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INNOVATION POLICY IN GERMANY. Strategies and programmes at the federal and the regional level

Report

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In order to strengthen R&D and innovation, in Germany, companies are supported in several ways. The spectrum of the state-led innovation and research policy support system is very broad: it encompasses financial aid to R&D and innovation activities in firms and research institutions, support of cooperation, networking and cluster formation, funding of technology-oriented start-ups, as well as institutional support for research institutions and knowledge transfer facilities. The main actors in innovation policy are the federal government, the European Union (EU) and the Regions (henceforth referred to as Bundesländer or Länder). There are several studies about R&D and innovation policies at the federal level, which either provide an overview of the policy system (e.g. Rammer, 2011; BMBF, 2012), or develop evaluations of programmes (for an overview see Belitz *et al.*, 2012). However, up-to-date and systematic information about the activities at the regional level are rare.

This study gives an overview of the innovation policies at the regional level in Germany. Regions are defined here as the 16 Bundesländer, which are the main actors in innovation policy at the regional level. In order to provide a more comprehensive picture, the innovation policy of the federal government is also documented.

It is shown that most of the programmes offered by the Länder do not focus on specific technologies and very much reflect their own economic and innovative potential. In some cases technology programmes focus on the same technology of the programmes offered by the federal government. This could imply a certain redundancy. However, the Länder focus their own technology programmes further on the regional needs. All Länder programmes comprise the funding of single as well as joint projects. This is similar to the practice in federal programmes. There are also programmes complementary to the federal level: it is the case of the so-called “innovation assistant”, a programme aimed at employing young graduates from university in companies, which is implemented in most of the Länder, whereas there is no comparable programme at the federal level.

The supply of programmes of the Länder has increased in over the years after 2007, not least because of the possibility of co-financing programmes by the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) and the European Social Fund (ESF).

At the federal level there are several ministries involved in innovations policy, such as the Federal Ministry of Education and Research (BMBF), the Federal Ministry of Economics and Technology (BMWi), and the Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU).

In general, the promotion of research, development and innovation in Germany is organised as project funding, institutional funding or research in administrative departments (departmental research).

- *Project funding*

Project funding means funding of a fixed-term and well-defined project subject to application. Project funding is exercised at several federal ministries, namely the Federal Ministry of Education and Research (BMBF), the Federal Ministry of Economics and Technology (BMWi), the Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU), the Federal Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Consumer Protection (BMELV), the Federal Ministry of Health (BMG) and also by the Länder. In this framework single projects may be funded as well as joint projects with several equally ranking partners.

Depending on how strong is the focus on specific technology targets, there are two types of project funding:

- “Direct” project funding aims at funding a specific technology or research field in order to maintain, reach or enter internationally competitive research.
- “Indirect” project funding aims at supporting R&D and innovation activities in companies – mainly SMEs – and research institutes without any technology or research focus. Indirect funding aims at strengthening R&D in companies, cooperation, networking or research infrastructure.

- *Institutional funding*

Institutional funding means funding a research institution for a longer period of time. Often these institutions are funded by the federal government and the Land where the institution is located. The aim is to provide a research infrastructure on specific strategic fields for researchers in Germany. One example of institutional funding is offered by grants of the federal and the Länder government according to Art. 91b of German Basic Law in order to finance the research organisations Helmholtz Association, Leibniz Association, Max Planck Society and Fraunhofer Society.

- *Departmental research*

Departmental research is part of the federal as well as the Länder administration. The research entities on the federal level are part of the federal ministry which finances them. There are 11 federal ministries with research facilities. Also, most of the 16 Länder governments (except Mecklenburg West-Pomerania) support their own research facilities.

In order to compare the strategies and the programmes between regions a taxonomy has been applied which was developed in cooperation with IRPET. It comprises the following criteria:

- name of the Programme;
- technology orientation (technology specific, not technology specific);

- technology (if any);
- beneficiary of the programme (firms, SMEs, universities, research institutions, ...);
- type of funding (non-repayable grant, repayable grant, soft loan, debt guarantee, shareholding, ...);
- financial conditions of funding, such as percentage of amount funded and upper limit (if reasonable and the information is available);
- size of the project funded (if the information is available);
- mode of selection (“selective”: the application for the R&D project is assessed by experts and/or the project agency individually; “automatic”: such as tax credits, “contractual” – applicant receives funding when they agree on employment guarantees or the like; and “competitive”.

