)	
Financing: Expenditure per year (description)	
Financing: Expenditure per year (local currency)	<p>(Appropriated amounts)</p> <p>2001: DKK 10.7 mill</p> <p>2002: DKK 9.3 mill</p> <p>2003: DKK 9.3 mill</p>
Financing: Expenditure per year (EURO)	<p>(Appropriated amounts)</p> <p>2001: € 1.4 million</p> <p>2002: € 1.2 million</p> <p>2003: € 1.2 million</p>

Product development scheme for forestry and wood industry	
No.	DK_10
Financing: other budgetary sources (additional financing, description)	
Financing : other budgetary sources (additional financing, local currency)	
Financing : other budgetary sources (additional financing, EURO)	
Results	
Results Measurement	
What are the main indicators for the measurement of results?	
Evaluations references	
Where an evaluation has taken place, what were the main results achieved?	No evaluation has taken place.
If no official evaluation has been undertaken, has there been any indication of success?	
Observations	
Which mechanisms seem to function well in the measure?	
Which mechanisms seem to be less successful in the measure?	
Are there other measures planned or in operation as a follow up to this measure?	
GoodNIP Specifics	
Official documents proposing the measure	
Official documents establishing the measure	
The official reason for establishing the measure	
Comments on the rationality underlying the measure	The entrepreneurship rationality
Ministry responsible	Ministry of the Environment (Miljøministeriet)
To what extent has the measure been coordinated with other measures?	The measure is coordinated with DK_12
Other Comments	

Innovations post. doc. Programme	
No.	DK_11
Country	Denmark
Geographical coverage, National or Regional (state region)	National
Title of measure	Innovations post. doc. Programme
Information Source/Reference	www.forsk.dk
Overview (nature, main goals)	The main goal of the programme is the establishment of new forms of co-operation between research institution and companies, especially in areas where it traditionally have been difficult to involve companies. The programme ensures access to research capability for small firms.
Action plan objective and sub-theme(s) addressed by measures	III.4. Co-operation Research/Universities/Companies
GoodNIP classification 1	1A, 1B
GoodNIP classification 2	2A, 2B, 2D
Agency administering (name)	Danish Research Agency (Forskningsstyrelsen)
Name of the individual who has responsibility for implementation of this action	Engberg Willumsen Louise/Danish Research Agency(Forskningsstyrelsen)/Denmark
Organisation	
Department	
Phone	
Fax	
Email	
Website	www.forsk.dk
Last update	
Description	
General Information	
Reference to legal basis (e.g. act, public document)	Finance Act 1999
Does the measure receive central funding or regional funding	Central
In operation since (year)	2000
Expected definitive ending (year)	2003
Previous measure name	No previous measures
Previous measure dates (from year to year, e.g. 1997-1999)	
Previous measure description (if not in database)	
Reasons for launching/modifying the measure	Innovations post. doc. has been launched as a means to enhance developments in entrepreneurship and innovation culture to further enhancing competitiveness in both research system and private business. Also to increase co-operation between public employed

Innovations post. doc. Programme	
No.	DK_11
Have any of the main features of the measure changed during the implementation?	No features have changed (but see II.a.3).
What is the predominant role of the government?	Facilitator/Catalyser
Target Group	
What is the target group of the measure?	Graduates Public Authorities/Organisations Research Institutes SMEs/Industrial SMEs
Organisation and Implementation	
Organisation and structure	The programme focuses on younger researchers within all research areas, and facilitates co-operation between public research institutions and private companies. In fact it is a prerequisite that a formalised co-operation with one or more companies is established. A university, a hospital or a public research institution will employ the researcher. A programme committee assesses the applicants.
What are the criteria for eligibility?	The researcher must have a maximum of five years research seniority or a PhD. The company must have activities in Denmark.
What is the mode of delivery of the measure?	Based on a budget for the entire period of co-operation a scholarship / grant is given of up to half the estimated costs.
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (description)	49,5 mill DKK (€7 mill)
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (local currency)	DKK 49 mill
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (EURO)	€ 7mill
Financing: Expenditure per year (description)	Intentions were that the full amount should have been disbursed the first year (see the field 'If no official evaluation has been undertaken, has there been any indication of success?').
Financing: Expenditure per year (local currency)	
Financing: Expenditure per year (EURO)	
Financing: other budgetary sources (additional financing, description)	The participating company (companies) must contribute at least one third of the wage costs.
Financing : other budgetary sources (additional financing, local currency)	
Financing : other budgetary sources (additional financing, EURO)	
Results	
Results Measurement	
What are the main indicators for the measurement of results?	No explicit indicators
Evaluations references	

Innovations post. doc. Programme	
No.	DK_11
Where an evaluation has taken place, what were the main results achieved?	No evaluation has taken place.
If no official evaluation has been undertaken, has there been any indication of success?	The measure had a slow start, witnessed by the fact that only part of the money was disbursed when the programme was announced. Therefore the programme has been through two more rounds of disbursement. Especially in the second, the number of applicants has have been very significant, and the Danish Research Agency consider the programme as a success. The slow start is considered to be due to unfamiliarity with the programme on the part of researchers.
Observations	
Which mechanisms seem to function well in the measure?	
Which mechanisms seem to be less successful in the measure?	
Are there other measures planned or in operation as a follow up to this measure?	No follow-up is planned.
GoodNIP Specifics	
Official documents proposing the measure	
Official documents establishing the measure	
The official reason for establishing the measure	
Comments on the rationality underlying the measure	The science based rationality
Ministry responsible	Ministry of Science Technology and Innovation (Ministeriet for Videnskab, Teknologi og Udvikling)
To what extent has the measure been coordinated with other measures?	
Other Comments	

Innovation Act	
No.	DK_12
Country	Denmark
Geographical coverage, National or Regional (state region)	National
Title of measure	Innovation Act
Information Source/Reference	www.dffe.dk
Overview (nature, main goals)	The Danish Innovation Law offers possibilities for giving financial support for development of ideas, research and product development, so that health, safety, the working environment and animal welfare receive greater priority in the food development. This is all done to enable the food industry to meet the new demands of consumers both in Denmark and in other countries.
Action plan objective and sub-theme(s) addressed by measures	
GoodNIP classification 1	1A, 1B
GoodNIP classification 2	2A, 2B
Agency administering (name)	The Directorate for Food, Fisheries and Agri Business (Direktoratet for FødevarerErhverv) Kampmannsgade 3, DK-1780 København V
Name of the individual who has responsibility for implementation of this action	Director of Research and Development Flemming Duus Mathiesen
Organisation	The Directorate for Food, Fisheries and Agri Business
Department	Development and Research
Phone	+45 3395 8103
Fax	+45 3395 8080
Email	dm@dffe.dk
Website	dffe@dffe.dk
Last update	16. January 2003
Description	
General Information	
Reference to legal basis (e.g. act, public document)	Innovation Act: (Act no. 421 of May 31 2000)
Does the measure receive central funding or regional funding	Central
In operation since (year)	2001
Expected definitive ending (year)	Not defined
Previous measure name	(Product Development Act)
Previous measure dates (from year to year, e.g. 1997-1999)	
Previous measure description (if not in database)	
Reasons for launching/modifying the measure	

Innovation Act	
No.	DK_12
Have any of the main features of the measure changed during the implementation?	
What is the predominant role of the government?	Funding
Target Group	
What is the target group of the measure?	Companies (especially SMEs), individual or united farmers, fishermen, branch organisations and research institutions.
Organisation and Implementation	
Organisation and structure	Under the Innovation Law financial support is offered to development projects within the following areas: Innovation, research and development in primary agriculture Experimental fishery, innovation, research and development in the primary fishing sector Innovation, research and development relating to manufacturing and improvement of agricultural and fish produce Joint marketing by branch organisations of agricultural and fish produce Promotion of ecological development projects in agriculture as well as development projects within viable fishing.
What are the criteria for eligibility?	The project must involve news of value for the sectors and be innovative either in the form of new or improved products or processes
What is the mode of delivery of the measure?	Grants
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (description)	
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (local currency)	
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (EURO)	
Financing: Expenditure per year (description)	Since the Act came into force in Mai 2001 and until 1. July 2002 DKK 250 million has been allocated to projects under the Act.
Financing: Expenditure per year (local currency)	DKK 250 mill
Financing: Expenditure per year (EURO)	€ 33 mill
Financing: other budgetary sources (additional financing, description)	
Financing : other budgetary sources (additional financing, local currency)	
Financing : other budgetary sources (additional financing, EURO)	
Results	
Results Measurement	
What are the main indicators for the measurement of results?	

Innovation Act	
No.	DK_12
Evaluations references	
Where an evaluation has taken place, what were the main results achieved?	No official evaluations have taken place, mainly due to the fact that only a few of the projects under the Act have been completed.
If no official evaluation has been undertaken, has there been any indication of success?	The official assessment is that the Act has contributed to an increased innovation activity in small and medium sized enterprises, as well as to the establishment of co-operation projects between SME's, larger enterprises and research institutions, and furthermore that many of the projects would not have been carried out without public support.
Observations	
Which mechanisms seem to function well in the measure?	
Which mechanisms seem to be less successful in the measure?	
Are there other measures planned or in operation as a follow up to this measure?	
GoodNIP Specifics	
Official documents proposing the measure	
Official documents establishing the measure	Act no. 421 of May 31 2000
The official reason for establishing the measure	
Comments on the rationality underlying the measure	The entrepreneurship and the systemic rationality
Ministry responsible	Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Fisheries (Ministeriet for Fødevarer, Landbrug og Fiskeri)
To what extent has the measure been coordinated with other measures?	
Other Comments	

150 per cent tax deduction on certain research expenditures

Datasheets

150 per cent tax deduction on certain research expenditures	
No.	DK_13
Country	Denmark
Geographical coverage, National or Regional (state region)	National
Title of measure	150 per cent tax deduction on certain research expenditures
Information Source/Reference	Danish Reserach Agency
Overview (nature, main goals)	150 per cent tax deduction on certain research expenditures is a law designed to increase private funding of research. The initiative is a test, which will run in year 2002/2003 and then evaluated.
Action plan objective and sub-theme(s) addressed by measures	II.6. Taxation
GoodNIP classification 1	1A
GoodNIP classification 2	2A, 2B
Agency administering (name)	Danish Research Agency (Forskningsstyrelsen)
Name of the individual who has responsibility for implementation of this action	No specific contact
Organisation	Danish Research Agency
Department	
Phone	3544 6200
Fax	3544 6201
Email	forsk@forsk.dk
Website	www.forsk.dk
Last update	
Description	
General Information	
Reference to legal basis (e.g. act, public document)	Departemental order no. 597 of 15. July 2002
Does the measure receive central funding or regional funding	Central
In operation since (year)	2002
Expected definitive ending (year)	2003
Previous measure name	None
Previous measure dates (from year to year, e.g. 1997-1999)	
Previous measure description (if not in database)	
Reasons for launching/modifying the measure	
Have any of the main features of the measure changed during the implementation?	No
What is the predominant role of the government?	

150 per cent tax deduction on certain research expenditures

Datasheets

150 per cent tax deduction on certain research expenditures	
No.	DK_13
Target Group	
What is the target group of the measure?	Individuals Large Companies/Large Industrial Companies SMEs/Industrial SMEs
Organisation and Implementation	
Organisation and structure	
What are the criteria for eligibility?	
What is the mode of delivery of the measure?	
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (description)	The measure relies on the tax system and as such no budget has been allocated. Further more the measure is an experiment to evaluate the effect and cost of this type of measure.
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (local currency)	
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (EURO)	
Financing: Expenditure per year (description)	
Financing: Expenditure per year (local currency)	
Financing: Expenditure per year (EURO)	
Financing: other budgetary sources (additional financing, description)	
Financing : other budgetary sources (additional financing, local currency)	
Financing : other budgetary sources (additional financing, EURO)	
Results	
Results Measurement	
What are the main indicators for the measurement of results?	
Evaluations references	
Where an evaluation has taken place, what were the main results achieved?	
If no official evaluation has been undertaken, has there been any indication of success?	
Observations	
Which mechanisms seem to function well in the measure?	
Which mechanisms seem to be less successful in the measure?	

150 per cent tax deduction on certain research expenditures

150 per cent tax deduction on certain research expenditures	
No.	DK_13
Are there other measures planned or in operation as a follow up to this measure?	
GoodNIP Specifics	
Official documents proposing the measure	
Official documents establishing the measure	
The official reason for establishing the measure	
Comments on the rationality underlying the measure	The science based rationality
Ministry responsible	Ministry of Science Technology and Innovation (Ministeriet for Videnskab, Teknologi og Udvikling)
To what extent has the measure been coordinated with other measures?	
Other Comments	

Large Cross-Disciplinary Research Groups	
No.	DK_14
Country	Denmark
Geographical coverage, National or Regional (state region)	National
Title of measure	Large Cross-Disciplinary Research Groups
Information Source/Reference	Danish Research Agency (www.forsk.dk); Ministry of Information Technology and Research
Overview (nature, main goals)	The research groups will co-operate across institutions and traditional technical and professional disciplines and be organised for joint management. The Research Groups are to be established in areas having large societal or industrial need of developing new knowledge and know-how. One particular goal is that these research groups attract co-funding from private business, and that private business will find it attractive to embark upon a partnership on research and development.
Action plan objective and sub-theme(s) addressed by measures	III.2. Strengthening Company Research
GoodNIP classification 1	1D, The measure is too ambiguous to classify
GoodNIP classification 2	2F, The measure is too ambiguous to calssify
Agency administering (name)	Danish Research Agency (Forskningsstyrelsen)
Name of the individual who has responsibility for implementation of this action	No specific contact
Organisation	Danish Research Agency (Forskningsstyrelsen) Denmark
Department	
Phone	3544 6200
Fax	3544 6201
Email	forsk@forsk.dk
Website	www.forsk.dk
Last update	
Description	
General Information	
Reference to legal basis (e.g. act, public document)	Finance Act 2001
Does the measure receive central funding or regional funding	Central
In operation since (year)	2001
Expected definitive ending (year)	2004
Previous measure name	
Previous measure dates (from year to year, e.g. 1997-1999)	
Previous measure description (if not in database)	
Reasons for launching/modifying the measure	To further co-operation across institutions and traditional technical and professional disciplines.

Large Cross-Disciplinary Research Groups	
No.	DK_14
Have any of the main features of the measure changed during the implementation?	
What is the predominant role of the government?	Facilitator
Target Group	
What is the target group of the measure?	Large Companies/Large Industrial Companies Research Institutes Researchers SMEs/Industrial SMEs Universities
Organisation and Implementation	
Organisation and structure	The research groups will co-operate across institutions and traditional technical and professional disciplines and be organised for joint management. One particular goal is that these research groups attract co-funding from private business, and that private business will find it attractive to embark upon a partnership on research and development. Several modes of business participation are possible. For example business may actually sponsor selected R&D activities, or commercial research projects could be part of the activities.
What are the criteria for eligibility?	That the group of researchers are large compared to usual standards. That the particular research area involves a large element of interdisciplinary research. That the group of researchers establishes a formal network headed by a recognised researcher.
What is the mode of delivery of the measure?	Grant
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (description)	DKK 275 (€ 37) mill
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (local currency)	DKK 275 mill
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (EURO)	€ 37mill
Financing: Expenditure per year (description)	Approx. DKK 70 (€9) mill
Financing: Expenditure per year (local currency)	DKK 70 mill
Financing: Expenditure per year (EURO)	€ 9 mill
Financing: other budgetary sources (additional financing, description)	Goal is co-funding by the trade and industry
Financing : other budgetary sources (additional financing, local currency)	
Financing : other budgetary sources (additional financing, EURO)	

Large Cross-Disciplinary Research Groups	
No.	DK_14
Results	
Results Measurement	
What are the main indicators for the measurement of results?	
Evaluations references	
Where an evaluation has taken place, what were the main results achieved?	No evaluation has taken place.
If no official evaluation has been undertaken, has there been any indication of success?	
Observations	
Which mechanisms seem to function well in the measure?	
Which mechanisms seem to be less successful in the measure?	Too early to tell
Are there other measures planned or in operation as a follow up to this measure?	
GoodNIP Specifics	
Official documents proposing the measure	
Official documents establishing the measure	
The official reason for establishing the measure	
Comments on the rationality underlying the measure	The science based rationality
Ministry responsible	The Danish Ministry of Economic and Business Affairs (Økonomi- og Erhvervsministeriet.)
To what extent has the measure been coordinated with other measures?	
Other Comments	

Industrial Innovator Scheme	
No.	DK_15
Country	Denmark
Geographical coverage, National or Regional (state region)	National
Title of measure	Industrial Innovator Scheme
Information Source/Reference	Danish Agency for Trade and Industry
Overview (nature, main goals)	The scheme intends to increase the mobility between knowledge institutions and especially non-research based SMEs. The 'Industrial innovator' carrying out a specific development project in co-operation with a university or other advanced educational institutions achieves this. The innovator could be employed either by the company or the educational institution.
Action plan objective and sub-theme(s) addressed by measures	I.2. Mobility Students/Researcher/Teachers
GoodNIP classification 1	1A, 1B
GoodNIP classification 2	2A, 2B
Agency administering (name)	National Agency for Enterprise and Housing (Erhvervs- og Boligstyrelsen)
Name of the individual who has responsibility for implementation of this action	Vittrup Jens Peter/Danish Agency for Trade and Industry/Denmark
Organisation	
Department	
Phone	
Fax	
Email	
Website	http://www.efs.dk
Last update	
Description	
General Information	
Reference to legal basis (e.g. act, public document)	Finance Act 2001
Does the measure receive central funding or regional funding	Central
In operation since (year)	2001
Expected definitive ending (year)	2004
Previous measure name	To a certain extent the scheme builds on positive experiences with the Industrial research-scheme, only now the range of companies has been enlarged to include non-research based companies.
Previous measure dates (from year to year, e.g. 1997-1999)	
Previous measure description (if not in database)	
Reasons for launching/modifying the measure	The intention with the scheme is to increase the mobility between knowledge institutions and especially non-research based SMEs.

Industrial Innovator Scheme	
No.	DK_15
Have any of the main features of the measure changed during the implementation?	
What is the predominant role of the government?	Catalyser and co-financer. The government co-finances the pay costs of projects, and an external body will conduct the administration of the measure.
Target Group	
What is the target group of the measure?	Research Institutes Researchers SMEs/Industrial SMEs Universities
Organisation and Implementation	
Organisation and structure	The government co-finances the pay costs of projects in which a person from university, a business school, an engineering school or similar is appointed for a period of time to run a development project in business. The industrial innovator may be a scientist or a teacher already employed by the institution, but the innovator may also be recruited from outside for the project. The government will also make experiments in which small businesses may actually share an industrial scientist. In the project period there should be an educational/training relation to the institution, and the institution will set own objectives and targets for the particular development project.
What are the criteria for eligibility?	
What is the mode of delivery of the measure?	Co-financing of pay costs of development project.
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (description)	DKK 40 (€5) mill
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (local currency)	DKK 40 mill
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (EURO)	€ 5 mill
Financing: Expenditure per year (description)	DKK 10;15;15 mill (€ 1,3;2;2 mill)
Financing: Expenditure per year (local currency)	DKK 15 mill
Financing: Expenditure per year (EURO)	€ 2,2 mill
Financing: other budgetary sources (additional financing, description)	
Financing : other budgetary sources (additional financing, local currency)	
Financing : other budgetary sources (additional financing, EURO)	

Industrial Innovator Scheme	
No.	DK_15
Results	
Results Measurement	
What are the main indicators for the measurement of results?	
Evaluations references	
Where an evaluation has taken place, what were the main results achieved?	The scheme has a long time horizon, and an evaluation will be carried out in 2003 for possible adjustments.
If no official evaluation has been undertaken, has there been any indication of success?	
Observations	
Which mechanisms seem to function well in the measure?	
Which mechanisms seem to be less successful in the measure?	
Are there other measures planned or in operation as a follow up to this measure?	
GoodNIP Specifics	
Official documents proposing the measure	
Official documents establishing the measure	
The official reason for establishing the measure	
Comments on the rationality underlying the measure	The science based rationality
Ministry responsible	The Danish Ministry of Economic and Business Affairs (Økonomi- og Erhvervsministeriet.)
To what extent has the measure been coordinated with other measures?	
Other Comments	

FINNVERA Small loan programme	
No.	FI_01
Country	Finland
Geographical coverage, National or Regional (state region)	National
Title of measure	FINNVERA Small loan programme
Information Source/Reference	Finnvera Plc internet home page (www.finnvera.fi)
Overview (nature, main goals)	Provision of small/micro loans. A financial product suitable for small operating businesses and for start-up businesses to promote the creation of new enterprises and jobs.
Action plan objective and sub-theme(s) addressed by measures	II.5. Innovation financing III.3. Start-up of technology based companies
GoodNIP classification 1	1D Other
GoodNIP classification 2	2F Other
Agency administering (name)	Finnvera Plc
Name of the individual who has responsibility for implementation of this action	Anneli Soppi Development Manager Markku Mäkinen, Managing Director Seppo Arponen, Director SME's
Organisation	Finnvera Plc
Department	Information no available
Phone	see Finnvera's website
Fax	see Finnvera's website
Email	see Finnvera's website
Website	www.finnvera.fi
Last update	April 2002
Description	
General Information	
Reference to legal basis (e.g. act, public document)	Based on previous Kera act. The granting will be carried on by Finnvera Plc.
Does the measure receive central funding or regional funding	Central
In operation since (year)	1996
Expected definitive ending (year)	Continuous
Previous measure name	None
Previous measure dates (from year to year, e.g. 1997-1999)	None
Previous measure description (if not in database)	None
Reasons for launching/modifying the measure	Small enterprises have had problems in obtaining sufficient collateral securities. The measure is aimed at fixing this gap and thereby promoting the creation of new enterprises and jobs by facilitating access to finance.
Have any of the main features of the measure changed during the implementation?	No major changes. The maximum amount has been raised to correspond the general limit of bankability (from € 16,800 to € 35,000).

FINNVERA Small loan programme	
No.	FI_01
What is the predominant role of the government?	State commitment in terms of the interest rate subsidy of micro loans (Small loan and Special loan to women entrepreneurs). The margin includes interest rate subsidy, which will be transferred to borrowers. Both loans are so-called "soft" loans. The state
Target Group	
What is the target group of the measure?	SMEs/Industrial SMEs (Start-ups and small operating businesses. It has special sub-targets of female entrepreneurs and micro companies (max. 5 people employed). Enterprises in the service-sector, self-employed entrepreneurs, young entrepreneurs.)
Organisation and Implementation	
Organisation and structure	16 regional offices covering the whole country
What are the criteria for eligibility?	Applications are received through a continuous open call. Micro loans are targeted to companies employing maximum five people and loans for women entrepreneurs are targeted to companies owned and managed by women and employing max. 5 people.
What is the mode of delivery of the measure?	Finnvera's financing decisions are based on business analyses and on the prerequisites for profitable business operations. In the business analysis, the enterprise's current situation and future plans, as well as prospects in the sector concerned, are ass
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (description)	No information available.
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (local currency)	No information available.
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (EURO)	No information available.
Financing: Expenditure per year (description)	No information available.
Financing: Expenditure per year (local currency)	1996, € 43 mill. 1997, approx. € 53 mill. in micro loans, and € 18 mill. in loans for women entrepreneurs. 1998, € 33 mill. in micro loans, and € 16 mill. in loans for women entrepreneurs. 1999, € 25 mill. in micro loans and € 16 mill. in loans for women
Financing: Expenditure per year (EURO)	1996, € 43 mill. 1997, approx. € 53 mill. in micro loans, and € 18 mill. in loans for women entrepreneurs. 1998, € 33 mill. in micro loans, and € 16 mill. in loans for women entrepreneurs. 1999, € 25 mill. in micro loans and € 16 mill. in loans for women
Financing: other budgetary sources (additional financing, description)	No information available.
Financing : other budgetary sources (additional financing, local currency)	No information available.
Financing : other budgetary sources (additional financing, EURO)	No information available.
Results	
Results Measurement	
What are the main indicators for the measurement of results?	The big challenge was to help cut Finland's unemployment rate from 15 pct to 10 pct, and now further still to 5-7 pct. The loan schemes were one of the tools to promote entrepreneurship by facilitating the access to debt finance and to promote self-employment.

FINNVERA Small loan programme	
No.	FI_01
Evaluations references	The scheme was evaluated by the Small Business Institute of Turku School of Economics and Business Administration. Finnvera also participated in the Benchmarking case study led by IFF and co-financed by the DGXXIII.
Where an evaluation has taken place, what were the main results achieved?	Both of the loans contributed to the generation of new jobs by providing a partial funding of 17036 new jobs. The importance of the scheme has been very significant to self-employment. 60-70% of the enterprises has been employing a maximum of one person, the self-employed entrepreneur. In 1999 and 2000, 2001, 55 % of the enterprises have been start-ups.
If no official evaluation has been undertaken, has there been any indication of success?	New jobs created by financed enterprises as follows: Micro-loans: 1996, 3102; 1997, 4229; 1998, 3015; 1999, 2175; 2000, 2098; 2001, 1873. Women: 1997, 1564; 1998, 1388; 1999, 1563; 2000, 1293; 2001, 1162. The survival rate of enterprises was measured in September 2001 and includes enterprises financed during the period of April 1996 – September 2001: Micro-loan clients, 81%; Women loan clients, 88%.
Observations	
Which mechanisms seem to function well in the measure?	The loans have encouraged women in Finland to be self-employed. A significant number of loans were granted to small companies in which the entrepreneur had either been unemployed or was at risk of unemployment
Which mechanisms seem to be less successful in the measure?	Standard terms of the loans (five years, of which one redemption free year). The terms are not very flexible case by case.
Are there other measures planned or in operation as a follow up to this measure?	To follow finance to be granted to young entrepreneur (enterprises owned and managed by young people, 18-30 year old).
GoodNIP Specifics	
Official documents proposing the measure	No information available
Official documents establishing the measure	No information available
The official reason for establishing the measure	Finnvera's tasks as prescribed by law: development of prerequisites for the operations of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), promotion of the exports and internationalisation of enterprises, implementation of the government's business and industry
Comments on the rationality underlying the measure	Official motivation for the measure reflects mentality of the macroeconomic and the entrepreneurship rationality.
Ministry responsible	The measure is part of the service portfolio of Finnvera Plc, which is state owned specialised financing company. Administratively Finnvera Plc is connected to the Ministry of Trade and Industry.
To what extent has the measure been coordinated with other measures?	The small loan programme belongs to the Finnvera's service portfolio, which includes wide variety of instruments (loans, guarantees and export credit guarantees) which are targeted at development oriented companies. The financing portfolio of Finnvera inc
Other Comments	

Sitra Matching Service	
No.	FI_02
Country	Finland
Geographical coverage, National or Regional (state region)	National
Title of measure	Sitra Matching Service
Information Source/Reference	Sitra Matching Service, project manager Risto Kalske
Overview (nature, main goals)	The Matching Service provided a channel for communication between investors and entrepreneurs. Through the programme, a company might seek a private individual, i.e. a business angel, interested in investing in the company and willing to offer management involvement to develop the business.
Action plan objective and sub-theme(s) addressed by measures	II.5. Innovation financing III.3. Start-up of technology based companies
GoodNIP classification 1	1D Other (supporting networking of entrepreneurs with investors)
GoodNIP classification 2	2D Strategic innovation 2F Other (networking with investors)
Agency administering (name)	Sitra, the Finnish National Fund for Research and Development
Name of the individual who has responsibility for implementation of this action	Risto Kalske
Organisation	Sitra, the Finnish National Fund for Research and Development
Department	N/A
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Fax	N/A
Email	risto.kalske@sitra.fi
Website	www.sitra.fi
Last update	April 2002
Description	
General Information	
Reference to legal basis (e.g. act, public document)	No information available.
Does the measure receive central funding or regional funding	Central
In operation since (year)	1996
Expected definitive ending (year)	2001
Previous measure name	None
Previous measure dates (from year to year, e.g. 1997-1999)	None
Previous measure description (if not in database)	None
Reasons for launching/modifying the measure	Need to involve more private capital into R&D-funding. Like in most of the European countries, business angel activities have been poorly developed compared to the situation in US.

Sitra Matching Service	
No.	FI_02
Have any of the main features of the measure changed during the implementation?	The emphasis shifted from general presentation of the measure to syndicated investment activities.
What is the predominant role of the government?	No information available.
Target Group	
What is the target group of the measure?	Individuals SMEs/Industrial SMEs
Organisation and Implementation	
Organisation and structure	SITRA was managing and funding the scheme from their own funds.
What are the criteria for eligibility?	SITRA hosted a list of selected business angels willing and able to invest in growth companies as well as a list of the companies seeking for investment. The requests to invest in companies were delivered free of charge.
What is the mode of delivery of the measure?	No information available.
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (description)	N/A
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (local currency)	€ 480,000
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (EURO)	€ 480,000
Financing: Expenditure per year (description)	No information available.
Financing: Expenditure per year (local currency)	€ 200,000
Financing: Expenditure per year (EURO)	€ 200,000
Financing: other budgetary sources (additional financing, description)	None
Financing : other budgetary sources (additional financing, local currency)	None
Financing : other budgetary sources (additional financing, EURO)	None
Results	
Results Measurement	
What are the main indicators for the measurement of results?	A consultant evaluated the service in November 1999 and encouraged Sitra to continue the project.
Evaluations references	No information available
Where an evaluation has taken place, what were the main results achieved?	No information available

Sitra Matching Service	
No.	FI_02
If no official evaluation has been undertaken, has there been any indication of success?	In May 2000 there were 170 investors and 60 companies active in the Matching Service's database. During the first three and a half years that the matching service was operating there had been at least 30 matches, with a mean investment being € 85.000.
Observations	
Which mechanisms seem to function well in the measure?	No information available
Which mechanisms seem to be less successful in the measure?	No information available
Are there other measures planned or in operation as a follow up to this measure?	The measure was completed in August 2001. The activity of the measure has been continued by PreSeed_Finance measure (FI_09), which includes two independent initiatives Liksa and Intro.
GoodNIP Specifics	
Official documents proposing the measure	The measure is internally initiated and administered by Sitra.
Official documents establishing the measure	See the field above.
The official reason for establishing the measure	Need to involve more private capital into R&D-funding. Like in most of the European countries, business angel activities have been poorly developed compared to the situation in US.
Comments on the rationality underlying the measure	The systemic rationality. Resource based view on promotion of R&D activities and development of SMEs: reason for the measure is the identified or supposed stringency of private funding for R&D. Solution are seen to lie in promotion of networking between p
Ministry responsible	The measure was managed and funded solely by Sitra
To what extent has the measure been coordinated with other measures?	No information available
Other Comments	

Capital loans for R&D in companies	
No.	FI_03
Country	Finland
Geographical coverage, National or Regional (state region)	National
Title of measure	Capital loans for R&D in companies
Information Source/Reference	TEKES internet home page (www.tekes.fi)
Overview (nature, main goals)	Capital funding (in the form of equity) with low interest for starting and growing technology intensive SMEs for their development and commercialising work.
Action plan objective and sub-theme(s) addressed by measures	II.5. Innovation financing III.2. Strengthening research carried out by companies III.3. Start-up of technology based companies
GoodNIP classification 1	1A Invention 1B Innovation 1C Diffusion 1D Other (commercialisation)
GoodNIP classification 2	2A Product innovation 2B Process innovation 2E Market innovation
Agency administering (name)	Tekes, the National Technology Agency
Name of the individual who has responsibility for implementation of this action	Hannu Järvinen
Organisation	Tekes
Department	No information available
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Website	www.tekes.fi
Last update	April 2002
Description	
General Information	
Reference to legal basis (e.g. act, public document)	Decision of the Council of State on the law of Tekes, Decree on Tekes and Council of State decision on the general terms of Tekes' loans and grants. No: 461/1998.
Does the measure receive central funding or regional funding	Central
In operation since (year)	1996
Expected definitive ending (year)	Continuous
Previous measure name	Tekes also provides Industrial R&D grants and loans for companies, as well as research funding for research institutes and universities. These instruments have been available since 1983, the year in which Tekes was founded.
Previous measure dates (from year to year, e.g. 1997-1999)	No relevant
Previous measure description (if not in database)	No relevant

Capital loans for R&D in companies	
No.	FI_03
Reasons for launching/modifying the measure	The degree of solvency is often critical for start-up companies. Capital R&D loans are intended to strengthen the equity on the balance sheet of the start-up company.
Have any of the main features of the measure changed during the implementation?	No information available
What is the predominant role of the government?	Shaping the policy and provision of funds.
Target Group	
What is the target group of the measure?	SMEs/Industrial SMEs (SMEs and start-ups, especially technology intensive and fast growing companies.)
Organisation and Implementation	
Organisation and structure	Tekes is responsible for the implementation of the measure in the whole country. The assessment is handled by Tekes' internal experts.
What are the criteria for eligibility?	Technology intensive and fast growing SMEs may apply for the loan for development projects that aim to apply recent results/knowledge to new or advanced products or services. Research projects providing know-how for developing new products are also eligible. The assessed criteria include, i.e. the impact on company's competitiveness, the level of technology being developed, the company's resources and networking, and the incentive effect of possible Tekes' funding. The loan can be applied through a continuous open call for applications.
What is the mode of delivery of the measure?	A loan granted without guaranties that can be partially or fully non-reimbursable if the technological development has failed or is commercially unsuccessful. Tekes' share is typically 25-50% of the equity. Advance payments are possible. The eligible cost
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (description)	The capital loans run from 35 percent to 60 percent of the costs of salaries, raw materials, machinery, subcontracting, travel and patents. Small and medium sized companies can have 10 percent unit higher share of funding. See also the field above.
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (local currency)	By the end of 2001, the total funding has been € 146,4 mill.
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (EURO)	By the end of 2001, the total funding has been € 146,4 mill.
Financing: Expenditure per year (description)	No information available.
Financing: Expenditure per year (local currency)	2001 – € 33,8 mill.; – 2000 € 33.6mill.; – 1999 € 33.6 mill.
Financing: Expenditure per year (EURO)	2001 – € 33,8 mill.; – 2000 € 33.6mill.; – 1999 € 33.6 mill.
Financing: other budgetary sources (additional financing, description)	The capital R&D loans can be combined with R&D grants.
Financing : other budgetary sources (additional financing, local currency)	None
Financing : other budgetary sources (additional financing, EURO)	None

Capital loans for R&D in companies	
No.	FI_03
Results	
Results Measurement	
What are the main indicators for the measurement of results?	Global turnover deriving directly or indirectly from internationally competitive products, production processes and services.
Evaluations references	Miettunen Jarno ja Nissinen Jouni (2000): Tekesin pääomallaina, vuosina 1996-1999 myönnettyjen pääomallainojen vaikutus asiakasyritysten taloudelliseen tilanteeseen. (Only in Finnish)
Where an evaluation has taken place, what were the main results achieved?	The allocation of capital loans and their impact on the company financing were studied in 2000. Most of the financing goes to small companies, 45 % of companies employing less than 5 people. The median age of the companies is 4 years, so there are lots of start-up companies. The gearing ratio was poor, but the capital R&D loan has improved it remarkably (median 16 %-> 28 %).
If no official evaluation has been undertaken, has there been any indication of success?	N/A
Observations	
Which mechanisms seem to function well in the measure?	The capital loan has found its core target group and the need for the request of funding has risen constantly.
Which mechanisms seem to be less successful in the measure?	There is still a need to intensify co-operation with venture capitalists, since the commercialisation of new R&D results will often take some years and demand a lot of money.
Are there other measures planned or in operation as a follow up to this measure?	There are no plans to waive the capital R&D loan. The future framework for state aid in R&D (2002-2007) might call for some modification of the present measure, especially in procedures, funding levels and eligible costs.
GoodNIP Specifics	
Official documents proposing the measure	The measure belongs Tekes service portfolio, which are based on Decision of the Council of State on the law of Tekes, Decree on Tekes and Council of State decision on the general terms of Tekes' loans and grants. No: 461/1998.
Official documents establishing the measure	Tekes' information on its funding instruments.
The official reason for establishing the measure	The degree of solvency is often critical for start-up companies. Capital R&D loans are intended to strengthen the equity on the balance sheet of the start-up company.
Comments on the rationality underlying the measure	The macroeconomic and the entrepreneurship rationality. The measure is based on view, which underlines stringency of financial resources as a critical bottleneck for start-up companies and more generally for growth-oriented small and medium-sized enterpr
Ministry responsible	The measure is run by Tekes.
To what extent has the measure been coordinated with other measures?	Flexible co-ordination with other financing instruments of Tekes.
Other Comments	

Centre of Expertise Programme	
No.	FI_04
Country	Finland
Geographical coverage, National or Regional (state region)	National
Title of measure	Centre of Expertise Programme
Information Source/Reference	The Finnish Ministry of the Interior. Web-site: http://www.intermin.fi/suom/oske/
Overview (nature, main goals)	The aim is to enhance regional competitiveness and to increase the number of high-tech products, companies and jobs. To achieve this goal, the programme will be used to implement projects reflecting the needs of industry, to encourage industry, research and training sectors to co-operate, to ensure rapid transfer of the latest knowledge and know-how to companies and to exploit local creativity and innovation.
Action plan objective and sub-theme(s) addressed by measures	I.6. Promotion of clustering and co-operation for innovation II.5. Innovation financing III.3. Start-up of technology based companies III.4. Intensified co-operation between research, universities and companies
GoodNIP classification 1	1C Diffusion 1D Other (networking of enterprises, universities, research institutes and training organisations)
GoodNIP classification 2	2D Strategic (structural) innovation 2F Other (co-operation of industry, research and training institutions)
Agency administering (name)	Ministry of the Interior
Name of the individual who has responsibility for implementation of this action	Mr. Mika Pikkarainen, Senior Officer Mr. Veijo Kavonius, Director-General
Organisation	Ministry of the Interior
Department	Department for Regional Development
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Website	www.intermin.fi/suom/oske
Last update	February 2003
Description	
General Information	
Reference to legal basis (e.g. act, public document)	The Regional Development Act (1135/93) and Degree (1315/93 and 302/96)
Does the measure receive central funding or regional funding	Central
In operation since (year)	1994
Expected definitive ending (year)	2006
Previous measure name	First programme period of the Centre of Expertise Programme 1994-1999
Previous measure dates (from year to year, e.g. 1997-1999)	1994-1999

Centre of Expertise Programme	
No.	FI_04
Previous measure description (if not in database)	See the description of the current programme above.
Reasons for launching/modifying the measure	Good results from the first program period 1994-1999, and the long-term nature of these kinds of measures, to increase the competitiveness of regions.
Have any of the main features of the measure changed during the implementation?	The new program increased the number of centres and fields of expertise in some existing centres. The programme now emphasises the participation of enterprises, the development of human resources and the strengthening of national and international co-operation. The concept of expertise has also been broadened to cover areas other than traditional technology-based knowledge, such as design, new media, cultural business and recreational experience production.
What is the predominant role of the government?	Catalyst and co-ordinator
Target Group	
What is the target group of the measure?	Large Companies/Large Industrial Companies Other Public Authorities/Organisations Research Institutes SMEs/Industrial SMEs Universities Comments : Actors of the regional clusters; companies, cities and municipalities, technopoles, universities, research institutes and other government bodies.
Organisation and Implementation	
Organisation and structure	At a national level, the co-ordination is arranged by the Committee for the Centre of Expertise Programme, composed of members representing industry, research, Regional Councils, cities and the State administration. The Committee serves as an advisory board to the ministries involved in all matters concerning the Programme. At a regional level, programmes are implemented in co-operation with local actors in the form of specific projects co-ordinated in most cases by the regional technology centres.
What are the criteria for eligibility?	The program's fields of expertise need to be based on a sufficient volume of quality research and education meeting high international standards, on the impact and innovation of the planned action, and on a proper organisation.
What is the mode of delivery of the measure?	Financing is "seed-money" for the catalyst action. The allocation is based on the annual report and action plan made by each centre. These reports and plans are evaluated by the Committee for the Centre of Expertise Programme. Financing is allocated to va
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (description)	See the field above.
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (local currency)	€ 12 mill. in 1994-1998
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (EURO)	€ 12 mill. in 1994-1998
Financing: Expenditure per year (description)	Financing of the Centres of Expertise programme is based on dual structure. Major part of the basic funding is aimed for co-ordination of the programme, preparation of projects and for seed financing for the spearhead projects at the level of the individual Centres of Expertise. Most of the work done under the programme umbrella is financed through other sources.

Centre of Expertise Programme	
No.	FI_04
Financing: Expenditure per year (local currency)	In 1994-1998, € 2.4 mill. per year; and in 1999-2006, € 5.1 mill. per year (estimate).
Financing: Expenditure per year (EURO)	In 1994-1998, € 2.4 mill. per year; and in 1999-2006, € 5.1 mill. per year (estimate).
Financing: other budgetary sources (additional financing, description)	Industrial co-funding, the National Technology Agency of Finland, cities and municipalities, EU funding and universities
Financing : other budgetary sources (additional financing, local currency)	No information available
Financing : other budgetary sources (additional financing, EURO)	No information available
Results	
Results Measurement	
What are the main indicators for the measurement of results?	Increased regional co-operation and networks, total program volume generated by seed money, new companies and jobs.
Evaluations references	Mid-term evaluation of the Centres of Expertise for the period 1999-2002, in Finnish (Huippuosaamisesta alueille kilpailukykyä. Osaamiskeskusten väli-arviointi 1999-2002. Sisäasiainministeriön julkaisu 4/2003. Sisäasiainministeriö: Helsinki).
Where an evaluation has taken place, what were the main results achieved?	<p>According to the official, externally commissioned evaluation of the first programme period (1994-1998), the main result has been the increase of co-operation, both at regional and national level. The State Audit Office (October 2001), in its own evaluation, considers the Centre of Expertise Programme as a top act of the Finnish Regional Policy.</p> <p>Mid term evaluation of the second programming period (1999-2006) has been carried out in 2002. Evaluation report was published in February 2003. Main conclusions and recommendations are as follows:</p> <p>1) The Centres of Expertise (CoE) play a central role in developing regional innovation policy, and they can realise considerable potential through human resources, organisations and networking.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relevance of the activities: good staff motivation and staff who work for the implementation of the programme. • The CoE organisations have brought together regional bodies implementing innovation policy in various advisory committees and management and expert groups, and have created a framework for effective communication between the bodies. • The CoEs that have been implementing the programme for some time now already have a well-established status, and the programme is also nationally known among parties involved in industrial policy and in regional development. This fact can be utilised when extending the CoEs activities and making them better known. The Centres should however be made even more recognisable at the regional level, particularly within the business community. <p>2) Networking and cooperation can be further improved with the help of the above mentioned strengths. At present, the situation concerning cooperation is as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cooperation between the Centres and the fields of expertise must be further increased. • Internationalisation is still modest, and is often also dependent on individual people. • The central role of businesses, polytechnics and development organisations in the activities of the CoEs was clearly underlined as a new element in the network analysis of the evaluation. Together with the operational management, these bodies will play an important role in various advisory committees and the CoE

Centre of Expertise Programme	
No.	FI_04
	<p>organisations in future.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Many Centres emphasised that insufficient resources are available for monitoring and development work, internal evaluation, and as a general rule, for activities defined as pro-active. The same problem can also be identified in respect of cooperation projects between the Centres; basic funding does not as such offer sufficient financing possibilities for their future development. In this respect cooperation between the Centres should be supported through national coordination (both through the Working Group on the Centres of Expertise and a national development project) in order to reinforce their activities and to avoid overlap. Cooperation based on the fields of expertise and on joint development measures is particularly important in this respect. • From the CoE's own point of view, further utilisation of the common database of the centres could also prove to be a significant resource. The risk with reporting procedures and monitoring is that monitoring will simply lead to an increase in the number of actual projects rather than to a deepening of their content. The utilisation of quality factors must therefore play a central role in monitoring and in the development of activities. <p>3) The relationship between the Centre of Expertise Programme and the other instruments of regional development needs to be more clearly specified in future. In its present form, the programmatic content of the CoE model is not emphasised - on the one hand, because of the modest level of CoE basic funding, and on the other, because of the lack of a clear programmatic structure. Conceptually, it would be better to talk of a national Centres of Expertise 'strategy' which would help to implement a number of measures promoting expertise by means of several separate financial instruments. Another alternative would be to talk of a national Centres of Expertise network, in which the Ministry of the Interior and a broadly based working group would play a central co-ordinating role.</p>
If no official evaluation has been undertaken, has there been any indication of success?	<p>According to the unofficial survey carried out 1999, the Centres of Expertise had contributed to the increase of 8,500 new jobs and 290 new high-tech firms in 1994-1998. At the same time, the number of projects has increased and it is now five times bigger than in 1994. At present, the share of the "seed-money", in the total funding of the Programme's total project volume, is only about 5 %, which indicates that the original concept of the Programme works in practise.</p>
Observations	
Which mechanisms seem to function well in the measure?	<p>The seed money has been an effective catalyst for local action. Common features explaining the successful operations are having a full-time co-ordinator, strong links and commitment to the regional development strategy, and a long experience of co-operation between the partners.</p>
Which mechanisms seem to be less successful in the measure?	<p>According to the official evaluation of the first programme period (1994-1998), industry had not participated as fully as hoped.</p>
Are there other measures planned or in operation as a follow up to this measure?	<p>The same concept has now also been applied to other new initiatives. The scope of these new programmes (the Urban Development Programme and the Regional Centre Development Programme) is larger than in the Centre of Expertise Programme, which is focused on</p>
GoodNIP Specifics	
Official documents proposing the measure	<p>Centres of expertise programme is mentioned in the Regional Development Act (no. 1135 of 1993) in connection with other development programmes.</p>
Official documents establishing the measure	<p>The Centre of Expertise Programme was created in accordance with the Regional Development Act (no. 1135 of 1993) seeking to pool local, regional and national resources to develop selected internationally competitive fields of expertise.</p>

Centre of Expertise Programme	
No.	FI_04
The official reason for establishing the measure	The Centre of Expertise Programme was created in accordance with the Regional Development Act (no. 1135 of 1993) seeking to pool local, regional and national resources to develop selected internationally competitive fields of expertise.
Comments on the rationality underlying the measure	The systemic rationality. The programme is an epitome for current thinking in regional development. First, regional development has to be based on local strengths and expertise, which can give a competitive edge for the region. Therefore regional and local
Ministry responsible	Ministry of Interior
To what extent has the measure been coordinated with other measures?	The programme is an uniting umbrella, under which projects and actions implemented by other measures are drawn together. Therefore, it can be argued that coordination is a principal element of the programme. There are also bodies both at national and regional
Other Comments	

TULI-programme	
No.	FI_05
Country	Finland
Geographical coverage, National or Regional (state region)	National
Title of measure	TULI-programme
Information Source/Reference	Tekes, the National Technology Agency
Overview (nature, main goals)	The main goal of the scheme is to promote new, technology-based businesses coming from applied research in Finland. The focus of the programme is in the R&D activities in universities and research institutes. In practical terms, the aim is to transfer the commercial potential results from research projects towards commercialisation and new ventures.
Action plan objective and sub-theme(s) addressed by measures	II.5. Innovation financing III.3. Start-up of technology based companies III.5. Strengthening the ability of companies, particularly SMEs, to absorb technologies and know-how
GoodNIP classification 1	1B Innovation 1C Diffusion 1D Other
GoodNIP classification 2	2E Market innovation 2F Other
Agency administering (name)	Tekes, the National Technology Agency
Name of the individual who has responsibility for implementation of this action	Henri Grundstén
Organisation	Tekes
Department	N/A
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Website	www.tekes.fi
Last update	April 2002
Description	
General Information	
Reference to legal basis (e.g. act, public document)	It is one of the activities in Tekes' national funding of R&D in Finland.
Does the measure receive central funding or regional funding	Central
In operation since (year)	1993
Expected definitive ending (year)	Not planned
Previous measure name	None
Previous measure dates (from year to year, e.g. 1997-1999)	None
Previous measure description (if not in database)	None

TULI-programme	
No.	FI_05
Reasons for launching/modifying the measure	An asset-based approach more like the platform on which the scheme was built. The need to exploit the results of publicly funded applied research efforts more thoroughly and thus benefit the national economy.
Have any of the main features of the measure changed during the implementation?	Not significantly.
What is the predominant role of the government?	The government role is catalyst, facilitator and financing. The purpose of the scheme is partly to promote the exploitation of applied research projects' results in order to contribute to the national economy. The other role of government is to cover the
Target Group	
What is the target group of the measure?	Researchers in Research Institutes Universities
Organisation and Implementation	
Organisation and structure	Regional TULI-projects are run by local technology transfer companies. Tekes has hired the Finnish Science Park Association (TEKEL) to co-ordinate the programme. Typically, there is a full-time project manager hired for each regional project and independent consultants are used for developing the potential new business concepts identified in the project.
What are the criteria for eligibility?	Typically, local technology transfer companies propose a TULI project to Tekes for funding. The level of research activity in the region is the main criteria in the decision making process.
What is the mode of delivery of the measure?	See the fields 'Organisation and structure' and 'What are the criteria for eligibility?' above.
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (description)	No information available.
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (local currency)	Roughly € 3 mill. so far.
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (EURO)	Roughly € 3 mill. so far.
Financing: Expenditure per year (description)	No information available.
Financing: Expenditure per year (local currency)	€ 1.65 mill.
Financing: Expenditure per year (EURO)	€ 1.65 mill.
Financing: other budgetary sources (additional financing, description)	None
Financing : other budgetary sources (additional financing, local currency)	None
Financing : other budgetary sources (additional financing, EURO)	None

TULI-programme	
No.	FI_05
Results	
Results Measurement	
What are the main indicators for the measurement of results?	Project managers report the cases involved in the project and subsequent measures for each.
Evaluations references	Bjarne Peth & Anne Mäkinen: "Tutkimuksesta liiketoimintaa. Tekesin Tuli-toiminnan arviointi". Evaluation report, 2001 (only in Finnish).
Where an evaluation has taken place, what were the main results achieved?	VTT, The Technical Research Centre of Finland evaluated the scheme in 1996. The result of the evaluation was that the scheme has benefited from the exploitation of results from R&D projects. It has also been found beneficial from the entrepreneur candidate's point-of-view. The figures of the evaluation showed that some 400 ideas had been studied of which 100 were developed in some way and finally 13 new products were carried into manufacture. A new evaluation was carried out in the year 2000, and the results were published in the year 2001. The evaluation brought forth following points: Good and best practices were not systematically utilised in the projects. Neither was TULI network utilised optimally when searching experts for assessment and development of ideas. Clarification of business ideas and identification of weaknesses in those ideas were deemed to be among the most important results of TULI initiative. Instead, the results of the TULI activity were less impressive when it comes to support of analysing customer potential, customer needs and competition position of new business ideas.
If no official evaluation has been undertaken, has there been any indication of success?	No information available.
Observations	
Which mechanisms seem to function well in the measure?	The use of independent business consultants works rather well in this programme. It seems to have initiated a new kind 'profession', developers and trainers of new, technology-based businesses.
Which mechanisms seem to be less successful in the measure?	Sometimes the search for non-exploited R&D projects' results is not conducted carefully enough. This yields that whatever ideas come across are accepted into the project.
Are there other measures planned or in operation as a follow up to this measure?	The measure will continue with only minor modifications made.
GoodNIP Specifics	
Official documents proposing the measure	No information available.
Official documents establishing the measure	Tuli programme is one of the measures by which Tekes, the National Technology Agency, promotes the competitiveness of Finnish industry and the service sector. Tekes activities are governed by the Law of the National Technology Agency (no. 429/1993), the D
The official reason for establishing the measure	Tuli programme promotes the launch of new business activity that originates from research. The TULI services support the commercialisation of the results of research projects carried out in universities and research institutions. The TULI services are in
Comments on the rationality underlying the measure	The science base and the entrepreneurship rationality. The measure is based on the view that business potential of research results is (to some degree) untapped. TULI programme is seen as a tool to tackle "underutilisation" of research results. The measu
Ministry responsible	Tekes is responsible for the measure.

TULI-programme	
No.	FI_05
To what extent has the measure been coordinated with other measures?	Tuli programme is coordinated with other instruments in Tekes portfolio.
Other Comments	

Programme for additional appropriation for research	
No.	FI_06
Country	Finland
Geographical coverage, National or Regional (state region)	National
Title of measure	Programme for additional appropriation for research
Information Source/Reference	"Assessment of the additional appropriation for research", evaluation report of the expert group. The report can be found at Sitra's homepage http://www.sitra.fi/ under the rubric "Publications" (see Prihti, A.; Georghiou, L.; Helander, E.; Juusela, J.; M
Overview (nature, main goals)	A governmental decision of the mid 1990s to increase government research funding with a view to raising the national research input to 2.9% of gross domestic product by 1999. A special aim of the increase in research resources was to intensify the operation of the innovation system to the benefit of the economy as a whole, enterprises and employment.
Action plan objective and sub-theme(s) addressed by measures	I.6. Promotion of clustering and co-operation for innovation II.5. Innovation financing III.4. Intensified co-operation between research, universities and companies
GoodNIP classification 1	1A Invention 1B Innovation 1C Diffusion 1D Other (strengthening the innovation system)
GoodNIP classification 2	2A Product innovation 2B Process innovation 2D Strategic (structural) innovation 2F Other (strengthening the innovation system)
Agency administering (name)	Science and Technology Policy Council of Finland
Name of the individual who has responsibility for implementation of this action	Kimmo Halme
Organisation	Science and Technology Policy Council of Finland
Department	No relevant
Phone	+358 9 160 3683
Fax	+358 9 160 3705
Email	kimmo.halme@ktm.vn.fi
Website	http://www.vn.fi/vn/english/index.htm
Last update	April 2002
Description	
General Information	
Reference to legal basis (e.g. act, public document)	Cabinet Economic Policy Committee decision in 1996
Does the measure receive central funding or regional funding	Central
In operation since (year)	1997
Expected definitive ending (year)	1999
Previous measure name	No prior measures

Programme for additional appropriation for research

Datasheets

Programme for additional appropriation for research	
No.	FI_06
Previous measure dates (from year to year, e.g. 1997-1999)	None
Previous measure description (if not in database)	None
Reasons for launching/modifying the measure	Investment in R&D is seen as an essential means to strengthen the condition for economic growth and to renew industrial structure in order to increase employment. The decision to increase funding rested on the sale of state companies.
Have any of the main features of the measure changed during the implementation?	The programme was carried out according to the initial plan.
What is the predominant role of the government?	Investor and facilitator.
Target Group	
What is the target group of the measure?	Other Public Authorities/Organisations Research Institutes Universities Comments : The main target of the programme was technology administration, the National Technology Agency of Finland in particular, and the Academy of Finland. In addition, funding for the Technical Research Centre and universities was increased. The third target was R&D programs, to strengthen industrial clusters, implemented through co-operation between sectoral ministries, science and technology administration and companies.
Organisation and Implementation	
Organisation and structure	Based on government decisions, the responsibility for planning the allocation of these funds rested with the Science and Technology Policy Council of Finland. Science and sectoral administration organisations were in charge of the use of the funds allocated to them.
What are the criteria for eligibility?	Most of the funding was channelled for basic research and technology development through the Academy of Finland and the National Technology Agency Tekes, in which applicants compete according to normal procedure.
What is the mode of delivery of the measure?	See the field above.
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (description)	See the field 'What are the criteria for eligibility?' above.
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (local currency)	FIM 3,22 billion over 3 years. The annual increase to previous year was every year round FIM 0,5 billion.
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (EURO)	€ 540 mill. over 3 years. The annual increase to previous year was every year round € 84 mill.
Financing: Expenditure per year (description)	No information available.
Financing: Expenditure per year (local currency)	1997: FIM 740 mill. (€ 123 mill.) 1998: FIM 1,096 mill. (€ 182 mill.) 1999: FIM 1,444 mill. (€ 240 mill.)
Financing: Expenditure per year (EURO)	1997: € 123 mill.; 1998: € 182 mill.; 1999: € 240 mill.

Programme for additional appropriation for research	
No.	FI_06
Financing: other budgetary sources (additional financing, description)	No information available.
Financing : other budgetary sources (additional financing, local currency)	No information available.
Financing : other budgetary sources (additional financing, EURO)	No information available.
Results	
Results Measurement	
What are the main indicators for the measurement of results?	Technology, science and sectoral administration are in charge of evaluating research programmes and groups in their respective fields. The economic and social effects of the programme have been evaluated by an international expert group appointed by the Ministry of Trade and Industry and the Ministry of Education.
Evaluations references	The final evaluation report, "Assessment of the additional appropriation for research", can be found at Sitra's homepage http://www.sitra.fi/ under the rubric "Publications" (see Prihti, A.; Georghiou, L.; Helander, E.; Juusela, J.; Meyer-Krahmer, F.; Ros
Where an evaluation has taken place, what were the main results achieved?	<p>'The main objective of increasing national investment in research to 2.9% of gross national product was already achieved in 1998. As a result of the funding, new forms of co-operation emerged between sectoral administrations, national and foreign research institutes and funding organisations, particularly in the cluster programmes. The evaluation group drew also following conclusions:</p> <p>The additional public appropriation for research seemed to have a positive impact on private research investments. Increased research input led to the growth of company profitability, a rise in the know-how level of personnel and a larger number of product innovations. The research inputs of industry as a whole and of large enterprises each benefit small and medium-sized enterprises through the sub-contracting network and transfer of other expertise. Besides research investments, productivity had been improved by personnel training, renewal of organisation structures, more effective management culture and companies' improved capacity to take in new information.</p> <p>The effects of research input on employment were clearly positive. However, the effects were of a dual character: demand for highly educated personnel had increased rapidly, but no job opportunities had emerged for employees with lower education levels.</p> <p>Integration of the new and the old economies is an important area for development for maintaining conventional jobs and creating new ones. Encouraging small and medium-sized enterprises to take up new technology calls for new measures. The additional funding had positive effects on regional development, but only in the regions where research investments were focused. The evaluation group stated that regional policy requires increases in the know-how and entrepreneurship potential of the various regions, so that more projects can meet the criteria of Tekes, the National Technology Agency.</p> <p>Development of both the quantity and the quality of Finnish basic research was very positive and rapid in the latter half of the 1990s. Networks of researchers expanded and cooperation with business enterprises increased both in Finland and abroad.</p> <p>The cluster programmes made it possible to initiate fruitful cooperation between various sectors and to provide a valuable link between technology and public services. However, it was seen too early to project any final results of the cluster programmes.</p> <p>Development needs for these programmes seemed evident,</p>

Programme for additional appropriation for research	
No.	FI_06
	<p>especially in giving more focus to the objectives, improving coordination between financiers and reducing multiple reporting requirements. The development of Tekes had been rapid and in many ways successful. The expert group proposed that a new strategic assessment of Tekes be carried out (the last evaluation was made in 1995). In developing Tekes, the expert group stressed the following aspects: Innovation is a much wider concept than technological innovation alone, therefore Tekes' efforts to extend its expertise base should be endorsed. Ideas and inventions are converted into innovations only after they have been commercialised. Greater resources should be applied to assisting commercialisation as early in the process as the product development phase. Tekes reaches dynamic businesses well, but conventional small enterprises poorly. These businesses also have potential but need new approaches. Besides listing the successes of the additional appropriation programme for research, the expert group pointed to a number of future priority areas: policymakers should continue to set ambitious aims for research funding the conditions for basic research should be strengthened the cluster approach should be improved and extended new and old economies should be integrated more focus should be placed on innovation future workforce competencies should be developed</p>
If no official evaluation has been undertaken, has there been any indication of success?	No relevant.
Observations	
Which mechanisms seem to function well in the measure?	New forms of cooperation have been achieved as was the intention.
Which mechanisms seem to be less successful in the measure?	No information available
Are there other measures planned or in operation as a follow up to this measure?	No information available
GoodNIP Specifics	
Official documents proposing the measure	No exact information available. However, the Science and Technology Policy Council regularly issued recommendations relating to the development of both public and private financing of research and industrial R&D in the early 1990s.
Official documents establishing the measure	Cabinet Economic Policy Committee decision in 1996.
The official reason for establishing the measure	The decision to increase the government research input rested on the sale of state companies. According to the Government programme, the income thus accruing was to be allocated to strengthen the conditions for economic growth and to renew industrial stru
Comments on the rationality underlying the measure	The systemic rationality. The decision and the principles underlying the allocation of the additional financing for R&D contain ideas from cluster approach. In addition, the measure embodies systemic approach to development of national innovation system.
Ministry responsible	The Ministry of Trade and Industry and the Ministry of Education.
To what extent has the measure been coordinated with other measures?	Coordination of the additional financing with other measures was embodied in allocation and implementation of the measure: the additional input for research should be directed to R&D activities through the technology and science administrations, and espec
Other Comments	

Technology Clinic initiative (Teknologiaklinikat)	
No.	FI_07
Country	Finland
Geographical coverage, National or Regional (state region)	National
Title of measure	Technology Clinic initiative (Teknologiaklinikat)
Information Source/Reference	Tekes web sites www.tekes.fi. Autio, E: & Wicksteed, B.: Technology Clinic Initiative. Evaluation Report. Technology Programme Report 1/98, Technology Development Centre of Finland Tekes, Helsinki, 1998. Autio, E: & Wicksteed, B.: Technology Clinic Initia
Overview (nature, main goals)	The technology clinics carry out technology transfer from research institutes and universities to SMEs. It is in itself an organisational innovation that responds to the needs and ambitions of both suppliers and users in the SME-technology supplier relationship. By making it easier for SMEs to tap into sources of external technological assistance, technology clinics can help to teach SMEs to use the expertise of technological service providers.
Action plan objective and sub-theme(s) addressed by measures	I.4. Fostering innovative organisational and management practices in enterprises III.2. Strengthening research carried out by companies III.5. Strengthening the ability of companies, particularly SMEs, to absorb technologies and know-how
GoodNIP classification 1	1C Diffusion
GoodNIP classification 2	2C Organisational innovation 2D Strategic (structural) innovation
Agency administering (name)	TEKES - the National Technology Agency of Finland
Name of the individual who has responsibility for implementation of this action	Tapani Nummelin
Organisation	TEKES/Employment and Economic Development Centre for Pirkanmaa
Department	Technology Unit
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Website	http://www.tekes.fi/eng/contact/teknologiayksikot/
Last update	April 2002
Description	
General Information	
Reference to legal basis (e.g. act, public document)	Internal decision of Tekes. Legal basis can be found in the law on Tekes (429/1993), in the Decree on Tekes (467/1993) and the Council of State decision on the general terms of Tekes' loans and grants. (461/1998).
Does the measure receive central funding or regional funding	Central
In operation since (year)	1992
Expected definitive ending (year)	None
Previous measure name	No information available

Technology Clinic initiative (Teknologiaklinikat)	
No.	FI_07
Previous measure dates (from year to year, e.g. 1997-1999)	No information available
Previous measure description (if not in database)	No information available
Reasons for launching/modifying the measure	Lack of support and means to technology transfer and diffusion processes
Have any of the main features of the measure changed during the implementation?	Variations of the concept have been developed for different applications.
What is the predominant role of the government?	Financier, catalyst, facilitator
Target Group	
What is the target group of the measure?	SMEs/Industrial SMEs
Organisation and Implementation	
Organisation and structure	In each technology clinic, there are four organisations involved: the customer SMEs, Tekes, the clinic co-ordinator and the technological service provider. The roles cannot overlap. The theme for a technology clinic can be proposed by anyone. The need for a specific clinic is always carefully studied. When the best experts have been appointed, the clinic is marketed to the target SMEs. An SME and the technological service provider define a clinic assignment together. Applications are processed very rapidly and the assignment itself is typically carried out within a matter of weeks.
What are the criteria for eligibility?	The clients are supposed to be SMEs; large companies are accepted only exceptionally. If the SME and its problem are accepted as customers for a clinic, the SME is granted financing that should cover 50% of the expenses. The criteria are that the problem is too difficult for the company to solve and is up to "Tekes-standard", but is small in volume.
What is the mode of delivery of the measure?	Tekes offers financial support for SMEs, which cover up to 50% of the costs of the project. The clinic itself is carried out by SMEs and the technological service provider. Tekes is also active in proposing themes for clinics and in acting as marketing in
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (description)	No exact information available.
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (local currency)	Each clinic needs € 0,1 - 0,2 mill. per year, 15 to 20 different clinics going on all the time.
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (EURO)	See the field 'Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (description)' above.
Financing: Expenditure per year (description)	Jointly financed by Tekes and participating SMEs.
Financing: Expenditure per year (local currency)	About €2 mill. by Tekes, € 2 mill. by SMEs
Financing: Expenditure per year (EURO)	About € 2 mill. by Tekes, € 2 mill. by SMEs
Financing: other budgetary sources (additional financing, description)	No information available

Technology Clinic initiative (Teknologiaklinikat)	
No.	FI_07
Financing : other budgetary sources (additional financing, local currency)	No information available
Financing : other budgetary sources (additional financing, EURO)	No information available
Results	
Results Measurement	
What are the main indicators for the measurement of results?	New contacts formed between SMEs and technological service providers, new technologies adopted by SMEs, learning among SMEs and technological service providers, feedback from SMEs.
Evaluations references	Erkko Autio & Bill Wicksteed (1998) Technology clinic initiative. Evaluation report published in Tekes series: Technology Programme Report 1/98.
Where an evaluation has taken place, what were the main results achieved?	According to the evaluation report from 1998 the organisation and technical implementation of the technology clinics has been successful. Most notably the application procedure and the implementation of the clinic assignment did not constitute an unnecessary strain on the normal activity of the SMEs.
If no official evaluation has been undertaken, has there been any indication of success?	N/A
Observations	
Which mechanisms seem to function well in the measure?	The clinics seem to be a reasonably good measure to provide technological support for SMEs, which has been a notoriously difficult customer group. The concept is highly flexible in terms of technologies, themes, organisation and target customers. For technology service providers, clinics offer an economically feasible way to offer services for SMEs. In this sense, they have generated both more supply and demand, bringing both sides closer to each other.
Which mechanisms seem to be less successful in the measure?	The evaluation report points out that the marketing of technology clinics could be more effective. Also general awareness of the clinics is insufficient. Greater effort needs to be put into sharing experiences between clinics.
Are there other measures planned or in operation as a follow up to this measure?	No information available.
GoodNIP Specifics	
Official documents proposing the measure	Internal decision of Tekes. No information available.
Official documents establishing the measure	Internal decision of Tekes. No information available.
The official reason for establishing the measure	One of the major problems in traditional small and medium size enterprises has always been the lack of awareness of new technologies and lack of resources and ability to test whether these new technologies could be of use to them. The problem of technolog
Comments on the rationality underlying the measure	Systemic rationality. In spite of the specialisation toward high technology sectors, many Finnish firms, SMEs in particular, have not really assumed an innovative culture, sticking to old routines and orientations. Changing these factors is seen as one of
Ministry responsible	The initiative is run by Tekes.

