

**EXPERT EVALUATION NETWORK  
DELIVERING POLICY ANALYSIS ON THE  
PERFORMANCE OF COHESION POLICY 2007–2013  
YEAR 1 – 2011**

**TASK 2: COUNTRY REPORT ON ACHIEVEMENTS OF  
COHESION POLICY**

**DENMARK**

**VERSION: FINAL**

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**NEW INSIGHT**

**A report to the European Commission  
Directorate–General Regional Policy**

## CONTENTS

Executive summary .....	3
1. The socio-economic context .....	4
2. The regional development policy pursued, the EU contribution to this and policy achievements over the period.....	6
The regional development policy pursued.....	6
Policy implementation .....	9
Achievements of the programmes so far.....	9
3. Effects of intervention .....	14
4. Evaluations and good practice in evaluation .....	14
5. Concluding remarks – future challenges .....	17
References.....	18
Interviews.....	21
Tables .....	21

## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

- AIR     Annual Implementation Report
- EEN     Expert Evaluation Network
- ERDF   European Regional Development Fund
- ESF     European Social Fund
- OP      Operational Programme
- RGF     Regional Growth Forum(s)
- DEACA Danish Enterprise and Construction Agency
- PPP     Public private partnership

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Regional development policy in Denmark is structured around three national growth drivers – innovation, entrepreneurship and the application of new technologies. The Danish Enterprise and Construction Agency (DEACA) is the national administrator of the policy, with the Regional Growth Forums (RGF) the regional administrators. The ERDF contributes considerably to regional development, but is minor in relation to Danish GDP.

Progress in terms of commitments and allocations of the ERDF is relatively good. Some 78% of the budget allocated has been committed and 30% has been spent. Progress in terms of actual achievements is still limited due to the small number of projects completed.

The *expected achievements* of the ERDF in Denmark exceed the targets set for the three growth drivers considerably. However, the *actual achievements* are still limited, as only 25 projects were finished by the end of 2010. As yet, there is no empirical evidence on the long-term impact of the funding, even though experts and stakeholders state that there has been a positive impact on cooperation and the development of networks and clusters, and an increased focus on growth has been achieved, and that this has had a positive effect on productivity and employment.

The high expectations of the projects initiated have led to consideration of raising the targets for the three growth drivers, but these modifications are not expected before the end of 2012.

The process of evaluation and measurement of the effects is not yet completely consistent. Many evaluations and reports have focused on learning, networks and the like rather than on measurable outputs.

Initiatives have been taken to improve evaluations. The development of better practices in evaluation is being considered at both the national and the regional level. Clear indicators with specific goals are integrated into the new application process introduced in January 2011, and a system to measure the effects of projects on the people and companies involved is under development. Denmark is still in a process of improving arrangements on evaluation. Evaluation and the assessment of effects on the main policy areas will remain a challenge in the future, but stakeholders are aware of this and are responding with a range of initiatives.

It is expected that some effort will be needed to spend surplus funding in the remainder of the programming period.

## 1. THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONTEXT

The following paragraph briefly sums up the main socio-economic tendencies as noted in the 2010 country report<sup>1</sup>:

- The economic downturn has affected the Danish economy and the main priority is to raise employment rates and growth.
- Long-term unemployment is relatively low. This may be due to active labour market policies and the flexibility of the Danish labour market.
- Denmark is facing a demographic challenge due to the general ageing of the workforce.
- One of the main strategies to ensure competitiveness is a high standard of education and Denmark has a highly educated workforce.
- There are regional disparities between regions in Denmark with the capital region and eastern Jutland in the lead. This calls for effective regional growth strategies.

### Recent socio-economic developments

The socioeconomic situation in Denmark has somewhat stabilised since 2010, but employment and education are still a major concern in Danish politics.

GDP has declined in 2008 and 2009, but in 2010 GDP grew by 2.1%. In 2011 and 2012 the growth is forecasted to be 1.7 and 1.5%<sup>2</sup>. Growth in productivity is a challenge in all regions. Productivity has been declining or has experienced a very modest rise since 2005<sup>3</sup>. The strategy to counter the development is a continued focus on education and support of innovation. In education there has been a rise in both the secondary and tertiary level<sup>4</sup>, and inter-regional projects have been initiated to improve innovation. Another challenge to the effort of countering stagnation in productivity is that the number of companies in growth is declining<sup>5</sup>.

A strategic evaluation of the structural fund period, carried out by a Danish consultancy company, COWI, in 2011 examined the operational programme, and the three strategic growth drivers in relation to socio-economic development<sup>6</sup>. The Danish government has set up three growth drivers that should ensure improvement of competitiveness and employment. These are: 1) Innovation, knowledge and Innovation, knowledge sharing and knowledge development (innovation), 2) Creation and development of new businesses (entrepreneurship) and 3) Application of new technologies (technology).

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<sup>1</sup> Andersen and Plougmann 2010

<sup>2</sup> ECFIN 2011 Economic [http://ec.europa.eu/economy\\_finance/eu/forecasts/2011\\_spring/dk\\_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/economy_finance/eu/forecasts/2011_spring/dk_en.pdf)

<sup>3</sup> Regional Growth Report 2011

<sup>4</sup> Regional Growth Report 2011:15

<sup>5</sup> Regional Growth Report 2011:18

<sup>6</sup> COWI 2011:52-53

Concerning innovation the main findings show that investments have been declining in recent years and COWI regards this as a sign of less innovation, as innovation often is related to investments. Innovation can cause a long-term rise in productivity, and the report estimates that the stagnation of investment can affect both innovation and productivity. However, productivity rates are expected to increase in 2010–2011. On the subject of entrepreneurship, the number of new firms has been declining in the period 2008–2009, compared to the number of new establishments in the years before 2008. The growth drivers of technology are not subject to any major changes due to the socioeconomic development, but the focus on technology is expected to increase because of the general increase in the use of information and communication technologies.

Following a major structural reform in 2007 the regions were established as the administrative unit responsible for hospital services, regional development and the implementation of support from the Structural Funds. The administrative set-up in Denmark with three levels of administration; the local municipalities, the regions and the state are currently the subject of political discussion, with the future existence of the regions as the focus of the debate.

Unemployment has increased in every region during the economic recession (see Table A). In a historical perspective and when compared to other EU-countries this rate of unemployment is still low, but compared to the very recent years it is relatively high. There are no significant regional differences concerning the recovery in employment.

**Table A – Unemployment rate by Region, 2007–2010**

	2007	2008	2009	2010
Denmark, Total	3.7	2.7	5.0	6.2
Capital Region	4.1	3.2	4.9	6.2
Zealand Region	3.5	2.7	4.9	6.3
Southern Denmark	3.4	2.5	4.9	6.3
Central Jutland	2.9	2.1	4.6	5.7
Northern Jutland	4.5	3.3	5.8	6.8

Source: Statistic Denmark

The national economic policy consists of a range of strategic focus areas, with one of them being investments in peripheral areas. The national funding available for regional development has increased during in the current period<sup>7</sup>.