The main basis of the overview is the so-called funding databank of the federal government (“Förderdatenbank des Bundes”, www.foerderdatenbank.de). This databank comprises the programmes of the federal government, the Länder governments and the European Union. The databank covers all kind of programmes, including regional economic promotion, innovation policies, housing support, urban renewal, vocational training, etc. For the purpose of this study the programmes selected were those registered under the criteria “research and innovation”. As a second criterion, only programmes were selected for which companies can apply. The databank comprises additional information such as the area of funding, such as R&D, innovation, start-up, etc., and the organisation which is responsible for the management of the programme. That information is also included. In order to facilitate the understanding the name of the programmes are also translated. The overview of the programmes is based on a compilation of the databank as of 15th of December 2012.

3.1 Programmes of the federal government

As of December 15, 2012, the federal government offered 92 programmes aiming at the promotion of research, development and innovation for companies and which fulfil the selection criteria mentioned. The Länder offer 150 programmes, and the EU24.

- *Area of funding/ Technology orientation*

With regard to the federal aid for R&D and innovation activities in companies there are two approaches:

- programmes which aim at promoting R&D in a specific technology or field of research (technology-specific programmes), and
- programmes which aim at strengthening R&D and innovation activities in SMEs in general, i.e. without focussing on a specific technology (technology-open programmes).

Technology-specific innovation policy is organised in technology programmes (“Rahmen- und Fach programme”) and their sub-programmes in which R&D projects are funded in different technologies or fields of research. Examples for that type of policy are programmes to promote new energy technologies, biotechnology, Information and Communication technologies (ICT), environmental sustainability, photonics, nanotechnology, production technologies. Sub-programmes are launched by official announcements to the public. Eligible for funding are companies of all size, universities and research institutions. Joint projects between companies and academia are favoured. In some programmes, also individual researchers can be funded. Funding is normally carried out as a non-refundable grant to the costs of the R&D project. The most important funders of technology-specific programmes are BMBF and BMWi.

Technology-open innovation policy targets at strengthening R&D and innovation in SMEs. The programmes can be distinguished between programmes which aim at:

- promoting R&D and innovation in existing SMEs;
- promoting the creation of companies; and
- R&D and innovation consultancy.

- *Beneficiary organisations*

Promoting R&D and innovation in existing SMEs. The most important programme for the promotion of R&D and innovation is the innovation programme for SMEs (“Zentrales Innovationsprogramm Mittelstand”, ZIM: Central Innovation Programme for SMEs). The programme was launched in 2008 by the BMWi and was built on various previous programmes. Within the programme, single as well as joint R&D projects with other SMEs, research institutes or universities can be funded. ZIM also supports the purchase for R&D relevant services by SMEs and the management costs of innovative networks. ZIM is open to all technologies and industries. It is organised as an open call, as applications can be submitted all the time. Projects are granted up to 50% (SMEs) and 100% (research institutes) of the costs. The maximum grant is 350 thousand Euros¹.

¹ See <http://www.zim-bmwi.de/zim-overview>.

The second important programme which supports SMEs directly is “KMU-innovativ” (Innovative SMEs), a programme which was launched by the BMBF in 2007. The aim is to ease access for SMEs to the above-mentioned technology programmes (“Rahmen- und Fachprogramme”) supervised by BMBF. “KMU-innovativ” finances also single and joint projects. The target group of the programme are research-intensive cutting edge SMEs with no funding experience in mission-oriented programmes. Until now eight thematic areas are covered by “KMU-innovativ”: biotechnology, nanotechnology, information and communication technology, production research, resource and energy efficiency/ climate protection, optical technologies, microsystems, and research for civil security²

At first glance, one would assume that the two programmes target the same group of companies. However there are some differences: for example, in the case of the ZIM programme, companies with up to 500 employees can apply, while in the case of KMU-innovativ only SMEs with up to 250 employees are eligible. ZIM covers mainly projects in applied R&D of all kind whereas KMU-innovativ is targeting cutting-edge research.