Technology Clinic initiative (Teknologiaklinikat)	
No.	FI_07
To what extent has the measure been coordinated with other measures?	The technology clinic initiative is part of Tekes' service portfolio, which allows flexible coordination with other Tekes services and instruments.
Other Comments	

Tekes Technology programmes (Tekes Teknologiahjelmat)	
No.	FI_08
Country	Finland
Geographical coverage, National or Regional (state region)	National
Title of measure	Tekes Technology programmes (Tekes Teknologiahjelmat)
Information Source/Reference	Tekes internet home page: http://www.tekes.fi/
Overview (nature, main goals)	Technology programmes are used to promote development in specific sectors of technology or industry, and to pass on results of the research work to business. The technology programmes are planned in cooperation with companies, research institutes, and Tekes. The duration of the programmes ranges from three to five-six years. Tekes usually finances about half of the costs of programmes.
Action plan objective and sub-theme(s) addressed by measures	II.5. Innovation financing III.2. Strengthening research carried out by companies III.4. Intensified co-operation between research, universities and companies III.5. Strengthening the ability of companies, particularly SMEs, to absorb technologies and k
GoodNIP classification 1	1C Invention 1B Innovation 1C Diffusion 1D Other (networking)
GoodNIP classification 2	2A Product innovation 2B Process innovation 2D Strategic (structural) innovation 2F Other (networking)
Agency administering (name)	TEKES - the National Technology Agency of Finland
Name of the individual who has responsibility for implementation of this action	Martti af Heurlin
Organisation	TEKES - the National Technology Agency of Finland
Department	N/A
Phone	+358 10 521 5800
Fax	+358 10 521 5900
Email	Martti.af.Heurlin@tekes.fi
Website	www.tekes.fi
Last update	April 2002
Description	
General Information	
Reference to legal basis (e.g. act, public document)	Internal decision of Tekes. Legal basis can be found in the law on Tekes, in the Decree on Tekes and the Council of State decision on the general terms of Tekes' loans and grants (461/1998).
Does the measure receive central funding or regional funding	Central
In operation since (year)	1984
Expected definitive ending (year)	Continuous
Previous measure name	None

Tekes Technology programmes (Tekes Teknologiaohjelmat)	
No.	FI_08
Previous measure dates (from year to year, e.g. 1997-1999)	None
Previous measure description (if not in database)	None
Reasons for launching/modifying the measure	The concept was developed in Tekes in order to carry out effectively tasks set for the organisation. Originally the governmental technology committee had suggested launching development programmes. International examples in countries such as Japan and Swe
Have any of the main features of the measure changed during the implementation?	Continuously minor changes while the basic scheme has remained the same. Gradually the programmes have become more industry driven.
What is the predominant role of the government?	Investor, facilitator and coordinator
Target Group	
What is the target group of the measure?	Large Companies/Large Industrial Companies Research Institutes SMEs/Industrial SMEs Universities
Organisation and Implementation	
Organisation and structure	Technology programmes are initiated by Tekes. A programme concentrates on a specific field of technology and consists of research programmes in universities and research institutes and R&D programmes in companies.
What are the criteria for eligibility?	The general funding criteria of Tekes with criteria and aims of each specific programme.
What is the mode of delivery of the measure?	Funding for both research units and companies. Volumes range from about €5 million to several dozens of millions Euros.
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (description)	Tekes usually finances about half of the costs of programmes. The second half comes from participating companies. In 2001, nearly half of the Tekes funding, € 185 million, was channelled through the technology programmes.
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (local currency)	No information available.
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (EURO)	No information available.
Financing: Expenditure per year (description)	No information available.
Financing: Expenditure per year (local currency)	About € 185 mill. of Tekes financing resources was granted to technology programmes in 2001.
Financing: Expenditure per year (EURO)	See the field above.
Financing: other budgetary sources (additional financing, description)	In several programmes there are co-financiers like the Academy of Finland and ministries.
Financing : other budgetary sources (additional financing, local currency)	No information available.
Financing : other budgetary sources (additional financing, EURO)	No information available.

Tekes Technology programmes (Tekes Teknologiaohjelmat)	
No.	FI_08
Results	
Results Measurement	
What are the main indicators for the measurement of results?	Specific criteria set for each programme by Tekes and results of evaluations implemented by external experts.
Evaluations references	Large number of individual technology programmes has been evaluated since the 1980's. Many evaluation reports are also in electrical form and can be accessed in Tekes web pages (www.tekes.fi) under heading publications.
Where an evaluation has taken place, what were the main results achieved?	Many of the completed programmes have been assessed by Finnish and foreign evaluators. Anyhow, the measure itself has not been evaluated so far.
If no official evaluation has been undertaken, has there been any indication of success?	The continuous increase of overall budget granted to the technology programmes.
Observations	
Which mechanisms seem to function well in the measure?	Technology programmes have increased co-operation between public research institutes and private sector. Recently there have been several programmes, which have been carried out together with Academy of Finland and Technical Research Centre of Finland.
Which mechanisms seem to be less successful in the measure?	No information available.
Are there other measures planned or in operation as a follow up to this measure?	No information available.
GoodNIP Specifics	
Official documents proposing the measure	Internal decision of Tekes.
Official documents establishing the measure	Internal decision of Tekes.
The official reason for establishing the measure	The technology programmes are a tool for Tekes to make strategic choices and steer emphases with. The programmes strengthen the key technologies and expertise from the perspective of Finland's future and provide a foundation for related business operation
Comments on the rationality underlying the measure	The systemic rationality. The technology programmes draw also together impacts from other mentalities emphasising targeted actions especially in promising technologies, networking and cooperation between companies, universities and research institutes.
Ministry responsible	The technology programmes are part of Tekes service portfolio.
To what extent has the measure been coordinated with other measures?	In 2001, Tekes had 45 ongoing technology programmes. In addition, Tekes participated in seven research programmes of the Academy of Finland and one joint programme in co-operation with the Ministry of the Environment. The Academy of Finland, the Ministry
Other Comments	

PreSeed Finance / LIKSA & INTRO Programmes	
No.	FI_09
Country	Finland
Geographical coverage, National or Regional (state region)	National
Title of measure	PreSeed Finance / LIKSA & INTRO Programmes
Information Source/Reference	www.sitra.fi/liksa, www.sitra.fi/intro, www.sitra.fi, www.tekes.fi
Overview (nature, main goals)	The initiative aims at bridging the gap between start-up companies and the venture capital financing market. The objectives are: 1) to encourage the birth and to accelerate the early stage growth of new technology based companies, 2) to increase the commercialisation of technology and knowledge from universities and research institutions and 3) to encourage private capital investments for technology-based companies in their earliest stages.
Action plan objective and sub-theme(s) addressed by measures	III.3 Start-up of technology based companies
GoodNIP classification 1	1C Diffusion 1D Other (start-ups, commercialisation of research, networking)
GoodNIP classification 2	2F Other (start-ups, commercialisation of research, networking)
Agency administering (name)	Finnish National Fund for Research and Development – SITRA
Name of the individual who has responsibility for implementation of this action	Aappo Roos
Organisation	Finnish National Fund for Research and Development – SITRA
Department	N/A
Phone	+358 9 618 991
Fax	+358 9 6189 9277
Email	Aappo.Roos@sitra.fi
Website	www.sitra.fi
Last update	April 2002
Description	
General Information	
Reference to legal basis (e.g. act, public document)	The measures are based on internal decision of Sitra and Tekes.
Does the measure receive central funding or regional funding	Central
In operation since (year)	2001
Expected definitive ending (year)	The initiative in the current form will run for two years.
Previous measure name	Sitra Matching Service (FI_02) covered partly similar function prior to launching of the new programmes.
Previous measure dates (from year to year, e.g. 1997-1999)	Sitra Matching Service (FI_02) was running from 1996 to 2001.
Previous measure description (if not in database)	See the datasheet FI_02.
Reasons for launching/modifying the measure	Accelerating the introduction of new companies to capital investors through the provision of financing for business plan writing.

PreSeed Finance / LIKSA & INTRO Programmes	
No.	FI_09
Have any of the main features of the measure changed during the implementation?	No information available
What is the predominant role of the government?	Indirect funding - Tekes is a government agency; Sitra is an independent public fund on the responsibility of the Finnish Parliament.
Target Group	
What is the target group of the measure?	Individuals Researchers Comments : Researchers in universities and research institutions, individual innovators
Organisation and Implementation	
Organisation and structure	LIKSA: Tekes and Sitra provide matching finance. Four technology transfer companies carry out the operative management. Projects for funding will be selected by expert panels consisting of representatives from Tekes, Sitra and the management company. INTRO: Sitra provides a network of National Business Angels and institutional investors. Presentation of companies directly to potential investors.
What are the criteria for eligibility?	New or start-up companies. Competitive: technology content and business opportunities.
What is the mode of delivery of the measure?	LIKSA: This programme provides financing to a selected group of companies for the professional completion of their business plans, with special consideration for key success factors and challenges in the competitive arena. INTRO: Sitra introduces selecte
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (description)	No information available.
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (local currency)	€ 6,7 mill.
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (EURO)	€ 6,7 mill.
Financing: Expenditure per year (description)	No information available.
Financing: Expenditure per year (local currency)	€ 3,4 mill.
Financing: Expenditure per year (EURO)	€ 3,4 mill.
Financing: other budgetary sources (additional financing, description)	Follow up financing of successful projects by both background organisations (Tekes: technology development grants, Sitra: pre seed and seed capital).
Financing : other budgetary sources (additional financing, local currency)	No information available.
Financing : other budgetary sources (additional financing, EURO)	No information available.

PreSeed Finance / LIKSA & INTRO Programmes	
No.	FI_09
Results	
Results Measurement	
What are the main indicators for the measurement of results?	Amount of seed capital funding received by LIKSA funded companies.
Evaluations references	None
Where an evaluation has taken place, what were the main results achieved?	Evaluation takes place in 2003 after the test phase.
If no official evaluation has been undertaken, has there been any indication of success?	No information available at this stage (LIKSA launched in May 2001, INTRO launched in December 2001).
Observations	
Which mechanisms seem to function well in the measure?	No information available.
Which mechanisms seem to be less successful in the measure?	No information available.
Are there other measures planned or in operation as a follow up to this measure?	Will be decided on after the first two years (test phase).
GoodNIP Specifics	
Official documents proposing the measure	Internal decision of Sitra and Tekes. No public documents available.
Official documents establishing the measure	See the field above.
The official reason for establishing the measure	The PreSeed service package has been created to accelerate the emergence of new technology-based business, to improve capital management and to introduce companies to the providers of further funding. Technology projects are used to try to study markets,
Comments on the rationality underlying the measure	The entrepreneurship rationality, but also traits of the other rationalitys. The creation of this service package is motivated by recent emphasis to promote start-up of new technology-based business. Identified stringency of private finance and venture ca
Ministry responsible	INTRO initiative is initiated and implemented by Sitra. LIKSA is jointly administered by Sitra and Tekes.
To what extent has the measure been coordinated with other measures?	Service portfolios of the background organisations — Sitra and Tekes — enables coordination of the PreSeed service package with other relevant instruments.
Other Comments	

Government's Entrepreneurship Project	
No.	FI_10
Country	Finland
Geographical coverage, National or Regional (state region)	National
Title of measure	Government's Entrepreneurship Project
Information Source/Reference	Web site: http://www.ktm.fi/eng/1/yhanke
Overview (nature, main goals)	<p>The Ministry of Trade and Industry launched the Entrepreneurship Project at the beginning of the year 2000. It is included in the Government's programme and forms the basis for the current Finnish enterprise policy. The aim is to promote stable economic growth, employment and competitiveness by enhancing the establishment of new businesses and the growth and development of existing firms. The focus is on different phases in the life cycle of a company.</p> <p>Measures are directed at those stages that are most critical in terms of the company's success, and critical factors in promotion of entrepreneurship in society:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) well-functioning markets 2) entrepreneurship as a rewarding career option 3) becoming an entrepreneur 4) the first critical years of the enterprise 5) the growth and development of the enterprise. <p>Some 130 measures are being applied in the project.</p>
Action plan objective and sub-theme(s) addressed by measures	<p>I.4 Fostering innovative organisational and management practices in enterprises</p> <p>II.4 Amelioration of legal and regulatory environments</p>
GoodNIP classification 1	1D Other (entrepreneurship)
GoodNIP classification 2	2D Strategic (structural) innovation 2F Other (entrepreneurship)
Agency administering (name)	Ministry of Trade and Industry
Name of the individual who has responsibility for implementation of this action	Ms. Annukka Lehtonen
Organisation	Ministry of Trade and Industry
Department	Industrial Policy Division
Phone	+358 9 1606 4795
Fax	+358 9 1606 2635
Email	Annukka.Lehtonen@ktm.fi
Website	www.ktm.fi
Last update	October 2002
Description	
General Information	
Reference to legal basis (e.g. act, public document)	The Programme of the Government in 1999.
Does the measure receive central funding or regional funding	There is no special budget allocated for the project.
In operation since (year)	2000
Expected definitive ending (year)	Spring 2003 — The project runs until the end of the Government's current term of office.
Previous measure name	SME Policy Programme (1996-1999)

Government's Entrepreneurship Project	
No.	FI_10
Previous measure dates (from year to year, e.g. 1997-1999)	1996-1999.
Previous measure description (if not in database)	No information available
Reasons for launching/modifying the measure	No information available
Have any of the main features of the measure changed during the implementation?	Regional implementation of the project has been expanded and improved.
What is the predominant role of the government?	Facilitator, catalyst
Target Group	
What is the target group of the measure?	Individuals SMEs Comments : The project also sets out to influence factors such as business climate, infrastructure and markets.
Organisation and Implementation	
Organisation and structure	Nine ministries and the Association of Finnish Local and Regional Authorities participate in the project. In addition, the project advocates an elaborate interaction between the Employment and Economic Development Centres, entrepreneurs and their associations, local and regional authorities and other relevant stakeholders. In view of co-operation, a contact network has been set up between the various administrative sectors. Companies can present their views to, among others, the Committee for SMEs established under the Ministry of Trade and Industry.
What are the criteria for eligibility?	No information available
What is the mode of delivery of the measure?	The ongoing implementation of the project means that concrete measures are consecutively initiated and applied in order to promote entrepreneurship and small business activities. A project plan with a variety of versatile measures has been jointly drawn u
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (description)	There is no special budget allocated for the project
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (local currency)	No information available (see the field above)
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (EURO)	No information available
Financing: Expenditure per year (description)	No information available
Financing: Expenditure per year (local currency)	No information available
Financing: Expenditure per year (EURO)	No information available
Financing: other budgetary sources (additional financing, description)	No information available

Government's Entrepreneurship Project	
No.	FI_10
Financing : other budgetary sources (additional financing, local currency)	No information available
Financing : other budgetary sources (additional financing, EURO)	No information available
Results	
Results Measurement	
What are the main indicators for the measurement of results?	A comprehensive quantitative and qualitative research database was collected for the evaluation. The evaluation focused on the project's effectiveness and method of implementation.
Evaluations references	Hallituksen yrittäjyys Hankkeen arviointi (Evaluation of the Government's Entrepreneurship Project), Kauppa- ja teollisuusministeriön julkaisuja (Publications of the Ministry of Trade and Industry) 3/2002, Edita Publishing Oy, ISSN 1236-1623, ISBN 951-739-
Where an evaluation has taken place, what were the main results achieved?	<p>Evaluation by the Government Institute for Economic Research was completed in September 2002.</p> <p>As regards the effectiveness of the project, the measures implemented were found to go to the right direction, but their final effects could not yet be evaluated at this stage of the Project. Moreover, absolute effects are not measurable, because the ambient environment has an impact on entrepreneurship.</p> <p>As for the method of implementation, the evaluation showed unique features in the cooperation between the ministries. The Entrepreneurship Project's concrete and wide-scoped approach can be regarded as fruitful and relevant. In the future the measures should be realised with a more analytical focus. The evaluation also showed that the collaboration between the various administrative branches was considered very important, and very much needed in order to promote entrepreneurship effectively.</p> <p>This kind of programme-based, concrete and broad collaboration was recommended to be continued during the next governmental term as well. The importance of clear political support was stressed to guarantee effectiveness and to bind the various administrative branches to the cooperation.</p>
If no official evaluation has been undertaken, has there been any indication of success?	The Entrepreneurship Project was ranked highly in an international study, which compared national enterprise policies in several countries. The Finnish project was acknowledged for its multi-sectoral emphasis and wide aggregation of measures. (http://eu2001.se/industry/eng/docs/entrepreneurship_policy_report.pdf).
Observations	
Which mechanisms seem to function well in the measure?	See the field 'Where an evaluation has taken place, what were the main results achieved?' above.
Which mechanisms seem to be less successful in the measure?	See the field 'Where an evaluation has taken place, what were the main results achieved?' above.
Are there other measures planned or in operation as a follow up to this measure?	No information available.
GoodNIP Specifics	
Official documents proposing the measure	The Programme of the Government in 1999.
Official documents establishing the measure	The programme of Prime Minister Paavo Lipponen's second government (15.4.1999).

Government's Entrepreneurship Project	
No.	FI_10
The official reason for establishing the measure	According to the programme of the Government entrepreneurship and the growth of SMEs as well as competitiveness will be strengthened through the government's industrial policy measures. "In an effort to create new jobs, the Government will launch an entre
Comments on the rationality underlying the measure	The entrepreneurship rationality. The reasoning behind the measure is backed up by studies and international comparisons (see for example GEM studies), which show low entrepreneurial vitality for Finland.
Ministry responsible	The Ministry of Trade and Industry
To what extent has the measure been coordinated with other measures?	No information available.
Other Comments	

Research Programme for Advanced Technology Policy

Datasheets

Research Programme for Advanced Technology Policy (ProACT)	
No.	FI_11
Country	Finland
Geographical coverage, National or Regional (state region)	National
Title of measure	Research Programme for Advanced Technology Policy (ProACT)
Information Source/Reference	Programme web page: http://www.tekes.fi/ohjelmat/proact
Overview (nature, main goals)	The Ministry of Trade and industry and Tekes launched a new technology research programme (ProACT) in Autumn 2001. The programme has provisionally been divided into: 1) the innovation system and actors in it; 2) innovation, innovation processes and mechanisms; 3) technology, research and society; 4) technology foresight; and 5) the impact of technology policy and technology research. This research is expected to focus on major changes and phenomena, such as: changes and development needs in the innovation system, innovation process renewal in businesses, development needs in the research system of the internationalising research field, and the challenges facing productivity and technological competitiveness in the new economy.
Action plan objective and sub-theme(s) addressed by measures	I.5 Public authorities and support to innovation policy makers III.1 Strategic vision of research and innovation
GoodNIP classification 1	1D Other (technology research programme)
GoodNIP classification 2	2F Other (technology research programme)
Agency administering (name)	Ministry of Trade and Industry and Tekes, the National Technology Agency
Name of the individual who has responsibility for implementation of this action	Mr. Tarmo Lemola, programme manager
Organisation	Ministry of Trade and Industry
Department	Technology Department
Phone	+358 9 160 63871
Fax	N/A
Email	tarmo.lemola@ktm.fi
Website	www.ktm.fi
Last update	October 2002
Description	
General Information	
Reference to legal basis (e.g. act, public document)	N/A
Does the measure receive central funding or regional funding	Central
In operation since (year)	2002
Expected definitive ending (year)	2005
Previous measure name	Technology studies programme 1997-2000
Previous measure dates (from year to year, e.g. 1997-1999)	1997-2000

Research Programme for Advanced Technology Policy (ProACT)	
No.	FI_11
Previous measure description (if not in database)	The Technology Studies Programme was carried out between 1997-2000. The programme set financial and contentual frames for technology studies financed by the Ministry of Trade and Industry in collaboration with Tekes, the National Technology Agency. The p
Reasons for launching/modifying the measure	The ProACT programme aims to increase the understanding and knowledge of the effects of technology, research and technology policy on society and the economy, and of the effects of society on technological development. The results of the programme will be
Have any of the main features of the measure changed during the implementation?	No
What is the predominant role of the government?	Facilitator and co-ordinator
Target Group	
What is the target group of the measure?	Decision-makers of science, technology and innovation policy, research institutes and universities, companies, researchers
Organisation and Implementation	
Organisation and structure	ProACT consists of 25 research projects, which are carried out in Finnish universities and research institution. The total number of researchers involved in the project is around 70. The programme has a steering group chaired by Mr. Timo Kekkonen, director general of the Ministry of Trade and Industry.
What are the criteria for eligibility?	No information available
What is the mode of delivery of the measure?	See the field 'Organisation and structure' above.
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (description)	The Ministry of Trade and Industry and the National Technology Agency (TEKES) are responsible for project funding.
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (local currency)	The total cost of the programme will be just under € 10 million for whole programme period.
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (EURO)	Around € 10 mill
Financing: Expenditure per year (description)	No information available
Financing: Expenditure per year (local currency)	No information available
Financing: Expenditure per year (EURO)	No information available
Financing: other budgetary sources (additional financing, description)	None
Financing : other budgetary sources (additional financing, local currency)	None
Financing : other budgetary sources (additional financing, EURO)	None

Research Programme for Advanced Technology Policy (ProACT)	
No.	FI_11
Results	
Results Measurement	
What are the main indicators for the measurement of results?	The programme has started in the beginning of 2002.
Evaluations references	No available at this moment
Where an evaluation has taken place, what were the main results achieved?	No information available
If no official evaluation has been undertaken, has there been any indication of success?	Too early to say
Observations	
Which mechanisms seem to function well in the measure?	The programme has just been launched and therefore its too early to assess functioning of the measure
Which mechanisms seem to be less successful in the measure?	Too early to say
Are there other measures planned or in operation as a follow up to this measure?	Not relevant at this stage of the programme
GoodNIP Specifics	
Official documents proposing the measure	No information available
Official documents establishing the measure	No information available
The official reason for establishing the measure	Global economic and societal change is characterised by the information technology revolution, the spread of the new global economy, and the rise of the networked society. Finland has adapted well to these changes. In a short period of time the country ha
Comments on the rationality underlying the measure	The systemic rationality. The programme is seen as a significant source of knowledge, which is useful when developing technology policy and the national innovation system.
Ministry responsible	The Ministry of Trade and Industry in collaboration with Tekes, the National Technology Agency.
To what extent has the measure been coordinated with other measures?	There are support groups for individual areas of research. The programme also aims to promote co-operation and interaction between the researchers involved in the projects, and to develop co-operation with actors applying research results in the private a
Other Comments	

Tekes' Funding for Feasibility Studies (Tekes valmistelurahoitus — VARA)	
No.	FI_12
Country	Finland
Geographical coverage, National or Regional (state region)	National
Title of measure	Tekes' Funding for Feasibility Studies (Tekes valmistelurahoitus — VARA)
Information Source/Reference	www.tekes.fi
Overview (nature, main goals)	Funding for Feasibility Studies is targeted to small and medium sized companies, universities and research institutes. The instrument aims to improve chances to launch and carry out successfully R&D-projects and new technology based business.
Action plan objective and sub-theme(s) addressed by measures	II.5. Innovation financing III.3 Start-up of technology based companies III.5 Strengthening the ability of companies, particularly SMEs, to absorb technologies and know-how
GoodNIP classification 1	1A Invention 1B Innovation 1C Diffusion 1D Other (preparation of R&D projects and new technology based business)
GoodNIP classification 2	2A Product innovation 2B Process innovation 2F Other (preparation of R&D projects and new technology based business)
Agency administering (name)	Tekes, the National Technology Agency
Name of the individual who has responsibility for implementation of this action	Ms. Tarja-Liisa Perttala
Organisation	Tekes, the National Technology Agency
Department	N/A
Phone	+358-10-5215785
Fax	N/A
Email	firstname.lastname@tekes.fi
Website	www.tekes.fi
Last update	October 2002
Description	
General Information	
Reference to legal basis (e.g. act, public document)	The instrument is based on internal decision of Tekes. Legal basis can be found in the law on Tekes (429/1993), in the Decree on Tekes (467/1993) and the Council of State decision on the general terms of Tekes' loans and grants. (461/1998).
Does the measure receive central funding or regional funding	Central
In operation since (year)	1999
Expected definitive ending (year)	Continuous activity of Tekes.
Previous measure name	None.
Previous measure dates (from year to year, e.g. 1997-1999)	None.

Tekes' Funding for Feasibility Studies (Tekes valmistelurahoitus — VARA)	
No.	FI_12
Previous measure description (if not in database)	None.
Reasons for launching/modifying the measure	No information available.
Have any of the main features of the measure changed during the implementation?	Fine-tuning has been made during the implementation but the main features of the instrument have stayed intact.
What is the predominant role of the government?	The Funding of Feasibility Studies is one of the funding instruments in Tekes' portfolio.
Target Group	
What is the target group of the measure?	Small and medium sized companies Universities and public research institutes Comments : N/A
Organisation and Implementation	
Organisation and structure	Tekes is responsible for organisation and implementation of the instrument as for all the other services in the agency's portfolio. The customer can apply funding for feasibility studies at any point of time, because there are no application periods. The applications are handled according to first come first served principle. Financing decision is made within six weeks from arrival of the application.
What are the criteria for eligibility?	Major target group consists of small and medium sized technology companies, which are either start-ups or about to launch new businesses. An SME is defined as a company, which: employs fewer than 250 people has a turnover of less than EUR 40 million per annum or net balance sheet assets of less than EUR 27 million must be less than 25 percent owned by a larger company/companies, which do not qualify as an SME themselves. In addition universities and research institutes can apply the Funding for Feasibility Studies.
What is the mode of delivery of the measure?	See the field 'Organisation and structure' above.
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (description)	SMEs can be granted 70 percent of the costs of the project — however no more than € 15,000 (by the end of 2002 the max. was € 13,400). Projects which volume is larger are handled with normal Tekes procedures and principles for financing.
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (local currency)	The instrument is financed solely by Tekes. In 2002, circa € 3,4 million was budgeted for funding feasibility studies in small and medium sized companies, and circa € 0,8 million for feasibility studies in research institutions.
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (EURO)	€ 4,2 mill., in 2002.
Financing: Expenditure per year (description)	No information available.
Financing: Expenditure per year (local currency)	€ 4,2 mill., in 2002.
Financing: Expenditure per year (EURO)	€ 4,2 mill., in 2002.
Financing: other budgetary sources (additional financing, description)	None.

Tekes' Funding for Feasibility Studies (Tekes valmistelurahoitus — VARA)	
No.	FI_12
Financing : other budgetary sources (additional financing, local currency)	None.
Financing : other budgetary sources (additional financing, EURO)	None.
Results	
Results Measurement	
What are the main indicators for the measurement of results?	The goal is that the funded feasibility study leads to larger technology based project.
Evaluations references	No evaluation carried out.
Where an evaluation has taken place, what were the main results achieved?	No evaluation carried out.
If no official evaluation has been undertaken, has there been any indication of success?	No information available.
Observations	
Which mechanisms seem to function well in the measure?	No information available.
Which mechanisms seem to be less successful in the measure?	No information available.
Are there other measures planned or in operation as a follow up to this measure?	Tekes has no plans to
GoodNIP Specifics	
Official documents proposing the measure	Internal decision of Tekes. No public documents available.
Official documents establishing the measure	See the field above.
The official reason for establishing the measure	No information available.
Comments on the rationality underlying the measure	The entrepreneurship, systemic and the macroeconomic rationality.
Ministry responsible	The instrument is initiated and implemented by Tekes.
To what extent has the measure been coordinated with other measures?	The Funding for Feasibility Studies belongs to Tekes instrument portfolio, which allows flexible coordination with other Tekes services. In addition, there are links with TULI initiative of Tekes (FI_05) and LIKSA scheme (FI_09). The latter is jointly adm
Other Comments	

RTD Programme on the Information Technology and Environment Society

RTD Programme on the Information Technology and Environment Society	
No.	IS_01
Country	Iceland
Geographical coverage, National or Regional (state region)	National
Title of measure	RTD Programme on the Information Technology and Environment Society
Information Source/Reference	RANNIS
Overview (nature, main goals)	The programme will call for proposals for projects with the objective of realizing a substantial advantage / gain according to the laid out rules of the programme. The proposals will be selected for funding on a competitive basis according to the criteria laid out in the programme description. Grants will be awarded to projects that will enhance the competitiveness of the companies and can lead to social and economical profit but also to projects that support the long term advancement of knowledge and know-how at research institutes and companies active in the fields of the programme. The programme will support networks of co-operation, and stimulate increased active participation of young researchers.
Action plan objective and sub-theme(s) addressed by measures	I.6. Promotion of clustering and co-operation for innovation III.4. Co-operation research/universities/companies
GoodNIP classification 1	1B Innovation
GoodNIP classification 2	2B Process
Agency administering (name)	RANNÍS The Technology Fund manages the RTD Programme on the Information Technology and Environment Society
Name of the individual who has responsibility for implementation of this action	Snæbjörn Kristjánsson
Organisation	RANNÍS
Department	Technology Fund
Phone	+354 515 5807
Fax	+354 552 9814
Email	skr@rannis.is
Website	www.rannis.is
Last update	31/05/02
Description	
General Information	
Reference to legal basis (e.g. act, public document)	Letter dated 16th of February 1998 from the Minister of Education and Science
Does the measure receive central funding or regional funding	Central
In operation since (year)	1999
Expected definitive ending (year)	2004
Previous measure name	Does not apply
Previous measure dates (from year to year, e.g. 1997-1999)	Does not apply

RTD Programme on the Information Technology and Environment Society

RTD Programme on the Information Technology and Environment Society	
No.	IS_01
Previous measure description (if not in database)	Does not apply
Reasons for launching/modifying the measure	Big changes in the prerequisites for and environment of industries and the emergence of new branches call for increased building up of knowledge and skills in the field of information technology and environment.
Have any of the main features of the measure changed during the implementation?	None
What is the predominant role of the government?	Financial support
Target Group	
What is the target group of the measure?	Companies, institutions and individuals whose proposals fulfil the objective of the programme
Organisation and Implementation	
Organisation and structure	The Icelandic Research Council will support networks of co-operation and progressive projects for up to three years. The Research Council can support up to 50% of the total costs of a project. Annual grants can be of the amount of up to ISK 7 mill.
What are the criteria for eligibility?	Project proposals that are in line with the vision and objectives of the Icelandic Research Council
What is the mode of delivery of the measure?	Funding
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (description)	The Ministry of Science, Education and Culture supports the programme with ISK 580 mill over 6 years which cover half of the total project costs.
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (local currency)	ISK 580 mill
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (EURO)	€ 7,3 mill
Financing: Expenditure per year (description)	
Financing: Expenditure per year (local currency)	1999 : ISK 115 mill 2000 : ISK 85 mill 2001 : ISK 95 mill 2002 : ISK 95 mill 2003 : ISK 95 mill 2004 : ISK 95 mill
Financing: Expenditure per year (EURO)	1999 : € 1,4 mill 2000 : € 1,1 mill 2001 : € 1,2 mill 2002 : € 1,2 mill 2003 : € 1,2 mill 2004 : € 1,2 mill
Financing: other budgetary sources (additional financing, description)	Not applicable
Financing : other budgetary sources (additional financing, local currency)	Not applicable

RTD Programme on the Information Technology and Environment Society	
No.	IS_01
Financing : other budgetary sources (additional financing, EURO)	Not applicable
Results	
Results Measurement	
What are the main indicators for the measurement of results?	Good results according to the objective of the programme Good results for companies and socio-economic benefits
Evaluations references	Information does not exist
Where an evaluation has taken place, what were the main results achieved?	Information does not exist
If no official evaluation has been undertaken, has there been any indication of success?	Yes : An attitude survey of project leaders
Observations	
Which mechanisms seem to function well in the measure?	A sound project consortium of researchers and the users of the technology SK
Which mechanisms seem to be less successful in the measure?	Information does not exist
Are there other measures planned or in operation as a follow up to this measure?	Not at the moment, but other measures may be planned next year
GoodNIP Specifics	
Official documents proposing the measure	
Official documents establishing the measure	Letter dated 16th of February 1998 from the Minister of Education and Science
The official reason for establishing the measure	
Comments on the rationality underlying the measure	Science based
Ministry responsible	The Ministry of Science, Education and Culture
To what extent has the measure been coordinated with other measures?	No information available
Other Comments	

AUDUR Creating Wealth with Women's Vitality

Datasheets

AUDUR Creating Wealth with Women's Vitality	
No.	IS_02
Country	Iceland
Geographical coverage, National or Regional (state region)	National
Title of measure	AUDUR Creating Wealth with Women's Vitality
Information Source/Reference	Interviews with Halla Tomasdottir and Gudrun Mjoll Sigurdardottir Information from the project's web page (www.audur.is)
Overview (nature, main goals)	The mission of the project AUDUR, which is both an Icelandic woman's first name and a noun in Icelandic meaning wealth, is to better utilise women's resources by increasing their participation in enterprise creation. The goal is to increase the number and growth of companies owned by women. These results will produce increased economic growth for the Icelandic nation.
Action plan objective and sub-theme(s) addressed by measures	IV.1. Other objectives
GoodNIP classification 1	1C Diffusion
GoodNIP classification 2	2C Organisation
Agency administering (name)	Reykjavik University
Name of the individual who has responsibility for implementation of this action	Halla Tómasdóttir og Thorbjörg Helga Vigfúsdóttir
Organisation	Reykjavik University
Department	Not available
Phone	510 6252
Fax	510 6201
Email	halla@ru.is and tobba@ru.is
Website	www.audur.is
Last update	Not available
Description	
General Information	
Reference to legal basis (e.g. act, public document)	Not available
Does the measure receive central funding or regional funding	Central
In operation since (year)	2000
Expected definitive ending (year)	2002
Previous measure name	There are none
Previous measure dates (from year to year, e.g. 1997-1999)	See above
Previous measure description (if not in database)	See above
Reasons for launching/modifying the measure	The experience of the New Business Venture Fund about scarcity of women in innovation. The University of Reykjavik made it its role to work for innovation.

AUDUR Creating Wealth with Women's Vitality	
No.	IS_02
Have any of the main features of the measure changed during the implementation?	No
What is the predominant role of the government?	No direct role
Target Group	
What is the target group of the measure?	Women
Organisation and Implementation	
Organisation and structure	The project includes several seminars and conferences: AUDUR Entrepreneurs : Seminar for women to establish firms Audur Finance : Seminar to increase knowledge of finance and self-confidence related to that Audur Leaders : Seminar for women in high positions working as leaders, with the purpose of network building Audur Future : Seminar for girls aged 13-16 years where they are thought to establish and run firms The Daughters to Work : A day dedicated to daughters of the country where they are introduced to the possibilities of industry The Audur Awards : Conference with the objective of increasing the awareness of women and innovation. An award is handed out to 3 entrepreneurs, who are introduced as role models to the nation.
What are the criteria for eligibility?	The criteria varies in the different sub projects : AUDUR Entrepreneurs: To have idea and a "sparkle in the eye" Audur Finance: All woman willing to apply or registrate Audur Leaders : Woman in Top leader positions Audur Future : Any young woman willing to participate in competition for writing an Essay about firms of the future
What is the mode of delivery of the measure?	Seminars, conferences and a web page Publication of results will appear along the way. In January 24 2003 an introduction will be made.
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (description)	The project is mainly financed through the New Business Venture Fund.
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (local currency)	
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (EURO)	
Financing: Expenditure per year (description)	
Financing: Expenditure per year (local currency)	
Financing: Expenditure per year (EURO)	
Financing: other budgetary sources (additional financing, description)	
Financing : other budgetary sources (additional financing, local currency)	
Financing : other budgetary sources (additional financing, EURO)	

AUDUR Creating Wealth with Women's Vitality	
No.	IS_02
Results	
Results Measurement	
What are the main indicators for the measurement of results?	
Evaluations references	
Where an evaluation has taken place, what were the main results achieved?	
If no official evaluation has been undertaken, has there been any indication of success?	
Observations	
Which mechanisms seem to function well in the measure?	
Which mechanisms seem to be less successful in the measure?	
Are there other measures planned or in operation as a follow up to this measure?	
GoodNIP Specifics	
Official documents proposing the measure	
Official documents establishing the measure	
The official reason for establishing the measure	
Comments on the rationality underlying the measure	Entrepreneurship
Ministry responsible	
To what extent has the measure been coordinated with other measures?	
Other Comments	

Action for innovation and employment	
No.	IS_03
Country	Iceland
Geographical coverage, National or Regional (state region)	National
Title of measure	Action for innovation and employment
Information Source/Reference	http://www.stjr.is/interpro/ivr/ivr.nsf/pages/forsida http://www.impra.is/
Overview (nature, main goals)	The objective of the action is to support SMEs and entrepreneurs in Iceland. The initiative is aimed at increasing initiative, employment and production, and at improving the competitiveness of Icelandic SMEs and entrepreneurs. The aim is also to obtain an effective use of public funds for support initiatives on behalf of the Ministry of Industry and Commerce.
Action plan objective and sub-theme(s) addressed by measures	III.3. Start-up of technology-based companies
GoodNIP classification 1	1B Innovation
GoodNIP classification 2	2B Process
Agency administering (name)	IMPRA
Name of the individual who has responsibility for implementation of this action	Berglind Hallgrímsdóttir
Organisation	IMPRA
Department	Not available
Phone	+354 545 8500
Fax	+354 562 1289
Email	berglindh@iti.is
Website	http://www.impra.is/
Last update	Information not available
Description	
General Information	
Reference to legal basis (e.g. act, public document)	Bill for support of technological development and innovation, which entered into force in early February 2003
Does the measure receive central funding or regional funding	Central funding
In operation since (year)	1996
Expected definitive ending (year)	Information not available
Previous measure name	Does not apply
Previous measure dates (from year to year, e.g. 1997-1999)	Does not apply
Previous measure description (if not in database)	Does not apply
Reasons for launching/modifying the measure	Information not available

Action for innovation and employment	
No.	IS_03
Have any of the main features of the measure changed during the implementation?	Information not available
What is the predominant role of the government?	Information not available
Target Group	
What is the target group of the measure?	Information not available
Organisation and Implementation	
Organisation and structure	A board appointed by the Minister for Industry and Commerce with appointees from Central Labour Union and Federation of Icelandic Employers is responsible for dispensation of grants. The board is also financially responsible v.s. the Ministry of Industry and Commerce. The management of the project is the responsibility of Impra, Service Centre for SMEs and entrepreneurs, according to a contract between The Technological Institute of Iceland and the Ministry of Industry and Commerce.
What are the criteria for eligibility?	Any small company or individuals with an idea based on technology and are willing to try building a company around that idea. Main criteria for grants: innovation content and potential job creation.
What is the mode of delivery of the measure?	Information not available
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (description)	The measure is fully funded by public money (the Ministry of Industry and Commerce)
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (local currency)	ISK 80 mill
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (EURO)	€ 1 mill
Financing: Expenditure per year (description)	Information not available
Financing: Expenditure per year (local currency)	Information not available
Financing: Expenditure per year (EURO)	Information not available
Financing: other budgetary sources (additional financing, description)	Information not available
Financing : other budgetary sources (additional financing, local currency)	Information not available
Financing : other budgetary sources (additional financing, EURO)	Information not available
Results	
Results Measurement	
What are the main indicators for the measurement of results?	Information not available
Evaluations references	Information not available

Action for innovation and employment	
No.	IS_03
Where an evaluation has taken place, what were the main results achieved?	Information not available
If no official evaluation has been undertaken, has there been any indication of success?	Information not available
Observations	
Which mechanisms seem to function well in the measure?	Information not available
Which mechanisms seem to be less successful in the measure?	Information not available
Are there other measures planned or in operation as a follow up to this measure?	Information not available
GoodNIP Specifics	
Official documents proposing the measure	Information not available
Official documents establishing the measure	Information not available
The official reason for establishing the measure	Information not available
Comments on the rationality underlying the measure	Entrepreneurship
Ministry responsible	Information not available
To what extent has the measure been coordinated with other measures?	Information not available
Other Comments	

Innovation Competition	
No.	IS_04
Country	Iceland
Geographical coverage, National or Regional (state region)	National
Title of measure	Innovation Competition
Information Source/Reference	http://www.nyskopun.is
Overview (nature, main goals)	The objective is to increase knowledge about making business plans, and to bring out interesting ideas and projects. The measure includes seminars about how to make a business plan.
Action plan objective and sub-theme(s) addressed by measures	III.3. Start-up of technology-based companies
GoodNIP classification 1	1B Innovation
GoodNIP classification 2	2E Market
Agency administering (name)	Members: New Business Venture Fund Morgunblaðið, newspaper KPMG University of Reykjavik Islandsbanki, bank Regional Institute Special support: Eimskip, shipping Nyherji, IT Landssiminn, telephone Samherji, fisheries
Name of the individual who has responsibility for implementation of this action	Berglind Hallgrímsdóttir
Organisation	IMPRA
Department	Not available
Phone	+354 545 8500
Fax	+354 562 1289
Email	berglindh@iti.is
Website	http://www.impra.is/
Last update	Information not available
Description	
General Information	
Reference to legal basis (e.g. act, public document)	Does not apply
Does the measure receive central funding or regional funding	Central
In operation since (year)	1999
Expected definitive ending (year)	Not decided
Previous measure name	None
Previous measure dates (from year to year, e.g. 1997-1999)	Does not apply

Innovation Competition	
No.	IS_04
Previous measure description (if not in database)	Does not apply
Reasons for launching/modifying the measure	To encourage and educate Icelandic entrepreneurs and idea makers, working companies and students
Have any of the main features of the measure changed during the implementation?	No. The project have been developed and improved but not changed much.
What is the predominant role of the government?	None, except for the NBVF
Target Group	
What is the target group of the measure?	Firms and entrepreneurs
Organisation and Implementation	
Organisation and structure	A project manager operates by authority of the programme board appointed by those who are members of the project.
What are the criteria for eligibility?	All small companies or individuals willing to spent resources for building up a company based on the business plan they make.
What is the mode of delivery of the measure?	Results are published in newspapers
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (description)	Members of the project finance jointly with uneven contributions. The largest financiers are NBVF, the Regional Institute and Islandsbanki.
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (local currency)	Information not available
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (EURO)	Information not available
Financing: Expenditure per year (description)	Information not available
Financing: Expenditure per year (local currency)	Information not available
Financing: Expenditure per year (EURO)	Information not available
Financing: other budgetary sources (additional financing, description)	Information not available
Financing : other budgetary sources (additional financing, local currency)	Information not available
Financing : other budgetary sources (additional financing, EURO)	Information not available
Results	
Results Measurement	
What are the main indicators for the measurement of results?	The number and quality of submitted business plans
Evaluations references	Not available

Innovation Competition	
No.	IS_04
Where an evaluation has taken place, what were the main results achieved?	Not available
If no official evaluation has been undertaken, has there been any indication of success?	In the competition in 2001 there were submitted 109 finished business plans, which is about 20% of those who are registered. This number and the share is higher than in other known project of same kind.
Observations	
Which mechanisms seem to function well in the measure?	Media coverage and direct promotion in the largest regions. Many strong members from the public, semi-public and private sectors work together for success. Seminars, references from experts about each business plan and rewards in the form of funds are encouraging.
Which mechanisms seem to be less successful in the measure?	Not available
Are there other measures planned or in operation as a follow up to this measure?	Not available
GoodNIP Specifics	
Official documents proposing the measure	Not available
Official documents establishing the measure	Not available
The official reason for establishing the measure	Not available
Comments on the rationality underlying the measure	Systemic
Ministry responsible	Not available
To what extent has the measure been coordinated with other measures?	Not available
Other Comments	

IMPRA Incubator Centre	
No.	IS_05
Country	Iceland
Geographical coverage, National or Regional (state region)	National
Title of measure	IMPRA Incubator Centre
Information Source/Reference	http://www.iti.is/
Overview (nature, main goals)	Impra operates an Incubator Centre, which can host up to nine companies simultaneously. Each company has to be founded on an innovative idea. Impra provides support according to the frame work of the Incubator Centre.
Action plan objective and sub-theme(s) addressed by measures	III.3. Start-up of technology-based companies
GoodNIP classification 1	1B Innovation
GoodNIP classification 2	2B Process
Agency administering (name)	Iceland Technology Institute (IceTec)
Name of the individual who has responsibility for implementation of this action	Berglind Hallgrímsdóttir
Organisation	IMPRA
Department	Not available
Phone	+354 545 8500
Fax	+354 562 1289
Email	berglinth@iti.is
Website	http://www.impra.is/
Last update	Information not available
Description	
General Information	
Reference to legal basis (e.g. act, public document)	Information not available
Does the measure receive central funding or regional funding	Central
In operation since (year)	1999
Expected definitive ending (year)	Permanent project.
Previous measure name	Information not available
Previous measure dates (from year to year, e.g. 1997-1999)	Information not available
Previous measure description (if not in database)	Information not available
Reasons for launching/modifying the measure	There was an increased need in the market for such a service.
Have any of the main features of the measure changed during the implementation?	The service provided by the centre is in continuous improvement.

IMPRA Incubator Centre	
No.	IS_05
What is the predominant role of the government?	Financial support and policy making
Target Group	
What is the target group of the measure?	People with innovative ideas
Organisation and Implementation	
Organisation and structure	The Incubator Centre is a part of Impra which is one of IceTec's departments.
What are the criteria for eligibility?	Start up companies working on innovative business projects.
What is the mode of delivery of the measure?	Provision low rent housing and facilities, services, active support from IMPRA in development business idea and financing.
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (description)	Part of IMPRA budget
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (local currency)	ISK 7 mill
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (EURO)	€ 0,88 mill
Financing: Expenditure per year (description)	Information not available
Financing: Expenditure per year (local currency)	Information not available
Financing: Expenditure per year (EURO)	Information not available
Financing: other budgetary sources (additional financing, description)	Information not available
Financing : other budgetary sources (additional financing, local currency)	Information not available
Financing : other budgetary sources (additional financing, EURO)	Information not available
Results	
Results Measurement	
What are the main indicators for the measurement of results?	The number of successful businesses and the number of new jobs created out of the Incubator companies
Evaluations references	
Where an evaluation has taken place, what were the main results achieved?	There has been a consistent increase in jobs and turnover.
If no official evaluation has been undertaken, has there been any indication of success?	
Observations	
Which mechanisms seem to function well in the measure?	Support on all levels

IMPRA Incubator Centre	
No.	IS_05
Which mechanisms seem to be less successful in the measure?	Information not available
Are there other measures planned or in operation as a follow up to this measure?	Information not available
GoodNIP Specifics	
Official documents proposing the measure	Information not available
Official documents establishing the measure	
The official reason for establishing the measure	No
Comments on the rationality underlying the measure	Entrepreneurship
Ministry responsible	Ministry of Industry and Commerce
To what extent has the measure been coordinated with other measures?	Information not available
Other Comments	

Start-up and business planning	
No.	IS_06
Country	Iceland
Geographical coverage, National or Regional (state region)	National
Title of measure	Start-up and business planning
Information Source/Reference	http://www.iti.is/
Overview (nature, main goals)	Business course for women who wish to start a company. The course objectives are: to write a business plan to obtain the basic knowledge of how to start-up and run a small business to learn the basics in marketing, financing, and management needed for starting up a small business. Courses have been held biannually since 1996.
Action plan objective and sub-theme(s) addressed by measures	IV.1. Other objectives
GoodNIP classification 1	1B Innovation
GoodNIP classification 2	2B Process
Agency administering (name)	IceTec - Technological Institute of Iceland
Name of the individual who has responsibility for implementation of this action	Berglind Hallgrímsdóttir
Organisation	IMPRA
Department	Not available
Phone	+354 545 8500
Fax	+354 562 1289
Email	berglinde@iti.is
Website	http://www.impra.is/
Last update	Information not available
Description	
General Information	
Reference to legal basis (e.g. act, public document)	Information not available
Does the measure receive central funding or regional funding	Regional
In operation since (year)	1996
Expected definitive ending (year)	Information not available
Previous measure name	Information not available
Previous measure dates (from year to year, e.g. 1997-1999)	Information not available
Previous measure description (if not in database)	Information not available
Reasons for launching/modifying the measure	To increase job opportunities for women ; to increase the participation of women in private businesses ; to ease women's access to finance ; and to decrease women unemployment

Start-up and business planning	
No.	IS_06
Have any of the main features of the measure changed during the implementation?	More emphasis has been placed on the importance of writing and completing the business plan. Enhance the project to the whole country.
What is the predominant role of the government?	Financial support on local level
Target Group	
What is the target group of the measure?	Women who plan on starting their own company
Organisation and Implementation	
Organisation and structure	
What are the criteria for eligibility?	Participants must be female currently run her own business, or being about to start her own company.
What is the mode of delivery of the measure?	Information not available
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (description)	Confidential
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (local currency)	Confidential
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (EURO)	Confidential
Financing: Expenditure per year (description)	Confidential
Financing: Expenditure per year (local currency)	Confidential
Financing: Expenditure per year (EURO)	Confidential
Financing: other budgetary sources (additional financing, description)	Confidential
Financing : other budgetary sources (additional financing, local currency)	Confidential
Financing : other budgetary sources (additional financing, EURO)	Confidential
Results	
Results Measurement	
What are the main indicators for the measurement of results?	
Evaluations references	Information not available
Where an evaluation has taken place, what were the main results achieved?	Information not available
If no official evaluation has been undertaken, has there been any indication of success?	The participants' gratitude for the course, and the need for a course of this kind

Start-up and business planning	
No.	IS_06
Observations	
Which mechanisms seem to function well in the measure?	Private one-on-one meetings with the project manager, and follow-up on home work in every class
Which mechanisms seem to be less successful in the measure?	Information not available
Are there other measures planned or in operation as a follow up to this measure?	Not any specific programmes, but participants are welcome to business consultancy meetings with the project manager - free of charge.
GoodNIP Specifics	
Official documents proposing the measure	Information not available
Official documents establishing the measure	Information not available
The official reason for establishing the measure	Information not available
Comments on the rationality underlying the measure	Systemic
Ministry responsible	Information not available
To what extent has the measure been coordinated with other measures?	Information not available
Other Comments	

Support to entrepreneurs and SMEs, project of IceTec	
No.	IS_07
Country	Iceland
Geographical coverage, National or Regional (state region)	National
Title of measure	Support to entrepreneurs and SMEs, project of IceTec
Information Source/Reference	http://www.iti.is/ www.impra.is
Overview (nature, main goals)	The target group of the project is entrepreneurs and SMEs. The project provides information and guidance, services to inventors, information on European and international cooperation, evaluation of business ideas, and guidance on forming and operating a company.
Action plan objective and sub-theme(s) addressed by measures	I.6. Promotion of clustering and co-operation for innovation III.3. Start-up of technology-based companies
GoodNIP classification 1	1C Diffusion
GoodNIP classification 2	2E Market
Agency administering (name)	Icelandic Technology Institute
Name of the individual who has responsibility for implementation of this action	Berglind Hallgrímsdóttir
Organisation	IMPRA
Department	Not available
Phone	+354 545 8500
Fax	+354 562 1289
Email	berglindh@iti.is
Website	http://www.impra.is/
Last update	Information not available
Description	
General Information	
Reference to legal basis (e.g. act, public document)	Information not available
Does the measure receive central funding or regional funding	Central
In operation since (year)	1998
Expected definitive ending (year)	2000
Previous measure name	Information not available
Previous measure dates (from year to year, e.g. 1997-1999)	Information not available
Previous measure description (if not in database)	Information not available
Reasons for launching/modifying the measure	Lack of guidance for entrepreneurs and SMEs
Have any of the main features of the measure changed during the implementation?	No

Support to entrepreneurs and SMEs, project of IceTec	
No.	IS_07
What is the predominant role of the government?	To ensure finance
Target Group	
What is the target group of the measure?	Focus is on the needs of businesses, communities and individuals
Organisation and Implementation	
Organisation and structure	The project is administered by Impra which is a department of IceTec
What are the criteria for eligibility?	Entrepreneurs and SMEs with promising ideas. Small grants to cover 50% of cost of writing business plan, testing patent application and other technical tests etc.
What is the mode of delivery of the measure?	Information not available
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (description)	The project is financed by the New Business Venture Fund
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (local currency)	Information not available
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (EURO)	ISK 30 mill
Financing: Expenditure per year (description)	€ 0,250 mill
Financing: Expenditure per year (local currency)	ISK 8,9 mill
Financing: Expenditure per year (EURO)	€ 0,1 mill
Financing: other budgetary sources (additional financing, description)	Information not available
Financing : other budgetary sources (additional financing, local currency)	Information not available
Financing : other budgetary sources (additional financing, EURO)	Information not available
Results	
Results Measurement	
What are the main indicators for the measurement of results?	How well companies do in the continuance of the project
Evaluations references	
Where an evaluation has taken place, what were the main results achieved?	People seeking advice and assistance are mainly people with higher education, mostly men. About 40% of enquiries are from places in the countryside. There exists a database with all applicants, their requests and what kind of information they got.
If no official evaluation has been undertaken, has there been any indication of success?	Information not available

Support to entrepreneurs and SMEs, project of IceTec	
No.	IS_07
Observations	
Which mechanisms seem to function well in the measure?	Visits and personal service to applicants The encouragement of applicants with good ideas and the discouragement of others
Which mechanisms seem to be less successful in the measure?	There has been little response to direct marketing mail, and the questionnaire on the Internet seems to be unsuccessful.
Are there other measures planned or in operation as a follow up to this measure?	The Innovation Centre in Akureyri are to evaluate applications from outside the Capital Area
GoodNIP Specifics	
Official documents proposing the measure	Information not available
Official documents establishing the measure	Information not available
The official reason for establishing the measure	Emphasis on employment creation
Comments on the rationality underlying the measure	Entrepreneurship
Ministry responsible	Information not available
To what extent has the measure been coordinated with other measures?	Information not available
Other Comments	

Step ahead	
No.	IS_08
Country	Iceland
Geographical coverage, National or Regional (state region)	National
Title of measure	Step ahead
Information Source/Reference	http://www.iti.is/
Overview (nature, main goals)	'Step ahead is intended to facilitate leaders of small firms (micro and spin-off) to seek guidance in marketing, finance, environment, product management and organisation in order to increase turnover and revenue. The intention is to support the establishment of small firms by: facilitating leaders of small firms (micro and spin-off) to improve organisation with external assistance in the form of knowledge and experience offering leaders counselling and guidance
Action plan objective and sub-theme(s) addressed by measures	I.4. Innovation and management III.3. Start-up of technology-based companies
GoodNIP classification 1	1B Innovation
GoodNIP classification 2	2E Market
Agency administering (name)	Icelandic Technology Institute
Name of the individual who has responsibility for implementation of this action	Berglind Hallgrímsdóttir
Organisation	IMPRA
Department	Not available
Phone	+354 545 8500
Fax	+354 562 1289
Email	berglinth@iti.is
Website	http://www.impra.is/
Last update	Information not available
Description	
General Information	
Reference to legal basis (e.g. act, public document)	Information not available
Does the measure receive central funding or regional funding	Central
In operation since (year)	1998
Expected definitive ending (year)	At least until 2003
Previous measure name	Initiative and Implementation (Frumkvæði-framkvæmd)
Previous measure dates (from year to year, e.g. 1997-1999)	Information not available
Previous measure description (if not in database)	Information not available
Reasons for launching/modifying the measure	Information not available

Step ahead	
No.	IS_08
Have any of the main features of the measure changed during the implementation?	The project has been prolonged from initial plans of running it until 2001.
What is the predominant role of the government?	Information not available
Target Group	
What is the target group of the measure?	Small companies
Organisation and Implementation	
Organisation and structure	Information not available
What are the criteria for eligibility?	Leaders of small firms (micro and spin-off) who seeks guidance in marketing, finance, environment, product management and organisation in order to increase their turnover and revenue.
What is the mode of delivery of the measure?	Information not available
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (description)	Information not available
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (local currency)	ISK 4 mill
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (EURO)	€ 50 000
Financing: Expenditure per year (description)	Information not available
Financing: Expenditure per year (local currency)	Information not available
Financing: Expenditure per year (EURO)	Information not available
Financing: other budgetary sources (additional financing, description)	Information not available
Financing : other budgetary sources (additional financing, local currency)	Information not available
Financing : other budgetary sources (additional financing, EURO)	Information not available
Results	
Results Measurement	
What are the main indicators for the measurement of results?	Information not available
Evaluations references	There is an ongoing evaluation on all projects.
Where an evaluation has taken place, what were the main results achieved?	Information not available
If no official evaluation has been undertaken, has there been any indication of success?	Information not available

Step ahead	
No.	IS_08
Observations	
Which mechanisms seem to function well in the measure?	Information not available
Which mechanisms seem to be less successful in the measure?	Information not available
Are there other measures planned or in operation as a follow up to this measure?	Information not available
GoodNIP Specifics	
Official documents proposing the measure	Information not available
Official documents establishing the measure	Information not available
The official reason for establishing the measure	Information not available
Comments on the rationality underlying the measure	Systemic
Ministry responsible	Information not available
To what extent has the measure been coordinated with other measures?	Information not available
Other Comments	

Innovative ideas	
No.	IS_09
Country	Iceland
Geographical coverage, National or Regional (state region)	National
Title of measure	Innovative ideas
Information Source/Reference	http://www.iti.is/ www.impra.is
Overview (nature, main goals)	'The objectives of the measure are : to stimulate innovation in the Icelandic economy to contribute to more a professional development of goods, with market demands and profitability as a guidance to assist promising production ideas, evaluate the profitability of the idea and develop it for the market
Action plan objective and sub-theme(s) addressed by measures	III.3. Start-up of technology-based companies
GoodNIP classification 1	1A Invention
GoodNIP classification 2	2A Product
Agency administering (name)	Icelandic Technology Institute
Name of the individual who has responsibility for implementation of this action	Berglind Hallgrímsdóttir
Organisation	IMPRA
Department	Not available
Phone	+354 545 8500
Fax	+354 562 1289
Email	berglinth@iti.is
Website	http://www.impra.is/
Last update	Information not available
Description	
General Information	
Reference to legal basis (e.g. act, public document)	Information not available
Does the measure receive central funding or regional funding	Central
In operation since (year)	1996
Expected definitive ending (year)	2003
Previous measure name	Information does not apply
Previous measure dates (from year to year, e.g. 1997-1999)	Information does not apply
Previous measure description (if not in database)	Information does not apply
Reasons for launching/modifying the measure	To motivate innovation