<sup>7</sup> The Regional Budgets 2011

## 2. THE REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT POLICY PURSUED, THE EU CONTRIBUTION TO THIS AND POLICY ACHIEVEMENTS OVER THE PERIOD

### THE REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT POLICY PURSUED

An examination of the 2010 country report on the achievements of the Cohesion Policy for 2010 under the Expert Network shows five main points in the regional development policy pursued:

- The Danish regional development policy is based on the Lisbon strategy, and is implemented by the Regional Growth Forums on basis of Regional Growth Strategies.
- The regional strategies are coherent with the national growth strategy and the overall goals of the ERDF.
- Denmark has chosen a thematic approach by selecting 3 growth drivers to structure the effort.
- The distribution of funds in 2009, were 73% for innovation, 20% for entrepreneurship and 7% for application of new technology.
- Denmark participates in four cross-border cooperation and two trans-national cooperation programmes, but achievements are still limited.

The Danish Enterprise and Construction Agency (DEACA) is the legislative authority of the ERDF effort in Denmark. Each region has a Regional Growth Forum (RGF) that is the administrative unit of the regional growth strategy. Denmark is divided into five regions, and six RGF's have been established, as the island Bornholm is considered an autonomous unit on the subject of regional growth. Each RGF have their own growth strategies, with special focus areas related to the three overall growth drivers. In 2010, five out of six RGF's introduced new strategies. The former and current strategies are summarised in Annex Table A. The strategies are not directly linked to the broad policy areas of the cohesion policy, cf. Annex Table F, but it is worth examining them in the perspective of the five policy areas: enterprise environment, human resources, transport, environment and energy and territorial development.

- Enterprise support and environment is a part of all regional strategies. Innovation in business, competencies, and the development of cluster, network and partnerships are a part of every strategy.
- Human resources are the subject of support from ESF in Denmark, but the policy area is also a considerable part of the growth strategies, because of a strong focus on education, and skills and qualification of the workforce.
- Transport, infrastructure and the like are part of the strategy in two regions. The tendency from the former strategies has been a decrease in the attention to this policy area.
- Environment and energy are a concern in four out of six regions, with the Capital Region and Southern Denmark as the exception.

- Territorial development is a major concern in the regions Bornholm, Central Jutland, Southern Denmark and Zealand, with the primary focus on tourism.

Generally, the tendency is that the regional strategies are corresponding well to the broad policy areas of the cohesion policy.

The policy for approving projects for support from the ERDF consists of an assessment of the projects' contribution to growth and their relation to the growth drivers and not specific sectors or industries. This is a shift from the previous periods, and it is stated that it has made the allocation more growth orientated and less focused on for example infrastructure improvements. The growth strategies do not necessarily reflect this shift, but the approvals made by the RGF's, support the growth drivers and the cross-sectional policy<sup>8</sup>.

### **Territorial and cross border cooperation<sup>9</sup>**

Denmark is responsible for the administration of two operational programmes under the territorial and cross border cooperation objective. The programmes are called "Southern Denmark-Schleswig-K.E.R.N." and "Fehmarnbeltregion". The two programmes, both under the Interreg IV A, seek to implement the overall goal of the Lisbon Strategy. The programmes are similar in their objectives which concerns interregional cooperation, attractiveness of the regions, international branding, knowledge and regional resources. The strategies to fulfil the objectives are a focus on human resources and infrastructure, as well as an increase in cooperation across borders.

### **Shifts and changes in priorities and allocation**

New growth strategies have been developed in most regions and evaluations of the OP's concerning territorial cooperation has caused modifications of the programmes. In the AIR 2010, the RGF's state how their regional strategies have supported the growth drivers and how the new strategies will affect those.

Innovation has been a major concern for every regional growth strategy. This is supported by the fact that 70% of the allocated funds have been committed. According to the survey innovation will continue to be a high priority area.

The growth driver entrepreneurship is prioritized highly by four out of six growth forums, and this is expected to continue.

Concerning technology, it is most likely that we will see a change in the priorities of the growth forums. There is a tendency to a shift away from a focus primarily on innovation to an increased focus on application of new technologies<sup>10</sup>. The shift is not only evident in

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<sup>8</sup> Interview with Gregersen 2011

<sup>9</sup> The following is based on the annual reports of the operational programmes "Southern Denmark-Schleswig-K.E.R.N." and "Fehmarnbeltregion".

<sup>10</sup> AIR 2010:21

statements from the growth forums, but also in the actual increase in funds committed to new technology<sup>11</sup>.

A Surveillance Committee under DEACA has initiated a new model for allocation of funds on the different growth drivers, which is being addressed by The Commission at the moment<sup>12</sup>. Until now the distribution goal of the funds was that 30% of the programme funding was allocated for innovation, 20% to entrepreneurship and 20% to application of new technologies. According to the new model of distribution, if applied, 50% of the total ERDF funding should be allocated for innovation *and* application of new technologies, and 20% to entrepreneurship. The reason for the merging is the overlap between the two objectives. The projects will still be categorized according to the three growth drivers, but the final goal will be 50% of the total funding to go to innovation and application of new technology.

### **The ERDF and socioeconomic development**

The impact of the economic crisis has been relatively modest in Denmark compared to other European countries<sup>13</sup> and unemployment rates are still relatively low. As the impact has been limited, the regional development policy has not changed considerably, even though an increase in activities concerning employment is likely<sup>14</sup>.

Two representatives from the RGF's, in the Capital Region and Northern Jutland, respectively, have been interviewed on the subject. Northern Jutland states that the financial crisis has had a negative impact and that initiatives have been undertaken to counter this. The Capital Region has experienced no problems with commitments, as 95% of the funding has been committed so far. The reason could be that the capital region has not been subject to support from the ERDF in the last period.

Even though the Structural Funds share of GDP is only 0.03 % on an annual basis, funding from the Structural Funds constitute a considerable part of the investments in regional business development. In 2009 the ERDF funding amounted to an average of 18% of the total support in each region<sup>15</sup>; in 2010 the rate of support to the regions from ERDF was 11%<sup>16</sup>. In this perspective the ERDF funding must be said to be a considerable support to regional development in Denmark. DEACA mentions the importance of the ERDF funding on the regional development<sup>17</sup>. Representatives from the Regions agree points out the effect on the creation of networks between institutions, enterprises and public partners, which would not normally cooperate<sup>18</sup>.

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<sup>11</sup> Danish Regions N O T A T 30-03-2011; Analyse af regioners og vækstforas investeringer i erhvervsudvikling:4, please note that numbers are for the total investments and not ERDF funding exclusively.