Further, the government offers soft loans (i.e. loans with below-market rate of interest and favourable repayment agreements) for companies who want to invest in R&D and innovation (“ERP-Innovations programme”)³. The programme is administered by the Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau (KfW: Reconstruction Credit Institute), the bank owned by the federal government.

There are also two important measures to support SMEs indirectly. One is the programme “Industrielle Gemeinschaftsforschung” (IGF: “Industrial Collective research”)⁴ launched by the BMWi back in 1954. The aim of IGF is to ease the access to results of R&D for SMEs. For this reason, IGF supports the formation of self-organized research associations (“Forschungsvereinigungen”). Today about a hundred diverse associations of industrial disciplines and technologies exist. Members of the associations are SMEs, universities and research institutes. Research projects which are conducted in the framework of the research associations are funded up to 100% of their costs. They can be carried out by the research associations themselves or by research groups located in universities and non-profit research institutes. The research results of the projects are open for use by all members of the associations and beyond. This means that, in principle, access to the knowledge created in the projects is also possible for those companies that are not member of the associations.

A second programme to indirectly support R&D and innovation in SMEs is the programme “InnovationskompetenzOst (INNO-KOM-Ost: Innovation competence East)”⁵. This programme finances projects in independent and non-profit research institutes in East Germany, which serve as a source for tailor-made knowledge for East German SMEs.

Promoting the creation of companies. The creation of new innovative businesses comprises mainly three programmes. The first one is “EXIST Business Start-Up Grant”⁶ launched by BMWi. The programme aims to help scientists, university graduates and students to develop the product/service concept and the business plan for the settlement of a company. The grant covers their living expenses for a maximum period of 12 months. In addition, costs for materials, equipment and coaching are covered.

² See <http://www.bmbf.de/en/10785.php>.

³ See http://www.kfw.de/kfw/en/Domestic_Promotion/Our_offers/Innovation.jsp.

⁴ See <http://www.aif.de/en/collective-research.html>.

⁵ See <http://www.bmwi.de/DE/Themen/Technologie/Innovationsfoerderung-Mittelstand/vorwettbewerbliche-forschung,did=377404.html> (only in German).

⁶ See http://www.exist.de/englische_version/index.php.

The “High-Tech Gründerfonds”⁷ is a private-public venture capital fund for investments in young technology firms. It was launched in August 2005. The fund supports new businesses during their start-up phase with 500 thousand Euros (share holding and loans). Follow-up funding of up to 1 million Euros is possible. The fund also offers coaching to the start-ups. The fund of 272 million Euros is mainly financed by the federal government (240million Euros), the rest by KfW and three large German companies. In 2011, the Gründerfonds II was established. The aim and the funding conditions are similar to Gründerfonds I, however it is larger. The fund volume amounts to 301,5 million Euros. It is mainly financed by the federal government (220 million Euros) and the KfW (40 million Euros), the rest by large companies. Having 17 commercial enterprises, there are significantly more companies on board than with the first fund: the board mostly includes large companies such as ALTANA, BASF, B. Braun, Robert Bosch, CEWECOLOR, Daimler, GermanPost DHL, GermanTelekom, Evonik, Lanxess, media + moreventureBeteiligungs GmbH &Co.KG, METRO, Qiagen, RWE Innogy, SAP, Tengelmann, and Carl Zeiss.

Another programme that support new innovative businesses is the “ERP-Startfonds”⁸ which started in 2004. The fund is administered by KfW. The bank takes a share in a young and small technology-driven company. As a precondition another shareholder has to engage in the business with at least the same share as the “ERP-Startfonds”. The lead investor is also expected to coach the business.

There are differences between the three programmes: The EXIST Business Start-Up Grant is targeting only founders who want to spin-off from university, whereas the Gründerfonds and ERP-Startfonds support existing companies, the latter especially targeting on technology companies.