Innovative ideas	
No.	IS_09
Have any of the main features of the measure changed during the implementation?	No
What is the predominant role of the government?	Information does not apply
Target Group	
What is the target group of the measure?	Individuals with innovative ideas
Organisation and Implementation	
Organisation and structure	"Snjallræði" is a part of Impra which is one of Ice Tec's departments
What are the criteria for eligibility?	Individuals and small companies willing to improve their output and take part in that work.
What is the mode of delivery of the measure?	
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (description)	The project is financed by the New Business Venture Fund. Each project gets ISK 600.000 in the first round. There is a possibility for some venture capital in the second round.
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (local currency)	Information not available
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (EURO)	Information not available
Financing: Expenditure per year (description)	Information not available
Financing: Expenditure per year (local currency)	ISK 4,2 mill
Financing: Expenditure per year (EURO)	€ 52 500
Financing: other budgetary sources (additional financing, description)	The individual puts 15% in the overall budget
Financing : other budgetary sources (additional financing, local currency)	Information not available
Financing : other budgetary sources (additional financing, EURO)	Information not available
Results	
Results Measurement	
What are the main indicators for the measurement of results?	Measured in the number of employment opportunities
Evaluations references	Information not available
Where an evaluation has taken place, what were the main results achieved?	Information not available
If no official evaluation has been undertaken, has there been any indication of success?	The overall number of employment opportunities (full time jobs)

Innovative ideas	
No.	IS_09
Observations	
Which mechanisms seem to function well in the measure?	The competence of the individual
Which mechanisms seem to be less successful in the measure?	Lack of ambition
Are there other measures planned or in operation as a follow up to this measure?	No plan in progress
GoodNIP Specifics	
Official documents proposing the measure	Information not available
Official documents establishing the measure	Information not available
The official reason for establishing the measure	Need for innovation in the Icelandic economy
Comments on the rationality underlying the measure	Systemic
Ministry responsible	New Business Venture Fund comes under the Ministry of Industry and Commerce
To what extent has the measure been coordinated with other measures?	Information not available
Other Comments	

Out of the drawers	
No.	IS_10
Country	Iceland
Geographical coverage, National or Regional (state region)	National
Title of measure	Out of the drawers
Information Source/Reference	http://www.uppurskuffunum.hi.is/
Overview (nature, main goals)	The main objective of the project is to promote the exploitation of research results from universities and research institutions and to strengthen the ties with industry.
Action plan objective and sub-theme(s) addressed by measures	I.2. Mobility students/researchers/teachers III.4. Co-operation research/universities/companies
GoodNIP classification 1	1C Diffusion
GoodNIP classification 2	2E Market
Agency administering (name)	Research Liaison Office (RLO)
Name of the individual who has responsibility for implementation of this action	Stefanía G. Kristinsdóttir
Organisation	RLO
Department	Information not available
Phone	+354 525 4900
Fax	+354 552 8801
Email	steffy@hi.is
Website	http://www.uppurskuffunum.hi.is/
Last update	Information not available
Description	
General Information	
Reference to legal basis (e.g. act, public document)	Information not available
Does the measure receive central funding or regional funding	Central
In operation since (year)	1998
Expected definitive ending (year)	Information not available
Previous measure name	Information not available
Previous measure dates (from year to year, e.g. 1997-1999)	Information not available
Previous measure description (if not in database)	Information not available
Reasons for launching/modifying the measure	The need for further exploitation of research results
Have any of the main features of the measure changed during the implementation?	No
What is the predominant role of the government?	Information not available

Out of the drawers	
No.	IS_10
Target Group	
What is the target group of the measure?	Scientists and researchers
Organisation and Implementation	
Organisation and structure	
What are the criteria for eligibility?	All researchers at the University with research results available for exploitation.
What is the mode of delivery of the measure?	
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (description)	
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (local currency)	ISK 7,5 mill
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (EURO)	€ 85 000
Financing: Expenditure per year (description)	Information not available
Financing: Expenditure per year (local currency)	Information not available
Financing: Expenditure per year (EURO)	Information not available
Financing: other budgetary sources (additional financing, description)	Information not available
Financing : other budgetary sources (additional financing, local currency)	Information not available
Financing : other budgetary sources (additional financing, EURO)	Information not available
Results	
Results Measurement	
What are the main indicators for the measurement of results?	Exploitation of results
Evaluations references	Information not available
Where an evaluation has taken place, what were the main results achieved?	Information not available
If no official evaluation has been undertaken, has there been any indication of success?	Five start-up companies in four years
Observations	
Which mechanisms seem to function well in the measure?	"One on one approach" to scientists and follow-up with applicants
Which mechanisms seem to be less successful in the measure?	Information not available

Out of the drawers	
No.	IS_10
Are there other measures planned or in operation as a follow up to this measure?	Information not available
GoodNIP Specifics	
Official documents proposing the measure	Information not available
Official documents establishing the measure	Information not available
The official reason for establishing the measure	The need for better consultation for entrepreneurs
Comments on the rationality underlying the measure	Science based
Ministry responsible	Information not available
To what extent has the measure been coordinated with other measures?	University Student Competition
Other Comments	

Marketing manager abroad	
No.	IS_11
Country	Iceland
Geographical coverage, National or Regional (state region)	National
Title of measure	Marketing manager abroad
Information Source/Reference	www.icetrade.is
Overview (nature, main goals)	The objective of the measure is trade promotion of Icelandic products abroad. The Export Council estimates from time to time where marketing expertise is most needed. In this matter, the view of Icelandic export companies is taken into consideration.
Action plan objective and sub-theme(s) addressed by measures	I.4. Innovation and management
GoodNIP classification 1	1C Diffusion
GoodNIP classification 2	2E Market
Agency administering (name)	Trade Council of Iceland
Name of the individual who has responsibility for implementation of this action	Vilhjalmur Guðmundsson
Organisation	Trade Council of Iceland
Department	Market Development
Phone	+354 5114000
Fax	+354 5114040
Email	vilhjalmur@icetrade.is
Website	www.icetrade.is
Last update	Information not available
Description	
General Information	
Reference to legal basis (e.g. act, public document)	Information not available
Does the measure receive central funding or regional funding	None
In operation since (year)	1988
Expected definitive ending (year)	Undefined
Previous measure name	Marketing Agents in Embassies
Previous measure dates (from year to year, e.g. 1997-1999)	1986-1996
Previous measure description (if not in database)	Information not available
Reasons for launching/modifying the measure	Trade promotion
Have any of the main features of the measure changed during the implementation?	No

Marketing manager abroad	
No.	IS_11
What is the predominant role of the government?	None
Target Group	
What is the target group of the measure?	Icelandic companies willing to export
Organisation and Implementation	
Organisation and structure	The managing director of New Markets at the Export Council is the project manager. There should be a minimum of 4 companies in each project.
What are the criteria for eligibility?	Does not apply
What is the mode of delivery of the measure?	
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (description)	The participants pay part of the expenses, but IceTrade pays the major part of it.
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (local currency)	Information not available
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (EURO)	Information not available
Financing: Expenditure per year (description)	Information not available
Financing: Expenditure per year (local currency)	Information not available
Financing: Expenditure per year (EURO)	Information not available
Financing: other budgetary sources (additional financing, description)	Information not available
Financing : other budgetary sources (additional financing, local currency)	Information not available
Financing : other budgetary sources (additional financing, EURO)	Information not available
Results	
Results Measurement	
What are the main indicators for the measurement of results?	It is difficult to measure results, but the direct exports of the participating companies is one of the best indicators.
Evaluations references	Information not available
Where an evaluation has taken place, what were the main results achieved?	Information not available
If no official evaluation has been undertaken, has there been any indication of success?	The exports of the participating companies
Observations	
Which mechanisms seem to function well in the measure?	The ability to export and do marketing on home market

Marketing manager abroad	
No.	IS_11
Which mechanisms seem to be less successful in the measure?	Information not available
Are there other measures planned or in operation as a follow up to this measure?	Information not available
GoodNIP Specifics	
Official documents proposing the measure	Information not available
Official documents establishing the measure	Information not available
The official reason for establishing the measure	Information not available
Comments on the rationality underlying the measure	Systemic
Ministry responsible	Information not available
To what extent has the measure been coordinated with other measures?	Information not available
Other Comments	

Innovation prize of the Research council and the Export council

Innovation prize of the Research council and the Export council	
No.	IS_12
Country	Iceland
Geographical coverage, National or Regional (state region)	National
Title of measure	Innovation prize of the Research council and the Export council
Information Source/Reference	Rannís ÚÍ
Overview (nature, main goals)	The objective of the measure is to increase awareness of issues related to innovation and innovation policy. This is done by i.a. using well-known lecturers, and by granting an Innovation Prize.
Action plan objective and sub-theme(s) addressed by measures	I.3. Raising public awareness
GoodNIP classification 1	1B Innovation
GoodNIP classification 2	2D Strategy, management
Agency administering (name)	Rannís and the Export Council
Name of the individual who has responsibility for implementation of this action	Þorvaldur Finnbjörnsson Rannís Vilhjálmur Guðmundsson ÚÍ
Organisation	RANNÍS UI
Department	Economic analysis New markets
Phone	+354 515 5800
Fax	+354 552 9814
Email	thorvald@rannis.is
Website	www.rannis.is
Last update	
Description	
General Information	
Reference to legal basis (e.g. act, public document)	Does not apply
Does the measure receive central funding or regional funding	Central
In operation since (year)	1994
Expected definitive ending (year)	No decision taken
Previous measure name	Does not apply
Previous measure dates (from year to year, e.g. 1997-1999)	Does not apply
Previous measure description (if not in database)	Does not apply
Reasons for launching/modifying the measure	Emphasis was upon the importance of innovation as a contributor to growth in the economy.
Have any of the main features of the measure changed during the implementation?	No but innovation is getting higher attention now than earlier.

Innovation prize of the Research council and the Export council

Datasheets

Innovation prize of the Research council and the Export council	
No.	IS_12
What is the predominant role of the government?	No direct role, but indirect through Rannis and UI
Target Group	
What is the target group of the measure?	All units, public or private, working directly or indirectly for innovation
Organisation and Implementation	
Organisation and structure	A conference is held once a year - usually in March and prepared from December to Mars.
What are the criteria for eligibility?	For the prize are nominated a number of companies who had shown very good innovative work, they are all eligible.
What is the mode of delivery of the measure?	Advertising of conference Granting of prize
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (description)	The measure receives funding from the organising bodies.
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (local currency)	Does not apply
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (EURO)	Does not apply
Financing: Expenditure per year (description)	
Financing: Expenditure per year (local currency)	ISK 1,0 mill
Financing: Expenditure per year (EURO)	€ 12 000
Financing: other budgetary sources (additional financing, description)	Does not apply
Financing : other budgetary sources (additional financing, local currency)	Does not apply
Financing : other budgetary sources (additional financing, EURO)	Does not apply
Results	
Results Measurement	
What are the main indicators for the measurement of results?	Increased discussion in media in the short term, and increased innovation in the long term
Evaluations references	
Where an evaluation has taken place, what were the main results achieved?	No official evaluation has taken place.
If no official evaluation has been undertaken, has there been any indication of success?	Success is measured in media coverage and the number of attending audience. The Conference is usually a success and brings in from 100 to 150 people.
Observations	
Which mechanisms seem to function well in the measure?	Increased awareness of innovation

Innovation prize of the Research council and the Export council

Datasheets

Innovation prize of the Research council and the Export council	
No.	IS_12
Which mechanisms seem to be less successful in the measure?	Does not apply
Are there other measures planned or in operation as a follow up to this measure?	No, not at this moment
GoodNIP Specifics	
Official documents proposing the measure	
Official documents establishing the measure	None
The official reason for establishing the measure	To increase the interest in innovation
Comments on the rationality underlying the measure	Systemic
Ministry responsible	None
To what extent has the measure been coordinated with other measures?	Not discussed
Other Comments	

E-business	
No.	IS_13
Country	Iceland
Geographical coverage, National or Regional (state region)	National
Title of measure	E-business
Information Source/Reference	http://www.iti.is/
Overview (nature, main goals)	The main goal of the project is to enable companies to have consulting in the field of e-business and increase the competitiveness of companies as well as their capability to deal with changes in the marketing environment. The project is divided into two parts. The first phase consists in positional evaluation; the goal of the second phase is market and technical reformations. The first phase is for free. Around 20 projects are dealt with in a year.
Action plan objective and sub-theme(s) addressed by measures	I.4. Innovation and management III.5. Absorption of technologies by SMEs
GoodNIP classification 1	1C Diffusion
GoodNIP classification 2	2E Market
Agency administering (name)	Icelandic Technology Institute
Name of the individual who has responsibility for implementation of this action	Berglind Hallgrímsdóttir
Organisation	IMPRA
Department	Not available
Phone	+354 545 8500
Fax	+354 562 1289
Email	berglinth@iti.is
Website	http://www.impra.is/
Last update	Information not available
Description	
General Information	
Reference to legal basis (e.g. act, public document)	Information not available
Does the measure receive central funding or regional funding	Central
In operation since (year)	2001
Expected definitive ending (year)	2001
Previous measure name	Information not available
Previous measure dates (from year to year, e.g. 1997-1999)	Information not available
Previous measure description (if not in database)	Information not available
Reasons for launching/modifying the measure	To encourage Icelandic companies to become aware the possibilities that e-business has to offer ; to provide knowledge to and assist companies that want to implement E-business

E-business	
No.	IS_13
Have any of the main features of the measure changed during the implementation?	Information not available
What is the predominant role of the government?	Information not available
Target Group	
What is the target group of the measure?	SME 's
Organisation and Implementation	
Organisation and structure	Information not available
What are the criteria for eligibility?	Those companies that need consulting in the field of e-business to increase their competitiveness. The programme includes marketing projects and / or organisational management.
What is the mode of delivery of the measure?	Information not available
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (description)	
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (local currency)	ISK 23 mill
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (EURO)	€ 287000
Financing: Expenditure per year (description)	Information not available
Financing: Expenditure per year (local currency)	ISK 23 mill
Financing: Expenditure per year (EURO)	€ 287000
Financing: other budgetary sources (additional financing, description)	NBVF (New Business Venture Fund) pays up to 50% of the costs for companies in the second phase of the project
Financing : other budgetary sources (additional financing, local currency)	ISK 230 000
Financing : other budgetary sources (additional financing, EURO)	€ 3000
Results	
Results Measurement	
What are the main indicators for the measurement of results?	Information not available
Evaluations references	Information not available
Where an evaluation has taken place, what were the main results achieved?	
If no official evaluation has been undertaken, has there been any indication of success?	Information not available

E-business	
No.	IS_13
Observations	
Which mechanisms seem to function well in the measure?	Information not available
Which mechanisms seem to be less successful in the measure?	Information not available
Are there other measures planned or in operation as a follow up to this measure?	Information not available
GoodNIP Specifics	
Official documents proposing the measure	Information not available
Official documents establishing the measure	Information not available
The official reason for establishing the measure	Information not available
Comments on the rationality underlying the measure	Systemic
Ministry responsible	Information not available
To what extent has the measure been coordinated with other measures?	Information not available
Other Comments	

Projects of EDUCATE Iceland	
No.	IS_14
Country	Iceland
Geographical coverage, National or Regional (state region)	National
Title of measure	Projects of EDUCATE Iceland
Information Source/Reference	Þóra Ragnheiður Stefánsdóttir, Director of Educate Iceland http://www.mennt.is/mennt/
Overview (nature, main goals)	<p>EDUCATE Iceland is a co-operation forum between the educational sector, the social partners, local authorities and others interested in education and training. The main focus of the work of EDUCATE is to gather and disseminate information and to facilitate the transfer of knowledge and competences.</p> <p>EDUCATE furthermore carries out projects related to education and training and acts as a venue for discussion between the educational and employment sectors and policy makers.</p> <p>EDUCATE is an independent legal entity established in November 1998. The focus is placed on building trust between the various sectors involved in education and training, ensuring their active involvement and stressing the importance of co-operation.</p>
Action plan objective and sub-theme(s) addressed by measures	I.1. Education and training III.4. Co-operation research/universities/companies
GoodNIP classification 1	1B Innovation
GoodNIP classification 2	2D Strategy, management
Agency administering (name)	EDUCATE Iceland
Name of the individual who has responsibility for implementation of this action	Þóra Ragnheiður Stefánsdóttir, framkvæmdastjóri
Organisation	EDUCATE Iceland
Department	
Phone	Sími: 511 2660
Fax	Bréfsími: 511 2661
Email	mennt@mennt.is
Website	http://www.mennt.is/mennt/
Last update	Information not available
Description	
General Information	
Reference to legal basis (e.g. act, public document)	Law passed for "EDUCATE Iceland" (in Icelandic language only)
Does the measure receive central funding or regional funding	Central
In operation since (year)	Information not available
Expected definitive ending (year)	Information not available
Previous measure name	Information not available
Previous measure dates (from year to year, e.g. 1997-1999)	Information not available

Projects of EDUCATE Iceland	
No.	IS_14
Previous measure description (if not in database)	Information not available
Reasons for launching/modifying the measure	Information not available
Have any of the main features of the measure changed during the implementation?	
What is the predominant role of the government?	Information not available
Target Group	
What is the target group of the measure?	Information not available
Organisation and Implementation	
Organisation and structure	
What are the criteria for eligibility?	Does not apply, since this is a forum of organisations performing continues education.
What is the mode of delivery of the measure?	Information not available
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (description)	Information not available
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (local currency)	Information not available
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (EURO)	Information not available
Financing: Expenditure per year (description)	Information not available
Financing: Expenditure per year (local currency)	Information not available
Financing: . Expenditure per year (EURO)	Information not available
Financing: other budgetary sources (additional financing, description)	Information not available
Financing : other budgetary sources (additional financing, local currency)	Information not available
Financing : other budgetary sources (additional financing, EURO)	Information not available
Results	
Results Measurement	
What are the main indicators for the measurement of results?	Information not available
Evaluations references	Information not available
Where an evaluation has taken place, what were the main results achieved?	Information not available

Projects of EDUCATE Iceland	
No.	IS_14
If no official evaluation has been undertaken, has there been any indication of success?	Information not available
Observations	
Which mechanisms seem to function well in the measure?	Information not available
Which mechanisms seem to be less successful in the measure?	Information not available
Are there other measures planned or in operation as a follow up to this measure?	Information not available
GoodNIP Specifics	
Official documents proposing the measure	Information not available
Official documents establishing the measure	Information not available
The official reason for establishing the measure	Information not available
Comments on the rationality underlying the measure	Systemic
Ministry responsible	Information not available
To what extent has the measure been coordinated with other measures?	Information not available
Other Comments	

IMPRA Innovation Centre	
No.	IS_15
Country	Iceland
Geographical coverage, National or Regional (state region)	National
Title of measure	IMPRA Innovation Centre
Information Source/Reference	Berglind Hallgrímsdóttir
Overview (nature, main goals)	IMPRA Innovation Centre provides support services to entrepreneurs and SMEs, as well as initiating and supporting regional development agencies /local business advisers. One of the central goals is to coordinate national actions and initiate cooperation between support agencies.
Action plan objective and sub-theme(s) addressed by measures	III.3. Start-up of technology-based companies
GoodNIP classification 1	1B Innovation
GoodNIP classification 2	2B Process
Agency administering (name)	IMPRS
Name of the individual who has responsibility for implementation of this action	Berglind Hallgrímsdóttir
Organisation	IMPRA
Department	Not available
Phone	+354 545 8500
Fax	+354 562 1289
Email	berglindh@iti.is
Website	http://www.impra.is/
Last update	Information not available
Description	
General Information	
Reference to legal basis (e.g. act, public document)	Government law on Support for technological development and innovation passed in January 2003
Does the measure receive central funding or regional funding	Central funding
In operation since (year)	2003
Expected definitive ending (year)	Not decided
Previous measure name	IMPRA Incubation centre, Reykjavik
Previous measure dates (from year to year, e.g. 1997-1999)	From 1999
Previous measure description (if not in database)	
Reasons for launching/modifying the measure	Decision made by the Minister of Industry and Commerce in 2002 to support regional business development and innovation.
Have any of the main features of the measure changed during the implementation?	Information not available

IMPRA Innovation Centre	
No.	IS_15
What is the predominant role of the government?	Polycymaking and funding
Target Group	
What is the target group of the measure?	Regional SMEs and entrepreneurs Special target groups include young people and women
Organisation and Implementation	
Organisation and structure	
What are the criteria for eligibility?	The potential for innovation is emphasized
What is the mode of delivery of the measure?	Information not available
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (description)	Information not available
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (local currency)	ISK 100 mill
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (EURO)	€ 1,2 mill
Financing: Expenditure per year (description)	Information not available
Financing: Expenditure per year (local currency)	Information not available
Financing: Expenditure per year (EURO)	Information not available
Financing: other budgetary sources (additional financing, description)	Information not available
Financing : other budgetary sources (additional financing, local currency)	Information not available
Financing : other budgetary sources (additional financing, EURO)	Information not available
Results	
Results Measurement	
What are the main indicators for the measurement of results?	Increased turnover and number of jobs and new products on market The number of individuals serviced
Evaluations references	In-house evaluation by the staff
Where an evaluation has taken place, what were the main results achieved?	Information not available
If no official evaluation has been undertaken, has there been any indication of success?	Information not available
Observations	
Which mechanisms seem to function well in the measure?	Information not available

IMPRA Innovation Centre	
No.	IS_15
Which mechanisms seem to be less successful in the measure?	Information not available
Are there other measures planned or in operation as a follow up to this measure?	Information not available
GoodNIP Specifics	
Official documents proposing the measure	The work plan until 2005
Official documents establishing the measure	The law on support for Technology development and innovation passed in January 2003.
The official reason for establishing the measure	Information not available
Comments on the rationality underlying the measure	Information not available
Ministry responsible	Information not available
To what extent has the measure been coordinated with other measures?	Information not available
Other Comments	

OFU and IFU (Offentlige og industrielle forskning og utviklingskontrakter /Public and Industrial Research and Development Contracts)	
No.	NO_01
Country	Norway
Geographical coverage, National or Regional (state region)	National
Title of measure	OFU and IFU (Offentlige og industrielle forskning og utviklingskontrakter /Public and Industrial Research and Development Contracts)
Information Source/Reference	Brochures, National budget, SND home page (http://www.snd.no); Report to the Ad hoc Advisory Committee - Dissemination, Optimisation and Innovation Policies – Co-ordination of RTD Policies 'Absorption of new technologies by firms, in particular SMEs', Jun
Overview (nature, main goals)	The main objective of the IFU programme is to increase the co-operation between SMEs and larger firms. An IFU-contract is an agreement between two companies, aimed at developing a product or a process needed by one of the companies (the customer). One of the two should be an SME. The State will support the endeavour financially. In the OFU-programme the customer is a public institution.
Action plan objective and sub-theme(s) addressed by measures	II.3 Strengthening company research II.5 Financing III.5 Absorption of technologies by SMEs
GoodNIP classification 1	1A, 1B
GoodNIP classification 2	2A, 2B
Agency administering (name)	The Norwegian Industrial and Regional Development Fund (SND) on behalf of the Ministry of Trade and Industry (NHD)
Name of the individual who has responsibility for implementation of this action	Oddbjørn Claussen Astrid Langeland Sven-Erik Østengen
Organisation	SND Postboks 448 Sentrum N-0104 Oslo
Department	SFU - Center for Development Contracts (Senter for utviklingskontrakter)
Phone	+47 22 00 25 65 or +47 22 00 27 14
Fax	+47 22 42 96 11
Email	oc@snd.no
Website	www.snd.no
Last update	
Description	
General Information	
Reference to legal basis (e.g. act, public document)	Established by the Ministry of Industry and Trade
Does the measure receive central funding or regional funding	Central funding
In operation since (year)	OFU: 1968 IFU: 1994
Expected definitive ending (year)	Indefinite

OFU and IFU (Offentlige og industrielle forskning og utviklingskontrakter /Public and Industrial Research and Development Contracts)	
No.	NO_01
Previous measure name	IFU was established in 1994 and is based on the still existing OFU programme, which is to stimulate and support R&D contracts between firms and public institutions. The OFU programme was implemented in 1968.
Previous measure dates (from year to year, e.g. 1997-1999)	
Previous measure description (if not in database)	
Reasons for launching/modifying the measure	IFU: The idea was to stimulate inter-firm co-operation on product, process, method or service development. The OFU programme was considered to be a success.
Have any of the main features of the measure changed during the implementation?	OFU-projects over NOK 5.0 mill have been abolished. The IFU scheme has been established as a supplement to OFU. There is no longer a top NOK 3.0 mill limit for public funding in IFU. OFU/IFU support may be given in the form of conditional funding (i.e. SND may claim the money back). New focus on IFU-contracts with foreign partners. The administrative and operative responsibility has been gradually transferred from the Ministry of Industry to SND.
What is the predominant role of the government?	Funding
Target Group	
What is the target group of the measure?	OFU and IFU Large Companies/Large Industrial Companies Public Authorities/Organisations SMEs/Industrial SMEs OFU: On the purchasing side: A public authority, either governmental, county or municipal, as well as foundations and similar organisations, which receive considerable public contributions to their operations. On the supplying side: A Norwegian company, i.e. an industrial enterprise developing and supplying products and solutions. .A contract may also be made between several authorities (e.g. municipalities) on the one hand, and several companies and/or institutions co-operating for the development and supply of products and services, on the other hand.

OFU and IFU (Offentlige og industrielle forskning og utviklingskontrakter /Public and Industrial Research and Development Contracts)	
No.	NO_01
Organisation and Implementation	
Organisation and structure	<p>An office in SND, called Centre for Development Contracts administers the financial support mechanism. This office also handles the OFU instrument. Firms may apply for financial support to relevant development projects.</p> <p>OFU: A Public Research Development Contract (PRD) is an agreement between a public authority and a Norwegian company, in which the company undertakes the responsibility of developing and supplying a new advanced product or a solution to the authority. The authority may belong to the governmental, the county or the municipal level. The result of the PRD contract shall give the authority a foundation for deciding future procurements. SND manage the scheme on behalf of the Ministry of Industry and Energy and provides advice and guidance to applicants during their preparation of applications. The product or process must be developed and produced in Norway.</p> <p>SND shall reduce risk and stimulate to the development of OFU-projects. SND may contribute with up to 35 per cent of the development costs.</p> <p>IFU: An IFU-contract is an agreement between two companies on developing a new product, process or service that one of them or both companies need. The new product is to be a major innovation in this area. The producer is to be a small or medium-sized Norwegian company. The customer may be a foreign company.</p>
What are the criteria for eligibility?	IFU: One of the partners in the contract must be an SME (i.e. less than 250 employees). Larger companies cannot own more than 25 per cent of this SME. The SME cannot have an annual turnover exceeding EUR 20 million or a balance exceeding EUR 10 million.
What is the mode of delivery of the measure?	IFU: Matched funding (maximum 35 per cent or NOK 3 million.). OFU: It is a prerequisite that there exists a public procurement need which cannot be satisfactorily covered by means of existing offers. In many cases, there may not be satisfactory products
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (description)	
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (local currency)	
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (EURO)	
Financing: Expenditure per year (description)	
Financing: Expenditure per year (local currency)	OFU, 1993: NOK 140 mill, 1999: NOK 96 mill, 2002: NOK 48 mill IFU, 1993: NOK 20 mill, 1999: NOK 70 mill, 2002: NOK 64 mill
Financing: Expenditure per year (EURO)	OFU, 1993: € 16 mill, 1999: € 11 mill, 2002: € 6 mill IFU, 1993: € 2,5 mill, 1999: € 8.7 mill, 2002: € 8 mill
Financing: other budgetary sources (additional financing, description)	
Financing : other budgetary sources (additional financing, local currency)	
Financing : other budgetary sources (additional financing, EURO)	

OFU and IFU (Offentlige og industrielle forskning og utviklingskontrakter /Public and Industrial Research and Development Contracts)	
No.	NO_01
Results	
Results Measurement	
What are the main indicators for the measurement of results?	<p>An IFU-contract shall:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lead to the development of a new, advanced product, process, method or service needed by one or both of the participating companies. Stimulate R&D co-operation between a customer and a supplier on the development of competitive products that have a potential for export. Stimulate the establishment of new business relations and networks between customer and supplier, in order to develop partnerships or alliances between Norwegian firms or between Norwegian and foreign companies. The IFU programme shall lead to a national creation of wealth. The public funding shall stimulate private funding. <p>The OFU scheme shall:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Give birth to new products or means of production. Strengthen the competitive ability of Norwegian industry locally and abroad by leading to co-operation between a company and a public institution/customer. Improve the quality or cost efficiency of public services through the acquisition of new technologies or solutions. At least 50 per cent of the projects shall one year after they have been finalized lead to sales to other parties than the project partners. The public funding shall lead to other forms of funding. At least 25 per cent of the funding shall go to projects leading to co-operation between parties that have not co-operated before.
Evaluations references	
Where an evaluation has taken place, what were the main results achieved?	<p>The OFU/IFU measure was evaluated in 2000 by the STEP-group on commission from the Ministry of Industry and Trade (Morten Staude et. al.: Til beste for de beste, en evaluering av offentlige og industrielle forsknings- og utviklingskontrakter, STEP-report R-03 2000, Oslo). The evaluation was carried out in the period March 1 till September 9 2000. The overall finding is that the OFU/IFU scheme has been successful in terms of achieving its basic objectives and providing value-for-money. Nonetheless, this generally positive assessment needs to be interpreted with care. It is important to take into consideration that certain key characteristics of the scheme, including profile of participants and changes in the OFU/IFU project portfolio over time, may give a somewhat skewed impression. According to STEP the measures can be characterized as a success, both as regards results and effects on the level of the individual projects and the overall objectives of the Ministry. Considering results and effects on the project level, there are only small variations between the IFU and the OFU contracts.</p> <p>The OFU/IFU supply companies (producers) continue to initiate most projects. Nevertheless, customer companies (users) takes the initiative more often now than before. The IFU/OFU projects are very similar to other development projects as regards technology and market risk. Approximately half of the OFU/IFU contracts have led to sales, both to the customer company/public institution and to others. There follows more trade with the OFU- than the IFU-contracts. One out of three OFU/IFU-contracts have been economically profitable for the participants. Half of the contracts are considered to be unprofitable or unclear as regards profitability. The participating companies/institutions consider the overall value of the contracts to be relatively moderate. The OFU/IFU-measure seems to be most valuable to the IFU supply companies. With the exception of the OFU supply companies, the participants believe large contracts are more important than smaller ones. The evaluation indicates that the</p>

OFU and IFU (Offentlige og industrielle forskning og utviklingskontrakter /Public and Industrial Research and Development Contracts)	
No.	NO_01
	<p>measure is relatively effective in achieving the overall goals of the exercise. The OFU measure is more successful than the IFU measure on this level. However, IFU leads to more new relationships of co-operation than OFU. Supply companies as well as customer companies/public institutions feel that the OFU/IFU instrument leads to new innovation/production/co-operation. The OFU-measure leads to higher additionality than IFU, predominantly because most OFU-contracts are based on co-operation between participants that have not been together before. Nearly all participants want to be partners in new OFU/IFU-contracts. Approximately half of the OFU/IFU-contracts are a continuation of already existing relationships. It is normally the large contractors that take initiative to new co-operation. Most participants believe that SND's funding was needed to make these contracts possible.</p> <p>There are a number of factors to consider if the potential benefits of the OFU/IFU scheme are to be fully realised, the evaluators argue. The report advocates that more effort is needed to produce tangible, lasting improvements and to instil a sharper focus on performance and a better stewardship of public resources. The evaluators question the rationale for a preoccupation with additionality, as well as the rationale for public support to facilitate user-producer collaboration, when theory and practice have revealed that strategic alliances and networks of innovation is the rule rather than the exception. STEP points out that there are weaknesses in the way SND is administering the measure. The size of the budget is decided on the basis of tradition, not on results or potential. The dialogue between the Ministry and SND should be improved. The Ministry should focus on fewer and more important goals. One should consider changing the measure from financing based on applications to a more strategic measure. The overall budget should be increased. In particular one should increase budget appropriations for public R&D contracts. One should reassess the various partly overlapping public support schemes, in order to simplify and improve the overall effectiveness of public incentives towards innovation.</p>
If no official evaluation has been undertaken, has there been any indication of success?	
Observations	
Which mechanisms seem to function well in the measure?	
Which mechanisms seem to be less successful in the measure?	
Are there other measures planned or in operation as a follow up to this measure?	
GoodNIP Specifics	
Official documents proposing the measure	
Official documents establishing the measure	
The official reason for establishing the measure	IFU: The idea was to stimulate inter-firm co-operation on product, process, method or service development. The OFU programme was considered to be a success.
Comments on the rationality underlying the measure	Systemic
Ministry responsible	Ministry of Trade and Industry

OFU and IFU (Offentlige og industrielle forskning og utviklingskontrakter /Public and Industrial Research and Development Contracts)

No. NO_01

To what extent has the measure been coordinated with other measures?

Other Comments

User driven programmes	
No.	NO_02
Country	Norway
Geographical coverage, National or Regional (state region)	National
Title of measure	User driven programmes
Information Source/Reference	Policy documents, project catalogue, Research Council of Norway web site (http://www.forskningsradet.no/)
Overview (nature, main goals)	The public 'user driven' R&D programmes are based on the premise that enterprises wishing to take part in publicly funded R&D programmes should have a decisive influence on the direction, control, management and implementation of the relevant programmes and projects.
Action plan objective and sub-theme(s) addressed by measures	I.4 Innovation and management II.5 Financing III.2 Strengthening company research III.5 Absorption of technologies by SMEs
GoodNIP classification 1	1A, 1B, 1C
GoodNIP classification 2	2A, 2B, 2C, 2D, 2E
Agency administering (name)	The Research Council of Norway (Norges Forskningsråd)
Name of the individual who has responsibility for implementation of this action	There are a large number of user driven programmes targeted towards various clusters and industries and administered by relevant parts of the Research Council of Norway. For general information on user driven programmes, contact: Jon M. Hekland
Organisation	The Research Council of Norway P.O. Box 2700 St.Hanshaugen N-0131 Oslo
Department	Industry and Energy
Phone	+47 22 03 72 51
Fax	+47 22 03 70 01
Email	jmh@forskningsradet.no
Website	www.forskningsradet.no
Last update	
Description	
General Information	
Reference to legal basis (e.g. act, public document)	The instrument was established by the Ministry of Industry and Trade (NHD)
Does the measure receive central funding or regional funding	Central
In operation since (year)	Many measures, start varies
Expected definitive ending (year)	Indefinite
Previous measure name	
Previous measure dates (from year to year, e.g. 1997-1999)	
Previous measure description (if not in database)	

User driven programmes	
No.	NO_02
Reasons for launching/modifying the measure	Getting R&D targeted towards industry needs through industry involvement
Have any of the main features of the measure changed during the implementation?	More of the funding is targeted towards SMEs. The Research Council is encouraged to allow R&D projects with a higher risk for failure.
What is the predominant role of the government?	Funding
Target Group	
What is the target group of the measure?	Companies, esp. SMEs
Organisation and Implementation	
Organisation and structure	<p>The public 'user driven' R&D programmes (brukerstyrt forskning - under the Research Council of Norway) are based on the premise that enterprises wishing to take part in publicly funded R&D programmes should have a decisive influence on the direction, control, management and implementation of the relevant programmes and projects. The idea behind this concept is that the enterprises are most familiar with the needs of the market, and that they more easily will recognise opportunities for success and growth. Nevertheless, the policy guiding these programmes stresses the need for close co-operation with universities, colleges and R&D institutes.</p> <p>The user driven programmes represent one part of the Research Council of Norway's industrial R&D programmes, the other part being long-term strategic programmes.</p> <p>The various programmes are administered by the Research Council of Norway. The firms participating shall take part in initiating, financing and governing the R&D projects.</p>
What are the criteria for eligibility?	Varies from programme to programme. The companies use the funding for financing their own R&D or R&D commissions from other firms, institutes, etc.
What is the mode of delivery of the measure?	Matched funding Industrial enterprises set the priorities and provide an average of 35 to 40 per cent of the funding required.
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (description)	
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (local currency)	
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (EURO)	
Financing: Expenditure per year (description)	
Financing: Expenditure per year (local currency)	Between NOK 600 mill and NOK 700 mill
Financing: Expenditure per year (EURO)	Between € 80 mill and € 93 mill
Financing: other budgetary sources (additional financing, description)	

User driven programmes	
No.	NO_02
Financing : other budgetary sources (additional financing, local currency)	
Financing : other budgetary sources (additional financing, EURO)	
Results	
Results Measurement	
What are the main indicators for the measurement of results?	The research programmes and projects should preferably have a strong potential for creating added value, including benefits to society over and above the profits generated in the participating companies. They should contribute to a more knowledge-based industrial structure that will generate long-term returns and rewards. The policy guiding these programmes stresses the need for close co-operation with universities, colleges and R&D institutes.
Evaluations references	Hervik/Waagø: Evaluering av brukerstyrt forskning, BI and NTNU, Oslo/Trondheim 1997
Where an evaluation has taken place, what were the main results achieved?	User driven research has been quite a successful instrument in financing industrial R&D in Norway (the main conclusions from an evaluation made in 1997). There is relatively high uncertainty regarding economic return/profitability. One can see significant positive effects from investments in competence building and networking. The programmes have probably given fair social returns. There is too low additionally and risk in the overall portfolio. The research institute Møreforskning has made a study of user driven research (1999) that shows that the programmes are important for the companies. Half of them expect economic results after two years time, and 40 per cent of the companies say that these R&D projects would not have been implemented without the support of the Research Council. They also claim that public support leads to larger and more daring projects.
If no official evaluation has been undertaken, has there been any indication of success?	
Observations	
Which mechanisms seem to function well in the measure?	The social return seems to be substantial. Most important are the so-called positive externalities: competence building in companies and institutes, networking, technology diffusion. It is harder to measure the direct economic effect of the various projects. A small number of successful projects lead to a large overall profitability.
Which mechanisms seem to be less successful in the measure?	The technological risk profile has been considered too low. According to the evaluation one should increase the number of companies with R&D competence and focus more on small enterprises, knowledge and technology diffusion and networking and co-operation
Are there other measures planned or in operation as a follow up to this measure?	
GoodNIP Specifics	
Official documents proposing the measure	
Official documents establishing the measure	

User driven programmes	
No.	NO_02
The official reason for establishing the measure	Getting R&D targeted towards industry needs through industry involvement
Comments on the rationality underlying the measure	Systemic
Ministry responsible	Ministry of Trade and Industry
To what extent has the measure been coordinated with other measures?	
Other Comments	

The NT programme (NT-programmet, Nyskaping og teknologi-programmet for Nord-Norge / The Innovation and Technology-programme for Northern Norway)	
No.	NO_03
Country	Norway
Geographical coverage, National or Regional (state region)	Regional (Northern Norway)
Title of measure	The NT programme (NT-programmet, Nyskaping og teknologi-programmet for Nord-Norge / The Innovation and Technology-programme for Northern Norway)
Information Source/Reference	National budget. The programme's Web pages at http://www.nt.norut.no/ Evaluation report: Arne Isaksen et. al.: Nyskaping og teknologiutvikling i Nord-Norge. Evaluering av NT programmet, STEP-report 1/96, Oslo 1996 Pettersen (2000) Evaluering av NT-prog
Overview (nature, main goals)	The programme gives support to innovation in Northern Norway, by providing capital and advice and by developing networks of companies and knowledge institutions.
Action plan objective and sub-theme(s) addressed by measures	I.4 Innovation and management I.6 Promotion of clustering and co-operation for innovation III.5 Absorption of technologies by SMEs
GoodNIP classification 1	1A, 1B, 1C
GoodNIP classification 2	2A, 2B, 2D
Agency administering (name)	The Norwegian Industrial and Regional Development Fund (SND) There is a secretariat in Tromsø, Northern Norway.
Name of the individual who has responsibility for implementation of this action	
Organisation	NT-programmet Forskningsparken N-9291 Tromsø
Department	
Phone	+47 77 67 97 00
Fax	
Email	adm-nt@nt.norut.no
Website	
Last update	
Description	
General Information	
Reference to legal basis (e.g. act, public document)	Planen for Nord-Norge 1987 (The plan for Northern Norway 1987)
Does the measure receive central funding or regional funding	Central
In operation since (year)	1987
Expected definitive ending (year)	
Previous measure name	
Previous measure dates (from year to year, e.g. 1997-1999)	

The NT programme (NT-programmet, Nyskaping og teknologi-programmet for Nord-Norge / The Innovation and Technology-programme for Northern Norway)	
No.	NO_03
Previous measure description (if not in database)	
Reasons for launching/modifying the measure	Northern Norway has a very vulnerable economic structure with many small enterprises. The original goal was competence transfer and diffusion of known technology to companies in the three northern counties. In the second period of the programme, one also
Have any of the main features of the measure changed during the implementation?	
What is the predominant role of the government?	Funding, administration
Target Group	
What is the target group of the measure?	New and existing technology based companies in Northern Norway
Organisation and Implementation	
Organisation and structure	<p>Companies may apply for financial support. A smaller part of the programme is directed towards co-operation and networking between regional companies.</p> <p>Some support is given to so-called "pre projects" or test projects, including the development of a business plan, market analysis, search for collaboration partners, the identification of pilot customers, the studies of user needs and technological feasibility studies. The documentation produced during the "pre-project" will be used when determining whether the firm will get further support. Maximum public support is 50 per cent or NOK 300,000 (€ 40 000).</p> <p>Development projects cover activities from pre projects to the finished prototype, including the testing of production processes. This kind of support might also be given to a substantial refinement of existing products or the development of new and improved modes of production. Maximum public support is 50 per cent or NOK 2.5 mill (€ 0,3 mill).</p> <p>NT may also give scholarships enabling the companies to hire researchers or external knowledge institutions (under the TEFT programme).</p>
What are the criteria for eligibility?	The companies must be technology based and innovation oriented.
What is the mode of delivery of the measure?	Funding
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (description)	The NT program is funded by both SND and the TEFT program.
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (local currency)	
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (EURO)	
Financing: Expenditure per year (description)	
Financing: Expenditure per year (local currency)	2000: NOK 22 mill, 2001: NOK 26 mill
Financing: Expenditure per year (EURO)	2000: € 2,7 mill, 2001: € 3,1 mill

The NT programme (NT-programmet, Nyskaping og teknologi-programmet for Nord-Norge / The Innovation and Technology-programme for Northern Norway)

No.	NO_03
Financing: other budgetary sources (additional financing, description)	Matched funding
Financing : other budgetary sources (additional financing, local currency)	
Financing : other budgetary sources (additional financing, EURO)	
Results	
Results Measurement	
What are the main indicators for the measurement of results?	Goal: To make new and existing technology based firms more innovative. The programme should be adapted to the special conditions of the innovation system of Northern Norway.
Evaluations references	Arne Isaksen et. al. (1996): Nyskaping og teknologiutvikling i Nord-Norge. Evaluering av NT programmet, STEP-report 1/96, Oslo 1996 Pettersen (2000) Evaluering av NT-programmet, Norut samfunnsforskning and Ernst&Young, 2000

The NT programme (NT-programmet, Nyskaping og teknologi-programmet for Nord-Norge / The Innovation and Technology-programme for Northern Norway)

No.	NO_03
Where an evaluation has taken place, what were the main results achieved?	<p>STEP undertook an evaluation of the programme in 1996, commissioned by The Norwegian Industrial and Regional Development Fund (SND) and The Ministry of Regional Affairs. The report can be downloaded from the STEP site.</p> <p>The first evaluation considered following points: If the goals of the programmes were the right ones. If the programme is administered effectively. Whether the goals had been achieved. The role of the programme in the system of innovation policy instruments. The evaluation concluded that the programme had been a success. The working methods and the approach chosen by the NT secretariat are well adapted to the industrial conditions in Northern Norway. The programme had identified and reached a relevant group of companies - companies that were able to innovate and show positive results. The programme managed to follow up the projects and give a better way than the traditional SND programmes. The programme's approach also made it possible to see the innovation process in a larger, integrated context, often following the development of products and processes from the conceptual state through development and marketing. The second evaluation of the NT-programme (Norut samfunnsforskning and Ernst&Young, 2000), a survey of goal achievement, results and effects, demonstrated that there is a continued need for this kind of program. The R&D activity in companies in Northern Norway has not changed significantly since program start 12 years earlier. Still, the firms did seem to be better prepared as regards competences, experience from project work, networking and the ability to make use of relevant regional assistance. The main contribution of the program was of a financial nature. The evaluation concluded that the program could be regarded as profitable from a national viewpoint and that the additionality of the project was high. As the NT-programme is administered by its own secretariat, and not part of the regular SND organisation, the programme was compared with the regional offices of SND. The NT secretariat has very good technology and networking competences. It is also less bureaucratic. The regional offices of SND are, however, better as regards mercantile competences. The programme will be continued for two times two years, and will become more focused.</p>
If no official evaluation has been undertaken, has there been any indication of success?	
Observations	
Which mechanisms seem to function well in the measure?	<p>The adaptation to local conditions. The development of an instrument that has an overall integrated approach to innovation. Some companies noted that the secretariat's technical competence and work experience from industry was of great help. The administrative practices were fast and efficient.</p>
Which mechanisms seem to be less successful in the measure?	<p>Some of the participating companies noted that the funding per working hour was inadequate, and that the control system was too rigid. The NT secretariat should increase their knowledge of the development of long term strategies.</p>
Are there other measures planned or in operation as a follow up to this measure?	

The NT programme (NT-programmet, Nyskaping og teknologi-programmet for Nord-Norge / The Innovation and Technology-programme for Northern Norway)	
No.	NO_03
GoodNIP Specifics	
Official documents proposing the measure	Planen for Nord-Norge 1987 (The plan for Northern Norway 1987)
Official documents establishing the measure	
The official reason for establishing the measure	Northern Norway has a very vulnerable economic structure with many small enterprises. The original goal was competence transfer and diffusion of known technology to companies in the three northern counties. In the second period of the programme, one also
Comments on the rationality underlying the measure	Systemic
Ministry responsible	The Ministry of Local Government and Regional Development
To what extent has the measure been coordinated with other measures?	SND combines various measures in its portfolio to offer the applicant firms tailor made financing solutions.
Other Comments	

FRAM	
No.	NO_04
Country	Norway
Geographical coverage, National or Regional (state region)	National
Title of measure	FRAM
Information Source/Reference	SNF Evaluation report (see below), documentation, National Budget. http://www.snd.no/ and http://www.fram-snd.com/
Overview (nature, main goals)	FRAM supports basic learning within SMEs, particularly in the field of leadership and the building of company strategies, the goal being to make the companies more profitable.
Action plan objective and sub-theme(s) addressed by measures	I.4 Innovation and management
GoodNIP classification 1	1D (Strategic, management)
GoodNIP classification 2	2D
Agency administering (name)	The Norwegian Industrial and Regional Development Fund (SND)
Name of the individual who has responsibility for implementation of this action	General info : Anne-Gro Mørkholm (agm@snd.no) Support functions : Tom Falk Hald (tom.falk.hald@snd.no)
Organisation	SND P.O. Box 448 Sentrum N-0104 Oslo Norway
Department	
Phone	+47 22 00 25 42
Fax	+47 22 42 89 19
Email	(see above)
Website	www.snd.no
Last update	
Description	
General Information	
Reference to legal basis (e.g. act, public document)	Supported by the Ministry of Industry and Trade (NHD)
Does the measure receive central funding or regional funding	Central
In operation since (year)	1992
Expected definitive ending (year)	2002
Previous measure name	BUNT
Previous measure dates (from year to year, e.g. 1997-1999)	
Previous measure description (if not in database)	In the early 1990s the Research Council of Norway had great success with the so-called BUNT-programme (Business Development Using New Technologies), a 'technology pull' programme aimed at improving the companies' ability to find and use new technology fro

FRAM	
No.	NO_04
Reasons for launching/modifying the measure	See above
Have any of the main features of the measure changed during the implementation?	From 1999 on FRAM allows the participation of so-called micro companies (up to five employees) in Mikro-FRAM.
What is the predominant role of the government?	Financing, administration, training
Target Group	
What is the target group of the measure?	Leaders of SMEs
Organisation and Implementation	
Organisation and structure	<p>The programme starts with an analysis of the present day situation. The goal is to give the company leadership and programme administrators a status report, so that they can map the potential for improvement.</p> <p>The analysis is the basis for a strategic plan containing the activities the company shall implement during the 15 month long programme. 8 to 16 companies in the same region meet six times to discuss results and experiences, with a focus on leadership. Advisers follow the companies' activities between these gatherings. FRAM is divided into four development models: FRAM-L (1-7 man labour years) fee NOK 15.000 FRAM-S (8-30 man labour years) fee NOK 25.000 FRAM-M (31-100 man labour years) fee NOK 50.000 FRAM-V (further development) fee NOK 15.000</p> <p>The fee includes advice, participation in the six company gatherings and documentation. Working hours, lodging and travel expenses are covered by the company.</p> <p>Some 1900 companies have taken part in FRAM related activities since 1992. Each year there are ca 50 projects with approximately 500 companies. Out of these 150 are very small micro companies.</p>
What are the criteria for eligibility?	Leaders of SMEs
What is the mode of delivery of the measure?	Fee based services The instrument is subsidised by the state
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (description)	
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (local currency)	
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (EURO)	
Financing: Expenditure per year (description)	
Financing: Expenditure per year (local currency)	1998: NOK 27 mill, 2001: NOK 40 mill
Financing: Expenditure per year (EURO)	1998: €3.2 mill, 2001: €4,8 mill
Financing: other budgetary sources (additional financing, description)	Fees from participating companies

FRAM	
No.	NO_04
Financing : other budgetary sources (additional financing, local currency)	
Financing : other budgetary sources (additional financing, EURO)	
Results	
Results Measurement	
What are the main indicators for the measurement of results?	Participating in FRAM should lead to a competitive advantage and increased profits (at least an increase of 5 per cent compared to the income of the previous year). The company should implement long term practices that improve the company's competitive edge.
Evaluations references	
Where an evaluation has taken place, what were the main results achieved?	SNF (Foundation for Research in Economics and Business Administration, http://www.snf.no/) made an evaluation of FRAM in 1997. Cf. Torstein Nesheim et. al.: Evaluering av FRAM-programmet i SND, SNF-rapport 84/97, Bergen 1997. The evaluation showed that a lot of the participating companies achieved the goal of an increase in profitability of 5 per cent. And that several companies report an increase in knowledge and competence. However, the increase in profitability was not much different from the one in a control group of companies that did not take part in the programme. The evaluators concluded, however, that the programme should continue. They pointed to other studies confirming the need for the development of strategic thinking and leadership and to the fact that the participating companies felt that the programme was useful. The FRAM-companies made larger investments than the companies in the control group.
If no official evaluation has been undertaken, has there been any indication of success?	
Observations	
Which mechanisms seem to function well in the measure?	
Which mechanisms seem to be less successful in the measure?	
Are there other measures planned or in operation as a follow up to this measure?	
GoodNIP Specifics	
Official documents proposing the measure	
Official documents establishing the measure	
The official reason for establishing the measure	In the early 1990s the Research Council of Norway had great success with the so-called BUNT-programme (Business Development Using New Technologies), a 'technology pull' programme aimed at improving the companies' ability to find and use new technology fro
Comments on the rationality underlying the measure	Systemic
Ministry responsible	The Ministry of Industry and Trads

FRAM	
No.	NO_04
To what extent has the measure been coordinated with other measures?	SND combines various measures in its portfolio to offer the applicant firms tailor made financing solutions.
Other Comments	[1] Partner countries were Portugal, Spain, Germany, Austria, Great Britain, Ireland, Denmark, Finland and Sweden. The partners have worked together in a network, supported by the European Commission.

The Seed Capital Funds (including the START fund)	
No.	NO_05
Country	Norway
Geographical coverage, National or Regional (state region)	National
Title of measure	The Seed Capital Funds (including the START fund)
Information Source/Reference	National Budget. White Paper No 36 (2000-2001) (St.meld. nr. 36 (2000-2001) SND: Ny giv, ny vekst, nytt næringsliv), The Ministry of Trade and Industry, Statens Forvaltningstjeneste, Oslo, Norway, 2001 http://odin.dep.no/nhd/norsk/publ/stmeld/024001-04000
Overview (nature, main goals)	The Seed Capital Funds (Såkorfondene) are privately owned funds established by private investors, The Ministry of Trade and Industry and SND.
Action plan objective and sub-theme(s) addressed by measures	II.5 Financing
GoodNIP classification 1	1B
GoodNIP classification 2	2F (Financing)
Agency administering (name)	The Norwegian Industrial and Regional Development Fund (SND)
Name of the individual who has responsibility for implementation of this action	Erik Mathisen
Organisation	SND P.O. Box 448 Sentrum N-0104 Oslo Norway
Department	
Phone	+47 22 00 26 64
Fax	+47 22 42 31 93
Email	
Website	
Last update	
Description	
General Information	
Reference to legal basis (e.g. act, public document)	Initiated by The Ministry of Trade and Industry Confirmed by Parliament through annual budget procedures
Does the measure receive central funding or regional funding	Central
In operation since (year)	1997
Expected definitive ending (year)	Indefinite
Previous measure name	
Previous measure dates (from year to year, e.g. 1997-1999)	
Previous measure description (if not in database)	

The Seed Capital Funds (including the START fund)	
No.	NO_05
Reasons for launching/modifying the measure	Lack of relevant private seed capital
Have any of the main features of the measure changed during the implementation?	One more fund for the inner parts of Eastern Norway was established in 2000.
What is the predominant role of the government?	
Target Group	
What is the target group of the measure?	High risk projects with a great potential for wealth creation
Organisation and Implementation	
Organisation and structure	The Seed Capital Funds are entirely privately owned and is established by the Ministry of Trade and Industry and SND in co-operation with private investors. The state invests risk capital by providing 50 per cent of the capital stock of the fund companies. START is a seed capital fund that can invest in some 10 newly established firms per year. In addition there have been established four regional funds. Startfondet ASA, Oslo Såkorinvest Sør AS, Grimstad Såkorinvest Midt-Norge AS, Ålesund Såkorinvest Nord AS, Bodø Såkorinvest Vest AS, Stavanger
What are the criteria for eligibility?	High risk projects with a high potential for wealth creation. The fund will invest in an early stage of the projects, i.e. in a stage when there is normally more difficult to get venture capital in Norway. The funds will partly be used in financing projects under other programmes, like FORNY, and the science parks.
What is the mode of delivery of the measure?	Funding, venture capital
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (description)	The state is supporting the funds by giving them loans equalling 50 per cent of the fund capital. The capital stock is now (2000) NOK 400 mill (€50 mill) divided between five companies. The fund for the inner parts of Eastern Norway is to have a capital
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (local currency)	
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (EURO)	
Financing: Expenditure per year (description)	
Financing: Expenditure per year (local currency)	In 1999 Parliament decided to invest NOK 160 mill in loans to the central START-fund and NOK 40 mill in a risk funds to the regional funds. In 2000 NOK 30 mill was given to the establishment of the fund for the inner parts of Eastern Norway. By the end
Financing: Expenditure per year (EURO)	In 1999 Parliament decided to invest € 20 mill in loans to the central START-fund and € 5 mill in a risk funds to the regional funds. In 2000 € 3.7 mill was given to the establishment of the fund for the inner parts of Eastern Norway. By the end of 2000

The Seed Capital Funds (including the START fund)	
No.	NO_05
Financing: other budgetary sources (additional financing, description)	
Financing : other budgetary sources (additional financing, local currency)	
Financing : other budgetary sources (additional financing, EURO)	
Results	
Results Measurement	
What are the main indicators for the measurement of results?	The funds shall provide long term capital investments and relevant competence.
Evaluations references	
Where an evaluation has taken place, what were the main results achieved?	
If no official evaluation has been undertaken, has there been any indication of success?	Too early to say
Observations	
Which mechanisms seem to function well in the measure?	
Which mechanisms seem to be less successful in the measure?	According to the recent Government white paper on SND, it has been difficult to get private investors for the regional funds. This is partly caused by conflicts of interest between various investors in the counties. Still, the main cause is probably the r
Are there other measures planned or in operation as a follow up to this measure?	Parliament has asked the Government to establish an additional fund for the inner areas of the south-eastern parts of Norway. The ground capital of this new fund will be NOK 60 mill, out of which 50 per cent is privately funded.
GoodNIP Specifics	
Official documents proposing the measure	
Official documents establishing the measure	
The official reason for establishing the measure	Lack of relevant private seed capital
Comments on the rationality underlying the measure	Macroeconomic
Ministry responsible	The Ministry of Industry and Trade
To what extent has the measure been coordinated with other measures?	SND combines various measures in its portfolio to offer the applicant firms tailor made financing solutions.
Other Comments	

The BIT Programme (Business branch oriented IT-projects for effective management)	
No.	NO_06
Country	Norway
Geographical coverage, National or Regional (state region)	National
Title of measure	The BIT Programme (Business branch oriented IT-projects for effective management)
Information Source/Reference	National Budget, documentation, http://www.snd.no/
Overview (nature, main goals)	The BIT Programme is to improve the profitability and competitive ability of firms by developing common ICT solutions adapted to specific sectors of industry.
Action plan objective and sub-theme(s) addressed by measures	I.4 Innovation and management
GoodNIP classification 1	1B, 1C
GoodNIP classification 2	2A, 2B
Agency administering (name)	The Norwegian Industrial and Regional Development Fund (SND)
Name of the individual who has responsibility for implementation of this action	Eivind Petershagen (epe@snd.no) Roald Magne Johannessen (rmj@snd.no) John M. Tolleskoven (jmt@snd.no)
Organisation	SND P.O. Box 448 Sentrum N-0104 Oslo Norway
Department	
Phone	+ 47 22 00 25 00
Fax	
Email	
Website	www.snd.no
Last update	
Description	
General Information	
Reference to legal basis (e.g. act, public document)	Initiated by the Ministry of Trade and Industry Approved by Parliament during the annual budget process
Does the measure receive central funding or regional funding	Central
In operation since (year)	1989
Expected definitive ending (year)	
Previous measure name	
Previous measure dates (from year to year, e.g. 1997-1999)	
Previous measure description (if not in database)	
Reasons for launching/modifying the measure	The aim is to make the companies' business processes more effective and to create better modes of communication with the market through the development of common ITC solutions on an industry level.

The BIT Programme (Business branch oriented IT-projects for effective management)	
No.	NO_06
Have any of the main features of the measure changed during the implementation?	
What is the predominant role of the government?	Financing, advice
Target Group	
What is the target group of the measure?	Companies belonging to the same branch of industry
Organisation and Implementation	
Organisation and structure	SND co-operates with industry unions/confederations, pilot companies and software providers. The industry union co-ordinates the activities vis-à-vis the relevant industries. Pilot companies develop new solutions that can be applied companies belonging to this particular branch of industry.
What are the criteria for eligibility?	
What is the mode of delivery of the measure?	Financing, co-ordination
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (description)	
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (local currency)	
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (EURO)	
Financing: Expenditure per year (description)	
Financing: Expenditure per year (local currency)	1998: NOK 40 mill, 2001: NOK 44 mill
Financing: Expenditure per year (EURO)	1998 : €4.9 mill, 2001: € 5,2 mill
Financing: other budgetary sources (additional financing, description)	
Financing : other budgetary sources (additional financing, local currency)	
Financing : other budgetary sources (additional financing, EURO)	
Results	
Results Measurement	
What are the main indicators for the measurement of results?	Successful integration of ICT to help facilitating more effective work processes, better governing practices, more effective flow of information, productive utilisation of raw materials, improved co-ordination of production and sales.
Evaluations references	
Where an evaluation has taken place, what were the main results achieved?	