<sup>12</sup> AIR 2010:53, Interview with Gregersen 2011

<sup>13</sup> Halkier 2010:54

<sup>14</sup> Halkier 2009:14

<sup>15</sup> Danish Regions, 27-04-2010, Sag nr. 10/1010, Dokumentnr. 20907/10 Appendix 2

<sup>16</sup> Annual Report, Northern Jutland 2010:30

<sup>17</sup> Interview with Gregersen 2011

<sup>18</sup> Interview with Christensen and Bonne 2011



## POLICY IMPLEMENTATION

Denmark has received approximately EUR 254.8 million ERDF support for the 2007–2013 programming period. Until the end of 2010, 66% of funding was committed to projects and recent numbers (mid–august) reveals that 74% of the funding has been committed. With the recently approved projects the number is 78%<sup>19</sup>. As projects normally span several years, 30% of the funding was disbursed as of the year–end 2010 and 2% has been paid out to finished projects<sup>20</sup>.

The N+2 commitment has been reached for 2010, but the strategic evaluation 2010 notes that this as a future area of interest. DEACA notes that the N+2 commitment of 2011 has already been reached (mid–august), but agrees that it continues to be a task of great importance in the future<sup>21</sup>.

The table below shows the implementation of the programme for 2009 and 2010:

**Table B – Implementation rate 2009–2010**

Priority	Expenditure 2009 (EUR Million)	Expenditure 2010 (EUR Million)	Total funding of the OP (EUR million)	Implementation rate 2009 (%)	Implementation rate 2010 (%)
Innovation and Research	44.7	99.4	490.2	9.1	20.3
Technical Assistance	1.4	4.8	19.4	7.3	24.7
Total	46.1	104.2	509.6	–	–

Source: Tables: “SFC07\_10\_AIR\_FinancialTable\_07072011” 2010 and “Allocation by priority axis” 2009

### Implementation of the cross border programmes

Concerning the cross border cooperation programmes, the N+2 commitment is a challenge for the program “Southern Denmark – Schleswig – K.E.R.N”. To counter this, changes in allocation rules have been made as the amount of support to a single project is no longer limited. This has led to an increase in the disbursed support and has had a positive effect on the N+2 commitment. The N+2 commitment for the Fehmarnbelt programme has been reached in 2010 and are expected to be reached in 2011 as well.

## ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE PROGRAMMES SO FAR

This section is primarily based on the Annual Implementation Reports (AIR) of 2009 and 2010. Numbers on finished and started projects have been updated by applying data from the DEACA webpage<sup>22</sup> and information in reports and evaluations supplied by DEACA. Information from interviews has also been a source of data.

25 projects were finished and 202 projects had been initiated by the end of 2010. This is the cumulative number of projects from 2007–2010. By the end of 2009 eight projects were

<sup>19</sup> AIR 2010:8, Interview with Gregersen 2011

<sup>20</sup> AIR 2010:13, 39

<sup>21</sup> Interview with Gregersen 2011

<sup>22</sup> Interactive database on the Structural Funds, DEACA <http://www.ebst.dk/eustrukturfonde.dk/forside/0/2>

finished and another 156 initiated. Despite the increase, the physical achievements of the ERDF programme are still limited. In late August 2011 we received reports on a total of 28 finished projects. 20 of these have been included in this paper and eight of these were presented in the 2010 Country Report. The remaining eight reports have not been examined, due to the late receipt.

The distribution of the funding between the three growth drivers in 2010 are 70% to innovation, 19% to entrepreneurship and 11% to new technology. In 2009 the distribution was 73/20/7. This distribution does not correspond to the initial objectives.

The number of finished projects registered in the AIR 2010 relates to the number of projects registered at the end of 2010. It is possible to compare this with the updated number of projects as presented on the webpage of DEACA. The tables below shows us the increase in projects from 2009–2011.

**Table C – Started projects ultimo 2009 – medio 2011 related to growth driver**

	New technology	Entrepreneurship	Innovation	Total
Number of projects, mid-2011	27	31	165	223
Number of projects, year-end 2009	19	25	114	158
Number of new projects 2009–2011	8	6	51	65
Increase 2009–2011(%)	42	24	45	41
New projects compared to the total of new projects (%)	12.3	9.2	78.5	100

Source: New Insight, AIR 2010, ebst.dk

**Table D – Started projects ultimo 2010 – medio 2011 related to growth driver**

	New technology	Entrepreneurship	Innovation	Total
Number of projects, mid-2011	27	31	165	223
Number of projects, year-end 2010	24	28	150	202
Number of new projects 2010–2011	3	3	15	21
Increase 2010–2011(%)	12.5	10.7	10.0	10.4
New projects compared to the total of new projects (%)	14.3	14.3	71.4	100.0

Source: New Insight, AIR 2010, ebst.dk

The tendency from 2009 – 2011 is that innovation projects are still overrepresented. During the first six months of 2011, a minor shift in allocation occurs, but the general picture is equivalent to the development in 2007–2010. There has been an increase in the total number of projects under each growth driver, but the relative distribution still favours innovation.

The following section will present the achievements on the three growth drivers and the operational indicators set up by DEACA at the beginning of the period.

### **Innovation**

The overall target on innovation is that 1,000 organisations/companies/institutions will become more innovative. There are two operational indicators connected to the target:

1. A strengthening of the regional capacity to innovate (70% of the participating enterprises to increase their innovative capacity);

## 2. Collaboration on innovation (500 new cases of collaboration).

By the end of 2010, 150 innovation projects had been started and 21 were finished. As a result 372 organisations/companies/institutions state that they are more innovative as a result of the ERDF effort, so 37.2% of the overall target has been fulfilled. If the expected achievements of the 150 initiated projects come true, a total of 4,727 organisations/companies/institutions will be more innovative as a result of the intervention.

The projects under this growth driver innovation are diverted into the two categories “Regional innovation capacity” and “collaboration on innovation”. Five projects are categorized under “regional innovation capacity” and 16 projects under “collaboration on innovation”<sup>23</sup>. Innovation is a central part of the regional development strategies, and it will continue to be so in the new strategies<sup>24</sup>.

### **Entrepreneurship**

No projects under the growth driver entrepreneurship were finished in 2010. 28 initiated projects are expected to generate an output of 7,262 assisted entrepreneurs. This means that the expected achievement will by far exceed the goal of 900 new entrepreneurs. It is difficult to give an assessment of the actual physical achievements of the projects, with no projects completed and only 28 projects started<sup>25</sup>. Two big projects in Northern Jutland are expected to be the primary driver to complete the strategic goal. Concentration on few projects could indicate a risk, as a low amount of supported projects makes the implementation more vulnerable.

Three output indicators have been set up for the growth driver entrepreneurship:

1. 300 advice and guidance courses for entrepreneurs to be set up;
2. around EUR 13 million to go to advising entrepreneurs;
3. 300 courses to be established on entrepreneurial culture.

A preliminary indication of actual achievements is the number of registered participants in the projects started. This shows that 1,091 companies/institutions/participants have been a part of guidance projects, 42 received financial help, and 211 have been through courses on entrepreneurial culture.