R&D and innovation consultancy. “BMW-Innovationsgutscheine (go-Inno)” is one of the programmes of the third group of programmes aiming at R&D and innovation consultancy. The programme finances external business consulting to SMEs in the fields of innovation management and efficiency in commodities. The consulting companies offering their services have to be authorised and accredited by the BMWi.

The programme “SIGNO”⁹, launched by BMWi, supports companies and universities with regard to patenting and commercialisation of innovative ideas. Within the programme the costs of investigation of technical information and patent application is co-financed.

3.2

Programmes of the Länder

In order to compare the different approaches of the regions, synopses have been compiled for each of the parameters in question. The documentation is based on the list of programmes which are documented in the Appendix.

3.2.1 Area of funding/Technology orientation

At the end of 2012 most of the 150 programmes run by the Länder do not aim at strengthening specific technologies (35 “technology-specific programmes”), but the innovation performance

⁷ See <http://www.en.high-tech-gruenderfonds.de>.

⁸ See http://www.kfw.de/kfw/en/Domestic_Promotion/Our_offers/Business_start-ups.jsp.

⁹ See <http://www.signo-deutschland.de> (only in German).

of companies in general (116 “technology open”). In nearly all regions the number of technology-open programmes is higher than the number of technology-specific programmes, with the exception of Bavaria and Baden-Wuerttemberg (Table 1). Most of the technology-open programmes aim at the innovation activities of companies (75 programmes) and at R&D (44 programmes). On the other hand there are only few regions where programmes for patenting are offered.

It has to be noted that compared to the federal and to the EU programmes the share of technology-specific programmes is much lower on the regional level (23% out of 150 programmes) than on the federal level (78%) and on the EU level (71%).

Table 1
TECHNOLOGY-OPEN PROGRAMMES BY AREA OF FUNDING
Number

	No. of programmes	Technology orientation		Area of funding					
		technology open - NOT	technology specific - TEC	Formation of technology ventures - STA	Research and development - R&D	Company innovation activities - INN	Cooperation and networks - NET	Consultancy and training - CON	Patenting and exploitation - PAT
Länder, total	150	116	35	24	44	75	21	11	5
Baden-Wuerttemberg	11	6	6	1	1	5	0	1	0
Bavaria	21	9	12	4	4	6	1	0	0
Berlin	5	4	1	1	2	4	1	0	0
Brandenburg	10	9	1	4	4	5	1	0	0
Bremen	9	6	3	1	2	3	1	2	1
Hamburg	4	4	0	1	4	4	1	0	0
Hesse	7	6	1	1	4	4	2	0	0
Mecklenburg-West-Pomerania	7	6	1	1	2	1	2	0	2
Lower Saxony	13	12	1	1	6	8	4	1	0
North Rhine-Westphalia	11	7	4	1	3	5	2	0	0
Rhineland-Palatinate	12	10	2	1	3	7	1	1	1
Saarland	5	5	0	1	2	4	0	2	0
Saxony	14	13	1	1	2	7	3	2	1
Saxony-Anhalt	8	8	0	3	1	5	0	2	0
Schleswig-Holstein	6	5	1	1	1	4	1	0	0
Thuringia	7	6	1	1	3	3	1	0	0
Federal government	92	20	73	3	9	8	10	3	2
European Union	24	10	17	0	6	2	4	0	0
Total	266	146	125	27	59	85	35	14	7

Source: Förderdatenbank des Bundes, downloaded from www.foerderdatenbank.de on December 15, 2012.

Some of the Länder do not offer technology-specific programmes at all. This is true for very small regions, such as Hamburg or Saarland, or economically weak regions such as Sachsen-Anhalt. Most of the regions have implemented only one or two technology-specific programmes. Bavaria is the exception with 12 technology-specific programmes. In most cases the programmes aim at strengthening the companies in the field of renewable energies (16 programmes) and – closely connected to it – conservation of nature.

On the federal level there are also a lot of programmes for renewable energies (18 programmes). There seems to be some overlapping of regional and federal programmes in respect to this technology. The second important technology for the federal technology policy is biosciences (biotechnology etc.), which is more or less absent at the regional level. All in all, the diversity of technologies supported is much broader on the federal level than on the regional level.