The BIT Programme (Business branch oriented IT-projects for effective management)	
No.	NO_06
If no official evaluation has been undertaken, has there been any indication of success?	The participating companies seem to find the programme very useful, and many of them would like to continue.
Observations	
Which mechanisms seem to function well in the measure?	
Which mechanisms seem to be less successful in the measure?	
Are there other measures planned or in operation as a follow up to this measure?	SND considers giving support to activities for developing competence and organisational skills. SND may also give support to very small firms. The Ministry of Trade and Industry has announced that the programme should integrate e-commerce as well.
GoodNIP Specifics	
Official documents proposing the measure	
Official documents establishing the measure	
The official reason for establishing the measure	The aim is to make the companies' business processes more effective and to create better modes of communication with the market through the development of common ITC solutions on an industry level.
Comments on the rationality underlying the measure	Systemic
Ministry responsible	The Ministry of Industry and Trade
To what extent has the measure been coordinated with other measures?	SND combines various measures in its portfolio to offer the applicant firms tailor made financing solutions.
Other Comments	

Innovation funds (High-risk loans and grants; from 2002: Innovation scheme / Lån og tilskudd til nyetablering med nyskaping; fra 2002: Landsdekkende innovasjonsordning)	
No.	NO_07
Country	Norway
Geographical coverage, National or Regional (state region)	National
Title of measure	Innovation funds (High-risk loans and grants; from 2002: Innovation scheme / Lån og tilskudd til nyetablering med nyskaping; fra 2002: Landsdekkende innovasjonsordning)
Information Source/Reference	National budget, http://www.snd.no/
Overview (nature, main goals)	Innovation funds can be used to support firms in a later phase of the development of an idea or product.
Action plan objective and sub-theme(s) addressed by measures	II.5 Financing
GoodNIP classification 1	1A, 1B
GoodNIP classification 2	2A, 2B
Agency administering (name)	The Norwegian Industrial and Regional Development Fund (SND)
Name of the individual who has responsibility for implementation of this action	Per Amundsen
Organisation	SND P.O. Box 448 Sentrum N-0104 Oslo Norway
Department	
Phone	+ 47 22 00 26 44
Fax	+ 47 22 00 25 85
Email	
Website	
Last update	
	Description
	General Information
Reference to legal basis (e.g. act, public document)	Government initiative approved by Parliament in the budget process
Does the measure receive central funding or regional funding	Central
In operation since (year)	No definite start date, as the measure includes various forms of financing
Expected definitive ending (year)	Indefinite
Previous measure name	
Previous measure dates (from year to year, e.g. 1997-1999)	
Previous measure description (if not in database)	
Reasons for launching/modifying the measure	Supporting innovation in companies

Innovation funds (High-risk loans and grants; from 2002: Innovation scheme / Lån og tilskudd til nyetablering med nyskaping; fra 2002: Landsdekkende innovasjonsordning)	
No.	NO_07
Have any of the main features of the measure changed during the implementation?	
What is the predominant role of the government?	Funding
Target Group	
What is the target group of the measure?	New companies established on the basis of new business ideas, technologies, products or services. These may originate in individuals, groups of persons, development milieus/enterprises, R&D institutions or companies. The program target inventors, entrepreneurs, innovators and researchers.
Organisation and Implementation	
Organisation and structure	
What are the criteria for eligibility?	Innovative projects may include all phases of development, from the development of an idea, through planning and analysis, business and market development to establishment and commercialisation. The projects are judged on the basis of market opportunities and the prospects of profitable wealth creation.
What is the mode of delivery of the measure?	High-risk loans and grants. High-risk loans have had both national and regional schemes (until 2002 regional high-risk loans were funded by the Ministry of Local Government and Regional Development, from 2003 funded by the Ministry of Trade and Industry).
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (description)	
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (local currency)	
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (EURO)	
Financing: Expenditure per year (description)	
Financing: Expenditure per year (local currency)	National high-risk loans, 2002 : NOK 100 mill Regional high-risk loans, 2002: NOK 900 mill Innovation scheme, 2002: NOK 89 mill
Financing: Expenditure per year (EURO)	National high-risk loans, 2002 : € 12,5 mill Regional high-risk loans, 2002: € 113 mill Innovation scheme, 2002: € 11,2 mill
Financing: other budgetary sources (additional financing, description)	
Financing : other budgetary sources (additional financing, local currency)	
Financing : other budgetary sources (additional financing, EURO)	

Innovation funds (High-risk loans and grants; from 2002: Innovation scheme / Lån og tilskudd til nyetablering med nyskaping; fra 2002: Landsdekkende innovasjonsordning)	
No.	NO_07
Results	
Results Measurement	
What are the main indicators for the measurement of results?	
Evaluations references	
Where an evaluation has taken place, what were the main results achieved?	
If no official evaluation has been undertaken, has there been any indication of success?	
Observations	
Which mechanisms seem to function well in the measure?	
Which mechanisms seem to be less successful in the measure?	
Are there other measures planned or in operation as a follow up to this measure?	
GoodNIP Specifics	
Official documents proposing the measure	
Official documents establishing the measure	
The official reason for establishing the measure	Supporting innovation in companies
Comments on the rationality underlying the measure	Macroeconomic
Ministry responsible	The Ministry of Industry and Trade
To what extent has the measure been coordinated with other measures?	SND combines various measures in its portfolio to offer the applicant firms tailor made financing solutions.
Other Comments	

Project Development Funds (Prosjektutviklingstilskudd)	
No.	NO_08
Country	Norway
Geographical coverage, National or Regional (state region)	National
Title of measure	Project Development Funds (Prosjektutviklingstilskudd)
Information Source/Reference	National Budget
Overview (nature, main goals)	Project Development Funds are used to support researchers and innovators in developing projects and ideas into plans that can attract potential investors. The funds are primarily targeted towards research and development in the private sector. ICT is given high priority.
Action plan objective and sub-theme(s) addressed by measures	III.3 Start-up of technology-based companies
GoodNIP classification 1	1A, 1B
GoodNIP classification 2	2A, 2B
Agency administering (name)	The Norwegian Industrial and Regional Development Fund (SND)
Name of the individual who has responsibility for implementation of this action	Tom-Ivar Bern
Organisation	SND Sør-Trøndelag Fylkeshuset 7004 TRONDHEIM
Department	The secretariat is located at the SND regional office in the county of Sør-Trøndelag.
Phone	+47 73 87 62 84
Fax	+47 73 87 62 99
Email	tib@snd.no
Website	www.snd.no
Last update	
	Description
	General Information
Reference to legal basis (e.g. act, public document)	Government initiative approved by Parliament in the budget process
Does the measure receive central funding or regional funding	Central
In operation since (year)	1999
Expected definitive ending (year)	Indefinite
Previous measure name	
Previous measure dates (from year to year, e.g. 1997-1999)	
Previous measure description (if not in database)	
Reasons for launching/modifying the measure	The need to develop new ideas that might be used in industrial development

Project Development Funds (Prosjektutviklingstilskudd)	
No.	NO_08
Have any of the main features of the measure changed during the implementation?	
What is the predominant role of the government?	Funding
Target Group	
What is the target group of the measure?	Researchers and entrepreneurs in private industry
Organisation and Implementation	
Organisation and structure	
What are the criteria for eligibility?	Support is restricted to the critical phase when researchers shall develop project plans to present to investors. ITC is given priority.
What is the mode of delivery of the measure?	Grants
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (description)	From 2002 the Project Development Funds are part of the Innovation scheme.
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (local currency)	
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (EURO)	
Financing: Expenditure per year (description)	
Financing: Expenditure per year (local currency)	1999: NOK 25 mill, 2000: 15 mill, 2001: NOK 25 mill
Financing: Expenditure per year (EURO)	1999: € 3,1 mill, 2000: € 1,9 mill, 2001: € 3,1 mill
Financing: other budgetary sources (additional financing, description)	
Financing : other budgetary sources (additional financing, local currency)	
Financing : other budgetary sources (additional financing, EURO)	
Results	
Results Measurement	
What are the main indicators for the measurement of results?	
Evaluations references	
Where an evaluation has taken place, what were the main results achieved?	
If no official evaluation has been undertaken, has there been any indication of success?	

Project Development Funds (Prosjektutviklingstilskudd)	
No.	NO_08
Observations	
Which mechanisms seem to function well in the measure?	
Which mechanisms seem to be less successful in the measure?	
Are there other measures planned or in operation as a follow up to this measure?	
GoodNIP Specifics	
Official documents proposing the measure	
Official documents establishing the measure	
The official reason for establishing the measure	The need to develop new ideas that might be used in industrial development
Comments on the rationality underlying the measure	Macroeconomic
Ministry responsible	The Ministry of Industry and Trade
To what extent has the measure been coordinated with other measures?	SND combines various measures in its portfolio to offer the applicant firms tailor made financing solutions.
Other Comments	

FORNY (Forskningsbasert nyskaping / Science and technology based innovation)	
No.	NO_09
Country	Norway
Geographical coverage, National or Regional (state region)	National (but subdivided on a regional basis)
Title of measure	FORNY (Forskningsbasert nyskaping / Science and technology based innovation)
Information Source/Reference	National budget, Programme catalogue form the Research Council of Norway, http://www.program.forskningsradet.no/forny/ Hervik et al.: Evaluering av FORNY-programmet, Møreforskning, Molde 1997 Holm and Nydal: FORNY-programmet, Handelshøyskolen BI, Sandvika
Overview (nature, main goals)	The FORNY programme is to support the process for wealth creation by improving the ability to commercialise research-based business concepts or ideas conceived at universities, colleges and research institutes, professionalize the process of commercialisation; turn the commercialisation of research-based business concepts into a strategic area of activity and set up a permanent service of commercialisation of research-based business concepts through the establishment of a company that can deal with all aspects of the commercialisation process.
Action plan objective and sub-theme(s) addressed by measures	III.3 Start-up of technology-based companies III.4 Co-operation research/universities/companies
GoodNIP classification 1	1B, 1C
GoodNIP classification 2	2A, 2B
Agency administering (name)	The Research Council of Norway in co-operation with The Norwegian Industrial and Regional Development Fund (SND)
Name of the individual who has responsibility for implementation of this action	Torkil Bjørnson (The Research Council of Norway) Jan Egil Pedersen (SND) e-mail: jep@snd.no
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Department	
Phone	Torkil Bjørnson (The Research Council of Norway): +47 22 03 75 00 Jan Egil Pedersen (SND): +47 22 00 26 42
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Website	http://www.program.forskningsradet.no/forny/institusjoner/index.html
Last update	
Description	
General Information	
Reference to legal basis (e.g. act, public document)	Government initiative approved by Parliament in the National Budget process

FORNY (Forskingsbasert nyskaping / Science and technology based innovation)	
No.	NO_09
Does the measure receive central funding or regional funding	Central
In operation since (year)	1994
Expected definitive ending (year)	
Previous measure name	
Previous measure dates (from year to year, e.g. 1997-1999)	
Previous measure description (if not in database)	
Reasons for launching/modifying the measure	
Have any of the main features of the measure changed during the implementation?	
What is the predominant role of the government?	Funding, advice
Target Group	
What is the target group of the measure?	Researchers and students in universities, colleges and research institutes
Organisation and Implementation	
Organisation and structure	<p>The FORNY Programme is to: Support the process for wealth creation by improving the ability to commercialise research-based business concepts or ideas conceived at universities, colleges and research institutes Professionalize the process of commercialisation in order to increase the number of - and quality of - concepts in existing companies and/or the process of setting up new innovative companies. To turn the commercialisation of research-based business concepts into a strategic area of activity and set up a permanent service of commercialisation of research-based business concepts through the establishment of a company that can deal with all aspects of the commercialisation process, legal and financial. FORNY is organised as four regional programmes. An evaluation report recommended a more long term and "patient" approach to R&D-based innovation.</p> <p>The programme is decentralised. The research institutions may apply for funding for projects that will stimulate the generation of new ideas. They co-operate with so-called commercialisation units (kommersialiseringsenheter- KE) that are to help them commercialise business ideas. This unit may for instance be a science park. The commercialisation unit gets the funding and uses this money with a minimum of bureaucratic restraints. The commercialisation unit shall give advice on where to get information and contacts and on intellectual property rights. The unit may give an evaluation of the commercial potential of the business idea, help in developing a business plan and decide what is needed in order to establish a firm, licensing etc.</p>

FORNY (Forskingsbasert nyskaping / Science and technology based innovation)	
No.	NO_09
What are the criteria for eligibility?	The creator of this new idea/product/process must be a student or an employee of a university, college or research institution. The business idea must show unique technological and commercial content or potential. The idea should lead to products/processes that can be exported or that will curtail import. The projects will be given priority on the basis for innovation and usefulness. The funding shall be used on the commercialisation, not on the development of the product. However, FORNY may help the creator in getting additional funding from other parts of the public sector or from industry.
What is the mode of delivery of the measure?	Funding
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (description)	
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (local currency)	1994 – 1999: NOK 114 mill
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (EURO)	1994 - 1999 € 14 mill
Financing: Expenditure per year (description)	
Financing: Expenditure per year (local currency)	2000: NOK 44 mill, 2001: NOK 45.5 mill
Financing: Expenditure per year (EURO)	2000: € 5.5 mill, 2001: € 5.7 mill
Financing: other budgetary sources (additional financing, description)	
Financing : other budgetary sources (additional financing, local currency)	
Financing : other budgetary sources (additional financing, EURO)	
Results	
Results Measurement	
What are the main indicators for the measurement of results?	The goal is to encourage wealth creation based on research and development from universities, colleges and research institutes. This is to be done by increasing the number of commercial business ideas from these institutions. At the same time one aim to professionalize the commercialisation by improving the learning processes, networking and co-operation with industry.
Evaluations references	

FORNY (Forskingsbasert nyskaping / Science and technology based innovation)

No.	NO_09
Where an evaluation has taken place, what were the main results achieved?	<p>FORNY I was evaluated in 1997 (Arne Hervik et al Evaluering av FORNY-programmet, Møreforskning Rapport nr. 9703, Molde 1997).</p> <p>Among the conclusions from the evaluation, one could mention: The number of new ideas and commercialisations brought forth within the framework of the programme is more or less in accordance with the objectives. However, the quality and the potential of the new ideas vary a lot, and one should have been more selective when choosing projects.</p> <p>The evaluators did find a development of infrastructure, but pointed out that it will take much more than 2 years to build up a new system. The main challenge was in the university system, where they found attitudes and barriers hindering commercialisation of ideas.</p> <p>The amount of income from stocks, licences and royalties would in no way make the regional units profitable in 1998. The evaluators underlined, however, that this was in line with the experience from other countries, where it can take up till 10 years before organisations become profitable (if ever).</p> <p>There were indications that the portfolio of FORNY might lead to the emergence of winners with a great economic potential. It was, however, too early to pick winners from the research-intensive part coming from the university-sector, as it normally takes long time to commercialise such ideas.</p> <p>The evaluators recommended a continuation of the programme. The evaluators suggested that the so-called "hard part" of the commercialisation process should be organized in separate limited companies, and that support to the development of innovation infrastructure should be organized regionally and be directed towards the university system.</p> <p>The local FORNY units should work more proactively towards selected milieus. One should also consider including ideas from institutions outside the university/college sector.</p> <p>The Research Council should, according to the evaluators, include commercialisation as an important factor when deciding on funding of university/college R&D projects.</p> <p>The evaluators also felt that the Research Council should discuss the rules governing IPR at the universities. Norwegian university scientists own inventions developed at the university. The evaluator suggested results from projects financed by the Research Council should be owned by the university.</p> <p>There has also been a separate evaluation, a thesis from the Norwegian School of Management BI (Vegard Holm and Hallbjørn R. Nydal: FORNY-programmet, Et offentlig virkemiddel for å kommersialisere forskningsresultater i og blant forskermiljøene, august 1998).</p> <p>Holm and Nydal concludes that most of the participating companies benefits and will benefit from the FORNY incentives. A large part of the companies says that they would have gone through the relevant commercialisation process regardless of the FORNY participation, hence it seems like SND is not sufficiently selective. However, the programme makes it easier to start a commercialisation process.</p> <p>These evaluators point out that new firms face a difficult task when trying to raise capital. This is particularly so for companies based on new R&D, as the banks and other investors find it hard to calculate risk (researchers are not necessarily good business managers) nor do they often have property that can be used as security). FORNY can here play an important role.</p>
If no official evaluation has been undertaken, has there been any indication of success?	

FORNY (Forskingsbasert nyskaping / Science and technology based innovation)	
No.	NO_09
Observations	
Which mechanisms seem to function well in the measure?	<p>Recent experiences: FORNY seems to have led to an increased focus on – and investment in – commercialisation of R&D in universities and colleges. The science parks have become more visible due to FORNY. FORNY has given birth to several successful projects. The main objectives as regards number of projects have been reached. There will always be a need for quantitative objectives; however, these must be supplemented with qualitative goals. The establishment of local 'FORNY teams', made up by university/college employees and advisers, seems to have been a success. The FORNY forums should be strengthened and developed further as a learning arena. The R&D institutions that take part in FORNY have included 'commercialisation of R&D' in their strategic plans. All FORNY units have been involved in technology diffusion.</p>
Which mechanisms seem to be less successful in the measure?	<p>Recent experiences: There is a need for more ideas. Students and doctorate candidates should be more involved. Most FORNY units experience a lack of resources.</p>
Are there other measures planned or in operation as a follow up to this measure?	
GoodNIP Specifics	
Official documents proposing the measure	
Official documents establishing the measure	
The official reason for establishing the measure	
Comments on the rationality underlying the measure	Basic research
Ministry responsible	The Ministry of Industry and Trade
To what extent has the measure been coordinated with other measures?	SND combines various measures in its portfolio to offer the applicant firms tailor made financing solutions.
Other Comments	

TEFT (Technology Transfer from R&D institutions to SME's)	
No.	NO_10
Country	Norway
Geographical coverage, National or Regional (state region)	National
Title of measure	TEFT (Technology Transfer from R&D institutions to SME's)
Information Source/Reference	http://program.forskningsradet.no/mobi/fs/index.html?kategoriid=5 National Budget, Programme catalogue for 2000 from the Research Council of Norway See also Svend Otto Remøe: TEFT: Diffusing technology from research institutes to SMEs, STEP Working paper
Overview (nature, main goals)	The TEFT programme is to improve SME's technological development capability by providing impetus and funding for technology projects involving technological research institutions and SMEs. The programme's most important instrument is a nation-wide, proactive, corps of technology attachés that engage enterprises in direct dialogue, determining their needs and potential.
Action plan objective and sub-theme(s) addressed by measures	III.4 Co-operation research/universities/companies III.5 Absorption of technologies by SMEs
GoodNIP classification 1	1A, 1B
GoodNIP classification 2	2A, 2B
Agency administering (name)	The Research Council of Norway
Name of the individual who has responsibility for implementation of this action	Hans Jørgen Flor (TEFT Project leader, SINTEF) Åse Kaurin (Program coordinator, The Research Council of Norway)
Organisation	SINTEF Teknologiledelse, Innovasjon og virksomhetsutvikling, 7465 TRONDHEIM
Department	
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Email	Hans Jørgen Flor (TEFT Project leader, SINTEF): hans.j.flor@indman.sintef.no Åse Kaurin (Programme coordinator, The Research Council of Norway): aak@forskningsradet.no
Website	www.program.forskningsradet.no/mobi/fs/index.html?kategoriid=5
Last update	
Description	
General Information	
Reference to legal basis (e.g. act, public document)	Government initiative approved by Parliament through the National Budget
Does the measure receive central funding or regional funding	Central
In operation since (year)	1994
Expected definitive ending (year)	2003
Previous measure name	The DTS-programme
Previous measure dates (from year to year, e.g. 1997-1999)	1989-1994

TEFT (Technology Transfer from R&D institutions to SME's)	
No.	NO_10
Previous measure description (if not in database)	The predecessor of TEFT was the DTS-programme, a programme for upgrading the technological capacity of SMEs through technology assistance. DTS contained two elements: (1) a system of county based technology attachés and (2) a grant for free technology ass
Reasons for launching/modifying the measure	The main challenges for the Norwegian economy in 1993 were assessed as increased wealth creation and employment. Wealth creation should take place through product development, increased market shares and higher exports. In this connection the Research Co
Have any of the main features of the measure changed during the implementation?	Since the second phase started in 1999 there has been and will be put more focus on long term development projects within the companies in order to foster innovation more continuously.
What is the predominant role of the government?	Funding
Target Group	
What is the target group of the measure?	SMEs (less then 100 employees) and primarily technological research institutes
Organisation and Implementation	
Organisation and structure	Up to 2001, TEFT was a sub programme within the BRO Programme. BRO is now phased out, and since 2002, TEFT has been a sub programme within the MOBI programme (see NO_11). TEFT is organised by the Research Council of Norway, who is co-operating with a consortium consisting of the research institutes SINTEF, Christian Michelsen Research AS (CMR), Rogalandforskning AS (RF), The NORUT Group and Matforsk. The secretariat is located at SINTEF.
What are the criteria for eligibility?	Participants must be SMEs or technological research institutes.
What is the mode of delivery of the measure?	Funding, advice TEFT employs ten full-time technology attachés to work with SMEs. The attachés are the companies' gateway to the technical research institutes. They have linking liaison roles. They often come from the institutes and possess broad-based
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (description)	
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (local currency)	1999-2003: NOK 119 mill
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (EURO)	1999-2003: € 14.5 mill
Financing: Expenditure per year (description)	
Financing: Expenditure per year (local currency)	
Financing: Expenditure per year (EURO)	
Financing: other budgetary sources (additional financing, description)	TEFT covers up to 75 per cent of the total project costs related to the research institutes' investments in technology projects. The companies per se must cover at least 25 per cent. Contributions from TEFT ordinarily range from NOK 30,000 - 100,000 (€ 3,

TEFT (Technology Transfer from R&D institutions to SME's)	
No.	NO_10
Financing : other budgetary sources (additional financing, local currency)	
Financing : other budgetary sources (additional financing, EURO)	
Results	
Results Measurement	
What are the main indicators for the measurement of results?	TEFT shall contribute to enhancing the capability of SMEs both in central and peripheral areas to initiate and carry out R&D projects. They shall thereby contribute to their own and the nation's wealth creation. TEFT shall help the R&D institutions to reorient themselves increasingly towards activities relevant for SMEs, in such a way that co-operation with smaller firms increases and that the knowledge base in these institutions becomes easier accessible for all SMEs. The program shall contribute to a reduction of the barriers that hinders communication and co-operation between R&D institutions and smaller firms.
Evaluations references	
Where an evaluation has taken place, what were the main results achieved?	There has been one study of TEFT under the SMEPOL project (an EU TSER project), cp. Remøe 1999, see below.
If no official evaluation has been undertaken, has there been any indication of success?	
Observations	
Which mechanisms seem to function well in the measure?	Data suggest that TEFT works well measured against its own goals. Although the results and impacts are not satisfactory in all respects, key impacts have been achieved, like recurring procurement. This is even achieved with a higher financial participation on behalf of the firms than was foreseen. The level of activity corresponds in general to the targets, confirming TEFT as an essentially volume oriented program. The distribution of visitations in eligible vs. non-eligible area is satisfactory, although the distribution of technology projects along the same dimension is skewed towards more centrally located firms. (see Remøe 1999)
Which mechanisms seem to be less successful in the measure?	TEFT does not score as well on degrees of novelty to the firm represented by the technology project, the level of increased R&D intensity and the firms' assessment of the project's contribution to the strategic development of the firms. The key tool of T
Are there other measures planned or in operation as a follow up to this measure?	There are plans for a closer co-operation with other public bodies (such as SND) in order to form a new TEFT-based programme which connects technological and strategic measures into one concept, same target groups.
GoodNIP Specifics	
Official documents proposing the measure	
Official documents establishing the measure	
The official reason for establishing the measure	The main challenges for the Norwegian economy in 1993 were assessed as increased wealth creation and employment. Wealth creation should take place through product development, increased market shares and higher exports. In this connection the Research Co

TEFT (Technology Transfer from R&D institutions to SME's)	
No.	NO_10
Comments on the rationality underlying the measure	Systemic
Ministry responsible	The Ministry of Local Government and Regional Development (KRD) The Ministry of Industry and Trade (NHD)
To what extent has the measure been coordinated with other measures?	TEFT is part of the MOBI Programme (see NO_11).
Other Comments	

MOBI (Mobilization for R&D related innovation / Mobilisering for FoU-relatert innovasjon)	
No.	NO_11
Country	Norway
Geographical coverage, National or Regional (state region)	National
Title of measure	MOBI (Mobilization for R&D related innovation / Mobilisering for FoU-relatert innovasjon)
Information Source/Reference	http://www.program.forskningsradet.no/mobi/
Overview (nature, main goals)	<p>MOBI (Mobilisation for R&D related innovation) is an 'umbrella' programme covering several smaller programmes. Its main goal is to promote learning, innovation and value creation in companies with little experience with R&D. In general this means SMEs. In many of these companies there are barriers to innovation, e.g. high risk associated with innovation activities, lack of relevant expertise and of knowledge of how to acquire such expertise, and lack of capital. MOBI's ambition is to reduce the number and impact of such barriers. The programme also aims at increasing the companies' R&D based innovation efforts by stimulating long term co-operation with other companies, R&D environments and actors from innovation policy institutions, particularly on a regional basis.</p> <p>MOBI is to continue and develop the activities of the BRO Programme, and covers the following four sub programmes:</p> <p>Industry oriented focus on colleges (nHS, Næringsrettet høgskolesatsing) – the objective of which is to establish competence increasing co-operation between companies and public university colleges</p> <p>SME Colleges – which aims at strengthening the position of university colleges in regional innovation</p> <p>TEFT – which aims at promoting the transfer of technology from research institutes to SMEs</p> <p>ARENA - Regional innovation pilots – the goal of which is to contribute to the development of regional innovation systems and industrial clusters</p> <p>In addition to stimulating the innovation efforts of firms, MOBI's ambition is to increase industry oriented research within R&D environments and to improve the institutional framework for innovation. The programme will also function as a 'laboratory' for the development of innovation policy measures, where existing measures are to be improved and new measures developed and tested.</p>
Action plan objective and sub-theme(s) addressed by measures	I.6 Promotion of clustering and co-operation for innovation III.2 Strengthening company research III.4 Co-operation research/universities/companies
GoodNIP classification 1	1A, 1B, 1C
GoodNIP classification 2	2A, 2B
Agency administering (name)	The Research Council of Norway
Name of the individual who has responsibility for implementation of this action	Åse Kaurin
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Department	
Phone	+47 22 03 74 75
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MOBI (Mobilization for R&D related innovation / Mobilisering for FoU-relatert innovasjon)	
No.	NO_11
Website	http://www.program.forskningsradet.no/mobi/
Last update	
Description	
General Information	
Reference to legal basis (e.g. act, public document)	
Does the measure receive central funding or regional funding	Central
In operation since (year)	2002
Expected definitive ending (year)	2009
Previous measure name	The BRO Programme The TEFT Programme (part of BRO) REGINN (part of BRO) SME Competence (part of BRO) SME Colleges (part of BRO)
Previous measure dates (from year to year, e.g. 1997-1999)	The BRO Programme : 1996-2001 The TEFT Programme (part of BRO) : 1994-2003 REGINN (part of BRO) : 1997-2001 SME Competence (part of BRO) : 1997-2002 SME Colleges (part of BRO) : 1999-2004
Previous measure description (if not in database)	
Reasons for launching/modifying the measure	Compared to other OECD countries, Norway's R&D efforts are low. It is a political ambition to raise the level to the OECD average. Norway's weak position is mainly due to low industrial R&D investments, and the promotion of increased R&D efforts by firms
Have any of the main features of the measure changed during the implementation?	New measure. The programme Value creation 2010 (NO_13) will be included in MOBI in 2004.
What is the predominant role of the government?	Funding, advice
Target Group	
What is the target group of the measure?	Companies with little R&D experience R&D environments (university colleges, universities, research institutes) Other actors of importance to innovation and industrial development

MOBI (Mobilization for R&D related innovation / Mobilisering for FoU-relatert innovasjon)	
No.	NO_11
Organisation and Implementation	
Organisation and structure	<p>The main strategy of the MOBI Programme is to carry out sub programmes and R&D projects that focus upon interaction between industry, research and education environments, and innovation policy institutions. At the time being MOBI comprises four sub programmes: Industry oriented focus on colleges, nHS; SME Colleges; TEFT; and ARENA - Regional innovation pilots. All of the sub programmes are to have an international dimension, e.g. co-operation with similar measures in other countries or participation in the development of international knowledge bases. MOBI's R&D projects are to be based upon the following themes: Competence development and innovation in firms; R&D environments' interaction with companies with little R&D experience; and regional innovation. The programme will also conduct experimental activities regarding innovation policy measures. In co-operation with other innovation policy institutions, existing measures are to be improved and new measures initiated and assessed. The different measures are to be adapted to the specific needs of the target groups. The measures will be pro-active and focussed upon learning processes both within firms and between the different actors that are involved in companies' innovation activities.</p> <p>MOBI will initiate research projects for the development of new scientific knowledge about innovation, and stay updated on international trends in the field. In addition, learning arenas where the participating parties can exchange their experiences will be established, as will a plan for the broader communication of results. Systematic analyses and evaluations of the programme's activities are to be conducted.</p>
What are the criteria for eligibility?	All Norwegian public university colleges can take part in nHS and SME College. For TEFT and ARENA, see data sheets NO_10 and NO_15 respectively.
What is the mode of delivery of the measure?	Funding, advice
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (description)	
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (local currency)	
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (EURO)	
Financing: Expenditure per year (description)	
Financing: Expenditure per year (local currency)	The total budget for 2002 is NOK 52,3 mill. The suggested total budget for 2003 is NOK 73,5 mill.
Financing: Expenditure per year (EURO)	The total budget for 2002 is approximately € 7 mill. The suggested total budget for 2003 is approximately € 9,8 mill.
Financing: other budgetary sources (additional financing, description)	
Financing : other budgetary sources (additional financing, local currency)	

MOBI (Mobilization for R&D related innovation / Mobilisering for FoU-relatert innovasjon)	
No.	NO_11
Financing : other budgetary sources (additional financing, EURO)	
Results	
Results Measurement	
What are the main indicators for the measurement of results?	Indicators are to be developed as part of the programme.
Evaluations references	The programme is to be evaluated in the middle and at the end of the programme period.
Where an evaluation has taken place, what were the main results achieved?	No evaluation has taken place
If no official evaluation has been undertaken, has there been any indication of success?	New measure – too early to tell
Observations	
Which mechanisms seem to function well in the measure?	New measure – too early to tell
Which mechanisms seem to be less successful in the measure?	New measure – too early to tell
Are there other measures planned or in operation as a follow up to this measure?	
GoodNIP Specifics	
Official documents proposing the measure	
Official documents establishing the measure	
The official reason for establishing the measure	To increase R&D efforts in industry
Comments on the rationality underlying the measure	Systemic
Ministry responsible	The Ministry of Local Government and Regional Development The Ministry of Industry and Trade The Ministry of Education and Research
To what extent has the measure been coordinated with other measures?	MOBI is an umbrella programme which presently covers four sub programmes: Industry oriented focus on colleges, nHS; SME Colleges; TEFT; and ARENA - Regional innovation pilots.
Other Comments	

KUNI (Kunnskapsgrunnlaget for nærings- og innovasjonspolitikken / The knowledgebase for industrial innovation policies)	
No.	NO_12
Country	Norway
Geographical coverage, National or Regional (state region)	National
Title of measure	KUNI (Kunnskapsgrunnlaget for nærings- og innovasjonspolitikken / The knowledgebase for industrial innovation policies)
Information Source/Reference	http://www.program.forskningsradet.no/kuni/
Overview (nature, main goals)	<p>KUNI is a research programme which aims at strengthening the theoretical and empirical knowledge base for industrial innovation policies. The programme wishes to contribute to the development of a clearer appreciation of the factors contributing to value creation ; a better decision basis for industrial policies at both national and regional level ; and prominent research environments that can contribute to the international knowledge development in the field. KUNI focuses on two areas of research: (1) Innovation policy and value creation in an open economy; and (2) The role of knowledge development in innovation. Within the first area, there is need for more knowledge about the factors influencing innovation ; the factors prompting commercial exploitation of innovations ; the areas in which returns on innovation differ significantly between industry and society at large ; the effect of innovation on firm organization ; clusters and cluster formation ; the factors that promote and restrain innovation ; the relative importance of selective and general measures in innovation policy and regional policy ; the relative importance of market power and competition in promoting innovation based industrial development ; and the relationships between ownership and innovation. Important issues within the second area of research are the value creation potential in new forms of knowledge and new combinations of knowledge; the facilitation of systematic knowledge development; and the exploitation of the possibilities offered by ICT. The programme encourages research environments to develop projects within the two areas of research. The programme gives priority to a small number of large projects in order to secure quality through concentration and long term activity. Some small projects will be included, however, to ensure flexibility. The results of the programme are to be communicated continuously through seminars, conferences, the internet, mass media and scientific journals.</p>
Action plan objective and sub-theme(s) addressed by measures	I.5 Public authorities
GoodNIP classification 1	1D (Basic research)
GoodNIP classification 2	2F (Basic research)
Agency administering (name)	The Research Council of Norway
Name of the individual who has responsibility for implementation of this action	Knut Senneseth
Organisation	The Research Council of Norway Postboks 2700 St. Hanshaugen 0131 Oslo
Department	
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Fax	+47 22 03 74 09
Email	kse@forskningsradet.no

KUNI (Kunnskapsgrunnlaget for nærings- og innovasjonspolitikken / The knowledgebase for industrial innovation policies)	
No.	NO_12
Website	http://www.program.forskningsradet.no/kuni/
Last update	
Description	
General Information	
Reference to legal basis (e.g. act, public document)	White paper no 41 (1997-98) Industrial policy in the 21st century (St.meld. nr. 41 (1997-98) Næringspolitikk inn i det 21. århundret) White paper no 39 (1998-99) Research at a crossroad (St.meld. nr. 39 (1998-99) Forskning ved et tidsskille) NOU (Norway's
Does the measure receive central funding or regional funding	Central
In operation since (year)	2002
Expected definitive ending (year)	2007
Previous measure name	FAKTA (Faktagrunnlaget for nærings- og innovasjonspolitikken / Facts of importance to industrial and technology policy) Industry, finance and market (Næring, finans og marked)
Previous measure dates (from year to year, e.g. 1997-1999)	FAKTA : 1997-2000 Industry, finance and market : 1997-2002
Previous measure description (if not in database)	Industry, finance and market: The main goal of the programme was to strengthen the theoretical and empirical knowledge concerning dynamic industrial development and long term economic growth, in order to provide policy makers with a better decision basis.
Reasons for launching/modifying the measure	KUNI addresses needs for new knowledge that the research programmes FAKTA and Industry, finance and market made apparent.
Have any of the main features of the measure changed during the implementation?	New measure
What is the predominant role of the government?	Funding
Target Group	
What is the target group of the measure?	Government ministries and other innovation policy institutions Trade unions Industry organizations

KUNI (Kunnskapsgrunnet for nærings- og innovasjonspolitikken / The knowledgebase for industrial innovation policies)

No.	NO_12
Organisation and Implementation	
Organisation and structure	<p>KUNI encourages research environments to develop research projects within the following two areas: (1) Innovation policy and value creation in an open economy; and (2) The role of knowledge development in innovation, value creation and industrial development. The projects should preferably be based upon a practical problem - that is, be empirical in nature. However, theoretically oriented projects may also be accepted.</p> <p>A limited number of large core projects and some smaller projects receive funding. International experts participate in the scientific evaluation of the proposed projects.</p> <p>The larger projects are to have a time span of approximately three years. KUNI wishes to communicate the results of the programme on a continuous basis, and each project should at the very beginning develop plans for communicating its results. The programme aims at publishing a total of 30 articles in international scientific journals, which equals approximately two articles per project. Each project should also have a reference group with representatives from the project's user group in order to secure dialogue with the users. 15% of KUNI's total budget is to be spent on PhD or post doctoral scholarships. The PhD and post doctoral activities should be part of the projects. Individual applications for scholarships will not be given priority.</p> <p>The programme wishes to promote international research co-operation. Foreign research institutions can be active participants in the projects. The PhD and post doc students are encouraged to work abroad for a period, and the projects can receive scholarships to invite foreign researchers to Norway. KUNI also aims at establishing connections to similar programmes in other countries.</p>
What are the criteria for eligibility?	<p>The research institution in charge of a project is to have solid research experience, and to have had articles published in renowned scientific journals. The research institutions should have connections to broad international networks.</p> <p>The following criteria are emphasized in the evaluation of the proposed projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> broad scientific perspective problem orientation and policy relevance user orientation and communication of results co-operation with external research institutions, both in Norway and abroad
What is the mode of delivery of the measure?	Funding
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (description)	The programme will be financed by the Research Council of Norway and the user groups respectively.
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (local currency)	The total budget of the programme is estimated to NOK 173 mill.
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (EURO)	The total budget of the programme is estimated to approximately € 22,9 mill.
Financing: Expenditure per year (description)	
Financing: Expenditure per year (local currency)	For both 2002 and 2003 the annual budget is NOK 35 mill (NOK 30 mill from the Research Council of Norway and NOK 5 mill from the user groups).

KUNI (Kunnskapsgrunnet for nærings- og innovasjonspolitikken / The knowledgebase for industrial innovation policies)

No.	NO_12
Financing: Expenditure per year (EURO)	For both 2002 and 2003 the annual budget is approximately € 4,6 mill (€ 4 mill from the Research Council of Norway and € 0,6 mill from the user groups).
Financing: other budgetary sources (additional financing, description)	
Financing : other budgetary sources (additional financing, local currency)	
Financing : other budgetary sources (additional financing, EURO)	
Results	
Results Measurement	
What are the main indicators for the measurement of results?	
Evaluations references	No evaluation has taken place
Where an evaluation has taken place, what were the main results achieved?	
If no official evaluation has been undertaken, has there been any indication of success?	New measure – too early to tell
Observations	
Which mechanisms seem to function well in the measure?	New measure – too early to tell
Which mechanisms seem to be less successful in the measure?	New measure – too early to tell
Are there other measures planned or in operation as a follow up to this measure?	
GoodNIP Specifics	
Official documents proposing the measure	
Official documents establishing the measure	
The official reason for establishing the measure	KUNI was to address the need for new knowledge made apparent by the research programmes FAKTA and Industry, finance and market.
Comments on the rationality underlying the measure	No particular rationality The main objective is to improve the knowledge base for policy making.
Ministry responsible	The Ministry of Industry and Trade The Ministry of Education and Research The Ministry of Local Government and Regional Development The Ministry of Finance
To what extent has the measure been coordinated with other measures?	KUNI aims at establishing connections to similar programmes in other countries.
Other Comments	

Value creation 2010, VS 2010 (Verdiskapning 2010)	
No.	NO_13
Country	Norway
Geographical coverage, National or Regional (state region)	National
Title of measure	Value creation 2010, VS 2010 (Verdiskapning 2010)
Information Source/Reference	http://www.program.forskningsradet.no/vs2010/
Overview (nature, main goals)	The main goal of the Value creation 2010 programme is to promote in-firm and network based innovation, particularly at the regional level. On the one hand the programme aims at stimulating broad employee participation and co-operation with researchers within single firms. On the other hand networks – or development coalitions – of firms, research institutions and actors from innovation policy institutions are to be established. In addition the ambitions are to increase scientific knowledge about development and innovation processes and to improve the effects of innovation policy instruments.
Action plan objective and sub-theme(s) addressed by measures	I.4 Innovation and management I.6 Promotion of clustering and co-operation for innovation III.2 Strengthening company research III.4 Co-operation research/universities/companies
GoodNIP classification 1	1B
GoodNIP classification 2	2C, 2F (Networking firms-R&D institutions, policy learning)
Agency administering (name)	The Research Council of Norway
Name of the individual who has responsibility for implementation of this action	Anne Marit Skulberg
Organisation	The Research Council of Norway Pb 2700 St. Hanshaugen 0131 OSLO
Department	
Phone	+ 47 22 03 72 53
Fax	+ 47 22 03 74 70
Email	ams@forskningsradet.no
Website	http://www.program.forskningsradet.no/vs2010/
Last update	
Description	
General Information	
Reference to legal basis (e.g. act, public document)	
Does the measure receive central funding or regional funding	Central
In operation since (year)	2001
Expected definitive ending (year)	2010
Previous measure name	Enterprise development 2000, BU 2000 (Bedriftsutvikling 2000)
Previous measure dates (from year to year, e.g. 1997-1999)	1994-2000

Value creation 2010, VS 2010 (Verdiskapning 2010)	
No.	NO_13
Previous measure description (if not in database)	.
Reasons for launching/modifying the measure	The importance of broad employee participation in development activities has previously been underestimated. In addressing this issue, VS 2010 builds upon experiences from the programme BU 2000. This programme achieved good results using research to mobil
Have any of the main features of the measure changed during the implementation?	New measure
What is the predominant role of the government?	Funding
Target Group	
What is the target group of the measure?	Private enterprises, in particular SMEs Research institutes Universities University colleges
Organisation and Implementation	
Organisation and structure	VS 2010 is a co-operation between The Research Council of Norway, The Norwegian Confederation of Trade Unions (LO), The Confederation of Norwegian Business and Industry (NHO) and The Norwegian Industrial and Regional Development Fund (SND). The programme supports development activities both in single firms and in networks by financing the participation of researchers in such activities. It also finances academic activities such as PhDs and scientific publications. In addition to providing financial support, the programme facilitates the establishment of development coalitions and arranges collective activities such as conferences.
What are the criteria for eligibility?	Some of the development coalitions should co-operate with similar coalitions in other countries.
What is the mode of delivery of the measure?	Funding
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (description)	
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (local currency)	
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (EURO)	
Financing: Expenditure per year (description)	
Financing: Expenditure per year (local currency)	2001: NOK 24,8 mill, 2002 : NOK 21,3 mill
Financing: Expenditure per year (EURO)	2001: approximately € 3,3 mill, 2002 : approximately € 2,8 mill
Financing: other budgetary sources (additional financing, description)	
Financing : other budgetary sources (additional financing, local currency)	

Value creation 2010, VS 2010 (Verdiskapning 2010)	
No.	NO_13
Financing : other budgetary sources (additional financing, EURO)	
Results	
Results Measurement	
What are the main indicators for the measurement of results?	
Evaluations references	No evaluation has taken place
Where an evaluation has taken place, what were the main results achieved?	
If no official evaluation has been undertaken, has there been any indication of success?	New measure – too early to tell
Observations	
Which mechanisms seem to function well in the measure?	New measure – too early to tell
Which mechanisms seem to be less successful in the measure?	New measure – too early to tell
Are there other measures planned or in operation as a follow up to this measure?	
GoodNIP Specifics	
Official documents proposing the measure	
Official documents establishing the measure	
The official reason for establishing the measure	The importance of broad employee participation in development activities has previously been underestimated. In addressing this issue, VS 2010 builds upon experiences from the programme BU 2000. This programme achieved good results using research to mobil
Comments on the rationality underlying the measure	Systemic
Ministry responsible	The Ministry of Industry and Trade
To what extent has the measure been coordinated with other measures?	The different parties behind the programme are to co-ordinate their other measures with VS 2010. In the future the programme will be integrated into the MOBI programme.
Other Comments	

Centres of Excellence (Sentre for fremragende forskning)	
No.	NO_14
Country	Norway
Geographical coverage, National or Regional (state region)	National
Title of measure	Centres of Excellence (Sentre for fremragende forskning)
Information Source/Reference	http://www.forskningsradet.no/fag/andre/sff/index.html
Overview (nature, main goals)	The instrument Centres of Excellence is to stimulate Norwegian research environments to establish centres dedicated to long-term, basic research at a high international level to raise the quality of Norwegian research.
Action plan objective and sub-theme(s) addressed by measures	III.2 Strengthening company research III.4 Co-operation research/universities/companies
GoodNIP classification 1	1D (Basic research)
GoodNIP classification 2	2F (Basic research)
Agency administering (name)	The Research Council of Norway
Name of the individual who has responsibility for implementation of this action	Special advisor Viggo Mohr
Organisation	The Research Council of Norway Postboks 2700, St. Hanshaugen 0131 Oslo
Department	
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Email	vm@forskningsradet.no
Website	http://www.forskningsradet.no/fag/andre/sff/index.html
Last update	
Description	
General Information	
Reference to legal basis (e.g. act, public document)	White paper no.39 (1998-99) Research at a crossroad (St.meld. nr. 39 (1998-99) Forskning ved et tidsskille)
Does the measure receive central funding or regional funding	Central
In operation since (year)	2001
Expected definitive ending (year)	
Previous measure name	
Previous measure dates (from year to year, e.g. 1997-1999)	
Previous measure description (if not in database)	
Reasons for launching/modifying the measure	The White paper on research 1998-99 emphasized the need to focus on quality in research. To ensure better quality in Norwegian research Centres of Excellence was created to establish time limited research centres characterized by a concentrated, focused a

Centres of Excellence (Sentre for fremragende forskning)	
No.	NO_14
Have any of the main features of the measure changed during the implementation?	
What is the predominant role of the government?	Funding source/catalyst
Target Group	
What is the target group of the measure?	Research institutes, universities, industry
Organisation and Implementation	
Organisation and structure	<p>The measure implies that an amount of research environments are given status as Centre of Excellence. A Centre of Excellence is a unit for research and research education of high quality with potential to become international leaders in its field. The centre is put together by one or more research groups of high international standard with clear-cut common goals. It is usually interdisciplinary and covers both basic research and applied research.</p> <p>Host of such centres is usually a university or a research institute, possibly a co-operation between these institutions and in some cases industry can be the host. Host institution usually contributes with funding. Together with the status there are resources and a relatively long-term, but not permanent mandate. The centres are given status and resources for a period of 5 years. After 3 ½ years there is to be executed an evaluation of the centre and the status of the centre could then be prolonged for another 5-year period.</p>
What are the criteria for eligibility?	<p>The main criteria is of the centres is scientific quality at a high level internationally, both concerning the research done at the centres and concerning key staff. The research should be relevant in terms of business and societal benefits.</p> <p>Funding is organized as a two-phase open call. Selected applicants are to formulate final applications to be evaluated by well-known international experts. Both basic research and applied research can be supported. Priority will be given the main thematic research areas pointed out by the Government: Marine research, research within information and communication technology, medical and health research as well as research in the intersection between energy and health.</p>
What is the mode of delivery of the measure?	One off support to set up new centres
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (description)	The centres will receive funding from the yields of the Research and Innovation Fund. The host institutions are presupposed to contribute with own risk. Additionally the centres can receive other financing. Universities and regional colleges, research ins
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (local currency)	
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (EURO)	
Financing: Expenditure per year (description)	
Financing: Expenditure per year (local currency)	NOK 100 mill (NOK 10-20 mill per centre)
Financing: Expenditure per year (EURO)	€ 13,2 mill (€ 1,3-2,6 mill per centre)

Centres of Excellence (Sentre for fremragende forskning)	
No.	NO_14
Financing: other budgetary sources (additional financing, description)	The host institutions are presupposed to contribute with own risk. Additionally the centres can receive other financing.
Financing : other budgetary sources (additional financing, local currency)	
Financing : other budgetary sources (additional financing, EURO)	
Results	
Results Measurement	
What are the main indicators for the measurement of results?	Scientific achievements, attraction of top talent, collaboration projects with industry
Evaluations references	New measure, not yet conducted
Where an evaluation has taken place, what were the main results achieved?	
If no official evaluation has been undertaken, has there been any indication of success?	New measure – too early to tell
Observations	
Which mechanisms seem to function well in the measure?	New measure - too early to tell
Which mechanisms seem to be less successful in the measure?	New measure - too early to tell
Are there other measures planned or in operation as a follow up to this measure?	
GoodNIP Specifics	
Official documents proposing the measure	The Research Council of Norway proposed the measure in its strategy document Research for the Future in January 1999. This was further emphasized in White paper No 39 (1998-99) Research by a crossroad.
Official documents establishing the measure	The White paper No 39 (1998-99) was considered by the Norwegian Parliament (Stortinget) February 17th 2000, and Stortinget decided to agree on the main parts of the White paper.
The official reason for establishing the measure	The White paper on research 1998-99 emphasized the need to focus on quality in research. To ensure better quality in Norwegian research Centres of Excellence was created to establish time limited research centres characterized by a concentrated, focused a
Comments on the rationality underlying the measure	Basic research
Ministry responsible	Ministry of Education and Research
To what extent has the measure been coordinated with other measures?	
Other Comments	

ARENA - Regional Innovation Pilots (Regionale Innovasjonspiloter)	
No.	NO_15
Country	Norway
Geographical coverage, National or Regional (state region)	National
Title of measure	ARENA - Regional Innovation Pilots (Regionale Innovasjonspiloter)
Information Source/Reference	http://www.program.forskningsradet.no/mobi/ Unpublished internal documents from the development process
Overview (nature, main goals)	The main goal of ARENA - Regional Innovation Pilots is to stimulate the development of regional innovation systems and industrial clusters. The basic idea is that regional conditions are of great importance to innovation and value creation. By promoting regional co-operation between companies, R&D environments and innovation policy institutions, the programme wishes to contribute to increased growth and international competitiveness at firm level. ARENA is to be characterized by the self interest and active involvement of companies. The programme will generate R&D projects and establish both new arenas for and new forms of regional co-operation. It emphasizes communication and inter-active learning between the involved parties, and wishes to contribute to the development of innovation policy instruments.
Action plan objective and sub-theme(s) addressed by measures	I.6 Promotion of clustering and co-operation for innovation III.4 Co-operation research/universities/companies
GoodNIP classification 1	1D (Regional networking firms-R&D institutions)
GoodNIP classification 2	2F (Regional networking firms-R&D institutions)
Agency administering (name)	The Research Council of Norway The Norwegian Industrial and Regional Development Fund (SND)
Name of the individual who has responsibility for implementation of this action	Olav Bardalen
Organisation	SND Postboks 448 Sentrum 0104 Oslo
Department	
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Email	olav.bardalen@snd.no
Website	http://www.program.forskningsradet.no/mobi/
Last update	
Description	
General Information	
Reference to legal basis (e.g. act, public document)	White paper No 34 (2000-2001) On district and regional policy (St.meld. nr. 34 (2000-2001) Om distrikts- og regionalpolitikken) White paper No 36 (2000-2001) SND : New drive, new growth, new industry (St.meld. Nr. 36 (2000- 2001) Ny giv, ny vekst, nytt næ
Does the measure receive central funding or regional funding	Central
In operation since (year)	2001
Expected definitive ending (year)	2005

ARENA - Regional Innovation Pilots (Regionale Innovasjonspiloter)	
No.	NO_15
Previous measure name	REGINN (part of the BRO Programme)
Previous measure dates (from year to year, e.g. 1997-1999)	1997-2001
Previous measure description (if not in database)	
Reasons for launching/modifying the measure	ARENA builds upon experiences from the REGINN project which was part of the BRO programme. ARENA must also be seen as a follow-up to political signals given in white papers Nos 34 and 36 (2000-2001). The scientific background for the programme is that in
Have any of the main features of the measure changed during the implementation?	
What is the predominant role of the government?	Funding, establishing a framework for communication and learning between the involved parties
Target Group	
What is the target group of the measure?	Industry Regional R&D environments Regional authorities and innovation policy institutions Other actors of importance to innovation
Organisation and Implementation	
Organisation and structure	ARENA is a co-operation between The Research Council of Norway and the Norwegian Industrial and Regional Development Fund (SND). The programme is led by a steering committee and operated by SND whose regional offices play an important role SND invites interested parties to develop R&D projects, either at cluster level or within clusters. A pre-study and a pre-project are to lead up to the main project. The time frame of the pre-study is 3 to 6 months. The study is to account for the preconditions for starting up a specific development process, and is also to give information about the cluster in question (e.g. size, strengths, innovation potential). The pre-project lasts for 6 to 9 months, and is among other things to identify existing activities and initiatives within the cluster, assess the potential for value creation, identify bottlenecks and establish relations. The time frame for the main project is 2 to 3 years. To secure a learning effect from the programme, various reports, analyses and evaluations are to be produced. Communication between the involved parties is also given priority, and a communication strategy for the programme will be developed. ARENA is a sub programme under MOBI.
What are the criteria for eligibility?	New projects should add new dimensions to the programme, and provide additional learning.
What is the mode of delivery of the measure?	Funding
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (description)	The Norwegian Industrial and Regional Development Fund (SND) is the main financing source. The Research Council of Norway contributes to a lesser extent.
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (local currency)	
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (EURO)	
Financing: Expenditure per year (description)	

ARENA - Regional Innovation Pilots (Regionale Innovasjonspiloter)	
No.	NO_15
Financing: Expenditure per year (local currency)	2001: approximately NOK 4,2 mill, 2002 : NOK 22 mill, 2003 : NOK 30 mill (on average approximately NOK 19 mill)
Financing: Expenditure per year (EURO)	2001: approximately € 556 600, 2002: approximately € 2,9 mill, 2003: approximately € 4 mill (on average approximately € 2,5 mill)
Financing: other budgetary sources (additional financing, description)	
Financing : other budgetary sources (additional financing, local currency)	
Financing : other budgetary sources (additional financing, EURO)	
Results	
Results Measurement	
What are the main indicators for the measurement of results?	Indicators of results will be developed as part of the programme.
Evaluations references	No evaluation has taken place
Where an evaluation has taken place, what were the main results achieved?	
If no official evaluation has been undertaken, has there been any indication of success?	New measure – too early to tell
Observations	
Which mechanisms seem to function well in the measure?	New measure – too early to tell
Which mechanisms seem to be less successful in the measure?	New measure – too early to tell
Are there other measures planned or in operation as a follow up to this measure?	
GoodNIP Specifics	
Official documents proposing the measure	
Official documents establishing the measure	
The official reason for establishing the measure	To stimulate the development of well functioning regional innovation systems and industrial clusters
Comments on the rationality underlying the measure	Systemic
Ministry responsible	The Ministry of Local Government and Regional Development
To what extent has the measure been coordinated with other measures?	ARENA is a sub programme under the umbrella programme MOBI (see NO_11).
Other Comments	

TaxFind (SkatteFunn)	
No.	NO_16
Country	Norway
Geographical coverage, National or Regional (state region)	National
Title of measure	TaxFind (SkatteFunn)
Information Source/Reference	http://www.skattefunn.no http://www.nho.no http://tbl.no
Overview (nature, main goals)	SkatteFunn is a measure that gives SMEs tax allowances for investments in R&D. 18% (or 20 % in the case of SMEs) of expenses for R&D projects may be deducted. The basis for deduction is R&D expenses of up to NOK 4 mill (approximately € 530 000) for internal projects, and another NOK 4 mill for co-operative projects (or NOK 8 mill for co-operative projects alone). The R&D projects should aim at generating new knowledge, information or experience which is of value to the development of new products, services or production processes.
Action plan objective and sub-theme(s) addressed by measures	III.2 Strengthening company research
GoodNIP classification 1	1A, 1B, 1C
GoodNIP classification 2	2A, 2B
Agency administering (name)	The Research Council of Norway
Name of the individual who has responsibility for implementation of this action	Roger Strøm
Organisation	The Research Council of Norway Postboks 2700 St. Hanshaugen 0131 OSLO
Department	
Phone	+ 47 22 03 75 47
Fax	
Email	rs@forskningsradet.no
Website	http://www.skattefunn.no
Last update	
Description	
General Information	
Reference to legal basis (e.g. act, public document)	Parliamentary resolution of June 15th 2001, regarding the establishment of a tax incentive New paragraphs (§16-40) to Act of March 26th 1999, No 14 Changes in Odelsting Proposition No 1 (2002-2003) (Ot.prp. Nr. 1 (2002-2003), Skatte- og avgiftsopplegget 2
Does the measure receive central funding or regional funding	Central
In operation since (year)	2002
Expected definitive ending (year)	Indefinite
Previous measure name	The FUNN scheme

TaxFind (SkatteFunn)	
No.	NO_16
Previous measure dates (from year to year, e.g. 1997-1999)	2001
Previous measure description (if not in database)	The FUNN (Research and Development in a Creative Trade and Industry) scheme financed collaboration projects between Norwegian businesses and R & D environments. The purpose of FUNN was to increase R & D input in trade and industry.
Reasons for launching/modifying the measure	FUNN showed that there is a definite need for new instruments aiming at industry oriented R&D. SkatteFunn must also be seen against the background of the report of the Hervik committee, which recommends tax incentives as an instrument to increase R&D in N
Have any of the main features of the measure changed during the implementation?	<p>During the previous four year period of the Storting (Parliament), the majority (including the ruling Labour Party) decided that Norway needed a tax incentive. The Labour Government however – meeting strong resistance in the Ministry of Finance – had abandoned the idea of a general tax incentive, and established a special support measure for SMEs instead (FUNN, NO_27). FUNN actually proved very popular among firms, but was not allowed to function for more than half a year.</p> <p>In its place the new government established SkatteFunn a tax incentive for companies with less than 100 employees, less than NOK 80 mill in sales income and less than NOK 40 mill in total balance. Companies were to deduct 20 percent of expenses related to its own R&D activities, if these are accepted as such by the Research Council of Norway. The upper limit was NOK 4 mill a year. Companies should also be able to deduct 20 percent of investments in R&D commissioned from R&D institutions accepted by the Research Council of Norway. The upper limit for such expenses was NOK 8 mill. NOK 8 mill was also the upper limit for a combination of the two types of R&D investments.</p> <p>It turned out, however, that the controlling institution for EFTA countries taking part in the European Economic Area, the EFTA Surveillance Authority, refused to endorse the measure. The EFTA Surveillance Authority has demanded an 18 percent deduction to harmonize the measure with European practice and regulations. Moreover, the definition of SMEs had to be changed, including larger SMEs as well.</p> <p>This led to an embarrassing delay in the implementation of the instrument until October 2002. However, the Government clearly decided to make the best out of it. Not only did the Government comply with ESA demand, it decided to include all companies in the measure from 2003 onwards. In this way it clearly hopes it will be able to stimulate an increase in R&D investments in the business sector.</p>
What is the predominant role of the government?	Giving tax deductions
	Target Group
What is the target group of the measure?	SMEs
	Organisation and Implementation
Organisation and structure	<p>Companies can apply for approval of R&D projects. The projects can be either internal or co-operative. Companies can choose to co-operate with external actors such as research institutions, customers or suppliers. The Research Council of Norway approves the projects, and any participating research institution. The research institutions can be foreign.</p> <p>The companies can be requested to hand in reports on the progress and results of the project to the Research Council, and they are to keep a separate account for the project.</p>

TaxFind (SkatteFunn)	
No.	NO_16
What are the criteria for eligibility?	<p>These are the new rules for SkatteFUNN:[2] SMEs (a group that included most Norwegian companies) must comply with two of the following three conditions to get a tax refund in 2002: Turnover must be lower than NOK 80 mill annually (€ 10.1 mill) Total balance must be less than 40 mill NOK (€ 5.4 mill) The company has less than 100 employees Note, however, that from 2003 the scheme will apply to all companies, regardless of size etc. The tax deduction scheme has the following elements: SMEs (companies with less than 250 employees) get a tax reduction of 20 percent of total project costs. Applicants that are owned by 25 percent or more by companies that are larger than 250 employees get 18 percent. From 2003 on companies with more than 250 employees will get a tax deduction of 18 percent. Maximum limit per project is NOK 4 mill (€ 0.5 mill) per annum. This applies to in house as well as commissioned R&D. The sum of all public support must be within these limits. If the project is run in co-operation with a research institution approved by the Research Council of Norway, the maximum limit is NOK 8 mill. Research and development is defined as a limited and goal oriented project that is to engender new knowledge, information or experience that will be of use for the company in the development of new or improved products, services or methods of production. This is a very wide definition of R&D consistent with the form of innovation activities taking place in most Norwegian firms. The following activities will not qualify for tax deductions: Running costs; modifications of products or methods of productions; projects focusing on organisational development, teaching or quality control; customer and marketing studies. The Research Council approves the applications. The tax authorities ultimately decide whether the rules apply.</p>
What is the mode of delivery of the measure?	Tax allowances
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (description)	
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (local currency)	
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (EURO)	
Financing: Expenditure per year (description)	
Financing: Expenditure per year (local currency)	
Financing: Expenditure per year (EURO)	
Financing: other budgetary sources (additional financing, description)	
Financing : other budgetary sources (additional financing, local currency)	

TaxFind (SkatteFunn)	
No.	NO_16
Financing : other budgetary sources (additional financing, EURO)	
Results	
Results Measurement	
What are the main indicators for the measurement of results?	An increase in SME R&D spending
Evaluations references	No evaluation has taken place
Where an evaluation has taken place, what were the main results achieved?	
If no official evaluation has been undertaken, has there been any indication of success?	New measure – too early to tell
Observations	
Which mechanisms seem to function well in the measure?	New measure – too early to tell
Which mechanisms seem to be less successful in the measure?	The criteria for eligibility are in some respects difficult to interpret - e.g. what happens if a company increases its number of employees/turnover/balance-sheet total, and thereby exceeds the laid down limits, after it has had an R&D project approved?
Are there other measures planned or in operation as a follow up to this measure?	
GoodNIP Specifics	
Official documents proposing the measure	
Official documents establishing the measure	
The official reason for establishing the measure	To increase industrial investments in R&D
Comments on the rationality underlying the measure	Macroeconomic
Ministry responsible	The Ministry of Finance
To what extent has the measure been coordinated with other measures?	
Other Comments	[2] Ot. prp. nr. 1 (2002-2003) Skatte- og avgiftsopplegget 2003 – lovendinger, pp. 11 http://odin.dep.no/fin/norsk/publ/otprp/006001-050041/index-dok000-b-n-a.html , cp. Skatteloven (The Tax Law) §§ 16-40. See also the SkatteFUNN home page at http://www.s

Women in focus (Kvinner i fokus)	
No.	NO_17
Country	Norway
Geographical coverage, National or Regional (state region)	National
Title of measure	Women in focus (Kvinner i fokus)
Information Source/Reference	http://www.snd.no/ http://www.distriktsforum.net/faxavisa/KIF.nsf/MainPage?OpenForm
Overview (nature, main goals)	The goal of the measure is to increase the share of women in boards and in the management of SMEs, as well as to increase the share of women establishing their own businesses. The project will make use of women's competences and experiences, especially in areas in need of change and innovation.
Action plan objective and sub-theme(s) addressed by measures	I.3 Public awareness I.4 Innovation and management IV.1 Other objectives
GoodNIP classification 1	1D (Women recruitment)
GoodNIP classification 2	2D, 2F (Women recruitment)
Agency administering (name)	The Norwegian Industrial and Regional Development Fund (SND)
Name of the individual who has responsibility for implementation of this action	Aud Rolseth Sanner
Organisation	SND Postboks 448 Sentrum 0104 Oslo
Department	
Phone	+47 22 00 26 61
Fax	+47 22 42 96 11
Email	aud.rolseth.sanner@snd.no
Website	www.snd.no
Last update	
Description	
General Information	
Reference to legal basis (e.g. act, public document)	Initiated by SND, see 'Prosjektmodell for kvinnesatsing' ('Project model for an effort for women') http://www.snd.no/sndweb/SND.nsf/Publi/7ECFF69C5A3856B1C1256C10003CF179/\$file/Kvinnerettede%20tiltak.pdf
Does the measure receive central funding or regional funding	Central
In operation since (year)	2000
Expected definitive ending (year)	Indefinite
Previous measure name	
Previous measure dates (from year to year, e.g. 1997-1999)	
Previous measure description (if not in database)	

Women in focus (Kvinner i fokus)	
No.	NO_17
Reasons for launching/modifying the measure	The goal is to make use of women's competences and experiences, especially in areas in need of change and innovation.
Have any of the main features of the measure changed during the implementation?	Some minor adjustments
What is the predominant role of the government?	Advice and information
Target Group	
What is the target group of the measure?	SMEs, individuals The target group of this measure are women with high competence
Organisation and Implementation	
Organisation and structure	The measure is divided into various programs : Board competence program Together with BI (The Norwegian School of Management) SND has developed and actuated competence courses in board work. Together with the Equal Opportunities Centre SND has put a database of CVs of women that have been through a recruitment process on the internet. Mentor program Mentor/adept methodology is a professional conversation between two parties with the intention of further development or motivation of the adept to seek advancement within his/her own business. There was a market failure for this kind of product, for SMEs and especially for cantonal companies. Together with AFF (Administrativt Forskningsfond) SND has accomplished a mentor program for women in such companies. Lighthouse program The Lighthouse program is a value based management development program. Additionally the program focuses on media training and business development projects. As part of the program the women are to function as mentors for new entrepreneurs and other small businesses in its surrounding area.
What are the criteria for eligibility?	Highly qualified women that : 1. Want to start their own business 2. Want to become company board members
What is the mode of delivery of the measure?	Board competence program – Database of CVs Mentor program – Professional conversation Lighthouse program – Management development program
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (description)	The measure is funded by both the Ministry of Local Government and Regional Development (KRD) and the Ministry of Industry and Trade (NHD).
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (local currency)	
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (EURO)	
Financing: Expenditure per year (description)	
Financing: Expenditure per year (local currency)	2001: NOK 14 mill (NHD: NOK 7,3 mill, KRD: NOK 6,7 mill)
Financing: Expenditure per year (EURO)	2001: € 1,9 mill (NHD: € 1 mill, KRD: € 0,9 mill)

Women in focus (Kvinner i fokus)	
No.	NO_17
Financing: other budgetary sources (additional financing, description)	
Financing : other budgetary sources (additional financing, local currency)	
Financing : other budgetary sources (additional financing, EURO)	
Results	
Results Measurement	
What are the main indicators for the measurement of results?	<p>Increasing the percentage of women in boards and leading positions in SMEs.</p> <p>Increasing the number of women establishing their own companies.</p> <p>Making role models for female entrepreneurs more visible.</p> <p>Make available mentors for women in SME and in the regions.</p> <p>Increase SME board competences and as a minimum qualify 150 women for board membership.</p> <p>Better the understanding and acceptance of women's competences. (From 'Rapport om kvinnesatsingen i SND 2001')</p>
Evaluations references	
Where an evaluation has taken place, what were the main results achieved?	No official evaluation has been conducted
If no official evaluation has been undertaken, has there been any indication of success?	SND had achieved a better understanding of the challenges women meet in industry, as owners as well as leaders.
Observations	
Which mechanisms seem to function well in the measure?	A project report from 2001(Kvinner i fokus, Delprosjektrapport år 2000) noted that the program had become visible in the media, leading to a greater awareness of the role of women in Industry.
Which mechanisms seem to be less successful in the measure?	A project report from 2001(Kvinner i fokus, Delprosjektrapport år 2000) noted that there was a need for clearer objectives. There was a need for more participant involvement and ownership, more interest from SND and more time for quality control
Are there other measures planned or in operation as a follow up to this measure?	
GoodNIP Specifics	
Official documents proposing the measure	
Official documents establishing the measure	
The official reason for establishing the measure	The goal is to make use of women's competences and experiences, especially in areas in need of change and innovation.
Comments on the rationality underlying the measure	No particular rationality The underlying idea is that there is a need for strengthening the position of women in industry.
Ministry responsible	The Ministry of Local Government and Regional Development (KRD) The Ministry of Industry and Trade (NHD)
To what extent has the measure been coordinated with other measures?	