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<sup>23</sup> AIR 2010:75

<sup>24</sup> AIR 2010:84

<sup>25</sup> AIR 2010:8

### **Application of new technologies**

Concerning technology, the goal is that 200 institutions/companies/organizations indicate an increase in their use of information and communication technology. Two operational goals<sup>26</sup> have been set up:

1. 70% of participating enterprises and other organisations to have introduced user-friendly ICT systems to increase its use;
2. 70% of participating enterprises or other organisations to have developed methods of technology transfer or cooperation that have improved access to knowledge.

24 projects have been initiated and four projects are finished. The four finished projects are all on Bornholm, have received support of a total EUR 260,000 and are therefore small projects that cannot be seen as representative. 3% of the overall target has been fulfilled<sup>27</sup>.

The goal of 20% of the total ERDF funding to support projects on application of new technologies has not been reached, but technicalities concerning registration may be the reason for the low number of projects under this growth driver.

### **Expected achievements**

The actual achievements of the programme have been limited. An indication of how the initiated projects will contribute to the overall objective and strategic goals can be found in the Strategic Evaluation 2010. A survey among 280 projects under both the ESF and ERDF, has been carried out. 65% of the participating projects have been supported by the ERDF<sup>28</sup>. These were generally positive towards the impact of the ERDF-funding on competencies, surplus, business, investments in peripheral areas, productivity and employment, as well as creation of jobs and enterprises.

Due to the high expectations of the programme DEACA is in the process of considering raising the goals. Such a process will possibly result in a modification of the goals by the end of 2012<sup>29</sup>.

Despite the fact that the survey and a strategic evaluation indicate a positive tendency on a range of central indicators, there is still a need to examine the actual physical achievements of the ERDF projects.

### **Overview of indicators and finished project**

Annex Table B provides an overview of the achievements of 20 projects finished *and* reported to DEACA since the end of 2009. It summarises the output of 20 projects under the Competitiveness and Employment Objective, carried out in five regions. Because of the relatively few finished projects and the fact that a single programme covers all of the Danish

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<sup>26</sup> AIR 2010:93

<sup>27</sup> AIR 2010:8

<sup>28</sup> COWI 2011

<sup>29</sup> Interview with Gregersen, AIR 2010:14

regions' achievements, this report describes the achievement on a project level with an attempt to connect achievements to a broad policy area.

The projects are categorised according to policy area. In Denmark the projects supported by the ERDF are not primarily categorised under the broad policy areas, but by growth driver, as described in section two. This means that the priority themes are categorised under the growth drivers rather than policy area. As the indicators on achievement in Denmark are related to the growth drivers, these are listed in column two and the results are categorized according to their relation to the growth drivers as well.

The projects have been categorized according to the latest list of projects, delivered by DEACA in late April 2011. The reported output and results are stated in the reports and evaluations of projects as delivered to DEACA.

The evaluations of the projects focus mainly on the creation of networks, products, innovative solutions and the like, but rarely make assessments of whether or not jobs have been created, or whether or not competitiveness has improved.

The examination of the in the final reports and evaluations shows that the individual projects relate their output to the regional growth strategies and not to either the three national growth drivers or the broad policy areas.

It should be mentioned that the projects have to fill out a form at the end of the project that relates results according to growth driver.

Concerning the five policy areas it is worth noting that the finished projects all relate to either enterprise support or territorial development.

### **Achievements of Cross-Border Cooperation Programmes**

For the programme of Southern Denmark – Schleswig – K.E.R.N a range of indicators have been set up to measure the achievements under the different priorities. The target has been reached 43% of the indicators, for example on the number of participants in events, of organisations in projects and of new products, services and studies. Concerning the remaining 57% of the indicators, the goal is still to be reached. However the tendency is that the achievements are close to the final target on all but 3 indicators. These are the total number of projects and the number of created and preserved jobs<sup>30</sup>.

The AIR of Fehmarnbelt 2010 concludes that the implementation is going well. The indicators set up for the program of Fehmarnbelt are for example size of partnerships, number of meetings and seminars, number of projects on different areas, participants in events. An overview of achievements by indicator shows that 62% of the goals have been reached by the end of 2010<sup>31</sup>.

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30 Table IV, AIR, INTERREG 4A Syddanmark-Schleswig-K.E.R.N. 2010

31 Tavle IV, AIR, Fehmarnbelt Region 2010

### 3. EFFECTS OF INTERVENTION

The country report on cohesion policy 2010 concluded that the ERDF funding is a significant factor on the regional level when it comes to support of growth and business development.

As described in the section on ERDF and the socioeconomic development, ERDF funding is of considerable importance for regional growth. As shown in the section above, only 25 projects have been finished by end 2010. The total number of reports on closed projects are 28 and 20 have been examined in this paper (see Annex Table B). Another 12 projects has been filling out completion forms, but these are not actual reports or evaluations. The overall picture is that actual achievements are modest due to the limited number of finished projects. DEACA states that the projects finished, are not necessarily representative of the overall picture, as many has been pilot-projects or the like.

Experiences from the Capital Region show that projects have been characterised by network and cluster creation and preliminary projects. This means that the physical evidence of the ERDF effort is limited, but it is estimated that the effort has had an effect by creating cooperation between institutions and enterprises, with a strengthened business position as a general result<sup>32</sup>. In Northern Jutland experiences from previous period of regional support indicated that EUR 26,850,000 in support created approximately 2,000 jobs. This means that approximately EUR 14,000 created a new job<sup>33</sup>. Of course, it is not possible to transfer this number directly to the current period, both it is worth noticing that direct regional support, has created jobs in the past at a relatively low cost.

Statements by the interviewees indicate that clusters, networks and similar initiatives has been a major contribution to growth and changes in the business demography in Northern Jutland, and most likely in other regions as well<sup>34</sup>. This does not change the fact that physical evidence, like number of jobs, new businesses and the like are still lacking.

In the statements made by the representatives interviewed, as well as the assessments made in the evaluations for the RGF's first period, it is a common reflection that the increased cooperation between industry, educational and knowledge institutions has provided a better foundation for meeting future challenges. This cooperation is promoted through the very organisation of the RGF's and through supported projects that address cooperation<sup>35</sup>.

### 4. EVALUATIONS AND GOOD PRACTICE IN EVALUATION

Evaluations on the ERDF and territorial cooperation programmes in Denmark have been carried out on national, interregional, regional and project level. Annex Table C summarises the relevant evaluations carried out in 2010–11. The strategy for carrying out evaluations

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<sup>32</sup> Interview with Bonne 2011

<sup>33</sup> Interview with Christensen 2011

<sup>34</sup> Interview with Halkier 2011

<sup>35</sup> Interviews, Evaluations of RGF's

differs, but guidelines exist as DEACA has published a guide that provides inspiration and tools for evaluation<sup>36</sup>.

Evaluations and effect documentation is a concern of the Danish Government and DEACA, as stated in the Partnership Agreement between the Government, the RGF in 2008 and 2010<sup>37</sup>, and Regional Growth Report 2011<sup>38</sup>. The agreement stresses the need for the use of results from national evaluations. Intentions of competency development concerning evaluations in the RGF's, as well as an increase in the collection of statistical evidence on performance are also issues for the future.