Table 2
TECHNOLOGY-SPECIFIC PROGRAMMES BY TECHNOLOGIES FUNDED
Number

	No. of programmes	Technology orientation		Technology																			
		technology open - NOT	technology specific - TEC	Construction and cities - CIT	Biology BIO	Renewable energy ENE	Geoscience - GEO	Health and Medicine - HEA	Basic research - BAS	Information and communication - ICT	Agriculture - AGR	Aviation - AVI	Micro systems - MIC	Mobility - MOB	Renewable raw materials - RAW	Nanotechnologies - NAN	Optical technologies - OPT	Production and Services - SER	Shipping and sea technologies - SHI	Research about security - SEC	Conservation of Nature - NAT	Materials - MAT	Social Sciences - SOC
Länder, total	150	116	35	1	1	16	0	3	0	7	4	1	3	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	6	0	0
Baden-Wuerttemberg	11	6	6	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Bavaria	21	9	12	0	1	4	0	2	0	6	0	0	3	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Berlin	5	4	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brandenburg	10	9	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bremen	9	6	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
Hamburg	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hesse	7	6	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mecklenburg-West-Pomerania	7	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lower Saxony	13	12	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Rhine-Westphalia	11	7	4	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Rhineland-Palatinate	12	10	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saarland	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saxony	14	13	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saxony-Anhalt	8	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Schleswig-Holstein	6	5	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Thuringia	7	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Federal government	92	20	73	0	13	18	2	9	1	9	6	4	1	5	3	5	4	6	4	1	4	4	5
European Union	24	10	17	1	2	7	0	5	1	6	1	3	3	3	0	4	1	4	1	2	4	4	2
Total	266	146	125	2	16	41	2	17	2	22	11	8	7	10	3	10	5	11	5	3	14	8	7

Source: Förderdatenbank des Bundes, downloaded from www.foerderdatenbank.de on December 15, 2012.

3.2.2 Beneficiary organisations

In this study the only programmes collected are those designed for companies. The databank allows differentiating between small and medium sized companies (SMEs) and large companies as well as start-ups. As a lot of the programmes are also open to other beneficiaries in connection with companies, information is added whether universities, research institutes, or other entities are also eligible for funding.

In nearly all programmes SMEs are the main addressees (Table 3). Larger companies are eligible for funding in nearly all Länder, although the number of programmes for this target group is much smaller. The foundation of a new company is funded by all Länder, in some of them there is more than one programme for start-ups. As most of the programmes offer support, besides to single projects, also to joint projects, universities and research institutes are also important target groups (except in programmes for start-ups, consultancy or patenting).

Table 3
INNOVATION PROGRAMMES BY BENEFICIARY
Number

	No. of programmes	Beneficiary					
		Small and medium sized companies - SME	New entrepreneurs, founders of a business - ENT	Large companies - COM	Research institutes - RES	Universities, schools, colleges - ACA	Other - OTH
Länder, total	150	106	35	72	43	37	26
Baden-Wuerttemberg	11	8	2	5	4	2	4
Bavaria	21	5	6	15	9	10	2
Berlin	5	5	1	2	2	1	1
Brandenburg	10	5	3	4	1	0	0
Bremen	9	5	1	5	1	1	0
Hamburg	4	3	1	1	3	2	0
Hesse	7	7	1	1	2	3	2
Mecklenburg-West-Pomerania	7	7	2	2	2	2	0
Lower Saxony	13	8	4	6	4	2	3
North Rhine-Westphalia	11	8	2	7	3	3	3
Rhineland-Palatinate	12	9	3	4	2	2	3
Saarland	5	2	3	4	1	1	0
Saxony	14	14	2	4	3	4	4
Saxony-Anhalt	8	8	2	0	1	1	0
Schleswig-Holstein	6	6	1	6	2	2	2
Thuringia	7	6	1	6	3	1	2
Federal government	92	92	5	83	82	31	20
European Union	24	24	1	21	20	19	5
Total	266	222	41	176	145	87	51

Source: Förderdatenbank des Bundes, downloaded from www.foerderdatenbank.de on December 15, 2012.