Women in focus (Kvinner i fokus)	
No.	NO_17
Other Comments	

Network credit/network bank (Nettverksbankene)	
No.	NO_18
Country	Norway
Geographical coverage, National or Regional (state region)	National
Title of measure	Network credit/network bank (Nettverksbankene)
Information Source/Reference	National budget, SND's web pages www.snd.no , www.nettverksbank.no ; www.kvinnebanken.com
Overview (nature, main goals)	The goal of the measure is to stimulate to increased entrepreneurship to create new and profitable workplaces for entrepreneurs with limited capital needs. The measure is in principle sex neutral, but has until now mostly been used by women.
Action plan objective and sub-theme(s) addressed by measures	III.3 Start-up of technology-based companies
GoodNIP classification 1	1B
GoodNIP classification 2	2A, 2B
Agency administering (name)	The Norwegian Industrial and Regional Development Fund (SND)
Name of the individual who has responsibility for implementation of this action	Elin Sabbasen
Organisation	SND Postboks 448 Sentrum 0104 Oslo
Department	
Phone	+47 22 00 26 67
Fax	+47 22 42 96 11
Email	esa@snd.no
Website	www.snd.no ; www.nettverksbank.no ; www.kvinnebanken.com
Last update	
Description	
General Information	
Reference to legal basis (e.g. act, public document)	
Does the measure receive central funding or regional funding	Central
In operation since (year)	1992 (administered by SND from 1998)
Expected definitive ending (year)	
Previous measure name	
Previous measure dates (from year to year, e.g. 1997-1999)	
Previous measure description (if not in database)	The measure was first put into action by the women's committee of the fishing industry in Norway inspired by network banks in Bangladesh.
Reasons for launching/modifying the measure	The reason for launching network credit was the lack of minor capital for small scale (often women based) enterprises due to the difficulty of providing security for the loan.

Network credit/network bank (Nettverksbankene)	
No.	NO_18
Have any of the main features of the measure changed during the implementation?	Before SND took over the administration of the measure financing was provided by several other sources (local development funds, district county funds asf). After the take-over, SND is in charge of the funds if the network group dissolves and will cover a loss of capital in specific cases. Before the responsibility was spread out and not at all coordinated.
What is the predominant role of the government?	Funding
Target Group	
What is the target group of the measure?	Entrepreneurs that want to start up and develop a business
Organisation and Implementation	
Organisation and structure	<p>Network credit is a way of organising cooperation, well suited for entrepreneurs that want to start up and develop a business. Close networks that are established to a large degree contributes to give the entrepreneur the sufficient competence, follow-up, courage and strength needed to realize an idea. As a quality assurance SND 'hires' an external project leader for two years. SND has developed various competence courses for the project leader, such as basic training in SND's network credit model, the project leader role, group processes and conflict handling. Other courses are being planned. A network group consists of 5 members that allow a grant to a single member in that group. Only 4 members can take up a loan at the same time, and not more than NOK 70000 per member (€9400). Additionally the group manage NOK 35000 (€4700) for training and NOK 115000 (€15500) for salary and training of a project leader. The group is self organize and manage the bank reserve of the group consisting of public funding. Each group manage NOK 200000 (€27000) 80 percent of the bank reserve can be let out at the same time. The decisions of the group should be non bureaucratic, the members are to decide what projects are to be granted a loan. The members learn through active participation in his/her own and others establishing processes. Support and counselling is given from a network of resource persons. The group has fixed meetings every month. The group has its own savings account. The members have a promise of secrecy towards each others ideas and establishments.</p> <p>A network bank can have several network groups. The network bank organizes courses and theme meetings.</p>
What are the criteria for eligibility?	The participant of a network group must accept the terms of the measure
What is the mode of delivery of the measure?	SND provides each group with a loan capital of NOK 200000 (€27000). SND also hires a project leader in a 25 percent position the first year of operation to manage the group's activities. After that her involvement is phased out. Additionally SND finance
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (description)	In the first year of operation within SND (1998) the measure was financed by the Ministry of Industry and Trade (NHD). After that the network credit has been financed by The Ministry of Local Government and Regional Development (KRD), as part of the busin
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (local currency)	1998-2002: NOK 48 mill
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (EURO)	1998-2002: € 6,5 mill
Financing: Expenditure per year (description)	

Network credit/network bank (Nettverksbankene)	
No.	NO_18
Financing: Expenditure per year (local currency)	1998: NOK 10 mill, 1999: NOK 12 mill, 2000: NOK 10 mill, 2001: NOK 9 mill, 2002: NOK 7 mill
Financing: Expenditure per year (EURO)	1998: € 1,3 mill, 1999: € 1,6 mill, 2000: € 1,3 mill, 2001: € 1,2 mill, 2002: € 0,9 mill
Financing: other budgetary sources (additional financing, description)	
Financing : other budgetary sources (additional financing, local currency)	2001: Total NOK 10,5 mill (NOK 1,5 mill was financed by other internal funding, mostly the business establishment grant)
Financing : other budgetary sources (additional financing, EURO)	2001: Total € 1,4 mill (€ 0,2 mill was financed by other internal funding, mostly the business establishment grant)
Results	
Results Measurement	
What are the main indicators for the measurement of results?	
Evaluations references	No evaluation is done of the measure, but SND did a survey of the network credit members and its project leaders.
Where an evaluation has taken place, what were the main results achieved?	
If no official evaluation has been undertaken, has there been any indication of success?	<p>Some of the key figures of the survey were that in the period 1992-2000 the measure has created a total of 124 network groups with 595 members, out of which 440 have established their own business.</p> <p>The most important industry of the start-up firms is handicrafts and manufacturing. The other industries represented (in order of importance) are: Health related activities (aroma therapy etc), trade in goods, travelling, consultancies, additional activities to farming and arts and galleries.</p> <p>Most of the establishments in Network credit are one-(wo)man establishments. The average annual turnover of the establishments was NOK 315000 (€ 42000), in a range from NOK 20000 to NOK 3,5 mill (€ 2700 - € 0,5 mill). The total annual turnover was NOK 125 mill (€ 16,8 mill). The participants of the groups are in between 23 and 69 years of age, and the average is around 40 years. One third of the members hold a university or college degree. About one third of the establishments express that they wish to expand their business. The average loan given through the networks was NOK 39000 (€ 5200).</p>
Observations	
Which mechanisms seem to function well in the measure?	What seems to be the most successful mechanism of Network credit is being part of the network. It seems to be essential to be able to discuss with other establishers. The loans granted seems to be only the glue that holds the members together, and that the network itself is far more important.
Which mechanisms seem to be less successful in the measure?	The training of the members in the networks seems to be the mechanism not functioning too well. The funding has been used for individual training, and not for common courses and training for the whole group. Also there has been some difficulty related to
Are there other measures planned or in operation as a follow up to this measure?	

Network credit/network bank (Nettverksbankene)	
No.	NO_18
GoodNIP Specifics	
Official documents proposing the measure	
Official documents establishing the measure	
The official reason for establishing the measure	The reason for launching network credit was the lack of minor capital for small scale (often women based) enterprises due to the difficulty of providing security for the loan.
Comments on the rationality underlying the measure	Entrepreneurship
Ministry responsible	The Ministry of Local Government and Regional Development (KRD)
To what extent has the measure been coordinated with other measures?	SND combines various measures in its portfolio to offer the applicant firms tailor made financing solutions.
Other Comments	

Programme for incubator activities (Program for inkubatorvirksomhet)	
No.	NO_19
Country	Norway
Geographical coverage, National or Regional (state region)	National
Title of measure	Programme for incubator activities (Program for inkubatorvirksomhet)
Information Source/Reference	http://www.siva.no http://www.inkubator.no
Overview (nature, main goals)	<p>The objective of the programme for incubator activities is to stimulate the establishment of new firms with growth potential, and thereby to contribute to the development of strong regional and local environments for value creation.</p> <p>An incubator is an environment for the development of firms in the start-up phase. The incubator is located in an established centre of competence, and offers the firms physical premises and a technical infrastructure, advice and guidance on all matters concerning the start-up, and links to wider networks of competence and services, such as research and financial institutions.</p> <p>Any innovation oriented organizations, such as science parks, private firms, and knowledge intensive public enterprises (i.e. hospitals), can be hosts for an incubator.</p> <p>The incubators are open to firms who have a considerable growth potential, and who are in an early phase when support is crucial and the activity is connected with a high risk. The firms are to leave the incubator as soon as they have become well established and economically viable.</p> <p>As of today, there are 14 incubators in Norway. The goal is to establish a total of 25-30 incubators, who each admits at last five new firms per year.</p>
Action plan objective and sub-theme(s) addressed by measures	I.6 Promotion of clustering and co-operation for innovation III.3 Start-up of technology-based companies
GoodNIP classification 1	1D (Start-up infrastructure)
GoodNIP classification 2	2F (Start-up infrastructure)
Agency administering (name)	The Industrial Development Corporation of Norway (SIVA)
Name of the individual who has responsibility for implementation of this action	Gunhild Ulriksen
Organisation	SIVA Leiv Eiriksson Senter 7462 Trondheim
Department	
Phone	+ 47 73 54 62 52
Fax	
Email	gunhild.ulriksen@siva.no
Website	http://www.inkubator.no
Last update	
Description	
General Information	
Reference to legal basis (e.g. act, public document)	Parliamentary bill No 1, 1999/2000 (Stotstringsproposisjon Nr. 1, 1999/2000)

Programme for incubator activities (Program for inkubatorvirksomhet)	
No.	NO_19
Does the measure receive central funding or regional funding	Central
In operation since (year)	2000
Expected definitive ending (year)	2007
Previous measure name	Growth centres (Veksthus)
Previous measure dates (from year to year, e.g. 1997-1999)	
Previous measure description (if not in database)	
Reasons for launching/modifying the measure	The programme for incubator activities addresses Norway's need for successful entries of firms to replace the firms that close down. The programme is based on both international and national experience, which shows that in order to become viable, new firm
Have any of the main features of the measure changed during the implementation?	No, but the programme is open to adjustments based on the experiences gained along the way.
What is the predominant role of the government?	Funding
Target Group	
What is the target group of the measure?	Entrepreneurs Firms in the start-up phase
Organisation and Implementation	
Organisation and structure	<p>The programme for incubator activities is run by SIVA in close co-operation with centres of competence all over the country. The responsibility for the actual running of the incubator lies with the host organization, which to a large degree is free to develop its own profile. The organization is to provide physical premises, technical infrastructure, advice and guidance, and links to wider networks of competence and services, such as research and financial institutions. A separate management for the incubator activities is required.</p> <p>The management recruits firms to the incubator. Each incubator project can last up to five years. However, the firms are to leave the incubator as soon as they are able to stand on their own feet. Firms that do not show a satisfactory development also have to leave the incubator.</p> <p>SIVA's main role is to support the organizers of the incubators financially. SIVA partly covers the expenditure for premises and management for a five year period. Local partners - individuals, firms, financial institutions, centres of competence or regional authorities - are required to contribute at least the same amount as SIVA. The firms are also required to contribute financially according to their capacity.</p> <p>The Ministry of Local Government and Regional Development and SIVA will continuously evaluate, and thereby draw experiences from the programme.</p>

Programme for incubator activities (Program for inkubatorvirksomhet)	
No.	NO_19
What are the criteria for eligibility?	'According to the programme, an incubator has to be physically linked to an attractive industrial environment have a competent and dedicated management be willing to invest in young innovative firms have local investors have a focus on regional development In order to be accepted into an incubator, a firm has to be in a start-up phase have considerable growth potential have a business concept which is ready to be commercialized have a long-term business plan have a real need for the services provided by the incubator
What is the mode of delivery of the measure?	Funding
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (description)	
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (local currency)	SIVA grants NOK 4 mill to each incubator project over a period of five years.
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (EURO)	SIVA grants € 0,5 mill to each incubator project over a period of five years.
Financing: Expenditure per year (description)	
Financing: Expenditure per year (local currency)	
Financing: Expenditure per year (EURO)	
Financing: other budgetary sources (additional financing, description)	Regional and local actors cover expenses exceeding the grants from SIVA.
Financing : other budgetary sources (additional financing, local currency)	
Financing : other budgetary sources (additional financing, EURO)	
Results	
Results Measurement	
What are the main indicators for the measurement of results?	
Evaluations references	
Where an evaluation has taken place, what were the main results achieved?	
If no official evaluation has been undertaken, has there been any indication of success?	There has been a continuous increase in the number of incubators as well as in the number of firms established within the incubators. Also, the flow of firms through the incubators is satisfactory.
Observations	
Which mechanisms seem to function well in the measure?	

Programme for incubator activities (Program for inkubatorvirksomhet)	
No.	NO_19
Which mechanisms seem to be less successful in the measure?	
Are there other measures planned or in operation as a follow up to this measure?	
GoodNIP Specifics	
Official documents proposing the measure	
Official documents establishing the measure	
The official reason for establishing the measure	The programme for incubator activities addresses Norway's need for successful entries of firms to replace the firms that close down. The programme is based on both international and national experience, which shows that in order to become viable, new firm
Comments on the rationality underlying the measure	Systemic
Ministry responsible	The Ministry of Local Government and Regional Development
To what extent has the measure been coordinated with other measures?	The programme for incubator activities is a supplement to other innovation policy instruments, and has links to both the Research Council of Norway and the Norwegian Industrial and Regional Development Fund (SND). The measure is directly co-ordinated wit
Other Comments	

Industrial Gardens (Næringshager)	
No.	NO_20
Country	Norway
Geographical coverage, National or Regional (state region)	National
Title of measure	Industrial Gardens (Næringshager)
Information Source/Reference	http://www.nhnett.net http://www.siva.no
Overview (nature, main goals)	<p>The objective of the industrial garden programme is to stimulate value creation in the regions by creating regional clusters of SMEs which offer attractive work opportunities for highly educated persons. An industrial garden is a group of knowledge intensive firms gathered under one roof. The idea is, that by sharing premises the firms constitute a professional and social environment which stimulates co-operation, exchange of knowledge, and mutual skills upgrading. The industrial garden environment is to stimulate the starting up of development activities – either within the single firm or in co-operation between the firms. In addition, the arrangement gives the participating firms the opportunity of establishing a cost saving common technical infrastructure.</p> <p>Each industrial garden is connected to the other industrial gardens - i.a. through a common web-site and seminars - and should also be linked to wider industrial and competence networks.</p> <p>As of today, there are 30 industrial gardens in Norway. Most of them are specialized within the fields of data processing, business services, trade and health and social services.</p>
Action plan objective and sub-theme(s) addressed by measures	I.6 Promotion of clustering and co-operation for innovation
GoodNIP classification 1	1D (Start-up infrastructure, cooperation)
GoodNIP classification 2	2F (Start-up infrastructure, cooperation)
Agency administering (name)	The Industrial Development Corporation of Norway (SIVA)
Name of the individual who has responsibility for implementation of this action	Jon Johansen
Organisation	SIVA Leiv Eiriksson Senter 7462 Trondheim
Department	
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Fax	SIVA : +47 73 54 62 50
Email	jon.johansen@siva.no
Website	http://www.siva.no http://www.nhnett.no
Last update	
Description	
General Information	
Reference to legal basis (e.g. act, public document)	White paper No 38 (1997-1998) IT competence in a regional perspective (St.meld. Nr. 38 (1997-1998) IT-kompetanse i et regionalt perspektiv)
Does the measure receive central funding or regional funding	Central

Industrial Gardens (Næringshager)	
No.	NO_20
In operation since (year)	1999
Expected definitive ending (year)	
Previous measure name	Science parks Industrial parks do not replace science parks, but add a new type of 'industrial parks'.
Previous measure dates (from year to year, e.g. 1997-1999)	
Previous measure description (if not in database)	'A science park is a property based initiative which has operational links with universities, research centres and/or other higher education institutions is designed to encourage the formation and growth of knowledge-based new industries and oth
Reasons for launching/modifying the measure	The industrial garden concept was introduced against the background of SIVA's long standing work on developing knowledge networks. The establishment of science parks has been an important part of this work. Industrial gardens are seen as way of establishi
Have any of the main features of the measure changed during the implementation?	Over the past three years, the concept distributed industrial gardens has been developed and tested. By connecting firms in sparsely populated regions through ICT, the distributed industrial garden is to create similar synergy effects as shared physical premises. From 2001 the industrial gardens have been open to public as well as private enterprises. In 2002, the umbrella organization The Association of Industrial Gardens in Norway was established. This organization will gradually take over the responsibilities SIVA has today.
What is the predominant role of the government?	Funding
Target Group	
What is the target group of the measure?	Knowledge intensive firms
Organisation and Implementation	
Organisation and structure	The establishment and development of industrial gardens is conducted by SIVA (The Industrial Development Corporation of Norway) in close co-operation with local industry and local authorities. SIVA's primary role is to provide competence and network resources. SIVA also provides financial aid in the preliminary phase through a five years development agreement with individual industrial gardens. The agreement does not oblige SIVA to provide financial aid – SIVA chooses to do so on the basis of an evaluation of an activity plan, a budget and financial statements presented by the industrial garden. The establishment of an industrial garden is initiated by local industry. Each garden is organized as a joint stock company, with the local initiators as the majority owners. Public actors – such as SIVA and local and regional authorities – can be co-owners. Each industrial garden is to have its own management who is responsible for development activities, working environment, and networking activities – both internally and externally. The umbrella organization - The Association of Industrial Gardens in Norway (Foreningen Næringshagene i Norge) - is responsible for promoting the common interests of the industrial gardens, and for developing the activities within and between the gardens. The organization will gradually take over the responsibilities SIVA has today. The industrial gardens are connected through a common web site and activities such as seminars and conferences.

Industrial Gardens (Næringshager)	
No.	NO_20
What are the criteria for eligibility?	For an industrial garden to be established, both local industry and local authorities must be interested in and committed to the project.
What is the mode of delivery of the measure?	Funding Advice and network resources
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (description)	
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (local currency)	
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (EURO)	
Financing: Expenditure per year (description)	
Financing: Expenditure per year (local currency)	1999: NOK 30 mill, 2000: NOK 31 mill, 2001: NOK 26 mill
Financing: Expenditure per year (EURO)	1999: approximately € 4 mill, 2000: approximately € 4,1 mill, 2001: approximately € 3,5 mill
Financing: other budgetary sources (additional financing, description)	
Financing : other budgetary sources (additional financing, local currency)	
Financing : other budgetary sources (additional financing, EURO)	
Results	
Results Measurement	
What are the main indicators for the measurement of results?	
Evaluations references	
Where an evaluation has taken place, what were the main results achieved?	
If no official evaluation has been undertaken, has there been any indication of success?	<p>The industrial garden environments have grown, and they have stimulated the establishment of new enterprises which one ordinarily would not expect to see in the regions.</p> <p>The fact that several industrial milieus have used the industrial garden concept illegally indicates that the concept is believed to be favourable.</p> <p>About 70 % (as of April 2001) of the share capital of the industrial gardens is private. This shows that there is considerable local interest in the project.</p> <p>Local industry has shown great interest in the establishment of industrial gardens.</p> <p>A total of 30 industrial gardens have been established, whereas the original goal was to establish 20. SIVA believes there is a potential for establishing as many as 80.</p>
Observations	
Which mechanisms seem to function well in the measure?	

Industrial Gardens (Næringshager)	
No.	NO_20
Which mechanisms seem to be less successful in the measure?	
Are there other measures planned or in operation as a follow up to this measure?	
GoodNIP Specifics	
Official documents proposing the measure	
Official documents establishing the measure	
The official reason for establishing the measure	The industrial garden concept was introduced against the background of SIVA's long standing work on developing knowledge networks. The establishment of science parks has been an important part of this work. Industrial gardens are seen as way of establishi
Comments on the rationality underlying the measure	Systemic
Ministry responsible	The Ministry of Local Government and Regional Development (KRD)
To what extent has the measure been coordinated with other measures?	
Other Comments	

The entrepreneurship grant / The business establishing grant

Datasheets

The entrepreneurship grant / The business establishing grant (Etablererstipend)	
No.	NO_21
Country	Norway
Geographical coverage, National or Regional (state region)	National
Title of measure	The entrepreneurship grant / The business establishing grant (Etablererstipend)
Information Source/Reference	National budget, SND's web pages www.snd.no, individual responsible in SND Troms
Overview (nature, main goals)	The entrepreneurship grant is a scheme for business entrepreneurs in all parts of Norway, but with a particular emphasis on entrepreneurs in cantonal Norway. The main aim of the scheme is to stimulate to increased business establishment, to create durable and profitable jobs for both women and men. The measure is a bit different for entrepreneurs in the capital of Oslo and the surrounding area of Akershus. Incubator grant and network credit is part of the business establishing grant, but are treated in separate trend chart sheets.
Action plan objective and sub-theme(s) addressed by measures	III.3 Start-up of technology-based companies
GoodNIP classification 1	1D (Start-up financing)
GoodNIP classification 2	2F (Start-up financing)
Agency administering (name)	The entrepreneurship grant is administered by the SND district offices and is adapted to local business life in each district, which means that the administration of the grant can differ between the districts. In the Oslo area SND cooperates with the muni
Name of the individual who has responsibility for implementation of this action	Randi Abrahamsen
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Fax	+47 77 60 61 60
Email	ra@snd.no
Website	www.snd.no
Last update	
Description	
General Information	
Reference to legal basis (e.g. act, public document)	
Does the measure receive central funding or regional funding	Central
In operation since (year)	1989 At first the measure was introduced as a pilot project in the activities of the main labour offices in the country districts. In 1990 the measure was transferred to the county country districts. In 1997 SND established district offices and many of t

The entrepreneurship grant / The business establishing grant

Datasheets

The entrepreneurship grant / The business establishing grant (Etablererstipend)	
No.	NO_21
Expected definitive ending (year)	
Previous measure name	
Previous measure dates (from year to year, e.g. 1997-1999)	
Previous measure description (if not in database)	
Reasons for launching/modifying the measure	The measure was part of the government's work to reduce the unemployment through stimulating to increased establishment activity and thereby to create more profitable and durable workplaces.
Have any of the main features of the measure changed during the implementation?	
What is the predominant role of the government?	Funding
Target Group	
What is the target group of the measure?	Potential entrepreneurs
Organisation and Implementation	
Organisation and structure	Each entrepreneur can be granted NOK 400 000 (€ 54000). Generally the grant can be used for living costs, consultancy services, travelling expenses, mentor arrangements and other follow-up arrangements, smaller investments, market surveys and costs connected to start-up of the business. In the Oslo region the establishment grant is more focused on innovation activities, development of new technology and niche based businesses with a good value creating potential. The grant can be used for smaller investments, start-up costs, marketing, consultancy services, product development, design, production and testing of prototypes.
What are the criteria for eligibility?	Generally there are no formal requirements to receive establishment grant. There is, however, a prerequisite that the person through prior education, experience and personal qualities can make probable that he/she will be able to develop a business plan and run the business. Additionally, the applicants' economic capability to accomplish the project or start-up should be satisfactory. As stated above, applications in the Oslo area should be focused on innovation, new technology and niche character activity with a great potential for value creation. The business must be registered and run in the Oslo area. Grant cannot be allotted to branches with a particular danger of competitive distortions and over establishment.
What is the mode of delivery of the measure?	Grant, follow-up and training
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (description)	The funding is provided by the Ministry of Local Government and Regional Development's budget. Up to 20% of the total funds can be used for follow-up and training. There should be a 40/60 distribution on women/men of the total funds.
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (local currency)	
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (EURO)	

The entrepreneurship grant / The business establishing grant (Etablererstipend)	
No.	NO_21
Financing: Expenditure per year (description)	
Financing: Expenditure per year (local currency)	2001: NOK 85,6 mill
Financing: Expenditure per year (EURO)	2001: € 11,5 mill
Financing: other budgetary sources (additional financing, description)	
Financing : other budgetary sources (additional financing, local currency)	
Financing : other budgetary sources (additional financing, EURO)	
Results	
Results Measurement	
What are the main indicators for the measurement of results?	Number of businesses established and the permanence of these
Evaluations references	'Bolkesjø, T. & Eivind Jørgensen (1995), Evaluation of the Business establishment grant 1989 and 1990 – Employment and profitability, Report nr. 92/95, Telemarkforskning – Bø Reiersen, Jon & Oddbjørn Raaum (1995), The Business establishment gran
Where an evaluation has taken place, what were the main results achieved?	Reiersen, Jon & Oddbjørn Raaum (1995) concludes that the initial focus on unemployed should be revised, since the businesses established were not as viable as other establishments. Unemployed and disabled should rather be offered competence building or education. Entrepreneurs that got individual help were more likely to succeed. Bolkesjø, T. & Eivind Jørgensen (1995) concludes that about half of the grant holders were still in business five years after the grant was allotted. Small grants result in small businesses. Men to a larger degree have a negative result than women. The grant is most important for the businesses that have low turnover and low results and result development. Bolkesjø, T. (1999) concludes that compared to analyses of the business development grant in other counties the grant businesses in Oslo have high employment and turnover and a large part of them are innovative. However, the profitability rate of the firms is very variable. Bolkesjø, T. (2000) concludes that the survival rate of the measure is relatively good, and that the establishment grant is a good measure to create lasting and competitive working places. The regional focus of the grants was high at the beginning of the 1990's, sunk around 1995 and has again experienced a return to a high regional focus.
If no official evaluation has been undertaken, has there been any indication of success?	
Observations	
Which mechanisms seem to function well in the measure?	See evaluation
Which mechanisms seem to be less successful in the measure?	See evaluation

The entrepreneurship grant / The business establishing grant

Datasheets

The entrepreneurship grant / The business establishing grant (Etablererstipend)	
No.	NO_21
Are there other measures planned or in operation as a follow up to this measure?	See evaluation
GoodNIP Specifics	
Official documents proposing the measure	
Official documents establishing the measure	
The official reason for establishing the measure	The measure was part of the Government's work to reduce the unemployment through stimulating to increased establishment activity and thereby to create more profitable and durable workplaces.
Comments on the rationality underlying the measure	Entrepreneurship
Ministry responsible	The Ministry of Local Government and Regional Development (KRD)
To what extent has the measure been coordinated with other measures?	SND combines various measures in its portfolio to offer the applicant firms tailor made financing solutions.
Other Comments	

Incubator grant (Inkubatorstipend)	
No.	NO_22
Country	Norway
Geographical coverage, National or Regional (state region)	National
Title of measure	Incubator grant (Inkubatorstipend)
Information Source/Reference	National budget, SND's web pages www.snd.no, individual responsible in SND Troms
Overview (nature, main goals)	The aim of the incubator grant is to stimulate to increased establishment of competitive, future-oriented and innovative businesses contributing to innovation and business renewal in general. The incubator grant is a scheme for entrepreneurs located in an incubator. The grant is designated for start-ups with a high knowledge and technology level.
Action plan objective and sub-theme(s) addressed by measures	III.3 Start-up of technology-based companies
GoodNIP classification 1	1B
GoodNIP classification 2	2A, 2B
Agency administering (name)	SND district offices
Name of the individual who has responsibility for implementation of this action	Randi Abrahamsen
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Department	
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Website	www.snd.no
Last update	
Description	
General Information	
Reference to legal basis (e.g. act, public document)	Budget proposal of the Ministry of Local Government and Regional Development for 1999-2000 (St.prp. nr. 1 (1999-2000)), p. 144
Does the measure receive central funding or regional funding	Central
In operation since (year)	2001
Expected definitive ending (year)	
Previous measure name	
Previous measure dates (from year to year, e.g. 1997-1999)	
Previous measure description (if not in database)	
Reasons for launching/modifying the measure	

Incubator grant (Inkubatorstipend)	
No.	NO_22
Have any of the main features of the measure changed during the implementation?	
What is the predominant role of the government?	Funding
Target Group	
What is the target group of the measure?	The target group of the instrument are start-ups with at high level of knowledge and technology considered to have a large potential for value added and a high degree of risk, as well as offering products or services that are potential for an international market.
Organisation and Implementation	
Organisation and structure	<p>The incubator grant can either support the planning phase, which is the period prior to the establishment of the firm, the phase where the business plan and the start-up is worked out, or the start-up itself, in an early phase. It is not possible to apply for grants to both phases at the same time. If a grant for the planning phase is approved, this phase has to be ended before a new application can be considered for the establishment phase.</p> <p>In the planning phase the grant can be used for e.g. concept or product development, market surveys, consultancy, targeted competence building, self-performed work and development of a business plan.</p> <p>In the start-up phase the grant can be used for partly coverage of extraordinary costs and minor investments (e.g. PC) connected to the establishment of the firm, until other capital is obtained in order to complete the project or until the firm survives on its own earnings. The grant can also be used for networking related to the project and activities to obtain full financing of the project or the firm.</p> <p>The administration of the incubator grant lies within the SND district offices, but the assignment of the grant should be consulted the head office to secure a satisfactory regional distribution of the grant.</p>
What are the criteria for eligibility?	<p>The incubator grant can only be allotted persons or companies in an incubator, however, being accepted in an incubator does not give the entrepreneur or company an automatic right to receive incubator grant. Entrepreneurs within the regional-political application area are given priority. The grant is open to all branches except public sector and the agricultural sector. Of all the projects that are expected to have long-term economic profitability projects involving weak business areas, women and young people should be prioritised. There are no formal requirements for receiving the incubator grant. However, there is a prerequisite that the person through prior education, experience and personal qualities can make probable that he/she will be able to develop a business plan and run the business. Additionally, the applicants' economic capability to accomplish the project or start-up should be satisfactory.</p>
What is the mode of delivery of the measure?	<p>Grant, follow-up and training</p> <p>The grant is dependent on the size and potential of each individual project. The maximum amount of incubator grant is NOK 800,000 (€ 108,810) per project over a two-year period (the planning phase and the start-up phase toget</p>
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (description)	The funding is provided by the Ministry of Local Government and Regional Affairs' budget. Until 20% of the total funds can be used for project evaluation, follow-up and training.
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (local currency)	NOK 39 mill

Incubator grant (Inkubatorstipend)	
No.	NO_22
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (EURO)	€ 5,3 mill
Financing: Expenditure per year (description)	
Financing: Expenditure per year (local currency)	2001: NOK 20 mill 2002: NOK 19 mill
Financing: Expenditure per year (EURO)	2001: € 2,7 mill 2002: € 2,5 mill
Financing: other budgetary sources (additional financing, description)	
Financing : other budgetary sources (additional financing, local currency)	
Financing : other budgetary sources (additional financing, EURO)	
Results	
Results Measurement	
What are the main indicators for the measurement of results?	Amount of start-ups with a high degree of technological risk, international aim and with great growth potential, and the survival of these establishments.
Evaluations references	
Where an evaluation has taken place, what were the main results achieved?	Evaluation not executed, too early
If no official evaluation has been undertaken, has there been any indication of success?	
Observations	
Which mechanisms seem to function well in the measure?	The fact that 50% of the grant is paid in advance of the start-up is a great advantage, in that the applicants do not experience liquidity problems in the start-up phase.
Which mechanisms seem to be less successful in the measure?	
Are there other measures planned or in operation as a follow up to this measure?	
GoodNIP Specifics	
Official documents proposing the measure	Budget proposal of the Ministry of Local Government and Regional Affairs for 1999-2000 (St.prp. nr. 1 (1999-2000)), p. 144
Official documents establishing the measure	
The official reason for establishing the measure	The government generally wants to support competitive, future oriented and knowledge based enterprises.
Comments on the rationality underlying the measure	Entrepreneurship Systemic
Ministry responsible	The Ministry of Local Government and Regional Development (KRD)

Incubator grant (Inkubatorstipend)	
No.	NO_22
To what extent has the measure been coordinated with other measures?	The measure is coordinated with measure NO_19, programme for incubator activities which is managed by SIVA.
Other Comments	

Venture Cup	
No.	NO_23
Country	Norway
Geographical coverage, National or Regional (state region)	National
Title of measure	Venture Cup
Information Source/Reference	http://www.norge.venturecup.org/
Overview (nature, main goals)	The competition rewards good business plans.
Action plan objective and sub-theme(s) addressed by measures	I.4 Innovation and management
GoodNIP classification 1	1B
GoodNIP classification 2	2A, 2B
Agency administering (name)	Venture Cup[3]
Name of the individual who has responsibility for implementation of this action	Eric Partaker
Organisation	Venture Cup Norway
Department	
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Fax	+47 22 84 40 99
Email	eric@venturecup.org
Website	http://www.norge.venturecup.org/
Last update	
Description	
General Information	
Reference to legal basis (e.g. act, public document)	Venture Cup was established by McKinsey & Company in 2000, but is now organized with an independent secretariat.
Does the measure receive central funding or regional funding	Partners are SND, the Research Council of Norway and more.
In operation since (year)	2000
Expected definitive ending (year)	Indefinite
Previous measure name	
Previous measure dates (from year to year, e.g. 1997-1999)	
Previous measure description (if not in database)	
Reasons for launching/modifying the measure	
Have any of the main features of the measure changed during the implementation?	
What is the predominant role of the government?	Partners are SND, the Research Council of Norway and more.

Venture Cup	
No.	NO_23
Target Group	
What is the target group of the measure?	SMEs, individuals, students, universities
Organisation and Implementation	
Organisation and structure	Venture Cup is a competition for people with a good business idea; people who are able to communicate their idea through a well written business plan. Participants are given the opportunity to develop their business plan with the help of experienced entrepreneurs, investors, business executives and advisers. Venture Cup arranges lectures at the main universities, as well as other information meetings. Venture Cup has developed a special network of advisers.
What are the criteria for eligibility?	Anyone who is prepared to write a business plan.
What is the mode of delivery of the measure?	Review and advice
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (description)	
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (local currency)	
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (EURO)	
Financing: Expenditure per year (description)	
Financing: Expenditure per year (local currency)	
Financing: Expenditure per year (EURO)	
Financing: other budgetary sources (additional financing, description)	Some support from private companies
Financing : other budgetary sources (additional financing, local currency)	
Financing : other budgetary sources (additional financing, EURO)	
Results	
Results Measurement	
What are the main indicators for the measurement of results?	
Evaluations references	
Where an evaluation has taken place, what were the main results achieved?	
If no official evaluation has been undertaken, has there been any indication of success?	

Venture Cup	
No.	NO_23
Observations	
Which mechanisms seem to function well in the measure?	
Which mechanisms seem to be less successful in the measure?	
Are there other measures planned or in operation as a follow up to this measure?	
GoodNIP Specifics	
Official documents proposing the measure	
Official documents establishing the measure	
The official reason for establishing the measure	To stimulate entrepreneurship
Comments on the rationality underlying the measure	Entrepreneurship
Ministry responsible	
To what extent has the measure been coordinated with other measures?	
Other Comments	[3] http://www.norge.venturecup.org/

The Ice Breaking measure (Isbryterordningen)	
No.	NO_24
Country	Norway
Geographical coverage, National or Regional (state region)	National
Title of measure	The Ice Breaking measure (Isbryterordningen)
Information Source/Reference	National budget 2001-2002, SND's homepage www.snd.no
Overview (nature, main goals)	The goal of the measure is to contribute to increased use of design as a competitive force in Norwegian business life. The goal of the program is increased understanding of the significance of design, and coordinate initiatives to increase the use of design in Norwegian businesses.
Action plan objective and sub-theme(s) addressed by measures	I.4 Innovation and management
GoodNIP classification 1	1B
GoodNIP classification 2	2A
Agency administering (name)	The Norwegian Industrial and Regional Development Fund (SND)
Name of the individual who has responsibility for implementation of this action	Anne Gro Mørkholm
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Department	Oslo
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Website	www.snd.no
Last update	
Description	
General Information	
Reference to legal basis (e.g. act, public document)	
Does the measure receive central funding or regional funding	Central
In operation since (year)	Cooperation with The Design Council of Norway about measure since 1998 Special funding since 2002
Expected definitive ending (year)	Open
Previous measure name	
Previous measure dates (from year to year, e.g. 1997-1999)	
Previous measure description (if not in database)	
Reasons for launching/modifying the measure	Design is a new dimension for many companies, and they need a 'teaser' to get started.

The Ice Breaking measure (Isbryterordningen)	
No.	NO_24
Have any of the main features of the measure changed during the implementation?	
What is the predominant role of the government?	Funding
Target Group	
What is the target group of the measure?	SMEs with until 100 man-labour years
Organisation and Implementation	
Organisation and structure	The Design Council of Norway and SND have put aside NOK 500,000 (€67000) to the Ice Breaking Scheme. This is a national scheme that is supposed to give professional and economic support to firms using design for the first time. Through the Ice Breaking Scheme SMEs with until 100 man-labour years receive support for product development or development of a market strategy, provided that an external designer is engaged in the development work. The design office or the designer used must be approved and quality checked by the Design Council of Norway.
What are the criteria for eligibility?	All applicants must have done their own preparations for a project based on real market needs. Applicants must also be willing to enter a strategic plan and analyses phase together with the designer before the first round of sketching. Firms that are allotted a grant must be willing to finance the rest of the project.
What is the mode of delivery of the measure?	It is possible to apply for partly financing with until 50 percent of the costs for external design services, but each applicant can get maximum NOK 50,000 (€6700). The Design Council of Norway also offer free counselling and design procurement.
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (description)	The Design Council of Norway and SND have put aside NOK 500,000 (€67,000) each to the Ice Breaking Scheme.
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (local currency)	NOK 1 mill
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (EURO)	€ 135 000
Financing: Expenditure per year (description)	
Financing: Expenditure per year (local currency)	
Financing: Expenditure per year (EURO)	
Financing: other budgetary sources (additional financing, description)	
Financing : other budgetary sources (additional financing, local currency)	
Financing : other budgetary sources (additional financing, EURO)	

The Ice Breaking measure (Isbryterordningen)	
No.	NO_24
Results	
Results Measurement	
What are the main indicators for the measurement of results?	Companies started using design as a competitive force
Evaluations references	
Where an evaluation has taken place, what were the main results achieved?	
If no official evaluation has been undertaken, has there been any indication of success?	Better economic results (increased sales, earnings) as well as indirect effects such as greater engagement in the companies, happiness of getting a proper profile.
Observations	
Which mechanisms seem to function well in the measure?	
Which mechanisms seem to be less successful in the measure?	If something should be emphasised, it should be that the companies needs close counselling and follow-up, not just financial support. In this measure, two worlds meet, and an intermediate is often a good support.
Are there other measures planned or in operation as a follow up to this measure?	
GoodNIP Specifics	
Official documents proposing the measure	The start of the cooperation between The Design Council of Norway and SND was proposed in White paper No 51 (1996-1997) (St.meld. Nr. 51 (1996-1997)).
Official documents establishing the measure	
The official reason for establishing the measure	Design is a new dimension for many companies, and they need a 'teaser' to get started.
Comments on the rationality underlying the measure	No particular rationality The measure reflects a wide approach to innovation (it goes beyond the traditional focus on R&D).
Ministry responsible	
To what extent has the measure been coordinated with other measures?	The ice breaking measure is used as a general measure in all the programs of SND. Other measures can support design, but have not allocated particular funds for this.
Other Comments	

Såddfinansiering – Seed Financing	
No.	SE_01
Country	Sweden
Geographical coverage, National or Regional (state region)	National
Title of measure	Såddfinansiering – Seed Financing
Information Source/Reference	www.nutek.se
Overview (nature, main goals)	NUTEK in co-operation with the Swedish Industrial Development Fund offers seed funding in early stages. The aim is to renew the market through providing high risk loans with interest and conditional repayment or grants with a royalty clause to SMEs and primarily to small technology based firms for innovation projects in pre-commercial stages. This programme includes national support to EUREKA project participants. It is a regular programme, continuously on-going. The normal target group is very small firms. The goal of the support is to develop the innovation project to a stage where commercial financing is feasible.
Action plan objective and sub-theme(s) addressed by measures	I.2. Mobility Students/Researcher/Teachers I.3. Raising Public Awareness II.5. Financing III.3. Start-up of technology-based companies
GoodNIP classification 1	1A, 1B
GoodNIP classification 2	2A
Agency administering (name)	NUTEK/Executing agency/Sweden/www.nutek.se
Name of the individual who has responsibility for implementation of this action	Lennart Augustinius
Organisation	NUTEK
Department	
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Email	lennart.augustinius@nutek.se
Website	lennart.augustinius@nutek.se
Last update	2001-07-30
Description	
General Information	
Reference to legal basis (e.g. act, public document)	No information available
Does the measure receive central funding or regional funding	Central
In operation since (year)	1968
Expected definitive ending (year)	Ongoing
Previous measure name	No previous measure
Previous measure dates (from year to year, e.g. 1997-1999)	See above
Previous measure description (if not in database)	See above

Såddfinansiering – Seed Financing	
No.	SE_01
Reasons for launching/modifying the measure	Technology based firms are considered to be important in the national economy and to play a key role in the transformation of results from academic (government funded) research therefore the programme aims at preparing individual firms for the commercial
Have any of the main features of the measure changed during the implementation?	No information available
What is the predominant role of the government?	investor/facilitator
Target Group	
What is the target group of the measure?	SME/Industrial SMEs, The main target group is very small firms, primarily new technology based ones.
Organisation and Implementation	
Organisation and structure	NUTEK implements the Programme in co-operation ALMI Business Partners and The Swedish Industrial Development Fund.
What are the criteria for eligibility?	The company must : - have a will to expand through exploiting new products, processes or markets. - not have more than 250 employees. - have a patented product or corresponding. - have co-funding (at least 50%) - have an ability to gain economical profit.
What is the mode of delivery of the measure?	The programme provides seed financing, competence and a network of growth companies.
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (description)	During 99-01 about €8 mill (SEK 73 mill) per year.
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (local currency)	See above
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (EURO)	see above
Financing: Expenditure per year (description)	See below
Financing: Expenditure per year (local currency)	During 99-01 about SEK 73 mill per year, since 2002 SEK 10 mill per year.
Financing: Expenditure per year (EURO)	During 99-01 about €8 mill per year, since 2002 €1.1 mill per year.
Financing: other budgetary sources (additional financing, description)	The Swedish Industrial Development Fund
Financing : other budgetary sources (additional financing, local currency)	Not applicable
Financing : other budgetary sources (additional financing, EURO)	Not applicable
Results	
Results Measurement	
What are the main indicators for the measurement of results?	One of the indicators used is the whether business-based funding is obtained following the seed-financing

Såddfinansiering – Seed Financing	
No.	SE_01
Evaluations references	
Where an evaluation has taken place, what were the main results achieved?	The latest report produced on this topic was the evaluation of the PU-grant (Product Development Grant) in 1994. According to the report, without the seed financing, half of the project had not been possible to realise.
If no official evaluation has been undertaken, has there been any indication of success?	About 70% of the fastest growing SMEs in Sweden are technology based. Out of those about 50% have obtained seed financing from NUTEK, or its forerunner, in early stages.
Observations	
Which mechanisms seem to function well in the measure?	Pay-out
Which mechanisms seem to be less successful in the measure?	Pay-back
Are there other measures planned or in operation as a follow up to this measure?	From 2002 NUTEK co-operates with the Swedish Industrial Development Found to offer seed funding in early stages.
GoodNIP Specifics	
Official documents proposing the measure	No information available
Official documents establishing the measure	No information available
The official reason for establishing the measure	Technology based firms are considered to be important in the national economy and to play a key role in the transformation of results form academic (government funded) research therefore the programme aims at preparing individual firms for the commercial
Comments on the rationality underlying the measure	The entrepreneurship rationality
Ministry responsible	Ministry of industry, employment and communications (Näringsdepartementet)
To what extent has the measure been coordinated with other measures?	From 2002 NUTEK co-operates with the Swedish Industrial Development Found to offer seed funding in early stages.
Other Comments	

Innovation Sweden	
No.	SE_02
Country	Sweden
Geographical coverage, National or Regional (state region)	National
Title of measure	Innovation Sweden
Information Source/Reference	www.innovationscentrum.se
Overview (nature, main goals)	<p>Most ALMI offices have had "product advisory committees" for advice, service and seed financing for inventors and small businesses, e.g. on IPR matters and how to prepare business plans. These committees and their funding resources were partially financed by the Innovation Centre Foundation (SIC) and NUTEK. In 1999, the Innovation Centre Foundation and ALMI Företagspartner AB started up as an organisation with a regional network for all of Sweden's inventors and entrepreneurs. Since then, a regional network by county has been built up over the whole of Sweden. The cooperation functions as a fine net that can capture people with ideas, and to develop commercially successful business concepts. The regional innovation offices in the network offer advice, assessments of ideas and a smaller grant.</p>
Action plan objective and sub-theme(s) addressed by measures	III.5. Absorption of technology-based companies II.5. Financing
GoodNIP classification 1	1A
GoodNIP classification 2	2A
Agency administering (name)	ALMI Business Partner/Other/Sweden/www.almi.se
Name of the individual who has responsibility for implementation of this action	Mr. Per Laurell/Innovation Centre Foundation/Sweden
Organisation	Innovation Centre Foundation (SIC)
Department	
Phone	+46 8 681 66 18
Fax	
Email	info@innovationscentrum.se
Website	www.innovationscentrum.se
Last update	020624
Description	
General Information	
Reference to legal basis (e.g. act, public document)	No info available
Does the measure receive central funding or regional funding	Central
In operation since (year)	1986
Expected definitive ending (year)	2004
Previous measure name	"Product advisory committees" for advice, service and seed financing for inventors and small businesses, e.g. on IPR matters and how to prepare business plans

Innovation Sweden	
No.	SE_02
Previous measure dates (from year to year, e.g. 1997-1999)	
Previous measure description (if not in database)	
Reasons for launching/modifying the measure	New/small businesses often show considerable awareness and flexibility in discovering and exploiting new market possibilities and can often create early breakthroughs in new fields of technology. They are often dedicated to innovation and should be helped
Have any of the main features of the measure changed during the implementation?	A decentralization process has started in several counties. If the trials works out the process will be extended and it will be possible to apply for larger grants at every regional innovation office.
What is the predominant role of the government?	Catalyser
Target Group	
What is the target group of the measure?	Individuals
Organisation and Implementation	
Organisation and structure	Innovation Sweden is a co-operation between SIC and ALMI and in some cases also the county administrative board and the municipality in the region.
What are the criteria for eligibility?	Business oriented innovative development
What is the mode of delivery of the measure?	The regional innovation offices in the network offers advices, assessments of ideas and a smaller grants (maximum 35 000 SEK or €4000).
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (description)	SIC: SEK 45 mill (€5 mill) per year ALMI: SEK 25 mill (€2.7 mill) per year
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (local currency)	
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (EURO)	No information available
Financing: Expenditure per year (description)	No information available
Financing: Expenditure per year (local currency)	SEK 70 mill per year
Financing: Expenditure per year (EURO)	€7.7 mill per year
Financing: other budgetary sources (additional financing, description)	The county administrative board and the local authority
Financing : other budgetary sources (additional financing, local currency)	No other budgetary sources
Financing : other budgetary sources (additional financing, EURO)	No other budgetary sources

Innovation Sweden	
No.	SE_02
Results	
Results Measurement	
What are the main indicators for the measurement of results?	Growth in turnover, share of exports and employment; strategic choices, patenting.
Evaluations references	
Where an evaluation has taken place, what were the main results achieved?	A partial evaluation has been carried out by SIC. Of the projects evaluated 25-27 percent of conceded loans are paid back. Around 35 percent of projects having received funding since 1994-5 are in the phase of being commercialised. The commercialisation is expected to yield 670 employments in Sweden and 396 abroad in 2000 (960 and 592 respectively for 2001). Furthermore, the generated turnover from the commercialisation is expected to amount to 502 MSEK (60 MEUR) for 2000 and 979 MSEK (117 MEUR) for 2001.
If no official evaluation has been undertaken, has there been any indication of success?	
Observations	
Which mechanisms seem to function well in the measure?	It seems like that inventors that have had the first contact with the regional innovation offices are more successful in make their inventions profitable when applying for larger grants from SICs central entity, compared to them that directly apply for the larger grant.
Which mechanisms seem to be less successful in the measure?	The follow-up of the funded projects.
Are there other measures planned or in operation as a follow up to this measure?	The SIC's operations to support inventors with early financing will cease in its current form in 2004. In order to ensure that innovation activities continue in the future, ALMI and the SIC started last year a project to coordinate the SIC's innovation ac
GoodNIP Specifics	
Official documents proposing the measure	Government Bill 1993/94:177
Official documents establishing the measure	See above
The official reason for establishing the measure	No information available
Comments on the rationality underlying the measure	The entrepreneurship rationality Increase innovation activities and create a better innovation environment in Sweden
Ministry responsible	Ministry of industry, employment and communications (Näringsdepartementet)
To what extent has the measure been coordinated with other measures?	It is coordinated with SE_20, SIC Financing
Other Comments	

VINNOVA Competence Centre Programme	
No.	SE_03
Country	Sweden
Geographical coverage, National or Regional (state region)	National
Title of measure	VINNOVA Competence Centre Programme
Information Source/Reference	http://www.vinnova.se/index_en.htm
Overview (nature, main goals)	<p>The Swedish Competence Centres Programme is an effort to build bridges between science and industry in Sweden by creating excellent academic research environments in which industrial companies participate actively and persistently in order to derive long-term benefits. The mission is to strengthen the crucial link in the Swedish National Innovation System between academic research and industrial R&D.</p> <p>The overall goal is to prove that universities are able to become real resources for Swedish industry and thus to fulfil tasks that in many other countries are managed by public research laboratories/institutes. A Competence Centre has two main goals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To become a productive, academic Centre of Excellence by actively involving a number of companies and research groups in joint research • To promote the introduction and implementation of new technology and to strengthen the technical competence in Swedish industry. <p>A basic idea underlying the Competence Centre concept is that active involvement from industry in academic research brings about mutual benefits. Active collaboration between research groups and companies in joint R&D projects is seen as the most effective way of achieving good agreement between academic research and industrial needs and an effective transfer of knowledge and technology. The complex needs and problems of industry offer new and exciting challenges to the universities. This translates into a demand for active participation by all the industrial partners in research collaboration and not only a commitment to payment in cash.</p> <p>The programme at present comprises 28 Competence Centres at 8 universities. About 250 companies are participating. The Swedish National Energy Administration is the governmental partner in five energy-related Competence Centres.</p> <p>The programme started in 1995 and is intended to run for up to 10 years. The build-up and development of the centres is based on stepwise funding and follow-up. During the first stage, which for most of the centres comprised two years, the activities of the centres were built up. After this stage VINNOVA covers up to SEK 6 million per year (€ 110,000) of the expenses provided that the industrial partners contribute at least the same amount in cash and as in kind contributions.</p>
Action plan objective and sub-theme(s) addressed by measures	I.2. Mobility Students/Researchers/Teachers I.6. Promotion of clustering and co-operation for innovation III.1. Strategic Vision of R&D III.2. Strengthening Company Research
GoodNIP classification 1	1D
GoodNIP classification 2	2D
Agency administering (name)	VINNOVA/Executing Agency/Sweden/www.vinnova.se
Name of the individual who has responsibility for implementation of this action	Mr. Staffan Hjorth/VINNOVA/Sweden
Organisation	VINNOVA

VINNOVA Competence Centre Programme	
No.	SE_03
Department	Innovation Actors Division
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Fax	+46 8 473 30 05
Email	staffan.hjorth@vinnova.se
Website	www.vinnova.se
Last update	020625
Description	
General Information	
Reference to legal basis (e.g. act, public document)	The Government Bill on higher education and research 1992/93:170 contained an approval of NUTEK's proposal and some guidelines for the start-up phase.
Does the measure receive central funding or regional funding	Central
In operation since (year)	1995
Expected definitive ending (year)	2006
Previous measure name	The interdisciplinary materials research consortia programme.
Previous measure dates (from year to year, e.g. 1997-1999)	1990_ ?
Previous measure description (if not in database)	The interdisciplinary materials research consortia programme started in 1990 on the initiative of NUTEK and the Swedish Natural Science Research Council, NFR. The approximately ten materials research consortia constituted a new form of academic activity i
Reasons for launching/modifying the measure	Technology is becoming more and more complex, and industrial development needs to be based on more penetrating and advanced technical knowledge. Not even the largest companies can develop competence in all areas but have to fall back on external research
Have any of the main features of the measure changed during the implementation?	<p>The first evaluation of the programme (see 2.a.2. below) has lead to increased focus on collaboration between the companies involved, on the long-term strategies of the centres and on leadership training.</p> <p>According to the overall recommendations of the evaluation team a Centre leadership training programme was initiated in early 1999. This knowledge development project was called 'Developing visionary leadership in academic environment'. The example NUTEK Competence Centre'. The project is of interest not only to the directors of the Centres but also to a wider circle of scientists in charge of multi-disciplinary research and/or industrial co-operation. The main theme of the project is to develop the knowledge of leading research in network organisations. This is done through structured experiential learning in a group of qualified research leaders, with the support of skilled development- and process leaders.</p>
What is the predominant role of the government?	Catalyser and investor
Target Group	
What is the target group of the measure?	Large Companies/Large Industrial Companies SMEs/Industrial SMEs Research Institutes Researchers Graduates Students in upper secondary schools

VINNOVA Competence Centre Programme	
No.	SE_03
Organisation and Implementation	
Organisation and structure	<p>The requirements and special characteristics of a Competence Centre are summarized in a formal Competence Centre Agreement and in a number of criteria (see the field 'What are the main indicators for the measurement of results?' below), which were developed on the basis of five criteria used in the selection process. The agreement concerns the commitments of the parties cooperating in a Competence Centre - a number of industrial companies, a university, and VINNOVA. It regulates the establishment of the centre and the performance and joint financing of a research programme. The agreement is signed by the university concerned, by VINNOVA, and by each individual company belonging to the industrial partners.</p> <p>One of the aims of the Competence Centre Programme is to create attractive and concentrated academic research environments. This implies that a Competence Centre is geographically concentrated, i.e. based at one university, that undertakes to administer the activities of the centre and to contribute to their financing by providing a base organisation and other resources. In most cases the activities of a Competence Centre imply multidisciplinary collaboration between several departments and faculties within the university. As a rule 3-4 departments are involved. In order to have a clear position in the university the centre could be organised as a separate body or as a special unit in the department that acts as its host and gives it administrative support.</p> <p>The Competence Centre Agreement states that a centre should have its own accounting and be governed by a Board. The chairman and the other members of the Board are appointed by the university in consultation with VINNOVA and the industrial partners. In accordance with VINNOVA's recommendation the chairman and a majority of the Board members come from industry in most of the centres. The Centre Director is appointed by the university, as a rule in consultation with the Board.</p>
What are the criteria for eligibility?	The selection of centres was made in 1993 - 1994 and up to now no more calls for new proposals have been initiated.
What is the mode of delivery of the measure?	Mainly through the Competence Centre Agreement.
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (description)	VINNOVA's financial contribution is 32 % of the cost, which means that the other parties - the universities and the companies - are also main investors. VINNOVA: approximately SEK 15 billion (€ 1,8 billion) (including National Energy Administration SEK app
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (local currency)	SEK 15 billion
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (EURO)	€ 1.8 billion
Financing: Expenditure per year (description)	VINNOVA: SEK 155 mill (€ 18 mill) (incl National Energy Administration SEK 30 mill (€ 3.5 mill)). Universities: SEK 160 mill (€ 19 mill)
Financing: Expenditure per year (local currency)	SEK 155 million per year
Financing: Expenditure per year (EURO)	€ 18 million per year
Financing: other budgetary sources (additional financing, description)	For instance EU-financing of projects in individual centres.

VINNOVA Competence Centre Programme	
No.	SE_03
Financing : other budgetary sources (additional financing, local currency)	No information available
Financing : other budgetary sources (additional financing, EURO)	No information available
Results	
Results Measurement	
What are the main indicators for the measurement of results?	<p>The following criteria for VINNOVA Competence Centres have been agreed upon. A successful VINNOVA Competence Centre offers industry an attractive and concentrated research environment for collaboration, problem solving, and long-term competence development; the Centre forms a natural part of the university or institute that has signed the agreement;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> enjoys sustained participation from industry in the management, implementation, and financing of a research programme of mutual interest and attracts contributions from industrial partners amounting to at least as much as VINNOVA's financing; has a clear competence profile in which the Centre is internationally competitive and is able to adapt and strengthen it with regard to the needs of the interested parties and the development of science and technology; renews and expands its circle of interested parties in Swedish industry, including SMEs; is well established in the university or institute of technology, which successively increases its contributions in the form of base organisation and other resources needed to develop the Centre's activities; is characterised by mutual personal mobility between the academic and industrial R&D environments in that PhD students and academic researchers conduct research in active collaboration with and within industrial companies; company R&D staff are active in the Centre's academic environment; contributes to the academic undergraduate and postgraduate education; enjoys increasing external financing for activities which strengthen the Centre's competence profile and base; achieves results which the companies can exploit and which lead to scientific qualifications (PhD/Licentiate degrees, articles in international journals, etc.); collaborates with other research groups and research institutions and gradually increases its collaboration at the international, especially the European, level in line with the industrial partners' wishes. <p>These criteria form the basis for the evaluations of the centres and of the programme.</p>
Evaluations references	

VINNOVA Competence Centre Programme	
No.	SE_03
Where an evaluation has taken place, what were the main results achieved?	<p>A first round of evaluations was carried out in 1997-98 by an international team of experts on this kind of university-industry collaboration efforts, focussing on reviewing the introductory efforts to develop Competence Centres. The overall conclusions and recommendations made by the evaluation team were very valuable tools to improve the performance of the centres and the whole programme. Some issues have been more focussed, for instance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The placement of the Competence Centres in the university organization • Industrial involvement in the strategic issues • Strength and balance in the interaction industry – academia ("leading or following industry"). Involvement of senior academic staff in the centres. • Centre Leadership and the important role of the Centre Director <p>The most obvious impact of the first evaluation was due to the recommendation to initiate a leadership training programme for the Centre Directors. By now a comprehensive and very appreciated leadership programme with focus on exchange of experiences between the Centre Directors has been finished.</p> <p>A second, mid-term evaluation was carried out during year 2000. This time, the evaluation teams constituted of 2-3 scientific experts in the field of the Centre, as well as the same overall experts as in the first evaluation. The Centres were reviewed with respect to their development as Competence Centres (their Added Values), their technical and scientific achievements as well as the industrial relevance and benefits. The first report of the second round of evaluations included statements as:</p> <p>"We were impressed by how many times during the visits we were told by the scientific subject experts from their respective technical areas that the intellectual calibre of the work performed to date was world class or first class."</p> <p>"The involvement of industrial personnel in the Competence Centres Programme, from both large corporations and SMEs (small and medium enterprises), is phenomenal and exemplary. It ranges from project participation all the way to serving on the Boards in strategic roles."</p> <p>From the very beginning Swedish industry has shown a great interest in the Competence Centres and played an active role in their build-up. During the current stage 2 altogether about 250 different companies are collaborating in the activities of the 28 Competence Centres, the mean being 11 companies per centre.</p> <p>Many enterprises, especially the large international groups based in Sweden, are engaged in several centres. About 20 % of the industrial partners are small and medium-sized firms, here defined as companies with less than 250 employees and not belonging to large groups. According to VINNOVA's criteria and the Competence Centre Agreement additional industrial partners are to be encouraged to join and participate in creating a dynamic centre.</p>
If no official evaluation has been undertaken, has there been any indication of success?	See above
Observations	
Which mechanisms seem to function well in the measure?	To bridge the gap and to overcome the attitudes between industry and academia by a scheme which stimulates collaboration between two active parties of equal merit.
Which mechanisms seem to be less successful in the measure?	The impact of the centres on the universities policies and priorities is still to be proved.
Are there other measures planned or in operation as a follow up to this measure?	A new round of Competence Centres are planned by VINNOVA.