Despite the interest in effects and evaluations, it seems that the methods and reporting of results have not been consistent. In the process of preparing this paper DEACA has delivered 28 final evaluations and project reports for examination<sup>39</sup>. 20 reports cover projects finished in 2010–2011. Due to a late delivery from DEACA only 12 reports have been examined. Six of these reports are short descriptions of goals and achievements and have been carried out by the project itself. In one case the report is quite comprehensive, but analysis and evaluation aspects are actually a major part of the project itself, and not an autonomous report in itself.

Six out of 12 projects finished in 2010–2011 have delivered evaluations, but the quality differs significantly. These are presented in Annex Table C, and two examples of good practice are given in Annex Table D and Annex Table E. As mentioned, some documents on achievements from the projects are short descriptions of achievements and are not included in the table. The general focus of the evaluations is the indicators set up for the projects related to the results. The methods most commonly used are qualitative interviews with the partners involved, along with registration and documentation of general data on achievements. Some evaluations use surveys as a method for analysing process, as well as results.

### **Initiatives to promote evaluations**

The Strategic Evaluation 2010 recommends that new system for effect measuring is introduced<sup>40</sup>. In the Regional Growth Report 2011 effect measuring is mentioned as a focus area, and initiatives are described<sup>41</sup>. The focus is especially on the need for a change from intended and expected achievements to actual effects.

This has led to some initiatives, including a new procedure for applications to the ERDF, introduced in January 2011. This means that applicants have to prepare a list of indicators specific to their project on activities, output and effects, so that progress can be analysed

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<sup>36</sup> Evaluation Guide, DEACA

<sup>37</sup> Partnership agreement between the Government and The Regional Growth Forums

<sup>38</sup> Regional Growth Report 2011

<sup>39</sup> The reports and evaluations are not available to the public.

<sup>40</sup> COWI 2011:13

<sup>41</sup> Regional Growth Report 2011:20–21

closely<sup>42</sup>. They still have to relate results to the program indicators. DEACA stresses that the procedure requires an effort from the regions as well as the project-stakeholders<sup>43</sup>. The implementation process is going well and DEACA has contributed with resources to competency development.

Another initiative is preparations to merge the Central Business Number and Civil Registration Number, of companies and persons involved in projects, with data from Statistics Denmark<sup>44</sup>. This will make it possible to measure quantitative effects, such as increase in income etc. It is uncertain when the system will be available, and both DEACA and Danish Statistics need to integrate new procedures before it is applicable.

Four out of five regional growth strategies explicitly mention evaluation and measurement of effects as areas of special interest. Northern Jutland has the most concrete strategy, meaning that every project funded with a total of EUR 135,000<sup>45</sup> and with a running period of at least two years, will be evaluated by an external evaluator. This will lead to an expected 40 evaluations in the period 2010–2014. The other RGF's are not as concrete in their initiatives but they all expect an increased effort.

### **Use of recommendations**

On a national level, recommendations from COWI have been implemented in the policy of DEACA. Many evaluations consisting primarily of interviews with representatives from the administrative and legislative authorities provide recommendations that are already a part of the considered and initiated changes, even though some new ideas have been born. An example is a clarification of the application process addressed to the applicants<sup>46</sup>.

The RGF's and some of the project managers have implemented a number of recommendations from evaluations. They now carry out evaluations as a part of the process, and use an increased amount of resources on evaluations. As an example, evaluations are a part of the new strategy In Northern Jutland, where they are to be carried out as mid-term evaluations with the explicit purpose of making changes in the project possible. In Northern Jutland, 30 mid-term evaluations have already been carried out and four to five projects, will be modified<sup>47</sup>.

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<sup>42</sup> Application Form, AIR 2010:15

<sup>43</sup> Interview with Gregersen 2011

<sup>44</sup> Interview with Gregersen 2011

<sup>45</sup> Annual Growth Report of Northern Jutland 2010:7

<sup>46</sup> Interview with Gregersen 2011

<sup>47</sup> Interview with Christensen 2011



## **5. CONCLUDING REMARKS – FUTURE CHALLENGES**

The 2010 country report concludes that one of the main challenges of the cohesion policy in Denmark is the requirement for measuring effects and results, not simply outputs.

The challenges are still present, but a range of initiatives has been taken to meet this challenge.

A serious effort has been made in increasing evaluations and measuring of effects. Many initiatives on this question are relatively new and intentions have yet to be materialised. To integrate the evaluations of effects on the national level with the central indicators of the structural funds will remain a future challenge, due to the Danish set-up of three growth drivers and related indicators.

The impact of the financial crisis is still present, but it is a general assessment that implementation of the ERDF programme is going according to plan.

A possible restructuring of the administrative set-up of the Danish Regions may be a serious challenge to the important regional development strategy, which makes the ERDF funding important.

According to Gregersen, DEACA, another challenge is expected to occur in the last part of the period. The challenge concerns the pay out of surplus funding from projects that will turn out to have fewer expenses than expected. It will demand a serious effort from DEACA and the RGF's to increase the use of surplus funding.

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- Preben Gregersen, Chairman of the Surveillance Committee, Preben Gregersen, Head of Region in the Danish Enterprise and Construction Authority
- Thomas Tandskov Dissing, Head of section in Danish Enterprise and Construction Authority.
- Henrik Halkier<sup>49</sup>, Head of Department Institut for Cultural and Global Studies, University of Aalborg.

## TABLES

See Excel file for Tables 1–4:

Table 1 – Regional disparities and trends

Table 2 – Macro-economic developments

Table 3 – Financial allocation by main policy area

Table 3 CBC – Financial allocation by main policy area

Table 4 – Commitments by main policy area (by end-2010)

Table 4 CBC – Commitments by main policy area (by end-2010)

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<sup>48</sup> We have been in contact with the relevant representatives from all of the five Danish regions, but Capital Region and Northern Jutland, have been selected due to their relative difference on geography, demographics and industrial composition.