3.2.3 Type of financing

Concerning the type of incentives the synopses provide information on whether the programme offers grants, favourable loans (in terms of interest advantage and loan redemption), guarantees or shares.

The overwhelming way of funding is non-refundable granting (Table 4). This is typical for funded R&D projects. In nearly all programmes the grant must not be refunded after the end of the project. There are only eight programmes where grants have to be paid back to the financier,

as an alternative to non-refundable grants. A combination of refundable and non-refundable grants is, however, not allowed. Projects can also be financed by bargain (soft) loans. However, it is very clear that this way is not very common, as there are only 13 programmes offering favourable loans. Acquisition of shares of companies is also quite common in regional policy. This is mostly connected to the founding of start-ups or other ventures. The shares are held by public banks which are owned by the Länder.

Table 4
INNOVATION PROGRAMMES BY TYPE OF FINANCING
Number

	No. of programmes	Type of Financing			
		Non refundable grant - NRE	Loan - LOA	Guarantee - GUA	Share - SHA
Länder, total	150	108	13	1	33
Baden-Wuerttemberg	11	7	1	0	3
Bavaria	21	16	2	0	4
Berlin	5	4	1	0	1
Brandenburg	10	9	1	0	1
Bremen	9	7	1	0	1
Hamburg	4	2	2	0	1
Hesse	7	5	1	0	2
Mecklenburg-West-Pomerania	7	4	1	0	2
Lower Saxony	13	9	0	1	3
North Rhine-Westphalia	11	7	2	0	2
Rhineland-Palatinate	12	7	0	0	5
Saarland	5	3	0	0	2
Saxony	14	11	0	0	3
Saxony-Anhalt	8	6	1	0	1
Schleswig-Holstein	6	5	0	0	1
Thuringia	7	6	0	0	1
Federal government	92	88	5	0	2
European Union	24	22	0	2	2
Total	266	218	18	3	37

Source: Förderdatenbank des Bundes, downloaded from www.foerderdatenbank.de on December 15, 2012.

Compared to the federal and the EU level there is not a noteworthy difference. Also here, non-refundable grants are the most popular way of support.

3.2.4 Financial conditions

In order to document the intensity of funding, information about the financial conditions were collected. Here, the only financial conditions documented are those regarding measures which award grants. These include measures such as R&D project funding, innovation vouchers and innovation assistants. The databank used here provides information about the intensity of finan-

cial support, i.e. the percentage of the expected costs (investment or labour cost) covered by the aid, and the maximum amount of aid.

In general, Länder as well as federal governments have to consider European law when it comes to funding R&D activities. In the Community Framework for State Aid for Research and Development and Innovation (European Union, 2006a), which will be in force until the end of 2013, the conditions for the intensity of state aid for Research and Development and Innovation (R&D&I) are defined. Hereby, the framework differentiates between different types of R&D&I:

- fundamental research (basic research without any measurable practical application);
- industrial research (i.e., research to generate or acquire knowledge aimed at developing new products or improving existing products, without prototypes); and
- experimental development (using existing knowledge and skills for planning new or improved products, for prototypes and pilots, and testing of products).

Intensity of state aid depends on the type of R&D&I. For projects with fundamental research up to 100% of the eligible costs may be funded, while for those in industrial research up to 50% and for projects of experimental development up to 25%. The limits of the funding intensity are extended in the cases of industrial research and experimental development when the aid is given to SMEs and for collaboration projects. The bonus for medium sized enterprises is 10 percentage points and the one for small enterprises is 20 percentage points. The bonus for collaboration projects is 15 percentage points if the company is medium or large; whereas in the presence of a small enterprise the bonus for collaboration is 10%, but the overall aid intensity can reach 80% of the eligible costs (Table 5).