VINNOVA Competence Centre Programme	
No.	SE_03
GoodNIP Specifics	
Official documents proposing the measure	The Government Bill on higher education and research 1992/93:170 contained an approval of NUTEK's proposal and some guidelines for the start-up phase.
Official documents establishing the measure	See above
The official reason for establishing the measure	The Swedish Competence Centres Programme is an effort to build bridges between science and industry in Sweden by creating excellent academic research environments in which industrial companies participate actively and persistently in order to derive long-
Comments on the rationality underlying the measure	The systemic rationality. What inspired NUTEK to initiate the establishment of Competence Centres was that the investments in industry-related research within the universities in Sweden were insufficient and that new ways of organizing research collaborat
Ministry responsible	The ministry of industry, employment and communication (Näringsdepartementet)
To what extent has the measure been coordinated with other measures?	
Other Comments	

Simplified registration of start-ups	
No.	SE_04
Country	Sweden
Geographical coverage, National or Regional (state region)	National
Title of measure	Simplified registration of start-ups
Information Source/Reference	Final report to Governmental commission: Förenklad företagsregistrering (simplified registration of start-ups) from Swedish Patenting and Registration Office and the National Tax Board
Overview (nature, main goals)	The report contains proposals for a simplified registration procedure in connection to the start-up phase of business firms. The proposals are of institutional, administrative and legal nature.
Action plan objective and sub-theme(s) addressed by measures	II.3. Administrative Simplification
GoodNIP classification 1	1D
GoodNIP classification 2	2C
Agency administering (name)	National Tax Board
Name of the individual who has responsibility for implementation of this action	Mikael Åhlund
Organisation	Swedish Patent and Registration Office
Department	
Phone	+46 8 782 25 00
Fax	+46 8 666 02 86
Email	interpat@prv.se
Website	www.prv.se
Last update	2002-08-13
Description	
General Information	
Reference to legal basis (e.g. act, public document)	The proposals refer to the laws which regulate the procedure of start-up registration, among them: Aktiebolagslagen (Law on companies with limited responsibility) (SFS 1975:1387), Lagen om handels bolag och enkla bolag (1974:157) and Skattebetalningslagen
Does the measure receive central funding or regional funding	Central
In operation since (year)	March, 2001
Expected definitive ending (year)	None
Previous measure name	No previous measure
Previous measure dates (from year to year, e.g. 1997-1999)	See above
Previous measure description (if not in database)	See above

Simplified registration of start-ups	
No.	SE_04
Reasons for launching/modifying the measure	The procedure for registration of new firms has been considered as too slow and too complex. Today, the applicant has to fill in two separate registration forms in which different terms are being used to cover the same thing. The administration procedure
Have any of the main features of the measure changed during the implementation?	No info available
What is the predominant role of the government?	The government fills the dual role of initiator of regulations and administrator
Target Group	
What is the target group of the measure?	Large Companies/Large Industrial Companies SMEs/Industrial SMEs New companies, implicitly SMEs. Not a specific target to facilitate for technology-/knowledge-based start-ups, but change in the general business regulations
Organisation and Implementation	
Organisation and structure	Hitherto, the procedure for registering of new firms has been split between the two agencies Swedish Patenting and Registration Office (responsible for the general registration and the National Tax Board. The proposal means that there would be one, common registration form and a joint start on the administrative procedure within the both agencies.
What are the criteria for eligibility?	When the proposal are about to take effect, information will be disseminated to the target group mainly through publications and information on the agencies' web-sites.
What is the mode of delivery of the measure?	The objective is to facilitate for companies to register information as they start up a new company.
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (description)	The cost for implementing the proposal is calculated to a total of € 2.5 mill (SEK 22 mill).
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (local currency)	SEK 22 mill
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (EURO)	€ 2.5 mill
Financing: Expenditure per year (description)	See above
Financing: Expenditure per year (local currency)	See above
Financing: Expenditure per year (EURO)	See above
Financing: other budgetary sources (additional financing, description)	No additional financing
Financing : other budgetary sources (additional financing, local currency)	See above
Financing : other budgetary sources (additional financing, EURO)	See above

Simplified registration of start-ups	
No.	SE_04
Results	
Results Measurement	
What are the main indicators for the measurement of results?	No information available
Evaluations references	
Where an evaluation has taken place, what were the main results achieved?	No evaluation has taken place
If no official evaluation has been undertaken, has there been any indication of success?	No information available
Observations	
Which mechanisms seem to function well in the measure?	No information available
Which mechanisms seem to be less successful in the measure?	No information available
Are there other measures planned or in operation as a follow up to this measure?	No information available
GoodNIP Specifics	
Official documents proposing the measure	The proposals refer to the laws which regulate the procedure of start-up registration, among them: Aktiebolagslagen (Law on companies with limited responsibility) (SFS 1975:1387), Lagen om handels bolag och enkla bolag (1974:157) and Skattebetalningslagen
Official documents establishing the measure	See above
The official reason for establishing the measure	The procedure for registration of new firms has been considered as too slow and too complex.
Comments on the rationality underlying the measure	The entrepreneurship rationality
Ministry responsible	Ministry of Finance (Finansdepartementet)
To what extent has the measure been coordinated with other measures?	No information available
Other Comments	

The regional technology program "SME consortia"

Datasheets

The regional technology program "SME consortia"	
No.	SE_05
Country	Sweden
Geographical coverage, National or Regional (state region)	National
Title of measure	The regional technology program "SME consortia"
Information Source/Reference	A government decision act 1994-02-10. The half-time evaluation 1997-05-20 by Temaplan AB. The full-time evaluation 2002-03-01 by Åke Uhlin, Nordregio and Nordlandsforskning.
Overview (nature, main goals)	This programme represents an area of utmost importance to the government as it both covers the upgrading of Swedish SMEs and an increased interaction between SMEs, universities and other research centres. To upgrade the general competence and technological capacity of SMEs and create new links with both private and institutional actors. The programme aims to establish networks through the involvement of universities, research centres and other local actors. Larger firms are involved through the purchase of specific competencies. The efforts are initiated by groups of companies (demand-driven), each company group has a joint concept for the development of their competence and technology during the five year period. For each project the firms receive one third of the funds from the government and must accordingly pool their resources with their partners to raise the remaining two thirds.
Action plan objective and sub-theme(s) addressed by measures	III.2. Strengthening Company Research
GoodNIP classification 1	1B,1C
GoodNIP classification 2	2D
Agency administering (name)	VINNOVA
Name of the individual who has responsibility for implementation of this action	Gunnar Jonsson (retired)
Organisation	VINNOVA
Department	
Phone	+46 8 473 30 00
Fax	+46 8 473 30 05
Email	
Website	www.vinnova.se
Last update	020808
Description	
General Information	
Reference to legal basis (e.g. act, public document)	Government decision A94/541/RP: A development programme for the industry in regions prioritised by regional policy in Sweden.
Does the measure receive central funding or regional funding	Central
In operation since (year)	1995
Expected definitive ending (year)	2001, Evaluated
Previous measure name	No previous measure

The regional technology program "SME consortia"

The regional technology program "SME consortia"	
No.	SE_05
Previous measure dates (from year to year, e.g. 1997-1999)	No previous measure
Previous measure description (if not in database)	No previous measure
Reasons for launching/modifying the measure	The perceived problems for SMEs to use new technology and to integrate it with their business operation.
Have any of the main features of the measure changed during the implementation?	During the five years of the programme, the industrial conditions have changed but the basis for co-operation in the groups of companies has also developed. Therefore it is important that the program management follow the developments to accept and initiate changes.
What is the predominant role of the government?	Initiator, facilitator
Target Group	
What is the target group of the measure?	SMEs/Industrial SMEs
Organisation and Implementation	
Organisation and structure	Local/regional consortia are built with 5-10 SMEs. Universities, research institutes, large firms are contributors of competence to the consortia.
What are the criteria for eligibility?	A general contract and syndicate agreement for each consortium, signed by all the SMEs involved.
What is the mode of delivery of the measure?	In judging the strength of the joint concept of the consortium as well as the ambition to make use of the university and institute groups.
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (description)	Around € 50 mill (SEK 450 mill) with : € 19 mill (SEK 170 mill from the government via NUTEK) for 21 consortia
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (local currency)	SEK 450 mill
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (EURO)	€ 50 mill
Financing: Expenditure per year (description)	Around one fifth
Financing: Expenditure per year (local currency)	Around one fifth
Financing: Expenditure per year (EURO)	Around one fifth
Financing: other budgetary sources (additional financing, description)	Joint founding by private companies
Financing : other budgetary sources (additional financing, local currency)	SEK 280 mill
Financing : other budgetary sources (additional financing, EURO)	€ 31 mill

The regional technology program "SME consortia"	
No.	SE_05
Results	
Results Measurement	
What are the main indicators for the measurement of results?	At the final evaluation carried out during 2001 the result was measured at 4 different levels: Company level, consortia level, program level and policy level. The evolution assignment included to integrate the evaluation with a learning process for policymakers and programme managers. The evaluation has been (and will be) of large value when developing programmes directed towards new company groups, cluster and innovation system. The evaluation indicated that companies (particular small companies) have had great use of exchanges with other companies in the "consortia" and also new contacts with universities, research centres and large companies (sometimes customers). Higher output can be achieved by regional business oriented programmes if groups of firms are mobilised for joint efforts of raising the firms' technology competence and also to increase their contacts with universities and institutes. The evaluation showed the importance of success factors for company groups, clusters and innovation system. Many consortia were successful and had a good experience of working in a consortia. Among the success factors we found the importance of an engaged and professional consortia manager, the structure of the group (for example common need, combined interest, readiness for change among the companies). On a program level the program was run in a flexible way, sensible for changes in conditions and developments in the consortia. On a policy level the experience gained in this program is already transferred to new programs- "Technology Transfer for SMEs" (SE_10) and also the recently started program "VINNGROWTH" (SE_19).
Evaluations references	
Where an evaluation has taken place, what were the main results achieved?	One half-time evaluation was made 1997 on the regional effects (employment, business development etc) evaluating the strength of each consortium's concept and networking with universities and institutes. Number of firms was almost fixed from the beginning (240). The final evaluation carried out during 2001 indicated that companies (particular small companies) have had great use of exchanges with other companies in the "consortia" and also new contacts with universities, research centres and large companies (sometimes customers). Higher output can be achieved by regional business oriented programmes if groups of firms are mobilised for joint efforts of raising the firms' technology competence and also to increase their contacts with universities and institutes. The evaluation showed the importance of success factors for company groups, clusters and innovation system. Many consortia were successful and had a good experience of working in a consortia. Among the success factors we found the importance of an engaged and professional consortia manager, the structure of the group (for example common need, combined interest, readiness for change among the companies).
If no official evaluation has been undertaken, has there been any indication of success?	Higher output achieved of regional business oriented programmes if groups of firms are mobilised for joint efforts of raising the firms' technology competence and their contacts with universities and institutes.
Observations	
Which mechanisms seem to function well in the measure?	The stimulation of being part of a local group of firms handling technology and other problems.
Which mechanisms seem to be less successful in the measure?	Making full use of universities and institutes.

The regional technology program "SME consortia"

Datasheets

The regional technology program "SME consortia"	
No.	SE_05
Are there other measures planned or in operation as a follow up to this measure?	Further VINNOVA programmes are planned with strengthening the selection criteria for ex post examination of the conditions for the coordination/driving role within a consortia.
GoodNIP Specifics	
Official documents proposing the measure	No information available
Official documents establishing the measure	A government decision act 1994-02-10.
The official reason for establishing the measure	This programme represents an area of utmost importance to the government as it both covers the upgrading of Swedish SMEs and an increased interaction between SMEs, universities and other research centres.
Comments on the rationality underlying the measure	The systemic rationality
Ministry responsible	Ministry of Industry, Employment and Communication (Näringsdepartementet)
To what extent has the measure been coordinated with other measures?	The experience from the programme has been transferred to new programs - "Technology Transfer for SMEs" (SE_10) and also the recently started program "VINNVÄXT" (SE_19).
Other Comments	

New Graduate Schools	
No.	SE_06
Country	Sweden
Geographical coverage, National or Regional (state region)	National
Title of measure	New Graduate Schools
Information Source/Reference	- Forskarskolor i Sverige, AR mars 1998 NUTEK Publication (AR March 1998): Graduate Schools in Sweden (in Swedish) - Forskarskolan i svensk forskningsfinansiering (preliminary version October 1997, in Swedish). Report by The Council for Planning and Co-ord
Overview (nature, main goals)	This type of initiative is in accordance with the prevailing view that universities must work closer to industry. The main goal is to increase the number of graduated PhDs and examination rate in sciences of strategic importance to Swedish industry with an industry related and/or transdisciplinary and/or international angle. They aim at stimulating university-industry collaboration as well as collaboration between different universities. The graduate school programs in general have funds specifically for development of new graduate courses, sometimes problem oriented and/or transdisciplinary. Some have a more organised admittance to the graduate program and they often try to be more efficient aiming at reducing the time it takes to achieve a PhD as well as an intent to increase the quality of the education. An aim of the Swedish Foundation for Strategic Research (SSF) and the Knowledge and Skills development Foundation (KK) is also to increase the number of PhDs employed in the private sector. SSF has research programmes in sciences, which are thought to be of strategic importance to Swedish industry. The graduate schools are found in these scientific areas. Initiators can send in an application that is evaluated in several steps. It is important to find the goals described above. Once the application is approved the first evaluation comes after 3 years and then again after 4 years. The Knowledge and Skills development Foundation demands that industry is involved in the application, that they contribute substantially to the funding, that graduate students have one supervisor from industry or an industrial research institute and one from the university and the graduate student is only funded by KK for 4 years.
Action plan objective and sub-theme(s) addressed by measures	I.1. Education & Training I.2. Mobility Students/Researcher/Teachers III.4. Co-operation Research/Universities/Companies
GoodNIP classification 1	1D
GoodNIP classification 2	2F
Agency administering (name)	Ministry of Education and Science Swedish Foundation for Strategic Research The Knowledge foundation
Name of the individual who has responsibility for implementation of this action	Elisabeth Bergendal Stenberg, KK-Foundation Olof Lindgren, SSF Tim Nordin, Ministry of Education and Science
Organisation	Ministry of Education and Science
Department	
Phone	+46 8 405 10 00
Fax	+46 8 723 11 92
Email	registrator@education.ministry.se
Website	http://utbildning.regeringen.se
Last update	2002-07-04

New Graduate Schools	
No.	SE_06
Description	
General Information	
Reference to legal basis (e.g. act, public document)	The Swedish Government Bill on higher education and research 1992/93:170 contained an approval of trial graduate schools. The government 1990-1994 established the private foundations with money from the dissolved wage-earners funds. The Swedish Government
Does the measure receive central funding or regional funding	Central
In operation since (year)	1993
Expected definitive ending (year)	Varies
Previous measure name	No previous measure
Previous measure dates (from year to year, e.g. 1997-1999)	See above
Previous measure description (if not in database)	See above
Reasons for launching/modifying the measure	A need for Increased number of examined PhDs
Have any of the main features of the measure changed during the implementation?	More actors are now funding graduate schools and they have all slightly different agendas.
What is the predominant role of the government?	Initiator of the first trials. The present social democratic government has changed the way in which the members of the boards of the private foundations are appointed so as to gain more influence over the foundations activities. The ambition of the prese
Target Group	
What is the target group of the measure?	Graduates Large Companies/Large Industrial Companies SMEs/Industrial SMEs Universities
Organisation and Implementation	
Organisation and structure	Differs
What are the criteria for eligibility?	E.g. publications, grants, information dissemination, direct funds on application
What is the mode of delivery of the measure?	Increased number of examined PhDs.
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (description)	FRN and ministry of education 1993-1997: : € 3.2 mill (SEK 28 mill; 37 different graduate schools) KK 1997-2001: : € 28.8 mill (SEK 249.7 mill; 11 different graduate schools). SSF: Approximately : € 102.5 mill (SEK 880 mill; about 27 different graduate sc
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (local currency)	See above
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (EURO)	See above
Financing: Expenditure per year (description)	See above

New Graduate Schools	
No.	SE_06
Financing: Expenditure per year (local currency)	See above
Financing: Expenditure per year (EURO)	See above
Financing: other budgetary sources (additional financing, description)	Since some graduate schools only fund graduate courses the universities in those cases have to pay all other costs for the PhD-students. Especially the graduate schools funded by The Knowledge and Skills development Foundation (KK) demand participation an
Financing : other budgetary sources (additional financing, local currency)	See above
Financing : other budgetary sources (additional financing, EURO)	See above
Results	
Results Measurement	
What are the main indicators for the measurement of results?	The ways to measure the results are not obvious but it is likely that one will try to measure the extent to which the goals have been met. For example by: number of scientific publications (scientific quality), number of examined PhDs and if they after examination are employed in the private sector or not. The last is in some cases the most important.
Evaluations references	Forskarskolor - ett regeringsuppdrag, Högskoleverkets rapportserie 2000:2 R, (National Agency of Higher Education) http://www.hsv.se/publikationer/pdf/forskarskolor.pdf
Where an evaluation has taken place, what were the main results achieved?	Forskarskolor - ett regeringsuppdrag, Högskoleverkets rapportserie 2000:2 R, (National Agency of Higher Education) http://www.hsv.se/publikationer/pdf/forskarskolor.pdf This is a report from the National Agency of Higher Education. The aim was to investigate the development of the new graduate schools and analyse the advantages and disadvantages of conducting graduate education in the form of graduate schools. It is not yet possible to analyse the throughput and graduation rate in graduate schools for two reasons. First, postgraduate students at graduate schools are not registered separately, and second, the research schools covered by the investigation have not existed long enough to allow any definite conclusions in this respect.
If no official evaluation has been undertaken, has there been any indication of success?	Hardly any PhDs have graduated yet (see below)
Observations	
Which mechanisms seem to function well in the measure?	The organised admittance is in many cases an improvement and the number of offered graduate courses has improved. The extent of new forms of graduate courses has also improved (e.g. problem oriented, transdisciplinary, including more students from different parts of Sweden). Both students and industry appreciate the Workshops and seminars with participation of industry. Industry says they gain increased insight in the research performed by the universities through these activities. The graduate student networks that are initiated through the graduate school activities are very positive. In many cases research schools also offer a good opportunity to study a subject from different angles, as well as for stimulating discussions and new insights. The wider range of courses broadens the education, while necessary in-depth study of the subject automatically comes with the work on the thesis.

New Graduate Schools	
No.	SE_06
Which mechanisms seem to be less successful in the measure?	It is sometimes the case that the industry has not wanted/had time/seen the possibility to influence the activities in the graduate school as much as was intended. The transdisciplinary part is sometimes only found in the undergraduate education of the pa
Are there other measures planned or in operation as a follow up to this measure?	For SSF the participants who led a graduate school can always apply again but the application will be dealt with in the same way as a completely new initiative. As a result of the experiences collected since 1993 (expressed in the publications listed in t
GoodNIP Specifics	
Official documents proposing the measure	The Swedish Government Bill on higher education and research 1992/93:170 contained an approval of trial graduate schools.
Official documents establishing the measure	The government 1990-1994 established the private foundations with money from the dissolved wage-earners funds. The Swedish Government Bill Research for Renewal 2000/01:3 contains a proposition to form sixteen new graduate schools. Every graduate school is
The official reason for establishing the measure	This type of initiative is in accordance with the prevailing view that universities must work closer to industry. The main goal is to increase the number of graduated PhDs and examination rate in sciences of strategic importance to Swedish industry with a
Comments on the rationality underlying the measure	The systemic rationality
Ministry responsible	Ministry of Education and Science (Utbildningsdepartementet)
To what extent has the measure been coordinated with other measures?	No information available
Other Comments	

Investment Forum CapTec	
No.	SE_07
Country	Sweden
Geographical coverage, National or Regional (state region)	National
Title of measure	Investment Forum CapTec
Information Source/Reference	Dokumentation, (web-site)
Overview (nature, main goals)	An annual investment forum for young technology based firms (TBFs) and venture capital companies. The main goal is funding of the selected young technology based firms. At each forum 15 – 20 firms make their presentations.
Action plan objective and sub-theme(s) addressed by measures	II.5. Financing III.3. Start-up of technology-based companies
GoodNIP classification 1	1B
GoodNIP classification 2	2A, 2B
Agency administering (name)	NUTEK, VINNOVA ALMI
Name of the individual who has responsibility for implementation of this action	Gustav Appelberg
Organisation	NUTEK
Department	
Phone	+46 681 93 37
Fax	+46 8 19 68 26
Email	gustav.appelberg@nutek.se
Website	www.nutek.se
Last update	2002-08-13
Description	
General Information	
Reference to legal basis (e.g. act, public document)	None
Does the measure receive central funding or regional funding	Central
In operation since (year)	1994
Expected definitive ending (year)	No expected ending
Previous measure name	None
Previous measure dates (from year to year, e.g. 1997-1999)	See above
Previous measure description (if not in database)	See above
Reasons for launching/modifying the measure	Financial and to establish new companies in Sweden

Investment Forum CapTec	
No.	SE_07
Have any of the main features of the measure changed during the implementation?	Yes. More focus on young TBFs.
What is the predominant role of the government?	Organizer
Target Group	
What is the target group of the measure?	SMEs/Industrial SMEs
Organisation and Implementation	
Organisation and structure	NUTEK, ALMI and VINNOVA organize the Forum, selects the TBFs, train them the presentation and invites the venture capital companies.
What are the criteria for eligibility?	The participating SMEs will be based on new technology with an ability of commercialisation and have a well-developed business plan.
What is the mode of delivery of the measure?	An annual forum as a meeting place
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (description)	The Forums are mainly financed by participation fees.
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (local currency)	VINNOVA, NUTEK and ALMI allocated around 120 000 SEK each during 2002
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (EURO)	VINNOVA, NUTEK and ALMI allocated around €13 300 each during 2002
Financing: Expenditure per year (description)	See above
Financing: Expenditure per year (local currency)	See above
Financing: Expenditure per year (EURO)	See above
Financing: other budgetary sources (additional financing, description)	See above
Financing : other budgetary sources (additional financing, local currency)	See above
Financing : other budgetary sources (additional financing, EURO)	See above
Results	
Results Measurement	
What are the main indicators for the measurement of results?	See below
Evaluations references	
Where an evaluation has taken place, what were the main results achieved?	Normally 15 – 20 TBFs at each Forum. Normally almost every TBF gets several valuable venture capital contacts. Mostly 50 of the young TBFs have got a funding after 12 months. Follow-ups have also indicated that the preparation process prior to the Forum have been of great value for many TBFs.

Investment Forum CapTec	
No.	SE_07
If no official evaluation has been undertaken, has there been any indication of success?	See above
Observations	
Which mechanisms seem to function well in the measure?	No info available
Which mechanisms seem to be less successful in the measure?	No info available
Are there other measures planned or in operation as a follow up to this measure?	Other actors in Sweden have taken up the idea of Investment Forum and have organised investment forum like CapTec in for example Stockholm, Lund and Gothenburg. Some forum focus on specific technology areas like biotech/biomedicine.
GoodNIP Specifics	
Official documents proposing the measure	No official document
Official documents establishing the measure	No official document
The official reason for establishing the measure	The aim is to establish new companies in Sweden
Comments on the rationality underlying the measure	The entrepreneurship rationality
Ministry responsible	Ministry of industry, employment and communications (Näringsdepartementet)
To what extent has the measure been coordinated with other measures?	Other actors in Sweden have taken up the idea of Investment Forum and have organised investment forum like CapTec in for example Stockholm, Lund and Gothenburg. Some forum focus on specific technology areas like biotech/biomedicine.
Other Comments	

New liaison functions with the new Universities and University Colleges for co-operation with SMEs	
No.	SE_08
Country	Sweden
Geographical coverage, National or Regional (state region)	National
Title of measure	New liaison functions with the new Universities and University Colleges for co-operation with SMEs
Information Source/Reference	http://www.kks.se/dethargorvi/programomrade/
Overview (nature, main goals)	This measure fits very well into the ambition to increase the interaction between the universities and industry and to give the new universities an important role in the regional development. To increase the co-operation between the new universities/university colleges and SMEs primarily in their regions. The measure is run by NUTEK in a special Government mission in a joint effort with The Knowledge Foundation (KK-foundation).
Action plan objective and sub-theme(s) addressed by measures	I.2. Mobility Students/Researcher/Teachers III.5. Absorption of Technologies by SMEs
GoodNIP classification 1	1C
GoodNIP classification 2	2D
Agency administering (name)	NUTEK
Name of the individual who has responsibility for implementation of this action	Göran Friborg
Organisation	The knowledge foundation
Department	
Phone	
Fax	
Email	Goran.friborg@kks.se
Website	www.kks.se
Last update	
Description	
General Information	
Reference to legal basis (e.g. act, public document)	Government Bill 1995/96:222, Government Decision N96/3071, Government Decision N97/671
Does the measure receive central funding or regional funding	Central
In operation since (year)	In April 1998
Expected definitive ending (year)	In September 2002
Previous measure name	A number of measures have been taken to establish the capacity of the new university colleges in education and research.
Previous measure dates (from year to year, e.g. 1997-1999)	See above
Previous measure description (if not in database)	See above

New liaison functions with the new Universities and University Colleges for co-operation with SMEs	
No.	SE_08
Reasons for launching/modifying the measure	The new universities/university colleges often work with a regional mission to co-operate with industry; this particular mission is aimed at developing liaison functions tailor-made for SMEs.
Have any of the main features of the measure changed during the implementation?	Yes, a step- wise approach has been applied
What is the predominant role of the government?	Initiator, investor, facilitator, catalyser
Target Group	
What is the target group of the measure?	SMEs/Industrial SMEs Universities
Organisation and Implementation	
Organisation and structure	NUTEK and the Knowledge Foundation "KK- stiftelsen" in a joint effort
What are the criteria for eligibility?	Publications, grants, information dissemination, direct funds on application
What is the mode of delivery of the measure?	The goal is to increase co-operation between universities and SMEs within their region and give the universities an important role in the regional development.
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (description)	€ 13.9 mill during four years. NUTEK: € 6.7 mill (SEK 60 mill) KKS: € 6.7 mill (SEK 60 mill)
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (local currency)	SEK 120 mill
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (EURO)	€ 13.9 mill
Financing: Expenditure per year (description)	See above
Financing: Expenditure per year (local currency)	See above
Financing: Expenditure per year (EURO)	See above
Financing: other budgetary sources (additional financing, description)	Some of the activities are co-funded by regional authorities, The technology Bridge Foundations etc.
Financing : other budgetary sources (additional financing, local currency)	See above
Financing : other budgetary sources (additional financing, EURO)	See above
Results	
Results Measurement	
What are the main indicators for the measurement of results?	To focus on the development of the liaison functions and the volume of contacts with SMEs.
Evaluations references	

New liaison functions with the new Universities and University Colleges for co-operation with SMEs	
No.	SE_08
Where an evaluation has taken place, what were the main results achieved?	A partial evaluation has been carried out by Inregia AB in January 2001. The evaluation shows that 19 universities are now engaged in the New Liaison Functions financed by NUTEK and the KK-foundation. The engagement of Nutek and the KK-foundation has given higher priority for universities to co-operate with SMEs and increased their work with the "third mission". A direct result has been the launching of two learning processes, making use of 5 M SEK out of the 120 MSEK. The first process is to secure the quality of the liaison functions. 16 university collages participate. The second process is to increase the integration of the departments.
If no official evaluation has been undertaken, has there been any indication of success?	Integration within the university/university college between measures resulting from this mission and regular activities of the school is important. Demand driven (by the client SMEs) actions requested give other priorities than those originating from the considerations of the school. It seems important to be able to cope with this balance problem and find proper incentives
Observations	
Which mechanisms seem to function well in the measure?	The role of the students on all levels.
Which mechanisms seem to be less successful in the measure?	The involvement of the departments of the university colleges.
Are there other measures planned or in operation as a follow up to this measure?	Ongoing discussions within Nutek and the KK Foundation.
GoodNIP Specifics	
Official documents proposing the measure	Government Bill 1995/96:222
Official documents establishing the measure	Government Decision N96/3071, Government Decision N97/671
The official reason for establishing the measure	This measure fits very well into the ambition to increase the interaction between the universities and industry and to give the new universities an important role in the regional development.
Comments on the rationality underlying the measure	The systemic rationality
Ministry responsible	Ministry of Industry, employment and communications (Näringsdepartementet)
To what extent has the measure been coordinated with other measures?	The new universities/university colleges often work with a regional mission to co-operate with industry; this particular mission is aimed at developing liaison functions tailor-made for SMEs.
Other Comments	

Technology Transfer for SMEs, TUFF	
No.	SE_09
Country	Sweden
Geographical coverage, National or Regional (state region)	National
Title of measure	Technology Transfer for SMEs, TUFF
Information Source/Reference	www.vinnova.se
Overview (nature, main goals)	<p>NUTEK (at that time) was in 1995 commissioned by the Government to create a system that would give SMEs better opportunities to make use of technology in their business development. The system should facilitate the trade in technological services between SMEs and public R&D technology providers like institutes, universities and university colleges. A well co-ordinated network should be created to make it possible for SMEs to find adequate technological service and for technology providers to reach the SMEs with their offers. Special attention should be given reinforcement of the SMEs' demand for service. The special mission was concluded and reported in October 1998. The Swedish Innovation Relay Centres, which are consortia networks of institutes, industrial liaison offices, and technology parks, played an important role in establishing such a co-ordinated infrastructure, and their actions have consequently become fully integrated in this national effort. An evaluation of the experimental projects, international comparisons etc created the basis for a permanent technology transfer program that was proposed to the Government on October 29 1998. In June 1999 a start up period of this national program TUFF ("Teknikutbyte För Företagsutveckling") was initiated. On January 1, 2001 the responsibility of this program shifted from NUTEK to the newly created Vinnova, the Swedish Agency for Innovations.</p>
Action plan objective and sub-theme(s) addressed by measures	I.4. Innovation & Management I.6 Promotion of clustering and co-operation for innovation III.5. Absorption of Technologies by SMEs
GoodNIP classification 1	1C
GoodNIP classification 2	2D
Agency administering (name)	VINNOVA
Name of the individual who has responsibility for implementation of this action	Thomas Liljemark
Organisation	VINNOVA
Department	
Phone	+46 8 473 30 23
Fax	
Email	Thomas.liljemark@vinnova.se
Website	www.vinnova.se
Last update	2002-08-06
Description	
General Information	
Reference to legal basis (e.g. act, public document)	Government Bill 1994/95:150 Report 1994/95:FiU20 Government Decision N95/1546 Government Decision N98/1612
Does the measure receive central funding or regional funding	Central
In operation since (year)	1998

Technology Transfer for SMEs, TUFF	
No.	SE_09
Expected definitive ending (year)	The programme is a regular scheme
Previous measure name	There are a number of short-term actions historically. The Swedish RITTS projects have been instrumental as strategic bases.
Previous measure dates (from year to year, e.g. 1997-1999)	Not applicable
Previous measure description (if not in database)	No information available
Reasons for launching/modifying the measure	To improve/replace a fragmented, and for SMEs, non-transparent structure
Have any of the main features of the measure changed during the implementation?	The implementation started in June 1999. The service function has developed to become a service function to the brokers rather than a central managing function. The establishing of the Brokers' association has given the brokers a stronger position towards the service function based on a contract with Vinnova. These changes in relation to the original concept give a more decentralised character to the system. Stimulation of company groups/networks take time and need management. Dialogues with the county partnerships (within the Regional Growth Agreements) partnerships on shared management responsibility and efforts have been initiated by Vinnova.
What is the predominant role of the government?	Co-ordinator, investor, facilitator, quality responsible, stimulation of the capability of small firms to approach the technology providers on their own conditions. VINNOVA has contracts with the individual brokers as well as with their association.
Target Group	
What is the target group of the measure?	Other Public Authorities/Organisations Research Institutes SMEs/Industrial SMEs

Technology Transfer for SMEs, TUFF	
No.	SE_09
Organisation and Implementation	
Organisation and structure	<p>There are three interdependent cornerstones in the program: 1. Stimulation of the demand capability of SMEs by offers/grants to facilitate e. g. feasibility studies, creation of groups/networks of firms and co-operative projects, demand. 40 new company groups were given start up funding fall during the summer 2000. 2. Creation of a network of "Diplomaed Technology Brokers" with different competencies; individuals in re-search institutes, technopole organisations, ALMI etc., "Field agents". They should be well trained to work with SMEs (at least five years of experience) and commit themselves to work in teams or sequences with their customers/SMEs for the benefit of the customer/the company. They have to commit themselves to a number of ethic rules and to meet with performance targets to become listed. They will be funded partially by the program. They should, as a group, have a wide range of competencies and a good geographical distribution. They should create a network of "multiple single entry points" i.e. each of them should provide a "single entry point" to the network of brokers and the resources they represent in their host organisations. Companies should easily find a broker in its part of the country. The TUFF program provides the adequate training program. The first 30 Diplomaed Technology Brokers have founded the association of Diplomaed Technology Brokers. Another 26 candidates for broker were selected in the summer 2000. The goal is to achieve a network of at least 100 Diplomaed Technology Brokers. 3. The brokers make use of, by contracting, a joint IT- based service function for support to their network. The service function provides communication, registration, facilitate sign- posting and access to data bases needed etc. The service function also provides a help- desk for companies that might approach the system directly without first approaching a broker. The "system" has to be a learning system and will change over time.</p>
What are the criteria for eligibility?	See I.a.3 and I.c.1
What is the mode of delivery of the measure?	Publications, grants, information dissemination, direct funds on application
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (description)	It is a regular program
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (local currency)	See above
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (EURO)	See above
Financing: Expenditure per year (description)	€ 3.5-4.6 mill by VINNOVA
Financing: Expenditure per year (local currency)	SEK 30- 40 mill
Financing: Expenditure per year (EURO)	€ 3.5-4.6 mill
Financing: other budgetary sources (additional financing, description)	Regional authorities, Technology Bridge Foundations
Financing : other budgetary sources (additional financing, local currency)	No information available

Technology Transfer for SMEs, TUFF	
No.	SE_09
Financing : other budgetary sources (additional financing, EURO)	No information available
Results	
Results Measurement	
What are the main indicators for the measurement of results?	Finally: investments and growth in SMEs. Under way indicators: customer satisfaction, returning customers, number of regular customers to the brokers.
Evaluations references	
Where an evaluation has taken place, what were the main results achieved?	The implementation of TUFF is continuously followed and considered by a University research group that runs a research project on the topic of the TUFF implementation. Initially it has primarily studied the brokers' training program and its implementation and acceptance, and development of the density of the network of cooperating brokers. During the first half of the year 2002, three minor evaluations are going on; one studies how company groups really start operation, one studies how brokers really work, and a third one studies in depth changes in the client companies due to relations with brokers.
If no official evaluation has been undertaken, has there been any indication of success?	Organisation with brokers in the first group all came back with candidates for the second group. Call for proposals for the creation of company groups are regularly oversubscribed
Observations	
Which mechanisms seem to function well in the measure?	Sign- posting between providers is possible when people get confident with each other. A profession "technology brokers" seems to be possible to achieve. Effects in companies are most significant when they are based on a true demand, constituted by the SMEs themselves with some "neutral" mentoring. ALMI business consultants and people from some of the research institutes have learnt how to work together for the benefit of the client company, which is highly appreciated by the companies. The latter approach was initiated by an "Innovation management Techniques" Project within the former Innovation Program of the fourth EU R&D Program.
Which mechanisms seem to be less successful in the measure?	Incentive structures among providers, primarily in the universities, and network management by companies need more attention.
Are there other measures planned or in operation as a follow up to this measure?	More efforts to provide management to groups of companies. Clusters etc. More of decentralised management and mentoring.
GoodNIP Specifics	
Official documents proposing the measure	Government Bill 1994/95:150 Report 1994/95:FiU20
Official documents establishing the measure	Government Decision N95/1546 Government Decision N98/1612
The official reason for establishing the measure	Give SMEs better opportunities to make use of technology in their business development. The system should facilitate the trade in technological services between SMEs and public R&D technology providers like institutes, universities and university colleges
Comments on the rationality underlying the measure	The systemic rationality
Ministry responsible	Ministry of industry, employment and communications (Näringsdepartementet)
To what extent has the measure been coordinated with other measures?	The experience from the programme have been transferred to a new program, the recently started program "VINNVÄXT" (SE_19)

Technology Transfer for SMEs, TUFF	
No.	SE_09
Other Comments	

AIS (active industrial collaboration)	
No.	SE_10
Country	Sweden
Geographical coverage, National or Regional (state region)	National
Title of measure	AIS (active industrial collaboration)
Information Source/Reference	www.vinnova.se/ais
Overview (nature, main goals)	A typical AIS-project involves one or two research institutes, one or two university or university college research departments, and 15 companies. These actors are to collaborate actively during a period of three years with an overall budget of € 650 000 - 900 000 of which VINNOVA financing constitutes € 320 000 only to research institutes and universities. The contributions of the companies are only in the form of cost for own labour. Technology/knowledge transfer is an integrated part of the project. The four focus areas of AIS are IT, life sciences, manufacturing and processing and sustainable development
Action plan objective and sub-theme(s) addressed by measures	I.6 Promotion of clustering and co-operation for innovation II.5. Financing III.4. Co-operation Research/Universities/Companies III.5. Absorption of Technologies by SMEs
GoodNIP classification 1	1D
GoodNIP classification 2	2A, 2B
Agency administering (name)	VINNOVA
Name of the individual who has responsibility for implementation of this action	Göran Yström
Organisation	VINNOVA
Department	
Phone	+46 8 473 30 13
Fax	+46 8 473 30 05
Email	Goran.ystrom@vinnova.se
Website	www.vinnova.se
Last update	
Description	
General Information	
Reference to legal basis (e.g. act, public document)	No information available
Does the measure receive central funding or regional funding	Central
In operation since (year)	1998
Expected definitive ending (year)	2003
Previous measure name	AIS is the further development and widening of a more focussed programme. VAMP
Previous measure dates (from year to year, e.g. 1997-1999)	1995-2000

AIS (active industrial collaboration)	
No.	SE_10
Previous measure description (if not in database)	VAMP concern the utilisation of materials in the products of the engineering industry. This programme, in operation since 1995, is currently running its second round. VAMP involved about 200 companies and a total amount of € 8 million in public funding si
Reasons for launching/modifying the measure	The vision for VINNOVA is to contribute to R&D-related networking, between small and big companies, universities, research institutes, that can be a basis for long-term relationships, built on confidence, that can be utilized by all parties for strengthen
Have any of the main features of the measure changed during the implementation?	In the round 2000, the exploitation of regional strengths in industry and research is an additional criterion for assessment of the project proposals
What is the predominant role of the government?	Provider of funding, administrator, catalyser, facilitator, networked
Target Group	
What is the target group of the measure?	Research Institutes SMEs/Industrial SMEs Universities
Organisation and Implementation	
Organisation and structure	VINNOVA invites groups of companies - directly or via R&D-organisations - to present draft proposals for projects on three occasions during the year 2000. Usually an R&D-organisation takes the role of project initiator, building the team of participants and carrying the project leadership. A formal AIS agreement between participating parties, regulating inter alia IPR, is an integrated part of the project.
What are the criteria for eligibility?	1. The project must be carried out in active co-operation between at least one Swedish university or university college, at least one Swedish research institute and at least six companies of which at least one has to be small. When these criteria are met, foreign participants are welcome as well. 2. Projects must be defined based on the needs of the companies with a clearly industrial aim and must generate industrial effects that are possible to assess. 3. The goals and expectations of the individual participants as for the long-term effects have to be clearly communicated to all participants. 4. The project must be financed up to a level of 50% by the participating companies in the form of in costs for invested man hours. 5. The companies must participate actively in the planning and the control of the project, in the research and development activities as well as in the dissemination of results to third parties. 6. The funding from VINNOVA is controlled by one participant, usually a research institute, who will also ensure the management of the project website. 7. The project leader has to be a person from a research institute or from a company. 8. The project must contain activities for dissemination of results to third parties. 9. The project must be of use to small companies. 10. The project must be compatible with sustainable development.
What is the mode of delivery of the measure?	VINNOVA invites groups of companies - directly or via R&D-organisations - to present draft proposals for projects on three occasions during the year 2000. At each one of the three calls for proposals, 10 projects are retained for further development. Afte
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (description)	€ 10 million for about 30 projects. The participation of universities and research institutes financed by VINNOVA to the amount of € 320 000 per project. The industry participation is to be equivalent to this amount in costs for man hours.
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (local currency)	SEK 90 mill for about 30 projects

AIS (active industrial collaboration)	
No.	SE_10
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (EURO)	€ 10 mill for about 30 projects
Financing: Expenditure per year (description)	Since the programme runs for a period of three years, the annual expenditure is about € 100 000 from VINNOVA and € 100 000 from industry per project (see above).
Financing: Expenditure per year (local currency)	About SEK 900 000 from VINNOVA and the same amount from industry per project
Financing: Expenditure per year (EURO)	About € 100 000 from VINNOVA and the same amount from industry per project
Financing: other budgetary sources (additional financing, description)	Since the programme runs for a period of three years, the annual expenditure is about € 100 000 from VINNOVA and € 100 000 from industry per project (see above).
Financing : other budgetary sources (additional financing, local currency)	See above
Financing : other budgetary sources (additional financing, EURO)	See above
Results	
Results Measurement	
What are the main indicators for the measurement of results?	1. The perceived effect on competitiveness of the project 2. The number of durable new network relationships established for each of the partners involved 3. The project would not have taken place otherwise
Evaluations references	
Where an evaluation has taken place, what were the main results achieved?	An evaluation has been undertaken for the predecessor - the VAMP program. This gave a positive appreciation of the programme concerning all the three factors presented above.
If no official evaluation has been undertaken, has there been any indication of success?	The fact that SMEs are actively involved in the project during a period of totally up to four years is a significant indicator of their appreciation and commitment to the projects.
Observations	
Which mechanisms seem to function well in the measure?	No information available
Which mechanisms seem to be less successful in the measure?	No information available
Are there other measures planned or in operation as a follow up to this measure?	No information available
GoodNIP Specifics	
Official documents proposing the measure	No information available
Official documents establishing the measure	No information available
The official reason for establishing the measure	The vision for VINNOVA is to contribute to R&D-related networking, between small and big companies, universities, research institutes, that can be a basis for long-term relationships, built on confidence, that can be utilized by all parties for strengthen
Comments on the rationality underlying the measure	The systemic rationality

AIS (active industrial collaboration)	
No.	SE_10
Ministry responsible	Ministry of Industry, employment and communications (Näringsdepartementet)
To what extent has the measure been coordinated with other measures?	AIS is the further development and widening of a more focussed programme, VAMP
Other Comments	

The Entrepreneur's guide (Företagarguiden)	
No.	SE_11
Country	Sweden
Geographical coverage, National or Regional (state region)	National
Title of measure	The Entrepreneur's guide (Företagarguiden)
Information Source/Reference	www.foretagarguiden.se
Overview (nature, main goals)	The Entrepreneur's guide is a web service for Swedish start-ups and SMEs. The site is a guide to business information in Swedish authorities. It is guiding the visitor to information from around 30 different government agencies and other public organisations. The visitors are also able to direct questions to authorities and they will get a viable answer in 48 hours. A special point about The Entrepreneur s Guide is that the visitor is led to the requested information by topics and therefore does not need to know which authority is responsible for which topic. The main goals of the site is to simplify access to relevant business information on Swedish authorities. The Entrepreneur s Guide shall be a well known, visited and used Internet service by SMEs and also by business advisors. The publisher of the The Entrepreneur s Guide is the Swedish Government.
Action plan objective and sub-theme(s) addressed by measures	II.3. Administrative Simplification
GoodNIP classification 1	1D
GoodNIP classification 2	2F
Agency administering (name)	NUTEK
Name of the individual who has responsibility for implementation of this action	Kalevi Pitkänen
Organisation	NUTEK
Department	
Phone	+46 8 681 96 02
Fax	+46 819 68 26
Email	kalevi.pitkanen@nutek.se
Website	www.nutek.se
Last update	2002-08-14
Description	
General Information	
Reference to legal basis (e.g. act, public document)	Government decision N1999/12595/NL
Does the measure receive central funding or regional funding	Central
In operation since (year)	2000-01-01
Expected definitive ending (year)	2003-12-31
Previous measure name	www.nutek.direktsvar.se
Previous measure dates (from year to year, e.g. 1997-1999)	No information available

The Entrepreneur's guide (Företagarguiden)	
No.	SE_11
Previous measure description (if not in database)	No information available
Reasons for launching/modifying the measure	The Swedish government has laid down the general outlines for the use of Internet in the communication with citizens and enterprises in the bill Public administration in the service of citizens. The outlines imply that the communication should be built on
Have any of the main features of the measure changed during the implementation?	No
What is the predominant role of the government?	Provider of funding and publisher of the portal
Target Group	
What is the target group of the measure?	Individuals SMEs/Industrial SMEs Small and medium sized business, preferably the ones with 0- 10 employees
Organisation and Implementation	
Organisation and structure	The Entrepreneur's Guide is currently a project at Nutek (Swedish Business Development Agency) with six people working full time. For the moment, there are also 23 organizations in a network contributing to the content of the site. Cooperation with other official web projects have been undertaken, i.e. with Swedish Direct (Sverige Direkt).
What are the criteria for eligibility?	There are no criteria for eligibility
What is the mode of delivery of the measure?	Free Internet service
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (description)	2000, € 650 000 (SEK 5.8 mill), 2001-2003 approximately € 3,7 (SEK 33.3 mill)
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (local currency)	See above
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (EURO)	See above
Financing: Expenditure per year (description)	€ 1.2 mill (SEK 11 mill)
Financing: Expenditure per year (local currency)	See above
Financing: Expenditure per year (EURO)	See above
Financing: other budgetary sources (additional financing, description)	No additional financing
Financing : other budgetary sources (additional financing, local currency)	See above
Financing : other budgetary sources (additional financing, EURO)	See above

The Entrepreneur's guide (Företagarguiden)	
No.	SE_11
Results	
Results Measurement	
What are the main indicators for the measurement of results?	Number of entrepreneur's that has knowledge of The Entrepreneur s Guide. Number of visitors. Number of searches made in the system. Number of questions answered in the system. Number of content visitors. Number of partners in The Entrepreneur s Guide-network. Number of cooperative partners that consider that the cooperation has given them surplus value (less costs, more visitors to their own web, development in the day-to-day handling of information etc).
Evaluations references	Not applicable
Where an evaluation has taken place, what were the main results achieved?	The Entrepreneur's Guide was introduced in October 1, 2001. The site has currently about 500 visitors per workday. 30% of the visitors attend the site after 17.00. 800 questions have been answered in the service "Ask the expert (Fråga experten)". Visitors are coming in large amounts from other entrepreneurial sites on the Internet, so the target group is very likely reached. More than 700 links from public and private (business advisors etc.) generate visitors. 25 different authorities and official organisations have connected to the network. Tests have been undertaken that shows a secure, well-functioning and user-friendly environment on the site.
If no official evaluation has been undertaken, has there been any indication of success?	An evaluation has been undertaken. See above
Observations	
Which mechanisms seem to function well in the measure?	Technology and networking with other organizations. Usability-tests indicates that The Entrepreneur's guide has an user-friendly interface and that it is suitable for handicapped according to recommendations from the W3C. Technological tests have shown a fast, secure and functioning technical environment. Evaluations have shown that 6 out of 10 entrepreneurs considers that a portal with assembled information will be an administrative relief
Which mechanisms seem to be less successful in the measure?	There have been minor technical problem regarding the website but they are taken care of
Are there other measures planned or in operation as a follow up to this measure?	Continued evaluations are being made throughout the whole period of the project.
GoodNIP Specifics	
Official documents proposing the measure	The Swedish government has laid down the general outlines for the use of Internet in the communication with citizens and enterprises in the bill Public administration in the service of citizens. The outlines imply that the communication should be built on
Official documents establishing the measure	Government decision N1999/12595/NL
The official reason for establishing the measure	See the field 'Official documents proposing the measure'
Comments on the rationality underlying the measure	The entrepreneurship rationality
Ministry responsible	Ministry of industry, employment and communications (Näringsdepartementet)
To what extent has the measure been coordinated with other measures?	No information available
Other Comments	

The Venture Capital Database - Riskkapitaldatabasen	
No.	SE_12
Country	Sweden
Geographical coverage, National or Regional (state region)	National
Title of measure	The Venture Capital Database - Riskkapitaldatabasen
Information Source/Reference	www.nutek.se/riskkapitaldatabasen
Overview (nature, main goals)	The Venture Capital Database is a database on the internet where start-ups and SMEs looking for venture capital can access in order to find the most suitable risk capital companies to contact. The database has a search function. To find the most suitable venture capital companies, the start-ups and SMEs specify various parameters. The parameters are sector, investment phase, size of the investment and geographic location.
Action plan objective and sub-theme(s) addressed by measures	II.5. Financing III.3. Start-up of technology-based companies
GoodNIP classification 1	1B
GoodNIP classification 2	2A, 2B
Agency administering (name)	NUTEK
Name of the individual who has responsibility for implementation of this action	Birgitta Österberg
Organisation	NUTEK
Department	
Phone	+ 46 8 681 94 84
Fax	+ 46 8 19 68 26
Email	birgitta.osterberg@nutek.se
Website	www.nutek.se
Last update	2001-07-30
Description	
General Information	
Reference to legal basis (e.g. act, public document)	No information available
Does the measure receive central funding or regional funding	Central
In operation since (year)	1999
Expected definitive ending (year)	Ongoing
Previous measure name	See below
Previous measure dates (from year to year, e.g. 1997-1999)	See below
Previous measure description (if not in database)	In the beginning of 1999, a database was established including all public funding directed to individual companies. Capitalising on the existing experience and infrastructure generated in this project, the Venture Capital Database was established.
Reasons for launching/modifying the measure	To facilitate for venture seeking companies and venture capital companies to find relevant venture capital partners.

The Venture Capital Database - Riskkapitaldatabasen	
No.	SE_12
Have any of the main features of the measure changed during the implementation?	No
What is the predominant role of the government?	Initiator, administrator
Target Group	
What is the target group of the measure?	SMEs/Industrial SMEs A free internet-based service open for all companies
Organisation and Implementation	
Organisation and structure	A web-portal organised and administered by NUTEK in association with the Swedish Venture Capital Association, CONNECT, and Förvärv och Fusioner Förlag AB
What are the criteria for eligibility?	A free internet-based service open for all companies
What is the mode of delivery of the measure?	The web-portal enables companies seeking Venture Capital to identify Venture Capital companies who are likely to be interested in funding their project. This is made possible through a search procedure where information on Venture Capital companies and co
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (description)	For the year 2000 the total expenditure for the two database projects (see the field 'Previous measure description') is estimated to about SEK 1.2 mill (€ 140 000)
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (local currency)	See above
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (EURO)	See above
Financing: Expenditure per year (description)	See above
Financing: Expenditure per year (local currency)	See above
Financing: Expenditure per year (EURO)	See above
Financing: other budgetary sources (additional financing, description)	No additional financing
Financing : other budgetary sources (additional financing, local currency)	See above
Financing : other budgetary sources (additional financing, EURO)	See above
Results	
Results Measurement	
What are the main indicators for the measurement of results?	Number of visitors to the web-portals
Evaluations references	
Where an evaluation has taken place, what were the main results achieved?	No evaluation carried out yet

The Venture Capital Database - Riskkapitaldatabasen	
No.	SE_12
If no official evaluation has been undertaken, has there been any indication of success?	All in all the two database portals are estimated to attain about 50 000 visitors during the first year of operation. When venture seeking companies and venture capital companies are aware of the existence of the Venture Capital Database, they generally find it very useful. The Venture Capital Database has been rated highly when submitted to a usefulness test by a professional magazine.
Observations	
Which mechanisms seem to function well in the measure?	No information available
Which mechanisms seem to be less successful in the measure?	No information available
Are there other measures planned or in operation as a follow up to this measure?	No information available
GoodNIP Specifics	
Official documents proposing the measure	No official document proposing the measure
Official documents establishing the measure	See above
The official reason for establishing the measure	To facilitate for venture seeking companies and venture capital companies to find relevant venture capital partners.
Comments on the rationality underlying the measure	The entrepreneurship rationality
Ministry responsible	Ministry of industry, employment and communications (Näringsdepartementet)
To what extent has the measure been coordinated with other measures?	No information available
Other Comments	

Regional Growth Agreements	
No.	SE_13
Country	Sweden
Geographical coverage, National or Regional (state region)	National
Title of measure	Regional Growth Agreements
Information Source/Reference	www.naring.regeringen.se/tillvaxt/avtal/inenglish.htm
Overview (nature, main goals)	Agreements on regional growth will become the principle instrument for co-ordinating and adjusting the policies of the various sectors, and also for exploring new approaches to the promotion of regional and local industrial development. The Agreements were introduced by the government in 1998 and the programmes were launched in the Spring of 2000. At the regional level, the Government offered the county administrative boards, and the regional councils of Gotland, Kalmar, Skåne and Västa Götaland the opportunity to co-ordinate the drafting of an action programme which serve as the platform for the agreements. All 21 counties in Sweden decided to participate.
Action plan objective and sub-theme(s) addressed by measures	I.3. Raising Public Awareness I.5. Public Authorities I.6 Promotion of clustering and co-operation for innovation
GoodNIP classification 1	1D
GoodNIP classification 2	2F
Agency administering (name)	Ministry of Industry, Employment and Communication/Government/Sweden/ www.industry.ministry.se
Name of the individual who has responsibility for implementation of this action	Anders Sjöberg
Organisation	Ministry of Industry, Employment and Communication/Government/Sweden/ www.industry.ministry.se
Department	
Phone	
Fax	
Email	
Website	
Last update	020801
Description	
General Information	
Reference to legal basis (e.g. act, public document)	In the spring of 1998, the Swedish Parliament (the Riksdag) approved the Government Bill "Regional Growth - for Employment and Welfare" (1997/98:62). The Bill contains a proposal for a regional industrial policy.
Does the measure receive central funding or regional funding	Central
In operation since (year)	2000
Expected definitive ending (year)	2007
Previous measure name	No
Previous measure dates (from year to year, e.g. 1997-1999)	No

Regional Growth Agreements	
No.	SE_13
Previous measure description (if not in database)	No
Reasons for launching/modifying the measure	The point of departure for this regional industrial policy is the potential that exists for accelerating economic growth in Sweden by making better use of the resources available in all regions. To succeed in this endeavour, industrial policy will have to
Have any of the main features of the measure changed during the implementation?	A second phase of the program will start 2004 and the name will be changed to regional growth programs. The phase should fit in the time schedule of the long term planning process for infrastructure investments. From 2003 it should be possible to create regional bodies of co-operation. These should be responsible to prepare and follow through programs for the administrative province development. The government's ambition is to develop a tight policy for regional development where national sectoral goals and priorities on a systematic way focus on different regional conditions. The responsibility to develop regional growth programs is intended to be transferred to the regional bodies of co-operation if they are established in the administrative provinces. ITPS (Swedish Institute for growth policy studies) together with other governmental agencies should evaluate the programs expected effects on the level of the work regions, in terms of sustainable development and employment. The evaluation should function as a support for the county bodies, the county administrative board and sector agencies. After the program period, an evaluation should be done. During the program period, process evaluation and follow-ups should be done.
What is the predominant role of the government?	Initiator
Target Group	
What is the target group of the measure?	Large Companies/Large Industrial Companies Public Authorities/Organisations Research Institutes SMEs/Industrial SMEs Universities
Organisation and Implementation	
Organisation and structure	"Regional partnerships" - groups comprising representatives of municipalities, local business associations, universities and colleges, and regional authorities - are expected to play an active role in the drafting and implementation of the action programmes. County administrative boards and regional councils are to act as coordinators and catalysts. These regional partnerships are to conduct an analysis of the potential for and threats to economic growth and industrial development in their respective region. On the basis of these analyses, programmes of measures designed to take greater advantage of the opportunities identified are formulated. The parties involved then negotiate and agree on funding. It should be possible to monitor and evaluate measures. Several central government authorities run programmes which influence and support regional development in various ways. Within the framework of the agreements, regional and central government actors are encouraged to discuss opportunities for closer and more structured collaboration. The participation of the private business community is considered to be a prerequisite for the success of the programmes. Regional public actors are encouraged to enter into discussions with representatives of local and regional business communities to ensure that their view and needs are integrated into the action programmes.
What are the criteria for eligibility?	A regional partnership has to be formed. A regional growth agreement has to be elaborated

Regional Growth Agreements	
No.	SE_13
What is the mode of delivery of the measure?	A regional growth agreement, which is not legally binding, but rather a statement from the regional partnership about regional priority actions to promote economic growth.
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (description)	No new public funding is involved in the measure. The purpose is to use available public funding for regional development in a more creative and efficient way.
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (local currency)	According to the second evaluation of the Regional Growth Agreements the funding within the framework of the Agreements was SEK 13.2 billion during 2001 an increase with 53 percent from 2000 when the funding was SEK 8.6 billion.
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (EURO)	According to the second evaluation of the Regional Growth Agreements the funding within the framework of the Agreements was € 1.5 billion during 2001 an increase with 53 percent from 2000 when the funding was € 950 mill.
Financing: Expenditure per year (description)	The government funding was 44 percent of the total amount.
Financing: Expenditure per year (local currency)	See above
Financing: Expenditure per year (EURO)	See above
Financing: other budgetary sources (additional financing, description)	Private companies: around 20 % Local governments and county councils: around 11% EU-funding: around 22 %
Financing : other budgetary sources (additional financing, local currency)	See above
Financing : other budgetary sources (additional financing, EURO)	See above
Results	
Results Measurement	
What are the main indicators for the measurement of results?	A report commissioned by the Ministry of Industry, Employment and Communications presented in June 2000, make suggestions for means of assessing the results of the regional growth agreements. The suggestion for assessment includes a number of indicators of regional growth, as well as indicators of horizontal aspects as impact on gender and environment. Furthermore, a survey of impact of the regional growth agreements is to be conducted where participants in the regional partnerships assess the perceived performance against targets set in the agreements.
Evaluations references	The regional growth agreements, first year and the regional growth agreements, second year The ministry of industry, employment and communications.

Regional Growth Agreements	
No.	SE_13
Where an evaluation has taken place, what were the main results achieved?	In February 2001 the Ministry of Industry, Employment and Communications published an evaluation of the first year of the RGAs. The ambition is to make annual evaluations of both the process and the impact of the RGAs. This evaluation report states that the RGAs have increased the awareness of the importance of the regional and local economic environment to the competitiveness of enterprises. Networks and clusters have gained much attention and cluster policies are increasingly taking shape at the regional level. The participants in the process state that the co-ordination and visibility of resources for the purpose of regional development has improved with the RGAs, which has been one of the major goals, although the private sector is less convinced in this respect. However, the improvement has been essentially on the regional level, while the national sectoral co-ordination is still weak. One explanation is that the role of the government and national agencies is perceived as unclear and public actors have different perceptions of their role in the process. The value of RGAs for regional negotiations seems limited. The need for clearer commissions and guidelines for these actors is identified as a prerequisite for the further development of the process. Important shortcomings in the RGA process are the low level of private sector involvement and the insufficient knowledge and recognition of the basic ideas of the RGA as an instrument for regional development and its potential benefits to actors concerned. Another problem is that the mandate of the partnerships is unclear. The second evaluation of the Regional Growth Agreements was published in June 2002. The result of the second evaluation is in line with first evaluation. Further, the need of a bottom-up perspective is emphasized to increase the local influence and the involvement of private companies. The interest in and knowledge about environmental issues has increased, but it seems like that the gender issue hasn't had the same impact, according the majority of the respondents in the evaluation.
If no official evaluation has been undertaken, has there been any indication of success?	See above
Observations	
Which mechanisms seem to function well in the measure?	This is a first attempt to a Swedish model for sectoral coordination. There is a growing acceptance of the idea of working within a development program. This means that there is a gradual movement away from working on isolated projects and towards a program-based working method parting from a thorough analysis of the prerequisites for development. Regional partnerships are gradually becoming an institutionalised working method.
Which mechanisms seem to be less successful in the measure?	The national sectoral coordination is still weak and need to be reinforced. Some argue that the continuation of the process therefore calls for greater clarity in information and in the distribution of responsibilities.
Are there other measures planned or in operation as a follow up to this measure?	The work with the RGAs will be developed further and extended until 2003. The new Regional Growth Programmes will be implemented in 2004 and run until 2007.
GoodNIP Specifics	
Official documents proposing the measure	Government Bill "Regional Growth - for Employment and Welfare" (1997/98:62).
Official documents establishing the measure	Government Decision N1999/2497/IRT
The official reason for establishing the measure	The point of departure for this regional industrial policy is the potential that exists for accelerating economic growth in Sweden by making better use of the resources available in all regions. To succeed in this endeavour, industrial policy will have to

Regional Growth Agreements	
No.	SE_13
Comments on the rationality underlying the measure	The systemic rationality This is a first attempt to a Swedish model for sectoral coordination
Ministry responsible	The ministry for industry, employment and communication (Näringsdepartementet)
To what extent has the measure been coordinated with other measures?	To a great extent. The main aim of the measure is coordination of several measures and grants to the regions for a more effective and creative use of existing public funding.
Other Comments	

AVE - Advanced Vocational Education - Kvalificerad Yrkesutbildning

Datasheets

AVE - Advanced Vocational Education - Kvalificerad Yrkesutbildning	
No.	SE_14
Country	Sweden
Geographical coverage, National or Regional (state region)	National
Title of measure	AVE - Advanced Vocational Education - Kvalificerad Yrkesutbildning
Information Source/Reference	www.ky.gov.se/inenglish.html
Overview (nature, main goals)	During the period 1996-2001, a pilot project involving advanced vocational education (AVE) was carried out in Sweden. AVE is a new form of post-secondary education in which one third of the time is spent in the advanced application of theoretical knowledge at a workplace. What this entails is not the traditional traineeship period, but active workplace learning and problem-solving in an overall educational context. The courses are based on close cooperation between enterprises and various course providers (higher education, upper secondary schools, municipal adult education and companies). The are intended to correspond to real needs in the employment market. However, there are no restrictions in terms of sector on the enterprises in which AVE is to be provided. The courses are open both to individuals coming directly from upper secondary school and to people who are already gainfully employed and wish to develop their skills within a defined area.
Action plan objective and sub-theme(s) addressed by measures	I.1. Education & Training
GoodNIP classification 1	1D
GoodNIP classification 2	2F
Agency administering (name)	Commission on Advanced Vocational Education
Name of the individual who has responsibility for implementation of this action	Brittmarie Högberg
Organisation	Commission on Advanced Vocational Education
Department	
Phone	+46 451 454 80
Fax	+46 451 454 99
Email	ky@ky.se
Website	www.ky.se
Last update	2002-08-08
Description	
General Information	
Reference to legal basis (e.g. act, public document)	The Commission on Advanced Vocational Education has been directed by the Government to run the AVE pilot project. This remit is based on Government Bill 1995/96:145 on Advanced Vocational Education and on the resolution of the Riksdag (Swedish Parliament)
Does the measure receive central funding or regional funding	Central
In operation since (year)	It turned permanent at January 1:st 2002
Expected definitive ending (year)	Ongoing
Previous measure name	No previous measure

AVE - Advanced Vocational Education - Kvalificerad Yrkesutbildning

AVE - Advanced Vocational Education - Kvalificerad Yrkesutbildning	
No.	SE_14
Previous measure dates (from year to year, e.g. 1997-1999)	See above
Previous measure description (if not in database)	See above
Reasons for launching/modifying the measure	Today's employment market demands skilled labour. To be attractive on the labour market, a person needs to have not only traditional knowledge but also wide-ranging proficiency. This includes flexibility, social skills, a capacity to see both the overall
Have any of the main features of the measure changed during the implementation?	It turned permanent in 2002, but no other main features changed
What is the predominant role of the government?	Provider of funding, provider of information, supervision and quality insurance
Target Group	
What is the target group of the measure?	Individuals. Open to all who have graduated from high school. There can be some other requirements than graduation from high school.
Organisation and Implementation	
Organisation and structure	A new government agency was established that turned permanent in January 2002.
What are the criteria for eligibility?	Needs from the labour market and specially areas with labour shortage
What is the mode of delivery of the measure?	Education
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (description)	€ 750 000
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (local currency)	SEK 6,750 000
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (EURO)	See above
Financing: Expenditure per year (description)	See above
Financing: Expenditure per year (local currency)	See above
Financing: Expenditure per year (EURO)	See above
Financing: other budgetary sources (additional financing, description)	The schools can in some cases apply for EU grants or they can receive grants from the local authority
Financing : other budgetary sources (additional financing, local currency)	No information
Financing : other budgetary sources (additional financing, EURO)	No information
Results	
Results Measurement	
What are the main indicators for the measurement of results?	Statistical indicators. 6 months after graduation a random questionnaire is done about the persons present education etc.