<sup>49</sup> Henrik Halkier has commented on conclusions

### Annex Table A – Regional development strategies

Region	Former regional development Strategy	Current Regional development strategy
Northern Jutland	2007–2010 Active knowledge institutions Regional innovation environment Growth entrepreneurs Strong clusters Experience economy Renewable energy Competency development	2010–2014 Strong corporate relationships: – Clusters, Networks, Groups Regional front technologies – Energy, Health, Transport Business orientated competency development – Supplementary training, Entrepreneurship, Strategy og market
Central Jutland	2007–2009 Innovation, knowledge sharing and knowledge development Application of new technologies Creation and development of new businesses Development of human resource Growth in tourism Development activities in the peripheral areas	2010–2020 Energy og environment Food Welfare innovation Tourism Innovation and business development Digitalisation Entrepreneurship Education and competency development
Southern Jutland	2007–2012 Development of clusters Experience economy Health Human resource Research, innovation and new technologies Entrepreneurship	2007–2012 No new strategy(strategy expires 2012)
Zealand	2007–2010 Renewable energy and sustainable construction Tourism Innovation of health care Growth in traditional industries Industrial development Collaboration between knowledge institutions and industries Competency development Preparation for the fixed link across Femern Belt	2011–2014 A strong business community in the green region: – clean-tech / energy / environment; pharmaceuticals / medico; food / agriculture and tourism. Innovation and internationalisation in the businesses of the region. A qualified workforce to the labour market of the future. The region between the metropolis
Capital	2007–2010 Development of industrial positions of strength Creating new enterprises Developing of the region into a metropolis Marketing of the region Improve collaboration in the Oeresund Region	2011–2013 New welfare and health technology as a profitable business An attractive metropolis with good connections Innovation and research – the foundation of the knowledge region World-class talents and competencies Business Clusters – strong niches in the global competition Growth entrepreneurs with an international approach
Bornholm	2007–2010 Transport accessibility Co-ordinated business promotion Marketing of Bornholm Human resources – education and skills Innovation, knowledge sharing and knowledge building Application of new technology Business start-ups: a strengthened focus on entrepreneurship Bornholm – open all year Rural development Green energy	2011–2014 Bornholm as an island of business Bornholm as an island of education Bornholm as an island of green experiments Bornholm as an island of experience

Source: Regional Growth Strategies 2007, 2010

**Annex Table B – Indicators and achievements by policy area**

Policy area	Main indicators/operational goals	Project / ERDF Support / outcomes / results (physical outcomes plus brief note on what has been achieved)
Enterprise support and RTDI	<b>Innovation: 1000 organisations/companies/ institutions to be more innovative</b> 1/ a strengthening of the regional capacity to innovate (70% of the participating enterprises to increase their innovative capacity); 2/ collaboration on innovation (500 new cases of collaboration).	1. "WEB123 integrated to Microsoft ERP-system C5" / EUR 97,500 / Course activity, product development, support functions / consolidation of market position. 2. "The interactive house" (pre- study) / EUR 28,786 / Presentation of programme and budget. 3. "Copenhagen Finance IT Region (CFIR)" / EUR 165,062 / Establishment of steering committee and secretariat, Analysis of Copenhagen's competitive position, Workshops / – Improvement of competitiveness and conditions for other industries, Examination of factors for improvement of the competitive position. 4. "VIKK – growth in clusters and competences" / EUR 252,796 / Identification of clusters, Production of a "Cluster-guide", Network and development courses / Participants states satisfaction with activities and the development of clusters. 5. "The North European cluster of transport, commerce and logistics" / EUR 140,000 / Research , Networks creation, Action plans, identification of finance possibilities / 240 participants, 5 consortiums established. 6. "Public-private collaboration on Climate Policy" / EUR 206,067 / An international climate conference, Demonstration of climate competencies, Regional collaboration on sustainable energy / The project has resulted in a new application to create of a new consortium 7. "New ways to growth in the experience based business development" / EUR 424,862 / 29 companies to create new business concepts, 28 companies have integrated these concepts / Concepts and new methods have been resulting from the process, as wells as concrete initiative and ideas. 8. "The Business Cluster of Mechatronics" / EUR 32,649 / – Holding of the first annual MCI Academy, The development of a homepage / The MCI Academy have generated networks with ten collaborations between The Centre for Product Development and various companies as a result. 9. "Healthy meals in hospitals" / EUR 212,993 / Registration and description of user driven innovation in the hospital sector to develop healthy diets through user driven innovation/ The project concludes that a mix of skills are important for the innovation process, insights to use in future processes have been achieved. 10. "Climate network for an efficient and intelligent use of energy" / EUR 331,032 / Counselling of energy-advisors, meetings on energy , and promotion of energy friendly solutions, 2 scientific reports on energy have been produced / The result seems to be an increased effort on energy-efficiency for public as well as private actors in the region.
	<b>Entrepreneurship: 900 new entrepreneurs</b> 1/ 300 advice and guidance courses for entrepreneurs to be set up; 2/ around EUR 13 million to go to advising entrepreneurs; 3/ 300 courses to be established on entrepreneurial culture.	1. "The animation growth centre of central jutland" / EUR 261,745 / 18 new entrepreneurs, network creation, conferences, increased value in enterprises, counselling and guidance / A number of students have established companies, and received guidance, workspaces and connections to firms.
	<b>Technology: 200 institutions/companies/ organizations, indicates an increase in their use of Information and communication</b>	1. "New technology in the tourism industry" / EUR 54,000 / Interactive installations, GPS and Bluetooth / Support to tourism. 2. "The second generation user driven biogas facility" / EUR 92.162 / 1 report and 3 short films on biogas production / Knowledge gained.

Policy area	Main indicators/operational goals	Project / ERDF Support / outcomes / results (physical outcomes plus brief note on what has been achieved)
	<b>technology</b> 1/ 70% of the participating organisations/companies/ institutions have provided support on digitalisation and/or infrastructure for the users 2/ 70% of the participating organisations/companies/institutions have developed technology forecasts, concepts for technology transfer etc. which have improved the access to knowledge.	
Territorial development (urban areas, tourism, rural development, cultural heritage, health, public security, local development)	<b>Innovation: 1000 organisations/companies/ institutions to be more innovative</b> 1/ a strengthening of the regional capacity to innovate (70% of the participating enterprises to increase their innovative capacity); 2/ collaboration on innovation (500 new cases of collaboration).	1. "Light and Sound" (Pilot-project), EUR 286,140 / Workshops, learning and networks / 13 projects are scheduled and planned, Collaborations for development of the field and elaborations on the difficulties of the PPP's. 2. "Light and Sound" / EUR 1,175 million / 24 projects on urban space, collaborations, PPP's, cluster of innovation / Insights in networks, urban space, enterprise development and the importance of temporary installations 3. "100 new healthy experience possibilities" / EUR 201,342 / 126 new experience possibilities created / Insights have been achieved on a range of indicators on creating experiences, the foundation for a continuous campaign are present. 4. "Northern Jutland as Destination for Tourism" / EUR 53,691 / Kick-off conference, establishment of four networks, survey on demand / Development of new useful methods on best practice planning within the business. 5. "Project of interaction; Skagen Odde" / EUR 297.755 / Creation of to digital solutions in tourism / The applications have increased the value of the Museum of Skagen, and have made the foundation for further developments. 6. "The museum as a cultural economic driver" / EUR 325,503 / Creation of 4 digital solutions, 1 new exhibition concept / The project have contributed to the number of tourist in Skagen, and important networks and alliances have been created.
	<b>Technology: 200 institutions/companies/ organizations, indicates an increase in their use of Information and communication technology</b> 1/ 70% of the participating organisations/companies/ institutions have provided support on digitalisation and/or infrastructure for the users 2/ 70% of the participating organisations/companies/institutions have developed technology forecasts, concepts for technology transfer etc. which have improved the access to knowledge.	1. "Hærvejen – a modern room for experiences in a historical setting" / EUR 190,604 / Creation of a common brand of "Hærvejen", production of information, network of private and public actors / Digital solutions have been used, the intended re-branding of "Hærvejen" has been a success.