Table 5
AID INTENSITIES FOR R&D PROJECTS

	Small Enterprise	Medium-sized Enterprise	Large Enterprise
Fundamental research	100%	100%	100%
Industrial research	70%	60%	50%
Industrial research, subject to collaboration between companies (for large companies cross-border or at least one SME), or collaboration of a company with a research organisation, or dissemination of results	80%	75%	65%
Experimental research	45%	35%	25%
Experimental research, subject to collaboration between companies (for large companies cross-border or at least one SME), or collaboration of a company with a research organisation	60%	50%	40%

Source: Community Framework for State Aid for Research and Development and Innovation, p. 15.

Against the background of this information, one would expect that all Länder offer the same financial conditions to companies. However, this is not the case. There are remarkable differences. For example, North-Rhine-Westphalia supports companies with a maximum of 100% of the eligible costs of a project in basic research regardless of the size of the company. And also for

industrial projects and for experimental development projects the highest aid intensities are offered. On the contrary, Baden-Württemberg has no programme for funding research and/or development. Another interesting example of this variety is Berlin, which supports projects in industrial research and in experimental development but not projects in basic research, while in the neighbouring Brandenburg the conditions are better than in Berlin as here all types of projects are funded.

Also, there are differences in the upper limit of the project size. Some Länder do not mention upper limits (Saxony, Saxony-Anhalt) whereas others do. In this case, mostly the maximum grant of 200,000 Euros is mentioned. This corresponds to the conditions of the *de minimis* aid. According to this regulation the maximum total amount of aid per enterprise is 200 thousand Euros within three fiscal years (100 thousand Euros in the road and transport sector) (European Union, 2006b). In some Länder, however, the maximum grant is much higher, such as in Rhineland-Palatinate, where 500 thousand Euros for single projects are offered, and 750 thousand Euros when there are direct employment effects guaranteed.

In this paper the reasons for these differences cannot be investigated. However, it might be assumed that in some Länder limited budgets are to blame, in others it might be an indication that politicians want to set priorities. Another reason might be the co-presence of a financial aid given by the federal government: ZIM and KMU-innovativ are programmes which support R&D projects in a similar way. It would be understandable when Länder governments leave certain kinds of project funding to the federal government and focus their own budget on programmes which are complementary to the ones on the federal level.

Further programmes where grants are offered are innovation consulting vouchers. The financial conditions for this measure are also regulated in the EU framework for State Aid for R&D&I. Financial aid is only allowed for SMEs and the allowed maximum is not more than 200 thousand Euros within a period of three years. Also in this case, the conditions vary between the Länder. Saxony-Anhalt for example meets the EU regulations exactly. In other Länder the grant is based on a daily rate of consulting and a maximum number of work days (Saarland, Baden-Wuerttemberg). Thus, it is not possible to compare the financial conditions of innovation consulting programmes between Länder.

For programmes that support the company in recruiting young academics from universities and business schools (“innovation assistant”) financial conditions are also designed differently so that an interregional comparison is hindered. In most cases, the subsidy is paid for the first two years of employment in the company. The assessment base for the subsidy is the gross salary of graduates; the grant is between 40 and 50% of the salary with a maximum from 18,000 to 20,000 Euros in the first year of employment. Some Länder also offer aid for the second year of employment (Brandenburg, Hesse, North-Rhine Westphalia, Rhineland-Palatinate, Saxony-Anhalt) with lower grant intensity. Saxony gives an extra bonus for high qualified staff and extends the period of aid to three years. Few Länder offer aid for more than one new employee.

All in all, it can be summarized that the aid intensity varies among the Länder, however the variation is not very pronounced except in some cases. Most of them exploit the framework for allowed intensities that is given by the European Union.

3.2.5 Organisation in charge

Additional information is about the question on which part of the public administration is responsible for the execution of the programme. In general, public administration manages the programme by itself or by outsourcing to a private or public company. In fact, most of the programmes are not run by public administration (only 20 out of 150 programmes). There are eight Länder, where all of the programmes are sourced out: Berlin, Brandenburg, Bremen, Mecklenburg-West-Pomerania, Lower Saxony, Saxony, Saxony-Anhalt and Thuringia (Table 6).