AVE - Advanced Vocational Education - Kvalificerad Yrkesutbildning

AVE - Advanced Vocational Education - Kvalificerad Yrkesutbildning	
No.	SE_14
Evaluations references	
Where an evaluation has taken place, what were the main results achieved?	Yes, there has been an evaluation in 1999. The main results achieved where more jobs where created, the participants became more life experienced and a closer link between school and the needs of the labour market was established.
If no official evaluation has been undertaken, has there been any indication of success?	An evaluation has taken place
Observations	
Which mechanisms seem to function well in the measure?	The work experience the students gain and increased opportunities for employment
Which mechanisms seem to be less successful in the measure?	It has been difficult to recruit people in the technology area.
Are there other measures planned or in operation as a follow up to this measure?	No information available
GoodNIP Specifics	
Official documents proposing the measure	The Commission on Advanced Vocational Education has been directed by the Government to run the AVE pilot project. This remit is based on Government Bill 1995/96:145 on Advanced Vocational Education and on the resolution of the Riksdag (Swedish Parliament)
Official documents establishing the measure	Government Bill 1995/96:145 on Advanced Vocational Education and on the resolution of the Riksdag (Swedish Parliament) concerning the Bill
The official reason for establishing the measure	Today's employment market demands skilled labour. To be attractive on the labour market, a person needs to have not only traditional knowledge but also wide-ranging proficiency. This includes flexibility, social skills, a capacity to see both the overall
Comments on the rationality underlying the measure	The systemic rationality
Ministry responsible	Ministry of Education and Science (Utbildningsdepartementet)
To what extent has the measure been coordinated with other measures?	No information available
Other Comments	

Technology Foresight	
No.	SE_15
Country	Sweden
Geographical coverage, National or Regional (state region)	National
Title of measure	Technology Foresight
Information Source/Reference	http://www.tekniskframsyn.nu/eng/index.html
Overview (nature, main goals)	Swedish Technology Foresight is a national program aimed at finding the best ways of promoting long-term interplay between technical, economic and social processes.
Action plan objective and sub-theme(s) addressed by measures	I.3. Raising Public Awareness III.1. Strategic Vision of R&D
GoodNIP classification 1	1D
GoodNIP classification 2	2D
Agency administering (name)	Swedish Technology Foresight
Name of the individual who has responsibility for implementation of this action	Lennart Lübeck
Organisation	Swedish Technology Foresight
Department	
Phone	+46 8 791 29 87
Fax	+46 8 611 56 23
Email	lel@iva.se
Website	www.tekniskframsyn.nu
Last update	2002-12-17
Description	
General Information	
Reference to legal basis (e.g. act, public document)	
Does the measure receive central funding or regional funding	Central
In operation since (year)	1998
Expected definitive ending (year)	December 31, 2001
Previous measure name	No previous measure
Previous measure dates (from year to year, e.g. 1997-1999)	See above
Previous measure description (if not in database)	See above
Reasons for launching/modifying the measure	To strengthen a futures - oriented approach in companies and organizations. To identify areas of expertise with potential for growth and renewal in Sweden and to comprise information and design processes for identifying high priority areas in which Sweden
Have any of the main features of the measure changed during the implementation?	Stronger emphasis on regional dissemination of conclusions

Technology Foresight	
No.	SE_15
What is the predominant role of the government?	Partial funding
Target Group	
What is the target group of the measure?	SMEs/Industrial SMEs
Organisation and Implementation	
Organisation and structure	Swedish Technology Foresight is a national project that seeks to bring together a large number of players from the knowledge community to discuss the best way of promoting long-term interplay between technical, economic and social processes. The project is being run by the Royal Swedish Academy of Engineering Sciences (IVA), the Swedish National Board for Industrial and Technical Development (NUTEK) (now superseded by VINNOVA, the Swedish agency for Innovation Systems), the Swedish Foundation for Strategic Research and the Federation of Swedish Industries. It has been conducted in close cooperation with the government, companies, public agencies and other interested parties
What are the criteria for eligibility?	Not applicable
What is the mode of delivery of the measure?	Swedish Technology Foresight is a national project aimed at finding the best ways of promoting long-term interplay between technical, economic and social processes.
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (description)	The total budget of € 3,7 mill was provided by the Foundation for Strategic Research (SSF € 1,8 mill, NUTEK € 1mill and the government € 769 000
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (local currency)	SEK 34 .5 mill
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (EURO)	€ 3.8 mill
Financing: Expenditure per year (description)	There is no exact figure about the expenditure per year. The project is divided into phases and the expenditure varies depending on in which phase the measure is in.
Financing: Expenditure per year (local currency)	See the field 'Financing : Expenditure per year (description)'
Financing: Expenditure per year (EURO)	See the field 'Financing : Expenditure per year (description)'
Financing: other budgetary sources (additional financing, description)	See the field 'Financing : Expenditure per year (description)'
Financing : other budgetary sources (additional financing, local currency)	See the field 'Financing : Expenditure per year (description)'
Financing : other budgetary sources (additional financing, EURO)	See the field 'Financing : Expenditure per year (description)'
Results	
Results Measurement	
What are the main indicators for the measurement of results?	Impact on public debate
Evaluations references	No evaluation has been done

Technology Foresight	
No.	SE_15
Where an evaluation has taken place, what were the main results achieved?	See above
If no official evaluation has been undertaken, has there been any indication of success?	Findings widely quoted in fall 2000 research bill. Regional dissemination seminars have reached several thousand participants, stimulated several local/regional follow up projects.
Observations	
Which mechanisms seem to function well in the measure?	Consensus building, regional dissemination of findings.
Which mechanisms seem to be less successful in the measure?	Cross-cutting issues not covered in full due to lack of time
Are there other measures planned or in operation as a follow up to this measure?	An update is planned for 2004
GoodNIP Specifics	
Official documents proposing the measure	No information available
Official documents establishing the measure	No information available
The official reason for establishing the measure	Swedish Technology Foresight is a national project that seeks to bring together a large number of players from the knowledge community to discuss the best way of promoting long-term interplay between technical, economic and social processes. The project i
Comments on the rationality underlying the measure	The systemic rationality Swedish Technology Foresight is a national program aimed at finding the best ways of promoting long-term interplay between technical, economic and social processes.
Ministry responsible	The Ministry of Industry, Employment and Communications (Näringsdepartementet)
To what extent has the measure been coordinated with other measures?	No information available
Other Comments	

IT.SME.se	
No.	SE_16
Country	Sweden
Geographical coverage, National or Regional (state region)	National
Title of measure	IT.SME.se
Information Source/Reference	http://www.nutek.se/it_sme (only in Swedish)
Overview (nature, main goals)	The aim of IT.SME.se is to increase entrepreneurs competence in strategic IT-use. The program is financing actions initiated by regional actors (county administration, universities, entrepreneurial networks etc.). The target group is the entrepreneur of small businesses (0-10 employees). The actions shall increase competence to a basic level, a first orientation in how a business can use IT in different strategic segments of the enterprise - e-business, production system, marketing etc. The actions must be pointed directly at and close to the entrepreneur, general information is not allowed.
Action plan objective and sub-theme(s) addressed by measures	I.4. Innovation & Management
GoodNIP classification 1	1D
GoodNIP classification 2	2B
Agency administering (name)	NUTEK
Name of the individual who has responsibility for implementation of this action	Tony Meurke
Organisation	NUTEK
Department	
Phone	+46 8 681 94 10
Fax	
Email	tony.meurke@nutek.se
Website	www.nutek.se
Last update	
Description	
General Information	
Reference to legal basis (e.g. act, public document)	NUTEK has been directed by the Swedish government to run the program IT.SME.se. This remit is based on Government bill 1999/2000:86, An information society for all (Ett informationssamhälle för alla). Government decision N2000/10582/NL
Does the measure receive central funding or regional funding	Central
In operation since (year)	April 2001
Expected definitive ending (year)	April 2003
Previous measure name	No previous measure
Previous measure dates (from year to year, e.g. 1997-1999)	

IT.SME.se	
No.	SE_16
Previous measure description (if not in database)	
Reasons for launching/modifying the measure	Lack of IT-competence in small companies has been pointed out in a large number of recent surveys and also by representatives of the industry itself. Small companies have been slower in take-up of the technology than larger companies. By using IT also sma
Have any of the main features of the measure changed during the implementation?	
What is the predominant role of the government?	Provider of funding
Target Group	
What is the target group of the measure?	Public Authorities/Organisations The aim is to make actions for entrepreneurs and/or other strategically responsible function in SMEs to increase IT-competence.
Organisation and Implementation	
Organisation and structure	The measure has been initiated by the Ministry of industry. NUTEK has developed the program and is the central organizer. Co-operating organisation is Företagarnas Riksorganisation. There will be three calls for proposals during the two year period the program is run. Regional actors are applying for co-funding to realise a project to NUTEK. NUTEK is doing a first judgement of the application, afterwards it is sent to a group of experts in the field of IT, SMEs and development for preparation. The expert group is giving a recommendation and NUTEK is taking the final decision. The program can finance up to 50% of the total projects cost. Projects where companies are co-financing are prioritised.
What are the criteria for eligibility?	The projects must be aimed at the entrepreneur in small business, 0-10 employees. Regionally/locally based. Basic level of strategic IT-competence. Must be based on existing concepts, development projects can not be supported. The projects must be held in direct and personal contact between entrepreneur and the organizer, general information is not the aim.
What is the mode of delivery of the measure?	The funds are disbursed in a series of funding
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (description)	€ 3,2 mill in a two year period.
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (local currency)	SEK 29 mill
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (EURO)	€ 3.2 mill
Financing: Expenditure per year (description)	€ 1.6 mill per year
Financing: Expenditure per year (local currency)	SEK 15 mill
Financing: Expenditure per year (EURO)	€ 1.6 mill
Financing: other budgetary sources (additional financing, description)	For instance, EU-funding Structural funds

IT.SME.se	
No.	SE_16
Financing : other budgetary sources (additional financing, local currency)	See above
Financing : other budgetary sources (additional financing, EURO)	See above
Results	
Results Measurement	
What are the main indicators for the measurement of results?	Number of enterprises reached in the action? Level of competence reached? Number of hours each business have gained of competence-raising actions? Number of business that has developed an IT-strategy during the action? Number of business that has invested in IT/IT-consultancy in consequence of the action? Is the action part of regional strategies? Generalisation of the action? Innovative value of the action.
Evaluations references	
Where an evaluation has taken place, what were the main results achieved?	Has not been evaluated yet
If no official evaluation has been undertaken, has there been any indication of success?	A great deal of applications have been sent to NUTEK in first call for proposal which will be closed in May 2, 2001.
Observations	
Which mechanisms seem to function well in the measure?	There have many applications from different regions and from several branches.
Which mechanisms seem to be less successful in the measure?	To early to tell
Are there other measures planned or in operation as a follow up to this measure?	No information
GoodNIP Specifics	
Official documents proposing the measure	NUTEK has been directed by the Swedish government to run the program IT.SME.se. This remit is based on Government bill 1999/2000:86, An information society for all (Ett informationssamhälle för alla). Government decision N2000/10582/NL
Official documents establishing the measure	Government decision N2000/10582/NL
The official reason for establishing the measure	Lack of IT-competence in small companies has been pointed out in a large number of recent surveys and also by representatives of the industry itself. Small companies have been slower in take-up of the technology than larger companies. By using IT also sma
Comments on the rationality underlying the measure	The entrepreneurship rationality
Ministry responsible	The ministry of Industry, Employment and Communication (Näringsdepartementet)
To what extent has the measure been coordinated with other measures?	No information available
Other Comments	

VINNVÄXT Regional growth through dynamic innovation systems

Datasheets

VINNVÄXT Regional growth through dynamic innovation systems	
No.	SE_17
Country	Sweden
Geographical coverage, National or Regional (state region)	National
Title of measure	VINNVÄXT Regional growth through dynamic innovation systems
Information Source/Reference	http://www.vinnova.se/
Overview (nature, main goals)	The aim is to stimulate strong innovation systems with qualified environments for research and development as well as regional competitive and dynamic networks in order to achieve more innovations and a lasting growth. The concept behind the programme is the promotion of effective cooperation between companies, research and development organisations and the political system (the triple helix) within each region, with the aim of developing dynamic regional innovation systems, which will allow the region to be competitive at an international level within specific areas of growth. VINNOVA offers support for process management and competence development in that specific area. Selected regions (5-10) will have the possibility to receive financing during ten years but will also be evaluated regularly. The outcome of the evaluations decides if the region will have the possibility to receive further financing. Support activities In addition a range of support activities will be provided, for example: - Seminars for communicating concepts and ideas - Analysis and process support for the planning and implementation of projects in the regions training for innovation system participants and facilitators - Active learning ongoing tracking and assessment active commitment to the project on the part of participants forums for the exchange of experiences
Action plan objective and sub-theme(s) addressed by measures	I.6 Promotion of clustering and co-operation for innovation III.4. Co-operation Research/Universities/Companies
GoodNIP classification 1	1B, 1C
GoodNIP classification 2	2A, 2B, 2D
Agency administering (name)	VINNOVA/Executing agency/Sweden/www.vinnova.se
Name of the individual who has responsibility for implementation of this action	Kaj Klarin/VINNOVA/Sweden
Organisation	VINNOVA
Department	Innovation Actors Division
Phone	+46 8 473 31 70
Fax	+46 8 473 30 05
Email	kaj.klarin@vinnova.se
Website	www.vinnova.se
Last update	020703
Description	
General Information	
Reference to legal basis (e.g. act, public document)	Government Bill 2001/02:2 R&D and Cooperation in the Innovation System; Government Bill 2001/02:4 A policy for growth and viability throughout Sweden
Does the measure receive central funding or regional funding	Central
In operation since (year)	2002

VINNVÄXT Regional growth through dynamic innovation systems

Datasheets

VINNVÄXT Regional growth through dynamic innovation systems	
No.	SE_17
Expected definitive ending (year)	2011
Previous measure name	There is no similar previous measure in Sweden. During the programme planning and design process has devoted efforts to learn in several different ways from the experiences of other countries in the design and implementation of similar programmes. This, t
Previous measure dates (from year to year, e.g. 1997-1999)	See above
Previous measure description (if not in database)	See above
Reasons for launching/modifying the measure	Innovation takes place within the framework of complex processes as a result of a variety of participants learning from and interacting with one another. Experience and research show that the innovation system's capacity for producing this type of result
Have any of the main features of the measure changed during the implementation?	Just started
What is the predominant role of the government?	Financing
	Target Group
What is the target group of the measure?	Large Companies/Large Industrial Companies Public Authorities/Organisations SMEs/Industrial SMEs Universities

VINNVÄXT Regional growth through dynamic innovation systems	
No.	SE_17
Organisation and Implementation	
Organisation and structure	<p>The concept behind the programme is the promotion of effective cooperation between companies, research and development organisations and the political system (the triple helix) within each region, with the aim of developing dynamic regional innovation systems, which will allow the region to be competitive at an international level within specific areas of growth. The programme planning and design process has included the following activities; Pilot projects The programme planning and design process has included pilot projects implemented in five different regions. The pilot projects are focused on different fields, to ensure that they result in a wide range of experiences. The projects have two overall objectives: to be a learning experience (for VINNOVA and for the participants) to be a prototype or demonstration project VINNOVA is supporting five pilot projects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A bio-innovation system in the Uppsala region An IT services innovation system in the Karlstad region Development of subcontractors for contract manufacturing in the Jönköping region Innovation training and company development in the Halmstad region Inter-regional cooperation (northern Sweden and Finland) within the field of applied IT <p>Acquiring knowledge both nationally and internationally During the programme planning and design process, efforts have been devoted to learn in several different ways from the experiences of other countries in the design and implementation of similar programmes. This, together with the experience gained in Swedish development projects, has allowed us to identify a number of factors which are crucial for success. These factors were an important starting point for the design of this programme. The key success factors for the programme are as follows: - the existence of strong regional leadership which promotes renewal and is based on a shared vision or strategic concept within a specific area of growth. This forms the basis for regional profiling and prioritisation. - a functional definition of the region. The administrative bodies which become involved will be determined by this definition. - the development of strong research and innovation environments. - the development of strategies and resources for learning - knowledge and insight into business and development logic within the specific area of growth - strong commitment on the part of the companies.</p>
What are the criteria for eligibility?	<p>One of the guiding principles of the programme is that the regional projects which VINNOVA will support will be selected on the basis of a competitive "call for proposals". This has the following benefits: - higher quality projects - funds are allocated to the projects which are judged to have the best potential for growth - regional and local initiative, driving force and knowledge are exploited to the full This requires a well-planned and authoritative evaluation process. A great deal of care is put into developing this process. The "call for proposals" process will consist of several stages. In January 2002 applicants are initially invited to submit project outlines. After the first selection phase, the applications will be developed further during the planning phase. Following this, the applications will be carefully evaluated and a decision will be made about the projects to be implemented. The key success factors for the programme are as follows: • the existence of strong regional leadership which promotes renewal and is based on a shared vision or strategic concept within a specific area of growth. This forms the basis for regional profiling and prioritisation. • a functional definition of the region. The administrative bodies which become involved will be determined by this definition. • the development of robust research and innovation environments. • the development of strategies and resources for learning • knowledge and insight into business and development logic within the specific area of growth • strong commitment on the part of the companies.</p>

VINNVÄXT Regional growth through dynamic innovation systems

VINNVÄXT Regional growth through dynamic innovation systems	
No.	SE_17
What is the mode of delivery of the measure?	The aim is increased growth and innovation activity in selected regions through increased co-operation between Universities, companies and public organisations.
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (description)	€ 45 mill during the ten years
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (local currency)	SEK 400 mill during ten years
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (EURO)	€ 45 mill during the ten years
Financing: Expenditure per year (description)	VINNOVA is allocating € 4,5 mill per year
Financing: Expenditure per year (local currency)	SEK 40 mill per year
Financing: Expenditure per year (EURO)	VINNOVA is allocating € 4,5 mill per year
Financing: other budgetary sources (additional financing, description)	The selected regions are expected to co-finance their own projects
Financing : other budgetary sources (additional financing, local currency)	See above
Financing : other budgetary sources (additional financing, EURO)	See above
Results	
Results Measurement	
What are the main indicators for the measurement of results?	The development of effective innovation systems in the regions, which contribute to international competitiveness with the aim of increasing growth.
Evaluations references	
Where an evaluation has taken place, what were the main results achieved?	No evaluation has taken place
If no official evaluation has been undertaken, has there been any indication of success?	Too early to tell
Observations	
Which mechanisms seem to function well in the measure?	Too early to tell
Which mechanisms seem to be less successful in the measure?	Too early to tell
Are there other measures planned or in operation as a follow up to this measure?	Too early to tell
GoodNIP Specifics	
Official documents proposing the measure	Government Bill 2001/02:2 R&D and Cooperation in the Innovation System; Government Bill 2001/02:4 A policy for growth and viability throughout Sweden

VINNVÄXT Regional growth through dynamic innovation systems

Datasheets

VINNVÄXT Regional growth through dynamic innovation systems	
No.	SE_17
Official documents establishing the measure	See above
The official reason for establishing the measure	The objective of the programme is to stimulate innovation and growth in the Swedish regions.
Comments on the rationality underlying the measure	The systemic rationality Innovation takes place within the framework of complex processes as a result of a variety of participants learning from and interacting with one another. Experience and research show that the innovation system's capacity for produ
Ministry responsible	The Ministry of Industry, Employment and Communication (Näringsdepartementet)
To what extent has the measure been coordinated with other measures?	It has been coordinated to great extent with other regional measures.
Other Comments	

SIC financing	
No.	SE_18
Country	Sweden
Geographical coverage, National or Regional (state region)	National
Title of measure	SIC financing
Information Source/Reference	www.innovationscentrum.se
Overview (nature, main goals)	Innovation Center Foundation (SIC) is a public foundation with the objective to foster innovation through grants, loans and advice. Financing is given to projects aiming at developing product prototypes. Project loans are offered by SIC at a maximum of SEK 400 000. These loans can be written off if the project is commercially unsuccessful.
Action plan objective and sub-theme(s) addressed by measures	II.5. Financing of Innovation
GoodNIP classification 1	1A
GoodNIP classification 2	2A
Agency administering (name)	Innovation Centre Foundation
Name of the individual who has responsibility for implementation of this action	Per Laurell
Organisation	Innovation Centre Foundation
Department	
Phone	+46 8 681 93 00
Fax	+46 8 681 93 10
Email	info@innovationscentrum.se
Website	www.innovationscentrum.se
Last update	2002-09-10
Description	
General Information	
Reference to legal basis (e.g. act, public document)	No reference to legal basis
Does the measure receive central funding or regional funding	Central
In operation since (year)	1994
Expected definitive ending (year)	2004
Previous measure name	None
Previous measure dates (from year to year, e.g. 1997-1999)	No previous measure
Previous measure description (if not in database)	No previous measure
Reasons for launching/modifying the measure	The reason for launching the measure is to make it possible for small business to realise their innovation or business ideas

SIC financing	
No.	SE_18
Have any of the main features of the measure changed during the implementation?	Yes, the funding is undergoing a decentralisation so the decision will be made in offices in the regions.
What is the predominant role of the government?	Financier
Target Group	
What is the target group of the measure?	Individuals and start-up enterprises (no older then 3 years)
Organisation and Implementation	
Organisation and structure	The application of financing is put to the Innovation Centre Foundation, which evaluates the proposal and decides whether or not it is approved. The foundation supply the loans to the approved applicants.
What are the criteria for eligibility?	'Financing is approved for : patent applications design costs prototype development tests marketing activities in early stages
What is the mode of delivery of the measure?	Project loans to SMEs
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (description)	The Foundation has SEK 250 mill, which will be distributed before July 2004.
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (local currency)	SEK 250 mill
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (EURO)	€ 26 mill
Financing: Expenditure per year (description)	Varies between years. In 2001 the expenditure was SEK 80 mill.
Financing: Expenditure per year (local currency)	Varies between years. In 2001 the expenditure was SEK 80 mill.
Financing: Expenditure per year (EURO)	Varies between years. In 2001 the expenditure was €9 mill.
Financing: other budgetary sources (additional financing, description)	None
Financing : other budgetary sources (additional financing, local currency)	None
Financing : other budgetary sources (additional financing, EURO)	None
Results	
Results Measurement	
What are the main indicators for the measurement of results?	Turn-over, the sum of employees
Evaluations references	No official evaluation has taken place, but SIC regularly makes smaller evaluations

SIC financing	
No.	SE_18
Where an evaluation has taken place, what were the main results achieved?	See above
If no official evaluation has been undertaken, has there been any indication of success?	25 % of the financed projects are successful
Observations	
Which mechanisms seem to function well in the measure?	The fact that there are public funding in the early stages of the companies development
Which mechanisms seem to be less successful in the measure?	It is difficult to find financing for the companies in next phase of the development
Are there other measures planned or in operation as a follow up to this measure?	No other measures are planned
GoodNIP Specifics	
Official documents proposing the measure	Government Bill 1993/94:177
Official documents establishing the measure	See above
The official reason for establishing the measure	No information available
Comments on the rationality underlying the measure	The entrepreneurship rationality
Ministry responsible	Ministry of Industry, Employment and Communication (Näringsdepartementet)
To what extent has the measure been coordinated with other measures?	The objective is to coordinate the measure with similar measures.
Other Comments	

Seed Financing	
No.	SE_19
Country	Sweden
Geographical coverage, National or Regional (state region)	National
Title of measure	Seed Financing
Information Source/Reference	www.nutek.se and www.industrifonden.se
Overview (nature, main goals)	NUTEK and The Swedish Industrial Fund in collaboration offers advice and financing to technology based firms in early stages of development. This collaboration started in January 2002 when the seed financing of NUTEK ended. The objective is to renew Swedish industry through financing development of technological product ideas with big commercial potential. Applications are sent to NUTEK who evaluates the application. The approved applications is forwarded to the Swedish industrial fund, which decides whether or not to give a go ahead. The financing (loans or owner capital) is given by the industrial fund. Those who can get financing are newly established enterprises that has a will to grow through innovations (products, processes or markets). The enterprise must have a unique business idea (and technology) in a growing market.
Action plan objective and sub-theme(s) addressed by measures	II.5. Financing III.3. Start-up of technology-based companies
GoodNIP classification 1	1A, 1B
GoodNIP classification 2	2A, 2B, 2E
Agency administering (name)	NUTEK
Name of the individual who has responsibility for implementation of this action	Lennart Augustinius
Organisation	NUTEK
Department	
Phone	+46 8 709 89 29
Fax	+46 8 19 68 26
Email	lennart.augustinius@nutek.se
Website	www.nutek.se
Last update	20020809
Description	
General Information	
Reference to legal basis (e.g. act, public document)	Government Bill 2001/02 :1
Does the measure receive central funding or regional funding	Central
In operation since (year)	2002
Expected definitive ending (year)	Ongoing
Previous measure name	NUTEK Seed financing
Previous measure dates (from year to year, e.g. 1997-1999)	1968-2001

Seed Financing	
No.	SE_19
Previous measure description (if not in database)	
Reasons for launching/modifying the measure	The private seed financing is weak for SMEs in the early stages
Have any of the main features of the measure changed during the implementation?	No larger changes during the implementation.
What is the predominant role of the government?	Investor
Target Group	
What is the target group of the measure?	Newly started enterprises with a will to grow through investments in developing new products, processes or markets. Another group is spin-offs from Universities. Enterprises must have a unique business idea (and protected technology) in a growing market. Decisive is the commercial ability of management or the entrepreneur.
Organisation and Implementation	
Organisation and structure	Applications are sent to NUTEK who evaluates the application. The approved applications is forwarded to the Swedish industrial fund, which decides whether or not to give a go ahead. The financing (loans or owner capital) is given by the industrial fund.
What are the criteria for eligibility?	The company must : - have a will to expand through exploiting new products, processes or markets. - not have more than 250 employees. - have a patented product or corresponding. - have co-funding (at least 50%) - have a ability to gain economical profit.
What is the mode of delivery of the measure?	Loans
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (description)	There is no fixed budget. It depends on how many of the applications that will be approved.
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (local currency)	See the field 'Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (description)'
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (EURO)	See the field 'Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (description)'
Financing: Expenditure per year (description)	See the field 'Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (description)'
Financing: Expenditure per year (local currency)	See the field 'Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (description)'
Financing: . Expenditure per year (EURO)	See the field 'Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (description)'
Financing: other budgetary sources (additional financing, description)	The need of capital must be between SEK 0.25 mill (€28 000) and SEK 2 mill (€222 000). At maximum 50 per cent of the project cost is financed by the Swedish Industrial Fund. Supplementary financing of 50 per cent in cash is needed and arranged by the ap
Financing : other budgetary sources (additional financing, local currency)	See above

Seed Financing	
No.	SE_19
Financing : other budgetary sources (additional financing, EURO)	See above
Results	
Results Measurement	
What are the main indicators for the measurement of results?	The development of the funded companies, turnover and number of employees.
Evaluations references	
Where an evaluation has taken place, what were the main results achieved?	No evaluation has been carried out yet
If no official evaluation has been undertaken, has there been any indication of success?	Too early to tell
Observations	
Which mechanisms seem to function well in the measure?	Too early to tell
Which mechanisms seem to be less successful in the measure?	Too early to tell
Are there other measures planned or in operation as a follow up to this measure?	No
GoodNIP Specifics	
Official documents proposing the measure	See the field 'Reference to legal basis (e.g. act, public document, ...)'
Official documents establishing the measure	See the field 'Reference to legal basis (e.g. act, public document, ...)'
The official reason for establishing the measure	See the field 'Reference to legal basis (e.g. act, public document, ...)'
Comments on the rationality underlying the measure	The entrepreneurship rationality
Ministry responsible	Ministry of industry, employment and communication (Näringsdepartementet)
To what extent has the measure been coordinated with other measures?	The objective is to coordinate the measure with similar measures.
Other Comments	

EXSITE – Explorative System-Integrated Technologies	
No.	SE_20
Country	Sweden
Geographical coverage, National or Regional (state region)	National (Sweden and Finland in collaboration)
Title of measure	EXSITE – Explorative System-Integrated Technologies
Information Source/Reference	www.vinnova.se
Overview (nature, main goals)	For each Swedish project there is a corresponding project in Finland and these project has established close collaboration. Participants are research institutions.
Action plan objective and sub-theme(s) addressed by measures	III.4 Co-operation Research/Universities/Companies III.1 Strategic vision of R&D
GoodNIP classification 1	1C
GoodNIP classification 2	2A, 2B, 2D
Agency administering (name)	VINNOVA in Sweden and TEKES in Finland
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Last update	2002-08-09
Description	
General Information	
Reference to legal basis (e.g. act, public document)	No reference to legal basis. Initiated by the companies
Does the measure receive central funding or regional funding	Central
In operation since (year)	2001
Expected definitive ending (year)	2003
Previous measure name	INWITE – Integrated Technologies Wireless Telecommunication
Previous measure dates (from year to year, e.g. 1997-1999)	1996
Previous measure description (if not in database)	The main objectives of the INWITE programme was to enhance the long-term competitiveness of the Swedish and Finnish companies that design, manufacture and utilise components and devices for wireless communication. The programme provided a framework for sh
Reasons for launching/modifying the measure	The reason for establishing the new measure was the aim for the companies to keep their advantage within telecom.

EXSITE – Explorative System-Integrated Technologies	
No.	SE_20
Have any of the main features of the measure changed during the implementation?	Financiers were NUTEK and Ericsson in Sweden and TEKES and Nokia in Finland in INWITE. In EXSITE the number of financiers has increased with VR and SSF in Sweden and Finlands akademi in Finland and VINNOVA has replaced NUTEK
What is the predominant role of the government?	Financier
Target Group	
What is the target group of the measure?	High-tech companies
Organisation and Implementation	
Organisation and structure	VINNOVA administer the Swedish part of the programme. Research institutions apply for the grant and VINNOVA decides and forwards grants to approved applications
What are the criteria for eligibility?	Outstanding research within telecom
What is the mode of delivery of the measure?	Grants
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (description)	The Swedish financiers are VINNOVA, Ericsson, SSF and Vetenskapsrådet.
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (local currency)	The overall budget allocated to the measure, including the Finnish research, is SEK 36 mill.
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (EURO)	The overall budget allocated to the measure, including the Finnish research, is € 4 million
Financing: Expenditure per year (description)	The total budget is SEK 12 mill/year
Financing: Expenditure per year (local currency)	SEK 12 mill
Financing: Expenditure per year (EURO)	€ 1.3 mill
Financing: other budgetary sources (additional financing, description)	In Sweden Ericsson, SSF and Vetenskapsrådet
Financing : other budgetary sources (additional financing, local currency)	TEKES, NOKIA and Finlands akademi
Financing : other budgetary sources (additional financing, EURO)	See above
Results	
Results Measurement	
What are the main indicators for the measurement of results?	The fact that the participating companies wish to participate and provide capital for another round.
Evaluations references	See below
Where an evaluation has taken place, what were the main results achieved?	No evaluation has taken place

EXSITE – Explorative System-Integrated Technologies	
No.	SE_20
If no official evaluation has been undertaken, has there been any indication of success?	See the field 'What are the main indicators for the measurement of results?'
Observations	
Which mechanisms seem to function well in the measure?	The co-operation between the participants
Which mechanisms seem to be less successful in the measure?	There are no such mechanism
Are there other measures planned or in operation as a follow up to this measure?	An extension of the programme is under discussion
GoodNIP Specifics	
Official documents proposing the measure	No reference to legal basis. Initiated by the companies
Official documents establishing the measure	See above
The official reason for establishing the measure	The reason for establishing the new measure was the aim for the companies to keep their advantage within telecom.
Comments on the rationality underlying the measure	The systemic rationality
Ministry responsible	Ministry of Industry, Employment and Communication (Näringsdepartementet)
To what extent has the measure been coordinated with other measures?	The measure is coordinated with micro electronic research programmes run by SSF.
Other Comments	

Öresundskontrakt	
No.	SE_21
Country	Sweden
Geographical coverage, National or Regional (state region)	Two regions : one in Sweden and one in Denmark
Title of measure	Öresundskontrakt
Information Source/Reference	www.vinnova.se
Overview (nature, main goals)	Enterprises and research organisations from both sides of Öresund work together in a R&D-project. The intention is that the collaboration between expertise and R&D-resources will strengthen the industrial competitiveness of the region. The bridge between Malmö and Copenhagen generated governmental activities to identify obstacles and problems for mobility and integration in the Öresund region. In 1999 it was proposed to strengthen a connected knowledge system. Enterprises, research institutes and universities with activities in the region may participate in a project (Öresundskontrakt). Currently six projects are running. New knowledge is developed and applied in these projects, primarily for participating enterprises. However, participating research organisations are supposed to transfer the knowledge to other enterprises.
Action plan objective and sub-theme(s) addressed by measures	I.6. Promotion of clustering and co-operation for innovation II.1 competition III.4. Intensified co-operation between research, universities and companies.
GoodNIP classification 1	1C, 1D
GoodNIP classification 2	2A, 2B, 2D
Agency administering (name)	VINNOVA
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Last update	2002-08-09
Description	
General Information	
Reference to legal basis (e.g. act, public document)	Öresund – en region blir till. A report prepared by The Danish and Swedish Government (ISBN 87-601-8211-3)
Does the measure receive central funding or regional funding	Central
In operation since (year)	Since April 2001
Expected definitive ending (year)	2004
Previous measure name	No previous measure
Previous measure dates (from year to year, e.g. 1997-1999)	See above

Öresundskontrakt	
No.	SE_21
Previous measure description (if not in database)	See above
Reasons for launching/modifying the measure	To strengthen the regions international competitive power.
Have any of the main features of the measure changed during the implementation?	No
What is the predominant role of the government?	Financier
Target Group	
What is the target group of the measure?	Enterprises, Research Institutes and universities
Organisation and Implementation	
Organisation and structure	The responsible agency in Sweden is VINNOVA and in Denmark it is the Ministry of Science, Technology and development.
What are the criteria for eligibility?	The project concern knowledge fields with good opportunities to be regional fields of excellence. Enterprises, universities and research institutes from both sides of Öresund participate in the project. At least 4 enterprises participate in the project The project budget amounts to at least SEK 16 mill. Participating enterprises finance at least 50% of the project The project should run for 3 years. The project must have a plan for knowledge transfer.
What is the mode of delivery of the measure?	Grant
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (description)	Public funding is shared between Sweden and Denmark
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (local currency)	SEK 45 mill DKK 45 mill
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (EURO)	€ 10 mill
Financing: Expenditure per year (description)	Varies between years depending on the number and size of projects running
Financing: Expenditure per year (local currency)	See above
Financing: Expenditure per year (EURO)	See above
Financing: other budgetary sources (additional financing, description)	Participating research groups of Universities and research institutes receives the public funding. Enterprises cover their own costs.
Financing : other budgetary sources (additional financing, local currency)	See above
Financing : other budgetary sources (additional financing, EURO)	See above

Öresundskontrakt	
No.	SE_21
Results	
Results Measurement	
What are the main indicators for the measurement of results?	The objective is that the measure will establish co-operation in the region
Evaluations references	No evaluations so far
Where an evaluation has taken place, what were the main results achieved?	See above
If no official evaluation has been undertaken, has there been any indication of success?	
Observations	
Which mechanisms seem to function well in the measure?	The co-operation between institutes, universities and companies
Which mechanisms seem to be less successful in the measure?	Some of the projects have had problem with companies participation that have been interrupted due to the down-turn in the economy.
Are there other measures planned or in operation as a follow up to this measure?	Some of the projects will be encouraged to expand and to apply to EU-programme.
GoodNIP Specifics	
Official documents proposing the measure	Öresund – en region blir till. A report prepared by The Danish and Swedish Government (ISBN 87-601-8211-3)
Official documents establishing the measure	See above
The official reason for establishing the measure	To strengthen the regions international competitive power
Comments on the rationality underlying the measure	The systemic rationality
Ministry responsible	Ministry of Industry, Employment and Communication (Näringsdepartementet)
To what extent has the measure been coordinated with other measures?	The measure is coordinated with other measures both on national and regional level, for example through the Regional Growth Agreements
Other Comments	

VINST - Researchers in collaboration with smaller high-tech companies	
No.	SE_22
Country	Sweden
Geographical coverage, National or Regional (state region)	National
Title of measure	VINST - Researchers in collaboration with smaller high-tech companies
Information Source/Reference	The Swedish Foundation for Strategic Research, Activity Report 2001
Overview (nature, main goals)	A rather new programme, VINST (SE_27, new) allocates grants for research projects conducted in collaboration between researchers at Swedish universities and/or research institutes, and companies which have self-developed products on the market and want to set a higher goal for their activities. The new knowledge generated should benefit the individual company and the group of researchers, and in the long run also the research community, industry, and society at large. The programme is a joint venture between VINNOVA and SSF. A short-term goal is to initiate a small number of collaboration projects while also disseminating knowledge of the programme in order to attract qualified proposals from a broad spectrum of Swedish industry and research. In the longer term, the ambition of VINNOVA and SSF is to have started some 15-20 projects, enabling some 20 patents as a direct result of the programme. The programme is meant to be a "window of opportunity" for companies that have already started selling self-developed products. The companies are given an opportunity to aim higher, towards the next generation of products and systems, and to build platforms for renewal and expansion that will strengthen prospects for growth under their own management. Since the projects involve research in natural science, technology, and medicine, the programme is part of a sectoral innovation system of considerable breadth.
Action plan objective and sub-theme(s) addressed by measures	III.4. Co-operation Research/Universities/Companies III.5. Absorption of Technologies by SMEs
GoodNIP classification 1	1A, 1B
GoodNIP classification 2	2A, 2B
Agency administering (name)	VINNOVA SSF
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Last update	2002-09-17
Description	
General Information	
Reference to legal basis (e.g. act, public document)	The Swedish Foundation for Strategic Research, Activity Report 2001

VINST - Researchers in collaboration with smaller high-tech companies

Datasheets

VINST - Researchers in collaboration with smaller high-tech companies	
No.	SE_22
Does the measure receive central funding or regional funding	Central
In operation since (year)	2001
Expected definitive ending (year)	2004
Previous measure name	No previous measure
Previous measure dates (from year to year, e.g. 1997-1999)	See above
Previous measure description (if not in database)	See above
Reasons for launching/modifying the measure	The ongoing structural changes in knowledge-intensive industry in Sweden and internationally, and wishing to promote industrial growth based on the exploitation of research results, SFF and VINNOVA decided to draw attention to the community of research- a
Have any of the main features of the measure changed during the implementation?	No
What is the predominant role of the government?	Investor
Target Group	
What is the target group of the measure?	SMEs/Industrial SMEs High-tech companies
Organisation and Implementation	
Organisation and structure	VINST is a joint venture between SSF and VINNOVA. Subsequent proposals will be dealt with approximately three times a year. The principals may be modified
What are the criteria for eligibility?	The participants are small, but established high-tech companies that have already started selling self-developed products
What is the mode of delivery of the measure?	The companies are given an opportunity to aim higher and develop the next generation of products and strengthen existing ties with leading knowledge centres or knit new ones.
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (description)	Overall budget allocated to the measure is € 6.7 million
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (local currency)	SEK 60 mill
Financing, overall budget allocated to the measure (EURO)	Overall budget allocated to the measure is € 6.7 mill
Financing: Expenditure per year (description)	Expenditure per year are € 2.2 mill
Financing: Expenditure per year (local currency)	SEK 20 mill per year
Financing: Expenditure per year (EURO)	Expenditure per year are € 2.2 mill
Financing: other budgetary sources (additional financing, description)	No additional financing

VINST - Researchers in collaboration with smaller high-tech companies	
No.	SE_22
Financing : other budgetary sources (additional financing, local currency)	See above
Financing : other budgetary sources (additional financing, EURO)	See above
Results	
Results Measurement	
What are the main indicators for the measurement of results?	Both the companies and the knowledge centres is expected to increase their leadership skills, and participating researchers and graduate students will gain insight in the process whereby scientific ideas and strategic needs meet. Society will benefit not merely from publications, patents and products generated, but also from increased levels of competence and lower thresholds for co-operation.
Evaluations references	
Where an evaluation has taken place, what were the main results achieved?	No evaluation has taken place.
If no official evaluation has been undertaken, has there been any indication of success?	Too early to say but VINST attracted 43 application in its first call.
Observations	
Which mechanisms seem to function well in the measure?	Too early to tell
Which mechanisms seem to be less successful in the measure?	Too early to tell
Are there other measures planned or in operation as a follow up to this measure?	No information available
GoodNIP Specifics	
Official documents proposing the measure	No information available
Official documents establishing the measure	No information available
The official reason for establishing the measure	The ongoing structural changes in knowledge-intensive industry in Sweden and internationally, and wishing to promote industrial growth based on the exploitation of research results, SSF and VINNOVA decided to draw attention to the community of research- a
Comments on the rationality underlying the measure	The systemic rationality
Ministry responsible	Ministry of Industry, Employment and Communication (Näringsdepartementet)
To what extent has the measure been coordinated with other measures?	No information available
Other Comments	

*Good*NIP

Good Practices in Nordic Innovation Policies

Part 3-D
Policy measures
Extended lists

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Name of program

The Jutland- Funen IT-stake (Den jysk-fynske IT-satsning)

Presentation (goals/aims)

The purpose is twofold:

- (1) To develop and strengthen research and development collaboration between private firms and regional IT-knowledge institutions, paying special attention to specific regional competencies within the IT-sector.
- (2) To strengthen mediation and utilization of advanced IT related knowledge in the region to Jutland- Funen businesses and focusing in particular on firms with no immediate relation to the regional knowledge centres.

Name of responsible organisation

Ministry of Science Technology and Innovation (Ministeriet for Videnskab, Teknologi og Udvikling)

Annual budget (DKR)

2002: 50 mill

2003: 50 mill

2004: 40 mill

2005: 35 mill

Annual budget (€)

2002: €6,7 mill

2003: €6,7 mill

2004: €5,3 mill

2005: €4,7 mill

Name of program

Digital Bornholm (Digitalt Bornholm)

Presentation (goals/aims)

The project is intended to provide an overall improvement in the use of ITC on Bornholm. Digital Government must be developed in both municipalities and counties. Education offers must ensure the development of competencies for the citizens of Bornholm. A goal oriented approach must advance an IT-community in the industry on Bornholm.

Name of responsible organisation

Ministry of Science Technology and Innovation (Ministeriet for Videnskab, Teknologi og Udvikling)

Annual budget (DKR)

2000 - 2006: 55,9 mill

Annual budget (€)

2000 - 2006: € 8 mill

Name of program

EUREKA

Presentation (goals/aims)

Danish companies can apply the Danish Growth Fund for venture capital when participating in EUREKA-projects. EUREKA-projects are trans-national collaborations between companies in the European countries and other EUREKA countries. The projects must be focused on high technology research and development.

EUREKA-projects can be in the fields of: Advanced production processes, biotech, IT, laser technology, marine biology and others.

Name of responsible organisation

Ministry of Science Technology and Innovation (Ministeriet for Videnskab, Teknologi og Udvikling)

Annual budget (DKR)

2003: 600 mill

Annual budget (€)

2003: € 80 mill

Name of program

Goal 2 programme (Mål 2 programmet)

Presentation (goals/aims)

The programme provides funding for projects in designated goal 2 areas. The projects must strengthen conditions for continued development and change ensuring occupation, equality, and sustainable environment in regions with structural problems.

Name of responsible organisation

National Agency for Enterprise and Housing (Erhvervs- og Boligstyrelsen)

Annual budget (DKR)

2000-2006: 162 mill

Annual budget (€)

2000-2006: € 21,6 mill

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Name of program

Regional Business development, Leader+
(Regional erhvervsudvikling (Leader +))

Presentation (goals/aims)

Leader + provides funding for projects located in designated regions of the Goal 2 programme, which strengthen rural districts and thereby make the rural districts a more attractive place to work and live.

Name of responsible organisation

LEADER+ Denmark

Annual budget (DKR)

2000-2006: 120 mill

Annual budget (€)

2000-2006: € 17 mill

Name of program

Approved Technological Service Institutes
(Godkendte Teknologiske Service Institutter)

Presentation (goals/aims)

The main objective of the approved technological service institutes is to support and promote innovation within business and industry located in Denmark. This is done by collecting, developing, and creating new advanced knowledge and by ensuring that companies have access to advice and knowledge transfer.

Name of responsible organisation

The Danish Growth Fund (Vækstfonden)

Annual budget (DKR)

Per year: 246 mill

Annual budget (€)

Per year: € 33 mill

Name of program

Technological Foresight (Teknologiskfremsyn)

Presentation (goals/aims)

The main goals are to create a basis for public and private priorities and decisions within research and technological development and to facilitate public debates on possible and desirable developments. Furthermore the initiative will create new contacts between the private business sector and public knowledge institutions.

Name of responsible organisation

Ministry of Science Technology and Innovation
(Ministeriet for Videnskab, Teknologi og Udvikling)

Annual budget (DKR)

Per year 6 mill

Annual budget (€)

Per year: € 800.000 Euro

Name of program

Innovation Consortia (Innovations Konsortier)

Presentation (goals/aims)

Innovation Consortia is an initiative to strengthen collaboration between firms, research institutions and Approved Technological Service Institutions. The intention is to develop new technologies which can strengthen the firms' development of products and services.

Name of responsible organisation

Ministry of Science Technology and Innovation
(Ministeriet for Videnskab, Teknologi og Udvikling)

Annual budget (DKR)

2003: 27 mill

2004: 37 mill

2005: 37 mill

Annual budget (€)

2003: € 3,5 mill

2004: € 4,9 mill

2005: € 4,9 mill

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<p>Name of program Business Development Finance (Business Development Finance)</p> <p>Presentation (goals/aims) Business Development Finance (VækstFonden) supports Danish companies by helping to finance R&D, internationalisation and skills development projects. This support is organised through an institution operating under the legal form of a private venture capital company.</p> <p>Name of responsible organisation The Danish Growth Fund (Vækstfonden)</p> <p>Annual budget (DKR) Per year: 300 mill</p> <p>Annual budget (€) Per year: € 40 mill</p>	<p>Name of program Equity Guarantee Program - Development Companies (VækstKaution)</p> <p>Presentation (goals/aims) The program aims at providing guarantees on investments made in emerging growth companies (from seed/start-up stage to a later development stage)</p> <p>Name of responsible organisation Business Development Finance (Væsktfonden)</p> <p>Annual budget (DKR) Total: 1 bill</p> <p>Annual budget (€) Total: € 134 mill</p>
<p>Name of program “Development Companies” – State guarantee scheme for venture capital companies (Udviklingselskaber)</p> <p>Presentation (goals/aims) The objective of the scheme is to increase the supply of equity to innovative new and small companies and thereby stimulate the creation of a venture capital market in Denmark.</p> <p>Name of responsible organisation Business Development Finance (Væsktfonden)</p> <p>Annual budget (DKR) Total: 1 bill</p> <p>Annual budget (€) Total: € 130 mill</p>	<p>Name of program Technology incubators (Innovationsmiljøer)</p> <p>Presentation (goals/aims) The Ministry for Science Technology and Development has approved 8 technology incubators located at universities or science/research parks. The objective is to bridge research environments, innovative entrepreneurs and finance companies in order to develop and transfer research and innovative ideas to commercially sustainable innovative projects and enterprises.</p> <p>Name of responsible organisation Ministry of Science Technology and Innovation (Ministeriet for Videnskab, Teknologi og Udvikling)</p> <p>Annual budget (DKR) 2001: 132 mill 2002: 132 mill 2003: 82 mill 2004: 54 mill</p> <p>Annual budget (€) 2001: € 18 mill 2002: € 18 mill 2003: € 11 mill 2004: € 7 mill</p>

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<p>Name of program Industrial Researcher-scheme (Erhvervs Ph.D)</p> <p>Presentation (goals/aims) The objective of the scheme is to permit post-graduate students to obtain a PhD-degree through employment as researchers in private companies. The research/study-programme is formulated in co-operation with a Danish university. The university provides academic advice, courses and evaluation of the PhD-thesis.</p> <p>Name of responsible organisation Ministry of Science Technology and Innovation (Ministeriet for Videnskab, Teknologi og Udvikling)</p> <p>Annual budget (DKR) per year: 35 mill</p> <p>Annual budget (€) Per year: € 4,5 mill</p>	<p>Name of program Centercontracts - A scheme of contracts of joint innovation (Centerkontrakter)</p> <p>Presentation (goals/aims) The objective of the scheme is to promote strategic innovation projects in co- operation between companies, research and technological service institutes to ensure: 1. More innovation in companies in Denmark. 2. More interaction between companies and knowledge institutions. 3. Higher competences and more market orientation in the technological service.</p> <p>Name of responsible organisation National Agency for Enterprise and Housing (Erhvervs- og Boligstyrelsen)</p> <p>Annual budget (DKR) per year: 95 mill</p> <p>Annual budget (€) Per year: € 13 mill</p>
<p>Name of program Innovations post. doc. Programme (Innovations post doc programmet)</p> <p>Presentation (goals/aims) The main goal of the programme is the establishment of new forms of co-operation between research institution and companies, especially in areas where it traditionally has been difficult to involve companies.</p> <p>Name of responsible organisation Danish Research Agency (Forskningsrådet)</p> <p>Annual budget (DKR) Total: 49 mill</p> <p>Annual budget (€) Total: € 7 mill</p>	<p>Name of program Large Cross-Disciplinary Research Groups (Større Tværgående Forskergrupper)</p> <p>Presentation (goals/aims) The research groups will co-operate across institutions and traditional technical and professional disciplines and be organised for joint management. The Research Groups are to be established in areas having large societal or industrial need of developing new knowledge and know-how. One particular goal is that these research groups attract co-funding from private business, and that private business will find it attractive to embark upon a partnership on research and development.</p> <p>Name of responsible organisation Danish Research Agency (Forskningsrådet)</p> <p>Annual budget (DKR) Per year: 70 mill</p> <p>Annual budget (€) Per year: € 9 mill</p>

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Name of program

Industrial Innovator Scheme (Erhvervsinnovatør Initiativet)

Presentation (goals/aims)

The scheme intends to increase the mobility between knowledge institutions and especially non-research based SMEs. The 'Industrial innovator' carrying out a specific development project in co-operation with a university or other advanced educational institutions achieves this. The innovator could be employed either by the company or the educational institution.

Name of responsible organisation

Ministry of Science Technology and Innovation (Ministeriet for Videnskab, Teknologi og Udvikling)

Annual budget (DKR)

Per year: 15 mill

Annual budget (€)

Per year: €2,2 mill

Name of program

150 per cent tax deduction on certain research expenditures (150% fradrag på forskning)

Presentation (goals/aims)

150 per cent tax deduction on certain research expenditures is a law designed to increase private funding of research. The initiative is a test, which will run in the year 2002/2003. The measure will then be evaluated.

Name of responsible organisation

Danish Research Agency (Forskningsrådet)

Annual budget (DKR)

N/A

Annual budget (€)

N/A

Name of program

Food Technology 4 (FØTEK4)

Presentation (goals/aims)

The aim of the programme is to promote:

- Companies to undertake applied research
- Research projects with a more holistic approach comprising the entire value chain from primary production to consumer
- Networking between various parts in the value chain.

Name of responsible organisation

The Directorate for Food, Fisheries and Agri Business (Direktoratet for FødevarerErhverv)

Annual budget (DKR)

Per year 2002: 32,7 mill

Annual budget (€)

Per year 2002: €4,5 mill

Name of program

Product development scheme for forestry and wood industry (Produktudvikling af skovbrugs- og træindustriprodukter)

Presentation (goals/aims)

Private companies, forest owners, and research institutions can apply for subsidies for development projects within primary forestry/ manufacturing and processing of wooden products as well as for commercial use of the development work. Subsidies for joint marketing are also available

Name of responsible organisation

Danish Forest and Nature Agency (Skov- og Naturstyrelsen)

Annual budget (DKR)

2001: 10.7 mill

2002: 9.3 mill

2003: 9.3 mill

Annual budget (€)

2001: €1,4 mill

2002: €1,5 mill

2003: €1,5 mill

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Name of program

Energy research programme (Energiforsknings programmet)

Presentation (goals/aims)

Public and private companies and institutions can apply for subsidies for energy research and development projects. Furthermore they can apply for funding of international co-operation and technology development.

Name of responsible organisation

Danish Energy Authority (Energistyrelsen)

Annual budget (DKR)

Per year: 115 mill

Annual budget (€)

Per year: € 15 mill

Name of program

Programme for cleaner products (Program for renere produkter)

Presentation (goals/aims)

The programme aims at strengthening the development and marketing of cleaner products in the entire product cycle.

Name of responsible organisation

Danish Environmental Protection Agency (Miljøstyrelsen)

Annual budget (DKR)

Per year: 85 mill

Annual budget (€)

Per year: € 11 mill

Name of program

Innovation Act – Agriculture (Innovationsloven: Jordbrug)

Presentation (goals/aims)

The Danish Innovation Law offers possibilities for giving financial support for development of ideas, research and product development, so that health, safety, the working environment and animal welfare receive greater priority in the food development. This is done to enable the food industry to meet the new demands of consumers both in Denmark and in other countries.

Name of responsible organisation

The Directorate for Food, Fisheries and Agri Business (Direktoratet for FødevarerErhverv)

Annual budget (DKR)

Since the Act came into force in Mai 2001 and until July 1st 2002, 250 million have been allocated to projects under the Act

Annual budget (€)

0

Name of program

Industrial R&D grants for companies

Presentation (goals/aims)

The grants run from 25 percent to 50 percent of the costs of salaries, raw materials, machinery, subcontracting, travel and patents.

Name of responsible organisation

TEKES (the National Technology Agency)

Annual budget (€)

No information available

Annual budget (€)

No information available

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<p>Name of program Capital loans for R&D in companies</p> <p>Presentation (goals/aims) The capital loans run from 35 percent to 60 percent of the costs of salaries, raw materials, machinery, subcontracting, travel and patents. Capital loans are risk-financing which as an exception can be turned in to a grant if the development work fails or does not lead to profitable business.</p> <p>Name of responsible organisation TEKES</p> <p>Annual budget (€) No information available</p> <p>Annual budget (€) No information available</p>	<p>Name of program Industrial R&D loans for companies</p> <p>Presentation (goals/aims) The loans run from 50 percent to 70 percent of the costs of salaries, raw materials, machinery, subcontracting, travel and patents.</p> <p>Name of responsible organisation TEKES</p> <p>Annual budget (€) No information available</p> <p>Annual budget (€) No information available</p>
<p>Name of program Research funding for research institutes and universities</p> <p>Presentation (goals/aims) The grants can range from 50 percent to 100 percent of the costs of salaries, raw materials, machinery, subcontracting, travel and patents. The grants are directed to the research work done at research institutes and universities.</p> <p>Name of responsible organisation TEKES</p> <p>Annual budget (€) No information available</p> <p>Annual budget (€) No information available</p>	<p>Name of program Technology seminars</p> <p>Presentation (goals/aims) Tekes organises technology seminars which shed light on the development and future prospects of a specific technology area. Most of the seminars arranged are linked to an on-going Tekes technology programme.</p> <p>Name of responsible organisation TEKES</p> <p>Annual budget (€) No information available</p> <p>Annual budget (€) No information available</p>

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Name of program

International R&D co-operation

Presentation (goals/aims)

TeKes offers information for companies, research institutes and universities about international co-operation opportunities and funding sources for technology development and research. In addition it coordinates and finances participation in international technology initiatives.

Name of responsible organisation

TEKES

Annual budget (€)

No information available

Annual budget (€)

No information available

Name of program

Suomen innovaatiokeskus – IRC Finland

Presentation (goals/aims)

The Innovation Relay Centre Finland helps companies in international technology transfer from identification of technology needs to signing co-operation contracts.

Name of responsible organisation

TEKES

Annual budget (€)

No information available

Annual budget (€)

No information available

Name of program

Finnvera's Development Loan

Presentation (goals/aims)

Development loans are intended to help finance significant SME development projects. Finance can be geared towards product and process development, upgrading information and quality management systems, product commercialisation or launching exports.

Name of responsible organisation

FINNVERA

Annual budget (€)

No information available

Annual budget (€)

No information available

Name of program

Finnvera's Capital Loan

Presentation (goals/aims)

Investment, working capital and convertible bonds in capital loan form may be granted to limited liability companies to strengthen their capital base as the capital loan is included in a company's equity. Capital loans are primarily intended for growing, internationalising and progressive companies with the potential to generate a stable cash flow.

Name of responsible organisation

FINNVERA

Annual budget (€)

No information available

Annual budget (€)

No information available

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<p>Name of program Finnvera's Entrepreneur Loan</p> <p>Presentation (goals/aims) The entrepreneur loan is intended for situations where the share capital of a joint-stock company, or the investment in a partnership or in a limited partnership, is paid for or raised, or for situations where shares or holdings are purchased.</p> <p>Name of responsible organisation FINNVERA</p> <p>Annual budget (€) No information available</p> <p>Annual budget (€) No information available</p>	<p>Name of program Finnvera's loans for women entrepreneurs</p> <p>Presentation (goals/aims) Loans for female entrepreneurs are intended for enterprises in which women are majority shareholders and which a woman manages. The enterprise may be just starting up or one already in operation and employing a maximum of five persons.</p> <p>Name of responsible organisation FINNVERA</p> <p>Annual budget (€) No information available</p> <p>Annual budget (€) No information available</p>
<p>Name of program JEV Programme</p> <p>Presentation (goals/aims) The Joint European Venture Initiative aims at promoting the establishment of transnational joint ventures and at creating jobs within the EU. European SMEs can receive financial aid for potential joint ventures that have shareholders from at least two EU Member States.</p> <p>Name of responsible organisation FINNVERA</p> <p>Annual budget (€) No information available</p> <p>Annual budget (€) No information available</p>	<p>Name of program Environmental Guarantee</p> <p>Presentation (goals/aims) An Environmental Guarantee is collateral for credit taken to finance water and air protection and waste recycling investments. The guarantee is suited for credit to finance compulsory and voluntary environmental protection investments.</p> <p>Name of responsible organisation FINNVERA</p> <p>Annual budget (€) No information available</p> <p>Annual budget (€) No information available</p>

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<p>Name of program Finnvera Guarantee</p> <p>Presentation (goals/aims) A Finnvera Guarantee is intended as security for all types of financing needs within a company, such as product development, marketing, investment in fixed assets, operational financing, or acquisitions. It is ideal for SMEs, and can in special cases also be used for large companies.</p> <p>Name of responsible organisation FINNVERA</p> <p>Annual budget (€) No information available</p> <p>Annual budget (€) No information available</p>	<p>Name of program Finnvera Guarantees as Growth Guarantee</p> <p>Presentation (goals/aims) Finnvera has concluded a co-operation agreement with the European Investment Fund (EIF), under which Finnvera's Growth Guarantee can be granted to growing, innovative SMEs employing a maximum of 100 persons, on terms more favourable than those of a normal guarantee.</p> <p>Name of responsible organisation FINNVERA</p> <p>Annual budget (€) No information available</p> <p>Annual budget (€) No information available</p>
<p>Name of program Internationalisation Guarantee</p> <p>Presentation (goals/aims) The internationalisation guarantee is intended to serve as collateral for financing the business operations of a Finnish SME abroad. The guarantee may be used when a subsidiary or an affiliated company abroad needs funding for investment, development, or growth.</p> <p>Name of responsible organisation FINNVERA</p> <p>Annual budget (€) No information available</p> <p>Annual budget (€) No information available</p>	<p>Name of program Micro-Enterprise Guarantee</p> <p>Presentation (goals/aims) The guarantee helps SMEs to obtain a loan and facilitates loan and guarantee decisions. A Micro-Enterprise Guarantee is based on a credit and guarantee facility agreement, concluded between Finnvera and banks, to enable small credits to be guaranteed by dividing the risk with a bank.</p> <p>Name of responsible organisation FINNVERA</p> <p>Annual budget (€) No information available</p> <p>Annual budget (€) No information available</p>

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Name of program

Venture Capital Guarantee

Presentation (goals/aims)

Finnvera's Venture Capital Guarantee promotes capital investments in innovative SMEs. Capital investments are most commonly used to provide funds for setting up and developing a company, for investment and working capital needs required by growth and internationalisation, for strengthening the balance sheet, and for corporate acquisitions and ownership arrangements.

Name of responsible organisation

FINNVERA

Annual budget (€)

No information available

Annual budget (€)

No information available

Name of program

Export Credit Guarantees

Presentation (goals/aims)

Finnvera is an official Export Credit Agency (ECA), and the State of Finland is responsible for all guarantees issued by Finnvera. Export credit guarantees are offered to cover risks related to the buyer or the borrower (commercial risks), or to the buyer's or borrower's countries (political risks).

Name of responsible organisation

FINNVERA

Annual budget (€)

No information available

Annual budget (€)

No information available

Name of program

Sitra's Funding for Technological Pioneers

Presentation (goals/aims)

Funding is targeted at promising hi-tech companies in the early stages of their existence. The funding of new technology companies is coordinated by a special team. Its field of operations also covers other technology sectors with the exception of the life sciences.

Name of responsible organisation

SITRA (the Finnish National Fund for Research and Development)

Annual budget (€)

No information available

Annual budget (€)

No information available

Name of program

Sitra's Funding for Life Sciences

Presentation (goals/aims)

The programme offers funding to newly started pharmaceutical and biotech companies which intend to internationalise, as well as to different types of business organisations. In addition, assistance is given in the evolution of operations and finding finance at later stages.