## Annex Table C – Evaluations

Title and date of completion	Policy area and scope	Main objectives	Main findings	Full reference or link to publication
Evaluations on national level				
Strategic evaluation of the structural fund period 2007–2013, Final Report, April 2011		To strengthen the achievements of the structural funds programmes.	High expectations to the achievements of the program Only one out of three goals yet achieved. N+2 goal has been reached. There's a need for better connection between the overall objective and the indicators on project level.	<a href="http://www.ebst.dk/file/154000/strategiskevalueringstruktur2007_2013.pdf">http://www.ebst.dk/file/154000/strategiskevalueringstruktur2007_2013.pdf</a>
Evaluations on territorial cooperation <sup>50</sup>				
Ongoing Evaluation of INTERREG IVA-programme "Fehmarnbeltregion" 2007–2013	Business, innovation, maritime development, environment, cross border structures and human resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– To evaluate the possible need for a change in the program.</li> <li>– To evaluate whether or not the objectives will be fulfilled.</li> <li>– To examine the possibility for a future INTERREG program</li> </ul>	No findings represented yet	No publication.
Evaluations on regional level				
Road and shortcuts to better diets, November 2010	Innovation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– To register and describe learning and experience on user driven innovation in the hospital sector</li> <li>– To develop healthy diets through user driven innovation in the hospital sector</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– A mix of skills has been important for the innovation process.</li> <li>– Important insights, for the use in future processes of innovation, have been achieved.</li> <li>– A clear goal of programs and a well managed leadership has proven necessary.</li> </ul>	<a href="http://esdhweb.ucl.dk/79267.Veje%20og%20genveje%20til%20bedre%20mad_rapport_december%202010.pdf">http://esdhweb.ucl.dk/79267.Veje%20og%20genveje%20til%20bedre%20mad_rapport_december%202010.pdf</a>
Project of interaction; Skagen Odde March 2011	Innovation	– To strengthen the experience economy in Skagen, by introducing an interactive platform of information, Microsoft Surface, in the Museum industry.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– The implementation of new technology has been successful</li> <li>– New technological solutions to the software Microsoft Surface have been developed.</li> <li>– The implementation of Microsoft Surface are the first of its kind in Denmark</li> </ul>	Nielsen, Janni Juul and Sloma-Jessen, Mia 2011: Evaluering af SOI-projektet, Skagen By- og Egnsmuseum
The museum as a cultural economic driver	Innovation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Increase in profits related to tourism of 10%</li> <li>– A positive impact on settlement</li> <li>– A strengthened cooperation between museum, community and the tourism industry</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– A strengthening in cooperation has been achieved</li> <li>– It is most likely that the project have had a positive impact on profits in the industry</li> <li>– It is not possible to find evidence on a positive impact on settlement in the area, even though an increase in long term tourism and seniors are seen as closely connected to cultural institutions.</li> </ul>	
Evaluation of Project Light and Sound	Innovation	– To create connections between artists, enterprises and municipalities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Almost all of the project goals have been fulfilled.</li> <li>– The project has had a positive</li> </ul>	Jensen, Jens Friis og Manto A/S 2010: "Evaluering af projekt LysLyd – projekt

<sup>50</sup> Evaluations on public relations haven't been included

Title and date of completion	Policy area and scope	Main objectives	Main findings	Full reference or link to publication
October 2010		– To create exciting and inspiring urban spaces	impact on learning for everyone involved. – The project is one of a kind, and has in many ways been a first mover in urban design and cooperation between untypical actors.	ledet af Københavns Internationale Teater".
Evaluation of "New road to growth" – process and effect evaluation, version 1.0 January 2011	Innovation	To evaluate process and results according to indicators.	The evaluation concludes that it has been a satisfactory process with high commitment, most of the indicators have been fulfilled and some results are stable and will continue after the ending of the project.	Epinion 2011: "Evaluering af "Nye veje til vækst" – samlet proces- og effektevaluering" version 1.0"
Evaluation of project "The animation growth centre of central jutland" November 2009	Entrepreneurship	To facilitate animators, with the purpose of generating entrepreneurs and start-ups.	The project has been a success related to achievements on the number of entrepreneurs, facilitating of workshop, and development of networks, regionally and internationally. Slow procedures at DEACA have halted the project. The participation in activities has been low.	Peter R. Frederiksen 2009: "Evaluering af projekt Midtjysk AnimationsVæksthus (MijAV) Et iværksætterprojekt hos The Animation Workshop", Evaluator 2009

## Annex Table D – Evaluation of “New roads to growth”

BASIC INFORMATION		
<b>Country:</b> Denmark		
<b>Policy area:</b> Enterprise support and RTDI. <b>Growth Driver:</b> Innovation		
<b>Title of evaluation and full reference:</b> Epinion 2011: “Evaluering af “Nye veje til vækst” – samlet proces- og effektevaluering” version 1.0		
<b>Intervention period covered:</b> 2007–2013		
Timing of the evaluation: 2008–2010		
Budget: EUR 655.571 ERDF funding 327.786		
<b>Evaluator:</b> External evaluator, consultancy agency “Epinion”		
<b>Method:</b> Process and effect analysis, primarily based on survey among participants		
<b>Main objectives and main findings:</b> To evaluate process and results according to indicators. The evaluation concludes that it has been a satisfactory process with high commitment, most of the indicators have been fulfilled and some results are stable and will continue after the ending of the project.		
<b>Appraisal:</b> It defines a clear purpose, it is well structured and delivers the necessary information.		
CHECK LIST	YES	NO
UTILITY		
<b>Report Clarity and Balance</b>		
Are the objectives, methods and findings of the evaluation clearly described?	X	
Are the conclusions and recommendations clearly supported by the analysis?	X	
Are the strengths and weaknesses of the intervention being evaluated fairly assessed and reported?	X	
Is the outcome of the intervention clearly reported?	X	
RELIABILITY OF FINDINGS		
<b>Evaluation design</b>		
Is the approach adopted by the evaluation and method used clearly set out?	X	
Is the approach and methods suitable given the objectives of the valuation and the intervention being assessed?	X	
Are the details of the operation of the intervention clearly described?	X	
Are the mechanisms through which the intervention is intended to achieve its objectives clearly identified?		X
<b>Context</b>		
Is the socio-economic and policy context clearly set out?	X	
Are the effects of the economic and/or policy context on the outcome of the intervention clearly described?	X	
<b>Information Sources</b>		
Are the quantitative and/or qualitative data used suitable for the purpose for which they are used?	X	
Is the reliability of the data fairly assessed and described?	X	
<b>Analysis</b>		
Are appropriate procedures/techniques used to analyse the data and/or qualitative information?	X	
Are suitable procedures used to check the validity of findings?	X	
Is the validity of the findings reached clearly demonstrated?	X	
Do the policy recommendations follow clearly from the findings of the analysis?		X