Name of responsible organisation

SITRA

Annual budget (€)

No information available

Annual budget (€)

No information available

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Name of program

Sitra's Regional Venture Capital Investments

Presentation (goals/aims)

Regional funds invest in the most promising enterprises regardless of the branch in which they operate. Sitra takes an active part in guiding the strategic choices of the regional funds and their investment policy to ensure equitable regional development.

Name of responsible organisation

SITRA

Annual budget (€)

No information available

Annual budget (€)

No information available

Name of program

Commercialisation of Research

Presentation (goals/aims)

Sitra promotes the commercialisation of research results in Finland. Sitra cooperates closely with ministries, universities, research institutes, centres of technology and, especially, with Tekes. Six technology-transfer companies in university cities form a close-knit circle cooperating in the task of commercialising research results.

Name of responsible organisation

SITRA

Annual budget (€)

No information available

Annual budget (€)

No information available

Name of program

Developing and Financing Networks

Presentation (goals/aims)

A new form of funding for Sitra is developing and financing traditional SME networks. Sitra encourages SMEs to network by investing in their development and putting in capital. Sitra will invest mainly in existing networks and their flagship companies but may also invest in new networks.

Name of responsible organisation

SITRA

Annual budget (€)

No information available

Annual budget (€)

No information available

Name of program

International Funds and Contacts

Presentation (goals/aims)

By investing in international funds Sitra can assess the ways in which different technologies are developing and also maintain links with companies and funds that facilitate Finnish companies going international.

Name of responsible organisation

SITRA

Annual budget (€)

No information available

Annual budget (€)

No information available

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<p>Name of program Development Subsidy of SMEs</p> <p>Presentation (goals/aims) The development subsidy is intended for the implementation of significant development or internationalisation projects of SMEs. It can be granted for projects, which aim at e.g. developing the company's products or processes.</p> <p>Name of responsible organisation TE-Centre (Employment and Economic Development Centre)</p> <p>Annual budget (€) No information available</p> <p>Annual budget (€) No information available</p>	<p>Name of program Investment Subsidy</p> <p>Presentation (goals/aims) The objective of the investment subsidy is to promote investment projects improving the competitiveness of businesses that can be expected to considerably contribute to the improvement of the standard of products and production, productivity, internationalisation, employment or the economic or industrial structure.</p> <p>Name of responsible organisation TE-Centre</p> <p>Annual budget (€) No information available</p> <p>Annual budget (€) No information available</p>
<p>Name of program ProStart</p> <p>Presentation (goals/aims) This is a programme for estimating and developing a business idea and is meant for those who intend to set up a business. It helps the promoter of a business to have an idea about the feasibility of his business idea as well as of his own prerequisites to act as an entrepreneur.</p> <p>Name of responsible organisation TE-Centre</p> <p>Annual budget (€) No information available</p> <p>Annual budget (€) No information available</p>	<p>Name of program PostStart</p> <p>Presentation (goals/aims) The PostStart programme is meant for those who have recently started a new business. The purpose of the programme is to ensure a successful start-up, give assistance in early-stage problems and to provide support and training when making the basic decisions concerning the business activities.</p> <p>Name of responsible organisation TE-Centre</p> <p>Annual budget (€) No information available</p> <p>Annual budget (€) No information available</p>

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<p>Name of program DesignStart</p> <p>Presentation (goals/aims) DesignStart is an industrial design development programme targeted at both existing and new companies that are about to start their operation. The purpose of the programme is to assist the companies in developing the usability and outward appearance of their products or their public image.</p> <p>Name of responsible organisation TE-Centre</p> <p>Annual budget (€) No information available</p> <p>Annual budget (€) No information available</p>	<p>Name of program Young Firm Management Training Programme</p> <p>Presentation (goals/aims) The aim of the programme is to give the participants a holistic picture of business operations and the different components of business. It prepares the participants to analyse business operations, to determine business development needs, and for operative and strategic planning.</p> <p>Name of responsible organisation TE-Centre</p> <p>Annual budget (€) No information available</p> <p>Annual budget (€) No information available</p>
<p>Name of program Ladies' Business School</p> <p>Presentation (goals/aims) The programme aims to improve and broaden women entrepreneurs' and managers' leadership and management skills.</p> <p>Name of responsible organisation TE-Centre</p> <p>Annual budget (€) No information available</p> <p>Annual budget (€) No information available</p>	<p>Name of program Invention Agent Services at the TE-Centres</p> <p>Presentation (goals/aims) Invention agents of the Foundation for Finnish Innovations at the TE-Centres serve customers in matters related to the protection and commercialisation of inventions. They help in determining the right type of protection and in commercialising the invention into a product or a service.</p> <p>Name of responsible organisation TE-Centre</p> <p>Annual budget (€) No information available</p> <p>Annual budget (€) No information available</p>

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<p>Name of program Balanssi</p> <p>Presentation (goals/aims) The purpose of the Balance programme is to improve the company's financial position. In the programme, the current state of the company's finances and financial situation is analysed. The programme results in a financial development plan for the company.</p> <p>Name of responsible organisation TE-Centre</p> <p>Annual budget (€) No information available</p> <p>Annual budget (€) No information available</p>	<p>Name of program eAskel</p> <p>Presentation (goals/aims) The eAskel programme aims to concretize to company management the business development possibilities brought about by electronic information networks. The programme also supports the management to identify key development needs for the company's ebusiness.</p> <p>Name of responsible organisation TE-Centre</p> <p>Annual budget (€) No information available</p> <p>Annual budget (€) No information available</p>
<p>Name of program Kunto</p> <p>Presentation (goals/aims) The aim of the Kunto development programme is to determine the current state of firms' business and focus areas of development. A development programme is prepared to ensure improved manageability of the business.</p> <p>Name of responsible organisation TE-Centre</p> <p>Annual budget (€) No information available</p> <p>Annual budget (€) No information available</p>	<p>Name of program Myyntiteho</p> <p>Presentation (goals/aims) Myyntiteho service helps firms to plan their marketing and sales strategies based on the current state of the firm and its markets and their development. An implementation plan is made to improve the firm's marketing and sales strategies efficiently.</p> <p>Name of responsible organisation TE-Centre</p> <p>Annual budget (€) No information available</p> <p>Annual budget (€) No information available</p>

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<p>Name of program Tuotto+</p> <p>Presentation (goals/aims) The aim of the programme is to find out the firm's current profitability and development opportunities. The goal is continuous, persistent improvement in profitability as a result of co-operation between management and personnel.</p> <p>Name of responsible organisation TE-Centre</p> <p>Annual budget (€) No information available</p> <p>Annual budget (€) No information available</p>	<p>Name of program Pikara</p> <p>Presentation (goals/aims) Pikara is a growth financing programme for small enterprises developed by Finnvera, the Ministry of Trade and Industry, the TE-Centres and entrepreneur associations. The programme aims to encourage and guide small enterprises to managed and planned growth.</p> <p>Name of responsible organisation TE-Centre</p> <p>Annual budget (€) No information available</p> <p>Annual budget (€) No information available</p>
<p>Name of program Viestin Vaihto</p> <p>Presentation (goals/aims) The programme supports SMEs in the generation transfer situation to prepare for the change in ownership and to make the choices and decisions related to the transfer in a managed way.</p> <p>Name of responsible organisation TE-Centre</p> <p>Annual budget (€) No information available</p> <p>Annual budget (€) No information available</p>	<p>Name of program Globaali</p> <p>Presentation (goals/aims) This programme is tailored for SMEs that are about to start or expand their international activities to new market areas. The programme helps determine and evaluate a firm's potential for internationalisation.</p> <p>Name of responsible organisation TE-Centre</p> <p>Annual budget (€) No information available</p> <p>Annual budget (€) No information available</p>

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Name of program

Internationalisation Training

Presentation (goals/aims)

TE-Centres organise export days and short courses for firms beginning to export. The training is meant for the management and key persons of SMEs beginning to export or already exporting.

Name of responsible organisation

TE-Centre

Annual budget (€)

No information available

Annual budget (€)

No information available

Name of program

Long-term Internationalisation Programmes

Presentation (goals/aims)

The programmes' aim is to develop firms' internationalisation strategies, different international business aspects and to implement concrete internationalisation projects.

Name of responsible organisation

TE-Centre

Annual budget (€)

No information available

Annual budget (€)

No information available

Name of program

Taitava

Presentation (goals/aims)

The aim of the programme is to improve the profitability and competitiveness of handicraft firms and entrepreneurs.

Name of responsible organisation

TE-Centre

Annual budget (€)

No information available

Annual budget (€)

No information available

Name of program

Profiitti

Presentation (goals/aims)

This programme has been designed for companies that are independent and do not belong to any chains in the business branches of trade. The purpose of the programme is to improve business performance and the profitability and quality of the business.

Name of responsible organisation

TE-Centre

Annual budget (€)

No information available

Annual budget (€)

No information available

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Name of program

Industry Service

Presentation (goals/aims)

Industry service provides industry specific information and expert advice. Expert advice is available for industry managers and -experts who work as national experts on their industry.

Name of responsible organisation

TE-Centre

Annual budget (€)

No information available

Annual budget (€)

No information available

Name of program

Business Training Database

Presentation (goals/aims)

TE-Centres offer a variety of courses in how to establish a company or to improve the competitiveness of existing small and medium-sized enterprises.

Name of responsible organisation

TE-Centre

Annual budget (€)

No information available

Annual budget (€)

No information available

Name of program

ENTRA

Presentation (goals/aims)

A market entry service portfolio that has been developed to enhance the ability of Finnish companies to succeed in the world markets. It focuses upon five "trigger" processes that integrate a company's internal and external environments into one usable and accurate knowledge base.

Name of responsible organisation

FINPRO

Annual budget (€)

No information available

Annual budget (€)

No information available

Name of program

ULTRA

Presentation (goals/aims)

Finpro's ULTRA service concept is tailored to assist companies become international in a balanced way in the selected markets.

Name of responsible organisation

FINPRO

Annual budget (€)

No information available

Annual budget (€)

No information available

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Name of program
INKA

Presentation (goals/aims)

The aim of the INKA concept is to assess if it is possible to find a business idea within the product innovation activities of a company and to develop it into a profitable business. The assessment is carried out in close co-operation with the company's management and technical and business experts

Name of responsible organisation

FINPRO

Annual budget (€)

No information available

Annual budget (€)

No information available

Name of program
INTRO

Presentation (goals/aims)

The aim of the measure is for companies to obtain a picture of the opportunities offered by international business and different markets and of their own ability to success in these markets. The assessment is carried out in close co-operation between the company's key personnel and Finpro's consultants based in Finland or abroad.

Name of responsible organisation

FINPRO

Annual budget (€)

No information available

Annual budget (€)

No information available

Name of program
RISCO

Presentation (goals/aims)

In the RISCO analysis, a consultant assesses a company's internationalisation plan, which helps the company to identify risks relating to its internationalisation strategy.

Name of responsible organisation

FINPRO

Annual budget (€)

No information available

Annual budget (€)

No information available

Name of program
IMPRO

Presentation (goals/aims)

IMPRO is a qualitative audit of a company's Finnish and foreign operations coupled with Strategic Options Workshops. It can also be implemented as a benchmark study or as an internal due diligence study prior to a merger and acquisition project.

Name of responsible organisation

FINPRO

Annual budget (€)

No information available

Annual budget (€)

No information available

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Name of program
Finpro's Market Intelligence Services

Presentation (goals/aims)
The Market Intelligence Services provide a wide selection of reports and services. The objective is to offer tools that allow companies to follow the global markets and business opportunities.

Name of responsible organisation
FINPRO

Annual budget (€)
No information available

Annual budget (€)
No information available

Name of program
Events and Programmes in Target Markets

Presentation (goals/aims)
Market Area Events are specialised business contact products offered to Finnish companies in different stages of their internationalisation to potential target markets.

Name of responsible organisation
FINPRO

Annual budget (€)
No information available

Annual budget (€)
No information available

Name of program
Communication Programmes

Presentation (goals/aims)
Media programmes are carried out in the target markets in order to support the international marketing communication of the companies. The purpose of these programmes is to make Finland, Finnish products and companies more known; open export markets; and create permanent connections in the target markets.

Name of responsible organisation
FINPRO

Annual budget (€)
No information available

Annual budget (€)
No information available

Name of program
Keksi-raha

Presentation (goals/aims)
The funding provided by the Foundation for developing inventions by private inventors and small entrepreneurs is risk financing.

Name of responsible organisation
THE FOUNDATION FOR FINNISH INVENTIONS (Keksintösäätiö)

Annual budget (€)
No information available

Annual budget (€)
No information available

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<p>Name of program Tuki-raha</p> <p>Presentation (goals/aims) Support funding is generally used for paying the costs of patenting, product development and commercialisation relating to the development of an invention.</p> <p>Name of responsible organisation THE FOUNDATION FOR FINNISH INVENTIONS</p> <p>Annual budget (€) No information available</p> <p>Annual budget (€) No information available</p>	<p>Name of program Loans</p> <p>Presentation (goals/aims) The Foundation grants companies an interest-subsidy loan as working capital. The loan is usually granted only if adequate funding cannot be obtained from other sources. No security is required.</p> <p>Name of responsible organisation THE FOUNDATION FOR FINNISH INVENTIONS</p> <p>Annual budget (€) No information available</p> <p>Annual budget (€) No information available</p>
<p>Name of program Advice and evaluation of inventions</p> <p>Presentation (goals/aims) The Foundation for Finnish Inventions provides free advice on matters relating to the development of inventions, their patenting and related strategy, and to the marketing and licensing of inventions.</p> <p>Name of responsible organisation THE FOUNDATION FOR FINNISH INVENTIONS</p> <p>Annual budget (€) No information available</p> <p>Annual budget (€) No information available</p>	<p>Name of program Marketing</p> <p>Presentation (goals/aims) The promotion of the industrial and commercial implementation of invention projects by various methods of marketing and marketing communication. It also offers inventors help with establishing links and with contractual issues with both Finnish and foreign businesses.</p> <p>Name of responsible organisation THE FOUNDATION FOR FINNISH INVENTIONS</p> <p>Annual budget (€) No information available</p> <p>Annual budget (€) No information available</p>

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<p>Name of program Invention Market</p> <p>Presentation (goals/aims) The Invention Market promotes the commercialisation of invention projects and provides entrepreneurs with new business and product ideas for licensing via the Internet. It offers a place for an inventor to market his invention directly to the target group.</p> <p>Name of responsible organisation THE FOUNDATION FOR FINNISH INVENTIONS</p> <p>Annual budget (€) No information available</p> <p>Annual budget (€) No information available</p>	<p>Name of program Diagnostics 2000</p> <p>Presentation (goals/aims) The aim of the programme is to achieve a functional network for cooperation among companies producing diagnostic devices and the universities and research institutes developing new methods. The programme also aims at increasing the international competitive position of enterprises and launching new commercial operations.</p> <p>Name of responsible organisation TEKES</p> <p>Annual budget (€) Total: 34 mill 2003: 8,5 mill</p> <p>Annual budget (€) Total: € 34 mill 2003: € 8,5 mill</p>
<p>Name of program Drug 2000</p> <p>Presentation (goals/aims) The goal of the Drug 2000 programme is a strong pharmaceutical industry, operating internationally with development projects anchored in Finnish basic research. The programme will be used to develop current and create new research networks, and to conceive new international business operations for the pharmaceutical sector.</p> <p>Name of responsible organisation TEKES</p> <p>Annual budget (€) 2003: 17-25 mill</p> <p>Annual budget (€) 2003: € 17-25 mill</p>	<p>Name of program Innovation in Foods</p> <p>Presentation (goals/aims) The Innovation in Foods programme aims to promote consumer-oriented product development and commercial applications of new food technologies.</p> <p>Name of responsible organisation TEKES</p> <p>Annual budget (€) Total: 50 mill 2003: 12,5 mill</p> <p>Annual budget (€) Total: € 50 mill 2003: € 12,5 mill</p>

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Name of program

Life 2000

Presentation (goals/aims)

Life 2000 is a large programme on bioscience research. It consists of four fields: Neurosciences, research on the biological functions of genes, developmental biology and research on ethical aspects and socio-economic impacts.

Name of responsible organisation

TEKES and
Academy of Finland

Annual budget (€)

Total : 14 mill
2003: 3,5 mill

Annual budget (€)

Total: € 14 mill
2003: € 3,5 mill

Name of program

NeoBio

Presentation (goals/aims)

The goal of the programme is to advance the development and application of modern biotechnological methods in product R&D across industry sectors, as well as the emergence of new, internationally competitive businesses.

Name of responsible organisation

TEKES

Annual budget (€)

Total 50 mill
2003: 12,5 mill

Annual budget (€)

Total € 50 mill
2003: € 12,5 mill

Name of program

Potra

Presentation (goals/aims)

The aim of the programme is to develop expertise in and new products for polymer technology in Finland. Some of the research projects are focused on designing new materials to meet existing needs, while others aim to develop completely new applications.

Name of responsible organisation

TEKES

Annual budget (€)

Total 17 mill
2003: 4,25 mill

Annual budget (€)

Total € 17 mill
2003: € 4,25 mill

Name of program

Process Integration

Presentation (goals/aims)

The programme supports industrial process technology development projects in which energy, materia or information flows are involved. The focus is on projects in which development of integrated and system-oriented methodologies aiming to improve the competitiveness and productivity of the process industries in Finland are concerned.

Name of responsible organisation

TEKES

Annual budget (€)

Total 16 mill
2003: 4 mill

Annual budget (€)

Total € 16 mill
2003: € 4 mill

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Name of program
STAHA

Presentation (goals/aims)

The programme aims to create common production and logistic chains for sectors such as the chemical and the electronic industries that are particularly prone to static electricity management problems.

Name of responsible organisation

TEKES

Annual budget (€)

Total 7 mill
2002: 1,75 mill

Annual budget (€)

Total €7 mill
2002: €1,75 mill

Name of program
Climtech

Presentation (goals/aims)

The technology and climate change programme investigates the development needs and possibilities of the technologies, which can be applied to control greenhouse gas emissions and climate change.

Name of responsible organisation

TEKES

Annual budget (€)

Total 4 mill
2002: 1 mill

Annual budget (€)

Total €4 mill
2002: €1 mill

Name of program
Code

Presentation (goals/aims)

The programme is aimed at developing new tools and methods for modelling combustion processes. Its aim is to devise a more accurate and comprehensive method for schematizing combustion-chamber processes to ensure that excessive time is not wasted on computer calculations.

Name of responsible organisation

TEKES

Annual budget (€)

Total: 10-12 mill
2002: 2,5-3 mill

Annual budget (€)

Total: €10-12 mill
2002: €2,5-3 mill

Name of program

Environmental Cluster Research Programme

Presentation (goals/aims)

The programme aims to seek new ways of saving the environment and natural resources and to develop them into environmentally friendly products, production technologies and infrastructure.

Name of responsible organisation

TEKES

Annual budget (€)

Total: 15-16,8 mill
2002: 2,5-2,8 mill

Annual budget (€)

Total: €90-100 mill
2002: €2,5-2,8 mill

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Name of program

FFusion 2

Presentation (goals/aims)

The research carried out in the FFUSION 2 programme is focused on fusion plasma research, reactor materials research, superconductors and remote handling and inspection systems for reactors.

Name of responsible organisation

TEKES

Annual budget (€)

Total: 15 mill
2002: 3,75 mill

Annual budget (€)

Total: €15 mill
2002: €3,75 mill

Name of program

FINE Particles

Presentation (goals/aims)

The programme consists of studies to improve knowledge, methods and instruments by which new reliable data on fine particles and their impacts are generated in order to decrease and control particle releases and their detrimental impacts on people, climate and the environment.

Name of responsible organisation

TEKES

Annual budget (€)

Total: 26 mill
2003: 6,5 mill

Annual budget (€)

Total: €26 mill
2003: €6,5 mill

Name of program

ProMOTOR

Presentation (goals/aims)

The main aim of the programme is to support the product development of industries affiliated to the internal combustion engine field in order to maintain and develop their international competitiveness.

Name of responsible organisation

TEKES

Annual budget (€)

Total: 45 mill
2003: 9 mill

Annual budget (€)

Total: €45 mill
2003: €9 mill

Name of program

Streams

Presentation (goals/aims)

By this programme Tekes aims to develop new, internationally competitive technology and business opportunities out of municipal waste streams.

Name of responsible organisation

TEKES

Annual budget (€)

Total: 26 mill
2003: 6,5 mill

Annual budget (€)

Total: €26 mill
2003: €6,5 mill

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Name of program

Wood Energy

Presentation (goals/aims)

The National Wood Energy Technology Programme focuses on developing the production technology and improving the quality of forest chips from logging residues and small-sized trees.

Name of responsible organisation

TEKES

Annual budget (€)

Total: 35 mill

2003: 7 mill

Annual budget (€)

Total: €35 mill

2003: €7 mill

Name of program

CUBE

Presentation (goals/aims)

The intention is to improve the performance of the service content of building services in the property sector, in both residential and non-residential premises. Further aims are to provide up-to-date premises tailored to the needs of users, and added value for property owners on the basis of life-cycle benefits and functional space.

Name of responsible organisation

TEKES

Annual budget (€)

Total: 27 mill

2003: 5,4 mill

Annual budget (€)

Total: €27 mill

2003: €5,4 mill

Name of program

Infra

Presentation (goals/aims)

The Programme supports businesses and directions of development leading to a desired change in infrastructure construction and maintenance. Key technologies in the sector will be renewed and knowledge enhanced in order to improve business competitiveness and profits. The Programme is to create new, internationally competitive products and services.

Name of responsible organisation

TEKES

Annual budget (€)

Total: 24 mill

2003: 4,8 mill

Annual budget (€)

Total: €24 mill

2003: €4,8 mill

Name of program

iWell

Presentation (goals/aims)

iWell is a technology programme which focuses on the development of competitive well-being technology for world markets.

Name of responsible organisation

TEKES

Annual budget (€)

Total: 42 mill

2003: 10,5 mill

Annual budget (€)

Total: €42 mill

2003: €10,5 mill

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Name of program

Rembrand

Presentation (goals/aims)

Rembrand invites networked companies, research institutes and other organisations that develop and produce innovative service solutions for the customers of the real estate cluster to join the Programme.

Name of responsible organisation

TEKES

Annual budget (€)

Total: 21 mill
2003: 4,2 mill

Annual budget (€)

Total: €21 mill
2003: €4,2 mill

Name of program

Value Added Wood Chain

Presentation (goals/aims)

The programme's purpose is to increase the use and value added characteristics of Finnish wood products and promote international co-operation in wood processing and related industries.

Name of responsible organisation

TEKES

Annual budget (€)

Total: 34 mill
2003: 5,6 mill

Annual budget (€)

Total: €34 mill
2003: 5,6 mill

Name of program

Antares

Presentation (goals/aims)

The focus of the Antares programme is in space science and in scientific environmental remote sensing. The objective is to achieve measurable results in the Finnish space research and to boost it to a more remarkable level.

Name of responsible organisation

TEKES and
Academy of Finland

Annual budget (€)

Total: 8,8 mill
2003: 2,2 mill

Annual budget (€)

Total: €8,8 mill
2003: €2,2 mill

Name of program

AVALI

Presentation (goals/aims)

The programme is focused on the creation of new business opportunities for industry through space-derived technology which is transferable to terrestrial applications.

Name of responsible organisation

TEKES

Annual budget (€)

Total: 15 mill
2003: 3,75 mill

Annual budget (€)

Total: €15 mill
2003: €3,75 mill

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Name of program
ELMO

Presentation (goals/aims)

The aim of the Programme is to build a widely applicable know-how base for the coming years to direct focus on the core competence of the electronics sector.

Name of responsible organisation
TEKES

Annual budget (€)
Total: 100 mill
2003: 25 mill

Annual budget (€)
Total: € 100 mill
2003: € 25 mill

Name of program
Exsite

Presentation (goals/aims)

Exsite is a Finnish-Swedish technology programme with focus on wireless communication systems.

Name of responsible organisation
TEKES

Annual budget (€)
Total: 4,7 mill
2003: 1,6 mill

Annual budget (€)
Total: € 4,7 mill
2003: € 1,6 mill

Name of program
Intelligent Automation Systems

Presentation (goals/aims)

The technology programme is focused on the new challenges presented by automation in general and the related software engineering in particular.

Name of responsible organisation
TEKES

Annual budget (€)
Total: 25-35 mill
2003: 6,25-8,75 mill

Annual budget (€)
Total: € 25-35 mill
2003: € 6,25-8,75 mill

Name of program
NETS

Presentation (goals/aims)

The NETS programme focuses on research and development on future wireless systems' architecture, implementation technologies and applications; broadband network technologies and applications; plus a number of service concepts and applications utilising new networks.

Name of responsible organisation
TEKES

Annual budget (€)
Total: 120 mill
2003: 24 mill

Annual budget (€)
Total: € 120 mill
2003: € 24 mill

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<p>Name of program Presto</p> <p>Presentation (goals/aims) The aim of the Presto Programme is to contribute to the competitiveness of Finnish products in a situation of constantly intensifying international competition. This goal is pursued by applying existing micromechanic components extensively and innovatively in new branches of technology and by developing new components based on client needs.</p> <p>Name of responsible organisation TEKES</p> <p>Annual budget (€) Total: 26,9 mill 2002: 6,7 mill</p> <p>Annual budget (€) Total: €26,9 2002: €6,7 mill</p>	<p>Name of program SPIN</p> <p>Presentation (goals/aims) SPIN has been planned in collaboration with the software industry and other actors with the objective of accelerating development of the Finnish software products industry and enhancing its international competitiveness.</p> <p>Name of responsible organisation TEKES</p> <p>Annual budget (€) Total: 75 mill 2003: 18,75 mill</p> <p>Annual budget (€) Total: €75 mill 2003: €18,75 mill</p>
<p>Name of program Usix</p> <p>Presentation (goals/aims) USIX is a multi-discipline technology programme set up to increase Finnish know-how in the development of products, applications, services and contents based on information and communications technologies.</p> <p>Name of responsible organisation TEKES</p> <p>Annual budget (€) Total: 60-70 mill 2002: 15-17,5 mill</p> <p>Annual budget (€) Total: €60-70 mill 2002: €15-17,5 mill</p>	<p>Name of program Clean Surfaces</p> <p>Presentation (goals/aims) The primary goal of this programme is to create a comprehensive understanding of the basic phenomena in the chemistry and physics of clean and dirty surfaces.</p> <p>Name of responsible organisation TEKES</p> <p>Annual budget (€) Total: 27 mill 2003: 5,4 mill</p> <p>Annual budget (€) Total: €27 mill 2003: €5,4 mill</p>

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Name of program
DESIGN 2005

Presentation (goals/aims)

The Programme is intended to support research and development that utilizes design expertise and is linked with the development of high-technology products, and to help develop design services and design practices and bring them up to international standards.

Name of responsible organisation
TEKES

Annual budget (€)

Total: 27 mill
2003: 6,75 mill

Annual budget (€)

Total: €27 mill
2003: €6,75 mill

Name of program
E-Business Logistics

Presentation (goals/aims)

The objective of the programme is to develop logistics in order to improve the competitiveness and profitability of Finnish industry and service sectors.

Name of responsible organisation
TEKES

Annual budget (€)

Total: 25 mill
2003: 6,25 mill

Annual budget (€)

Total: €25 mill
2003: €6,25 mill

Name of program
Frontiers in Metallurgy

Presentation (goals/aims)

The goal of the technology programme is to halve lead times of multi-stage process chains in the metallurgical industry by 2005. This will result in radical improvements in customer service, competitiveness and cost efficiency.

Name of responsible organisation
TEKES

Annual budget (€)

Total: 25 mill
2003: 5 mill

Annual budget (€)

Total: €25 mill
2003: €5 mill

Name of program
Kenno

Presentation (goals/aims)

Achieving the programme goals will mean the creation of a new, industrial subcontracting sector in Finland for manufacturing lightweight metal structures. The new panel construction approach will improve the competitiveness of industries using lightweight metal structures.

Name of responsible organisation
TEKES

Annual budget (€)

Total: 13-18 mill
2002: 2,6-3,6 mill

Annual budget (€)

Total: €13-18 mill
2002: €2,6-3,6 mill

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Name of program

MASINA

Presentation (goals/aims)

MASINA 2015 is a national technology programme that advances the Finnish Mechanical Engineering's planning and research to answer to the challenges of the future.

Name of responsible organisation

TEKES

Annual budget (€)

Total: 50 mill
2003: 8,3 mill

Annual budget (€)

Total: €50 mill
2003: €8,3 mill

Name of program

UTT

Presentation (goals/aims)

The business concepts for industries-programme provides companies with the operating models, methods and tools needed for an on-line mode of business. The programme's aim is to make Finland the forerunner in on-line business based on advanced information technology.

Name of responsible organisation

TEKES

Annual budget (€)

Total: 29 mill
2003: 5,8 mill

Annual budget (€)

Total: €29 mill
2003: €5,8 mill

Name of program

VÄRE

Presentation (goals/aims)

The programme raises the readiness of companies to cope with the stricter demands set for the vibration and sound properties of products.

Name of responsible organisation

TEKES

Annual budget (€)

Total: 13,3 mill
2002: 2,7 mill

Annual budget (€)

Total: €13,3 mill
2002: €2,7 mill

Name of program

ProACT

Presentation (goals/aims)

The goal of the ProACT programme is to increase our understanding and knowledge of the effects of technology, research and technology policy on society and the economy, and of the effects of society on technological development.

Name of responsible organisation

TEKES and
Academy of Finland

Annual budget (€)

Total: 10 mill
2003: 2,5 mill

Annual budget (€)

Total: €10 mill
2003: €2,5 mill

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Name of program
FIBRE

Presentation (goals/aims)

The main objective of the research programme is to produce information for decision-making and planning purposes with a view to ensuring the sustainable use and management of biological diversity and natural resources.

Name of responsible organisation

Academy of Finland

Annual budget (€)

Total: 19,8 mill

2002: 3,3 mill

Annual budget (€)

Total: € 19,8 mill

2002: € 3,3 mill

Name of program
EMMA

Presentation (goals/aims)

The aim of this research programme is to promote basic research at the highest possible level with a view to support Finnish R&D in electronics, maintain and strengthen the competitiveness of the electronics industry and encourage innovation of new applications.

Name of responsible organisation

Academy of Finland

Annual budget (€)

Total: 5,1 mill

2002: 1,7 mill

Annual budget (€)

Total: 5,1 mill

2002: € 1,7 mill

Name of program
FIGARE

Presentation (goals/aims)

The research programme's main objective is to find scientific, social, economic and technological solutions to help intervene in the process of global change or adapt to the ongoing changes.

Name of responsible organisation

Academy of Finland

Annual budget (€)

Total: 6,7 mill

2002: 2,2 mill

Annual budget (€)

Total: € 6,7 mill

2002: € 2,2 mill

Name of program
Ageing

Presentation (goals/aims)

The general objective of this research programme is to produce information that can help contain the problems and challenges presented by the ageing of the population.

Name of responsible organisation

Academy of Finland

Annual budget (€)

Total: 3,4 mill

2002: 1,1 mill

Annual budget (€)

Total: 3,4 mill

2002: 1,1 mill

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Name of program
BIREME

Presentation (goals/aims)

The objective of the Baltic Sea Programme is to deepen the understanding of conditions for science-based management of environmental issues in the Baltic Sea.

Name of responsible organisation

Academy of Finland

Annual budget (€)

Total: 4,4 mill
2003: 1,5 mill

Annual budget (€)

Total: €4,4 mill
2003: €1,5 mill

Name of program

Interaction across the Gulf of Bothnia

Presentation (goals/aims)

The objective of this research programme is to study the close ties of interaction and cooperation as well as other influences exchanged between Sweden and Finland in the past and present. At the same time the purpose is to promote cooperation between Finnish and Swedish researchers.

Name of responsible organisation

Academy of Finland

Annual budget (€)

Total: 4,9 mill
2003: 1,2 mill

Annual budget (€)

Total: €4,9 mill
2003: €1,2 mill

Name of program
LEARN

Presentation (goals/aims)

The aim of the research programme is to encourage the development of a new research culture and new research partnerships and the creation of interdisciplinary and international research projects around the problems of learning.

Name of responsible organisation

Academy of Finland

Annual budget (€)

Total: 5,1 mill
2003: 0,98 mill

Annual budget (€)

Total: €5,1 mill
2003: €0,98 mill

Name of program
SUNARE

Presentation (goals/aims)

This research programme will study the use of natural resources from the perspective of a living and productive ecosystem. The aim is to develop research on the use of natural resources.

Name of responsible organisation

Academy of Finland

Annual budget (€)

Total: 9,25 mill
2003: 2,3 mill

Annual budget (€)

Total: €9,25 mill
2003: €2,3 mill

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Name of program

MaDaMe

Presentation (goals/aims)

The objective of the research programme is to develop and support methodology sciences to have practical applicability in various fields. It is also expected to help various research fields in finding the expertise they need in methodology sciences.

Name of responsible organisation

Academy of Finland

Annual budget (€)

Total: 5,9 mill

2003: 1,5 mill

Annual budget (€)

Total: €5,9 mill

2003: €1,5 mill

Name of program

MEDIA

Presentation (goals/aims)

The aim is to throw light on the Finnish media landscape and its relations at the beginning of the millennium and to produce new information on the role and meaning of media. At the same time the programme challenges the research community to maintain and develop our cultural memory and to ask how we could constructively influence the ongoing changes in the media world.

Name of responsible organisation

Academy of Finland

Annual budget (€)

Total: 2,5 mill

2002: 0,6 mill

Annual budget (€)

Total: €2,5 mill

2002: €0,6 mill

Name of program

MICMAN

Presentation (goals/aims)

The main objective of the Microbes and Man Research Programme is to increase our understanding and knowledge of the interaction between host and microbes, and to apply this knowledge to the maintenance of health and the prevention and treatment of diseases.

Name of responsible organisation

Academy of Finland

Annual budget (€)

Total: 4,1 mill

2003: 1,3 mill

Annual budget (€)

Total: €4,1 mill

2003: €1,3 mill

Name of program

PROTEK

Presentation (goals/aims)

Focusing on the chemical and mechanical process industries, the objective of this research programme is to develop and improve the quality of industrial processes and to strengthen the competitiveness of process industry products.

Name of responsible organisation

Academy of Finland

Annual budget (€)

Total: 2,5 mill

2002: 0,6 mill

Annual budget (€)

Total: €2,5 mill

2002: €0,6 mill

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Name of program
RAKBIO

Presentation (goals/aims)

The objective of the research programme is to increase our understanding of how the molecular structures of bio-logical systems are associated with their function. This goal will be pursued by stepping up the research effort in structural biology and bioinformatics.

Name of responsible organisation
Academy of Finland

Annual budget (€)

Total: 4,9 mill
2002: 1,6 mill

Annual budget (€)

Total: € 4,9 mill
2002: € 1,6 mill

Name of program
LIIKE

Presentation (goals/aims)

The primary goal of the research programme is to study the changes in Finnish companies and their management under increasing pressures of knowledge-based competition and a finance-driven economy.

Name of responsible organisation
Academy of Finland

Annual budget (€)

Total: 6 mill
2003: 2 mill

Annual budget (€)

Total: € 6 mill
2003: € 2 mill

Name of program
SYREENI

Presentation (goals/aims)

This research programme is concerned with the mechanisms and processes that lie behind inequality and marginalisation in Finland, particularly with changes in ethnic relations.

Name of responsible organisation
Academy of Finland

Annual budget (€)

Total: 4,4 mill
2003: 1,1 mill

Annual budget (€)

Total: € 4,4 mill
2003: € 1,1 mill

Name of program
TERVE

Presentation (goals/aims)

The objective of the Health Promotion Research Programme (TERVE) is to find ways to develop methods with which to promote the health and well-being of the nation and individual citizens.

Name of responsible organisation
Academy of Finland

Annual budget (€)

Total: 4,9 mill
2003: 1,63 mill

Annual budget (€)

Total: € 4,9 mill
2003: € 1,63 mill

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Name of program
TELECTRONICS II

Presentation (goals/aims)

The activity of the Telectronics programme will be continued by the Telectronics II research programme. The Telectronics programme is targeted to increase the knowledge in the main technologies of broadband data transfer to produce new information to apply it for the general use.

Name of responsible organisation

Academy of Finland

Annual budget (€)

Total: 1,7 mill
2003: 0,56 mill

Annual budget (€)

Total: 1,7 mill
2003: €0,56 mill

Name of program
TUKEVA

Presentation (goals/aims)

The main objective of the research programme is to create new lines of high-quality basic research which will support ongoing R&D work in Finnish industries.

Name of responsible organisation

Academy of Finland

Annual budget (€)

Total: 3,4 mill
2003: 0,85 mill

Annual budget (€)

Total: €3,4 mill
2003: €0,85 mill

Name of program
Venture Cup

Presentation (goals/aims)

Venture Cup Finland is a three-stage business plan competition for aspiring growth companies that brings together business ideas from universities and polytechnics. During the three stages of the competition participating teams go through a process of education, coaching and screening, developing their business ideas into complete business plans with a clear focus. There are four distinct elements that complement the competition itself: Knowledge building, coaching, feedback, and facilitating network building.

Name of responsible organisation

Venture Cup Finland

Annual budget (€)

No information available

Annual budget (€)

No information available

Name of program
Increase value of fisheries

Presentation (goals/aims)

The aim of the measure is, as it follows from the title, to increase the value of fisheries.

Name of responsible organisation

Ministry of fisheries

Annual budget (ISK)

Information not available

Annual budget (€)

Information not available

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Name of program

Increased participation of female students in natural science and technology - University of Iceland Equal Rights Program 2000-2004

Presentation (goals/aims)

The objectives of the measure are:

1. To pay particular attention to the full integration of women in the new economy in order to challenge the underrepresentation of women in decision making at both the social and economic level.
2. To develop special measures in secondary schools to encourage girls to choose natural sciences, engineering and computer sciences when they enroll higher education. This will be done in cooperation with female role models - i.e. women who are already employed in these fields.

Name of responsible organisation

University of Iceland

Annual budget (ISK)

Information not available

Annual budget (€)

Information not available

Name of program

Trial Commune

Presentation (goals/aims)

The State shifted responsibility for certain issues from the State to the experimental municipality. This was done on a trial basis in selected municipalities to attain optimal results in the operation of the municipality.

Name of responsible organisation

Minister of industry and commerce

Annual budget (ISK)

Information not available

Annual budget (€)

Information not available

Name of program

The Icelandic Information society

Presentation (goals/aims)

The objective is for Iceland to be in the forefront of nations using ICT for improved human living and increased prosperity.

Name of responsible organisation

The Prime minister office

Annual budget (ISK)

Information not available

Annual budget (€)

Information not available

Name of program

The New Business Venture Fund (NBVF)

Presentation (goals/aims)

The goals of the New Business Venture Fund are:

- to be a driving force for business innovation in Iceland by supporting new initiatives in business
- to be a vigorous participant in pioneering business ventures in their initial stages
- to be an active venture capitalist investing in potentially profitable new businesses
- to be a desirable collaborator for business entities
- to be an active participant in the transformation of the Icelandic business economy

Name of responsible organisation

The New Business Venture Fund (NBVF)

Annual budget (ISK)

Information not available

Annual budget (€)

Information not available

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<p>Name of program Global Entrepreneurship Monitor (GEM)</p> <p>Presentation (goals/aims) The GEM Consortium is an international network of business schools sharing a common curriculum in business at the Masters Degree level. The global character of the program is ensured through the official cooperation of some of the best business schools and universities in Europe and North America, all experienced in research and education in managing, with Information and Communications Technology (ICT) as an increasingly important instrument for business. Each GEM member contributes to the development and improvement of the program. The GEM program is the first and only program that has received endorsement of the European Commission and G7's Information technology Group. All graduates of the GEM program will become members of the global GEM Alumni Association, which provides for continued contact and exchange of experience and knowledge with other graduates around the world.</p> <p>Name of responsible organisation University of Reykjavik</p> <p>Annual budget (ISK) Information not available</p> <p>Annual budget (€) Information not available</p>	<p>Name of program Benchmarking IceTEC</p> <p>Presentation (goals/aims) To gain superiority in competition it is necessary to benchmark the best. In a course held by IceTec, methods are introduced and it is worked towards improved operations and increased results and therefore a better competitive advantage of the company involved.</p> <p>Name of responsible organisation ICETEC</p> <p>Annual budget (ISK) Information not available</p> <p>Annual budget (€) Information not available</p>
<p>Name of program Product development</p> <p>Presentation (goals/aims) Product development is supposed to support companies to develop competitive products in the domestic market for for exports. Financial support is granted for product development for exciting companies in the regions. The participants will get expert and financial support for product development to launch a competitive strong product within 12 moths from the start of the project.</p> <p>Name of responsible organisation Icelandic Technology Institute</p> <p>Annual budget (ISK) Information not available</p> <p>Annual budget (€) Information not available</p>	<p>Name of program The innovation fund of students</p> <p>Presentation (goals/aims) The objective of the fund is to facilitate innovation for industry and as a study subject. The project that receive support will have to fulfil 2 requirements: 1) The project will have to use the competence of the student and independency in working skills; 2) the project will have to have practical value for industry or highlight a theoretical issue.</p> <p>Name of responsible organisation The innovation fund of students</p> <p>Annual budget (ISK) Information not available</p> <p>Annual budget (€) Information not available</p>

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<p>Name of program MATRA Cooperation in food research</p> <p>Presentation (goals/aims) The objective of MATRA is to increase knowledge and technology in the Icelandic food industry. Emphasis will reflect the need of the Icelandic food industry for specialised services and research and development in field of food technology. Also, it is an aim to increase relations between higher education institutions and industry by offering students the possibility to work on research projects related to the need of the food industry. Finally, an ambition is to increase relations with foreign institutions, higher educations and companies by participating in multinational projects and by inviting experts and foreign students to use a research facilities.</p> <p>Name of responsible organisation IceTec, RALA</p> <p>Annual budget (ISK) Information not available</p> <p>Annual budget (€) Information not available</p>	<p>Name of program Venture Iceland</p> <p>Presentation (goals/aims) Venture Iceland is a development programme for the Icelandic IT sector. The programme's objective is to attract international investment into the sector while increasing the export of Icelandic IT products and services.</p> <p>Name of responsible organisation The Export council</p> <p>Annual budget (ISK) 7000000</p> <p>Annual budget (€) 90000</p>
<p>Name of program Increase export and economic growth</p> <p>Presentation (goals/aims) Increase export and economic growth is a development project for leaders in small and medium sized firms with a business idea for export of product of goods. Duration is 10 months. The project is composed of seminars, working meetings, consultancy, marketing research and trips to markets and the making strategic marketing plans</p> <p>Name of responsible organisation The Export Council</p> <p>Annual budget (ISK) Information not available</p> <p>Annual budget (€) Information not available</p>	<p>Name of program Innovation centre for biotechnology and material technology at IceTec</p> <p>Presentation (goals/aims) The main goal is to run a Chemical and Biotech Incubator Centre that can host up to five companies. There is a workspace for about 30 people in the centre and all basic equipment for companies in this field. Companies can stay up to five years in the Chemical and Biotech Incubator Centre</p> <p>Name of responsible organisation Icelandic Technology Institute</p> <p>Annual budget (ISK) Information not available</p> <p>Annual budget (€) Information not available</p>

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<p>Name of program Break out, knowledge and advice to foreign organisations (Entex)</p> <p>Presentation (goals/aims) The objectives of the measure include: -Participation on a commercial basis in studying, building and the subsequent operation of geothermal developments as a joint venture partner or part owner/operator -Offers on commercial basis of hydrological and geoscientific and consulting services covering geothermal exploration and development, hydrological surveys and sedimentation studies, project financing, personnel training, sale and/or rental of tools and techniques specially developed and tested in Iceland - Active promotion of hydropower and geothermal energy as a sustainable and clean alternative resource through visits, exhibitions and training seminars</p> <p>Name of responsible organisation ENEX</p> <p>Annual budget (ISK) Information not available</p> <p>Annual budget (€) Information not available</p>	<p>Name of program Knowledge of students for the nation</p> <p>Presentation (goals/aims) The main goal of the fund is to increase work on research in the provincial part of Iceland. It is also a goal to provoke the attention of students throughout the country to research opportunities and facilities.</p> <p>Name of responsible organisation Research Liaison Office of the University of Iceland</p> <p>Annual budget (ISK) Information not available</p> <p>Annual budget (€) Information not available</p>
<p>Name of program Technical Centre for the Icelandic Horticulture College</p> <p>Presentation (goals/aims) The business plan concern the establishment of a Technical Centre in the field of power utilisation and biotechnology.</p> <p>Name of responsible organisation Icelandic Horticulture College</p> <p>Annual budget (ISK) Information not available</p> <p>Annual budget (€) Information not available</p>	<p>Name of program Innovation in elementary school</p> <p>Presentation (goals/aims) The objective is to increase elementary school students' knowledge on innovation and entrepreneurship and the possibility to perform such a work.</p> <p>Name of responsible organisation The Iceland University of Education</p> <p>Annual budget (ISK) Information not available</p> <p>Annual budget (€) Information not available</p>

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<p>Name of program Science on the spot</p> <p>Presentation (goals/aims) The objective is to introduce science and technology to young children in school.</p> <p>Name of responsible organisation Rannís</p> <p>Annual budget (ISK) Information not available</p> <p>Annual budget (€) Information not available</p>	<p>Name of program Centre of Excellence in marine biology</p> <p>Presentation (goals/aims) The objective of the establishment of a Centre of excellence in marine biology is to facilitate the building up of knowledge, competence and cooperation in the field and to increase innovation and variety in the industry.</p> <p>Name of responsible organisation University of Akureyri</p> <p>Annual budget (ISK) Overall budget: 70 mill</p> <p>Annual budget (€) Overall budget: 1 mill</p>
<p>Name of program Fisheries Technology Forum</p> <p>Presentation (goals/aims) The mission of the Fisheries Technology Forum is to encourage cooperation between fisheries and industry in order to reinforce the development of equipment which increases the production value of fisheries. The Forum provides professional and financial support. The forum aims at:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Systematic development, from catching and processing to marketing 2. Improved utilization and results of domestic financing 3. Improved utilization of multinational cooperation and financing possibilities in the field of R&D <p>Name of responsible organisation Fisheries Technology Forum</p> <p>Annual budget (ISK) Per year: 10,7 mill</p> <p>Annual budget (€) Per year: 1,4 mill</p>	<p>Name of program Health Technology Forum</p> <p>Presentation (goals/aims) The objective of the Forum is to encourage firms, institutions and individuals to increase domestic and foreign cooperation for development and marketing in the field of health technology. The Forum evaluates and finances projects.</p> <p>Name of responsible organisation Health Technology Forum</p> <p>Annual budget (ISK) Per year: 38 mill</p> <p>Annual budget (€) Per year: 400 000</p>

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Name of program
The Marine program

Presentation (goals/aims)
The aim of the program is to increase the value added in the fishing and aqua culture industry including the whole value chain of the marine sector.

Name of responsible organisation
The Norwegian Industrial and Regional Development fund (SND)

Annual budget (NOK)
2003: 10,3 mill

Annual budget (€)
2003: € 1,4 mill

Name of program
The Food program (Matprogrammet)

Presentation (goals/aims)
The objective of the program is to strengthen the position of Norwegian food producers, improve the profitability in the industry and open up doors to new markets.

Name of responsible organisation
SND

Annual budget (NOK)
2001-2010: total 500 mill

Annual budget (€)
2001-2010: total € 68,3 mill

Name of program
The Wood program (Treprogrammet)

Presentation (goals/aims)
The objective of the program is to increase the value creation of the forest industry and to contribute to sustainable consumption and production of wood. The three main strategies are: profiling and communication, product development and innovation as well as cooperation and efficiency improvement.

Name of responsible organisation
SND

Annual budget (NOK)
2001-2005: 31mill

Annual budget (€)
2001-2005: € 4,1 mill

Name of program
Fishing technology (FISKTEK)

Presentation (goals/aims)
The main aim of the program is through the generation of a broad knowledge base and through technological R&D to enable the fishing industry to increase value added and harvest marine resources in a sustainable way.

Name of responsible organisation
The Research Council of Norway (RCN)

Annual budget (NOK)
2003: User driven part, 3 mill

Annual budget (€)
2003: € 0,4 mill

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<p>Name of program Fish farming (HAVBRUK)</p> <p>Presentation (goals/aims) The program is to contribute to secure and further develop the basis for market directed environmentally and resource friendly production of aquatic organisms.</p> <p>Name of responsible organisation RCN</p> <p>Annual budget (NOK) 2003: User driven part, 5 mill</p> <p>Annual budget (€) 2003: €0,7 mill</p>	<p>Name of program Market and society (Marked og samfunn)</p> <p>Presentation (goals/aims) The program Market and Society has as its main objective to strengthen the market competence for bio producing industries and the management of biological resources.</p> <p>Name of responsible organisation RCN</p> <p>Annual budget (NOK) 2003: Total 8 mill (user driven part not specified)</p> <p>Annual budget (€) 2003: €1,1 mill</p>
<p>Name of program Bio technology (Bioteknologi)</p> <p>Presentation (goals/aims) One of the main goals of the program is increased value creation by the use of bio technology in the primary sectors and in the use of marine resources, in further refinement and in industrial use.</p> <p>Name of responsible organisation RCN</p> <p>Annual budget (NOK) 2001: User driven part, 3,7 mill</p> <p>Annual budget (€) 2001: €0,5 mill</p>	<p>Name of program Marine resources, environment and management (MARE)</p> <p>Presentation (goals/aims) A main objective is that the program is to contribute to the development of marine disciplines that will support future value creation within a sustainable development.</p> <p>Name of responsible organisation RCN</p> <p>Annual budget (NOK) 2003: User driven part, 6,6 mill</p> <p>Annual budget (€) 2003: €0,9 mill</p>

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<p>Name of program Articles of food (Næringsmidler)</p> <p>Presentation (goals/aims) The program is to contribute to strengthen the research based knowledge foundation in such a way that Norwegian research environments hold and develop scientific competence and capacity at a high international level, that the Norwegian food industry appears market oriented, competitive, environmental friendly and profitable as well as an improvement of the possibility of the government and the industry to offer safe and healthy food on the market.</p> <p>Name of responsible organisation RCN</p> <p>Annual budget (NOK) 2003: User driven part, 2 mill</p> <p>Annual budget (€) 2003: € 0,3 mill</p>	<p>Name of program Demo 2000</p> <p>Presentation (goals/aims) The program has three main goals: 1) Extending the oil fields in the Norwegian offshore area through new and cost efficient technology and new accomplishment models, 2) Increased safety for accomplishment within budget and plan and 3) New Norwegian products for sale in a global market.</p> <p>Name of responsible organisation RCN</p> <p>Annual budget (NOK) 2003: 30 mill</p> <p>Annual budget (€) 2003: € 4,1 mill</p>
<p>Name of program Energy, Environment, building and Construction (EMBa)</p> <p>Presentation (goals/aims) The main goals of the program are to exploit and refine Norwegian nature resources and infrastructure in an effective and environmental way and to strengthen research and technology based business development with a high degree of value creation.</p> <p>Name of responsible organisation RCN</p> <p>Annual budget (NOK) The program period is 2002-2009. 2002: 180 mill</p> <p>Annual budget (€) 2002: € 24,6 mill</p>	<p>Name of program IT-FUNK (Information Technology for physically disabled people)</p> <p>Presentation (goals/aims) The aim of the program is to increase the accessibility for physically disabled people to new technology and through this to increase their accessibility to the society in general.</p> <p>Name of responsible organisation Administered jointly by RCN and SND</p> <p>Annual budget (NOK) The program period is 2002-2006. Budget 2001: 6,5 mill</p> <p>Annual budget (€) 2001: € 0,9 mill</p>

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Name of program

The ICT program

Presentation (goals/aims)

The program is to contribute to technology and competence development of importance to the whole ICT sector and thereby to create an environment to enhance innovative and effective use of ICT in businesses and the society as a whole.

Name of responsible organisation

RCN

Annual budget (NOK)

2003: 83 mill

Annual budget (€)

2003: € 11,3 mill

Name of program

Maritime Offshore (MAROFF)

Presentation (goals/aims)

The main aim of the program is to increase the profitability, competitiveness and growth of the maritime sector, as well as to strengthen its competitive and market position, develop an international leadership in chosen fields and to increase the number of new businesses.

Name of responsible organisation

RCN

Annual budget (NOK)

2003: 24 mill

Annual budget (€)

2003: € 3,3 mill

Name of program

Oil and Gas (OG)

Presentation (goals/aims)

The program is to contribute to a profitable development of the resources in the Norwegian offshore area and to strengthen the competitiveness of the industry.

Name of responsible organisation

RCN

Annual budget (NOK)

The program period is 2002-2010.
Proposed budget for 2003: 60 mill

Annual budget (€)

2003: € 8,2 mill

Name of program

Process and Bio medical industry (PROSBIO)

Presentation (goals/aims)

The objective of the program is to contribute to the growth of Norwegian bio medical industry, to stimulate development and increased production of customer adapted special products in the process industry, to enhance the development of environmental friendly, resource saving and more efficient processes and to contribute to development of a research based material industry focused on generating new, advanced materials.

Name of responsible organisation

RCN

Annual budget (NOK)

The program period is 2002-2010.
2002: 41,2 mill

Annual budget (€)

2002: € 5,6 mill

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Name of program

Services, Commerce and Logistics (PULS)

Presentation (goals/aims)

The program is to be an important factor in the development of a competitive service industry in Norway by supporting R&D based innovation and innovation processes in networks of cooperating firms, by supporting the development of better and more efficient logistics and transport services, competence development and internationalisation.

Name of responsible organisation

RCN

Annual budget (NOK)

The program period is 2002-2010.
2002: 45,7 mill

Annual budget (€)

2002: € 6,2 mill

Name of program

Commodity production and Material refinement (VAREMAT)

Presentation (goals/aims)

The main objective of the program is to contribute to value creation through profitable commodity production. The program supports innovation projects contributing to the development of new solutions, processes, products and/or other productivity seeking attempts within the areas of Material technology, ICT or Productivity/ Marketing/ Competence management.

Name of responsible organisation

RCN

Annual budget (NOK)

2003: 64,9 mill

Annual budget (€)

2003: € 8,9 mill

Name of program

The Entrepreneurship Program

Presentation (goals/aims)

The program aims at helping knowledge intensive high tech SMEs commercialize their products and introduce them in international markets. The program offers assistance in the fields of strategy, networking and marketing in the initial phase of commercialization and internationalization.

Name of responsible organisation

The Norwegian Trade Council

Annual budget (NOK)

2002: 12 mill

Annual budget (€)

2002: € 1,6 mill

Name of program

The SME Program

Presentation (goals/aims)

The objective of the program is to promote growth in SMEs, preferably R&D intensive firms with a potential to succeed in international markets. Through advisory services and assistance in the fields marketing and technology, SMEs are to be enabled to enter into new international markets, introduce new products in existing foreign markets, or to enter into marketing or technology development partnerships. The program is in the process of being phased out.

Name of responsible organisation

The Norwegian Trade Council

Annual budget (NOK)

2002: approximately
17 mill
2003: approximately
17 mill

Annual budget (€)

2002: approximately € 2,3 mill
2002: approximately € 2,3 mill

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Norway

<p>Name of program International Technology Co-operation</p> <p>Presentation (goals/aims) The objective of this national scheme is to strengthen the international competitiveness of Norwegian firms, by stimulating technology transfer from abroad; mapping the marketing possibilities for technology developed in Norway; and establishing networks and alliances between Norwegian and foreign firms. The target groups are various public institutions, universities and other research institutions, as well as firms.</p> <p>Name of responsible organisation The Norwegian Trade Council</p> <p>Annual budget (NOK) 2002: 20,5 mill</p> <p>Annual budget (€) 2002: €2,8 mill</p>	<p>Name of program Program for Internationalization of Industry (PIN)</p> <p>Presentation (goals/aims) The program aims at stimulating the internationalization of innovative firms through exports as well as foreign direct investments.</p> <p>Name of responsible organisation The Norwegian Trade Council</p> <p>Annual budget (NOK) 2003: 20 mill</p> <p>Annual budget (€) 2003: €2,7 mill</p>
<p>Name of program Start Norway (Start Norge)</p> <p>Presentation (goals/aims) The organisation gathers students for meetings where they can discuss entrepreneurship and get relevant information. The main aim of the organisation is to motivate students to innovation and renewal activities.</p> <p>Name of responsible organisation Established by the Technical University of Trondheim (NTNU) and the Norwegian University of Agriculture (NLH), run by the students in various local organisations.</p> <p>Annual budget (NOK) The organisation is for the time being financed by the local student organisations, which have various sponsors.</p> <p>Annual budget (€) The organisation is for the time being financed by the local student organisations, which have various sponsors.</p>	<p>Name of program Dynamic Local Schools (Distriktsaktiv skole)</p> <p>Presentation (goals/aims) The scheme is to stimulate entrepreneurship in order to establish new jobs. The program is based on cooperation between schools, local authorities and local businesses and aims at teaching kids and young people industrial creativity and entrepreneurship.</p> <p>Name of responsible organisation Schools, local authorities and local businesses</p> <p>Annual budget (NOK) Not available</p> <p>Annual budget (€)</p>

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Norway

Name of program

Entrepreneurship in Norway (Entreprenørskap i Norge)

Presentation (goals/aims)

The main aim of the scheme is to promote entrepreneurship in the Norwegian education system.

Name of responsible organisation

The Ministry of Education and Research

Annual budget (NOK)

2002: approximately 5 mill
(from Ministry of Trade and Industry, Ministry of Local Government and Regional Development and Ministry of Education and Research)

Annual budget (€)

2002: about € 0,1 mill

Name of program

Program for Competence Development (Kompetanse-utviklings-programmet)

Presentation (goals/aims)

The Ministry of Education and Research has established a program for competence development that is to contribute to innovation in the market for life long learning. Companies, municipalities, knowledge institutions, labour organisations and others may initiate projects under this program.

Name of responsible organisation

The VOX Institute

Annual budget (NOK)

2000: 50 mill
2001: 100 mill

Annual budget (€)

2000: € 6,1 mill
2001: € 12,2 mill

Name of program

The Norwegian School of Entrepreneurship (Gründerskolen)

Presentation (goals/aims)

The objective of the school is to increase value generation from research based start-ups at institutions of higher learning. The school offers an entrepreneurship education program aimed at creating a culture where entrepreneurship is applauded.

Name of responsible organisation

The University of Oslo

Annual budget (NOK)

2003: 5,8 mill

Annual budget (€)

2003: € 0,8 mill

Name of program

VINNOVA Growth Areas (VINNOVAs tillväxt områden)

Presentation (goals/aims)

Between 2003 and 2007, VINNOVA will launch initiatives to promote problem-oriented research and the development of effective innovation systems focused on areas with a high potential for growth. One central feature of these initiatives will be the development of strong innovation environments in Sweden. Problem-oriented research projects will be integrated into these innovation environments, which will be characterised by high levels of interaction between the actors involved. This will form the basis for strong, sustainable growth. In order to prioritise effectively and promote successful initiatives, a system-based approach and an overall perspective are needed. On this basis, VINNOVA has identified 18 areas of growth for renewal and sustainable growth within both industry and the public sector. A growth area is a sectoral innovation system in which initiatives can have a significant impact on growth. During the next five years, VINNOVA will prioritise these growth areas in all its activities.

Name of responsible organisation

The Swedish Agency for Innovation System, VINNOVA

Annual budget (SEK)

Approximately 600 mill per year

Annual budget (€)

Approximately € 67 mill per year

GoodNIP Index
Innovation Policy Measures – Extended List

Sweden

Name of program

The Infrastructure measure
(Infrastruktursatsningen)

Presentation (goals/aims)

The KK-foundation supports the development of regional ICT-net (broadband) and co-operation projects that contribute to gaining knowledge about how ICT can be used for co-operation.

Name of responsible organisation

The Knowledge Foundation, The KK-foundation

Annual budget (SEK)

The total amount of the support is 250 mill

Annual budget (€)

The total amount of the support is €28 mill.

Name of program

The profile measure
(Profilsatsningen)

Presentation (goals/aims)

The profile measure means that a University College together with industry develops a unique research concept and establishes a qualified research milieu around this concept.

Name of responsible organisation

The KK-foundation

Annual budget (SEK)

The KK-foundation co-funds the projects with 21-36 mill during six years

Annual budget (€)

The KK-foundation co-fund the projects with € 2.3-4 mill during six years

Name of program

Expert Competence
(Expertkompetens – skräddarsydda utbildningar för Sveriges företag)

Presentation (goals/aims)

The aim of the measure is to support growth and profit in SMEs by developing up to ten national education consortia. The consortia shall include universities, university colleges and institutes and arrange educations that meet the need of the industry.

Name of responsible organisation

The KK-foundation

Annual budget (SEK)

500 mill during six years

Annual budget (€)

€55.5 during six years

Name of program

Environment-driven business development
(Miljödriven Affärsutveckling)

Presentation (goals/aims)

The programme focuses on the development of the entire company, where improvements will not only reduce environmental impact but also offer business opportunities. The aim of the programme is to strengthen the competitiveness of SMEs by stimulating them to develop their operation and their products from the perspective of sustainability.

Name of responsible organisation

Swedish Business Development Agency, NUTEK

Annual budget (SEK)

2003: 200 000

Annual budget (€)

2002: €22 000

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Sweden

Name of program

Women's entrepreneurship
(Kvinnors företagande)

Presentation (goals/aims)

Since 1993 NUTEK has promoted women's entrepreneurship as an undertaking for the Swedish Government. This includes developing information, training and consultation for women, in addition to drafting and circulating facts about women and entrepreneurship. A major project has involved offering municipal authorities business consultants for women in order to increase the number of female entrepreneurs.

Name of responsible organisation

NUTEK

Annual budget (SEK)

0

Annual budget (€)

0

Name of program

Programme for innovation system and clusters
(Nationellt program för innovationssystem och kluster)

Presentation (goals/aims)

The aim is to stimulate already existing innovation system and clusters to gain creativity and competitiveness in the regions.

Name of responsible organisation

NUTEK, VINNOVA and Invest in Sweden Agency, ISA

Annual budget (SEK)

2003-2005: 70 mill

Annual budget (€)

2003-2005: € 7.7 mill

Name of program

Entrepreneurship programme for young people
(Nationellt program för entreprenörskap bland unga)

Presentation (goals/aims)

The aim of the programme is to contribute to the creation of positive attitudes for entrepreneurship and start-ups.

Name of responsible organisation

NUTEK

Annual budget (SEK)

2002-2004: 12 mill

Annual budget (€)

2002-2004: € 1.3 mill

*Good***NIP**

Good Practices in Nordic Innovation Policies

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