## Annex Table E – Evaluation of “Project Light–Sound”

BASIC INFORMATION		
<b>Country:</b> Denmark		
<b>Policy area:</b> Territorial Development, <b>Growth Driver:</b> Innovation		
<b>Title of evaluation and full reference:</b> “Evaluering af projekt LydLys – Projekt ledet af Københavns Internationale Teater” Jensen, Jens Friss og Manto A/S Oktober 2010		
<b>Intervention period covered:</b> 2009–2010		
Timing of the evaluation: 2010		
Budget: EUR 2,350 million ERDF funding: 1,173 million		
<b>Evaluator:</b> External evaluator; Jensen, Jens Friss and Manto A/S		
<b>Method:</b> Process analysis and case study, combined with indicator analysis.		
<b>Main objectives and main findings:</b> To examine process and progress with the aim of addressing problems and results. To produce examples of best practice in the field of the project. It is concluded that the project have created important knowledge, networks and concrete urban space projects, but a cluster formation and biennale have not been created.		
<b>Appraisal :</b> Defines clear purpose, uses indicators in a structured way and present results in an accessible an logical form.		
CHECK LIST	YES	NO
UTILITY		
<b>Report Clarity and Balance</b>		
Are the objectives, methods and findings of the evaluation clearly described?	X	
Are the conclusions and recommendations clearly supported by the analysis?	X	
Are the strengths and weaknesses of the intervention being evaluated fairly assessed and reported?	X	
Is the outcome of the intervention clearly reported?	X	
RELIABILITY OF FINDINGS		
<b>Evaluation design</b>		
Is the approach adopted by the evaluation and method used clearly set out?	X	
Is the approach and methods suitable given the objectives of the valuation and the intervention being assessed?	X	
Are the details of the operation of the intervention clearly described?		X
Are the mechanisms through which the intervention is intended to achieve its objectives clearly identified?	X	
<b>Context</b>		
Is the socio-economic and policy context clearly set out?		X
Are the effects of the economic and/or policy context on the outcome of the intervention clearly described?		X
<b>Information Sources</b>		
Are the quantitative and/or qualitative data used suitable for the purpose for which they are used?	X	
Is the reliability of the data fairly assessed and described?	X	
<b>Analysis</b>		
Are appropriate procedures/techniques used to analyse the data and/or qualitative information?	X	
Are suitable procedures used to check the validity of findings?	X	
Is the validity of the findings reached clearly demonstrated?		X
Do the policy recommendations follow clearly from the findings of the analysis?	X	

**Annex Table F – Broad policy areas and correspondence with fields of intervention (FOI)**

Policy area		Code	Priority themes
1. Enterprise environment	RTDI and linked activities	01	R&TD activities in research centres
		02	R&TD infrastructure and centres of competence in a specific technology
		05	Advanced support services for firms and groups of firms
		07	Investment in firms directly linked to research and innovation (...)
		74	Developing human potential in the field of research and innovation, in particular through post-graduate studies ...
	Innovation support for SMEs	03	Technology transfer and improvement of cooperation networks ...
		04	Assistance to R&TD, particularly in SMEs (including access to R&TD services in research centres)
		06	Assistance to SMEs for the promotion of environmentally-friendly products and production processes (...)
		09	Other measures to stimulate research and innovation and entrepreneurship in SMEs
		14	Services and applications for SMEs (e-commerce, education and training, networking, etc.)
		15	Other measures for improving access to and efficient use of ICT by SMEs
	ICT and related services	11	Information and communication technologies (...)
		12	Information and communication technologies (TEN-ICT)
		13	Services and applications for citizens (e-health, e-government, e-learning, e-inclusion, etc.)
	Other investment in firms	08	Other investment in firms
2. Human resources	Education and training	62	Development of life-long learning systems and strategies in firms; training and services for employees ...
		63	Design and dissemination of innovative and more productive ways of organising work
		64	Development of special services for employment, training and support in connection with restructuring of sectors ...
		72	Design, introduction and implementing of reforms in education and training systems ...
		73	Measures to increase participation in education and training throughout the life-cycle ...
	Labour market policies	65	Modernisation and strengthening labour market institutions
		66	Implementing active and preventive measures on the labour market
		67	Measures encouraging active ageing and prolonging working lives
		68	Support for self-employment and business start-up
2. Human resources (Cont.)	Labour market policies (Cont.)	69	Measures to improve access to employment and increase sustainable participation and progress of women ...
		70	Specific action to increase migrants' participation in employment ...
		71	Pathways to integration and re-entry into employment for disadvantaged people ...

Policy area		Code	Priority themes
		80	Promoting the partnerships, pacts and initiatives through the networking of relevant stakeholders
3. Transport	Rail	16	Railways
		17	Railways (TEN-T)
		18	Mobile rail assets
		19	Mobile rail assets (TEN-T)
	Road	20	Motorways
		21	Motorways (TEN-T)
		22	National roads
		23	Regional/local roads
	Other transport	24	Cycle tracks
		25	Urban transport
		26	Multimodal transport
		27	Multimodal transport (TEN-T)
		28	Intelligent transport systems
		29	Airports
		30	Ports
		31	Inland waterways (regional and local)
		32	Inland waterways (TEN-T)
4. Environment and energy	Energy infrastructure	33	Electricity
		34	Electricity (TEN-E)
		35	Natural gas
		36	Natural gas (TEN-E)
		37	Petroleum products
		38	Petroleum products (TEN-E)
		39	Renewable energy: wind
		40	Renewable energy: solar
		41	Renewable energy: biomass
		42	Renewable energy: hydroelectric, geothermal and other
		43	Energy efficiency, co-generation, energy management
	Environment and risk prevention	44	Management of household and industrial waste
		45	Management and distribution of water (drink water)
		46	Water treatment (waste water)
		47	Air quality
		48	Integrated prevention and pollution control
		49	Mitigation and adaption to climate change
		50	Rehabilitation of industrial sites and contaminated land
		51	Promotion of biodiversity and nature protection (including Natura 2000)
		52	Promotion of clean urban transport
		53	Risk prevention (...)
		54	Other measures to preserve the environment and prevent risks
5. Territorial development	Social Infrastructure	10	Telephone infrastructure (including broadband networks)
		75	Education infrastructure
		77	Childcare infrastructure
		78	Housing infrastructure
	Tourism and culture	79	Other social infrastructure

Policy area		Code	Priority themes
		55	Promotion of natural assets
		56	Protection and development of natural heritage
		57	Other assistance to improve tourist services
		58	Protection and preservation of the cultural heritage
		59	Development of cultural infrastructure
	Planning and rehabilitation	60	Other assistance to improve cultural services
	Other	61	Integrated projects for urban and rural regeneration
		82	Compensation of any additional costs due to accessibility deficit and territorial fragmentation
		83	Specific action addressed to compensate additional costs due to size market factors
6. Technical assistance		84	Support to compensate additional costs due to climate conditions and relief difficulties
		81	Mechanisms for improving good policy and programme design, monitoring and evaluation
		85	Preparation, implementation, monitoring and inspection
		86	Evaluation and studies; information and communication