Table 6
 INNOVATION PROGRAMMES BY ORGANISATION IN CHARGE
 Number

	No. of programmes	Point of Contact				
		Ministry - MIN	Funding agency - AGE	Foundation FOU	Bank - BAN	Holding Company - HOL
Länder, total	150	20	58	4	62	23
Baden-Wuerttemberg	11	4	2	0	2	3
Bavaria	21	4	13	1	4	4
Berlin	5	0	2	0	3	0
Brandenburg	10	0	9	0	6	1
Bremen	9	0	7	0	1	0
Hamburg	4	1	1	2	0	0
Hesse	7	3	4	0	1	1
Mecklenburg-West-Pomerania	7	0	5	0	0	2
Lower Saxony	13	0	3	0	8	4
North Rhine-Westphalia	11	2	5	0	5	0
Rhineland-Palatinate	12	3	0	1	7	1
Saarland	5	2	1	0	2	1
Saxony	14	0	2	0	9	3
Saxony-Anhalt	8	0	0	0	7	1
Schleswig-Holstein	6	1	4	0	1	1
Thuringia	7	0	0	0	6	1
Federal government	92	6	82	0	3	1
European Union	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	242	26	140	4	65	24

Source: Förderdatenbank des Bundes, downloaded from www.foerderdatenbank.de on December 15, 2012.

Mostly, funding agencies take over responsibility, and this is connected to R&D projects. Funding agencies are mostly organised as a legal form of a company or an association. Some of them are profit-oriented some are not. The ministries assign the duties to the project agencies for a limited period of time. Banks and holding companies – in all cases owned by the Land in question – carry out programmes for the funding of start-ups and ventures. On the federal level practically all programmes are managed by funding agencies.

3.2.6 Mode of selection

In all the programmes documented here, companies or individuals have to apply to the entity in charge in order to achieve funding. This means that all programmes fall into the “selective” category, and for this reason, no overview table is provided. In addition, six regions apply “competition” as the procedure to select applicants for six programmes. Nearly all of the programmes – except for Baden-Wuerttemberg – are technology-open programmes. Another reason why competition is not so much common in the programmes of the Länder could be that the number of potential applicants is very small: four of the six Länder with “competition” programmes are large and have a sizeable potential in private R&D (e.g., Baden-Wuerttemberg, Hesse, Lower Saxony and North Rhine-Westphalia). Further similarities are not distinguishable.

In no case there is an automatic procedure for getting funded. In addition, there is no tax credit scheme in Germany, neither on the federal nor on the Länder level.

Information about the volume of funding of the Länder is rare. The only up-to-date information is a recent study on the economic significance of the R&D and innovation policy in Germany on behalf of BMWi (Belitz *et al.*, 2012). In this study the public administrations of the Länder were asked about their actual overall expenses for innovation policy measures in the years from 2005 to 2010. However, there is no information available about the amount of funding for particular measures.

According to this survey, the total volume of funding of the Länder for companies (grants) in 2010 was 420 million Euros (Table 7). In 2005 the volume was lower. Calculated on the volume, excluding North Rhine-Westphalia and Schleswig-Holstein (which did not deliver information for 2005), the funding in 2005 was 22% lower than in 2010. However, the increase was not continuous. In 2009 the peak of development was reached. This can be explained also by the political reaction to the economic crisis at that time, in which the expansion of R&D and innovation policy played an important role.

Table 7
FUNDING VOLUME FOR R&D AND INNOVATION PROGRAMMES OF THE LÄNDER. 2005 TO 2010
(millions of Euros)

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2007 - 2010		Internal R&D expenditure 2009	Funding in % of internal R&D expenditure 2009
Länder, total	-	-	379,6	326,8	449,9	420,2	-	1.576,5	100,0	100,0	1,0
Länder, without North Rhine-Westphalia and Schleswig-Holstein	263,5	298,2	289,3	303,2	357,7	336,4	-				
thereof:											
Baden-Wuerttemberg	1,0	0,0	3,5	2,2	6,1	5,3	-	17,1	1,1	28,7	0,0
Bavaria	40,0	40,0	40,0	40,0	35,0	35,0	-	150,0	9,5	22,2	0,3
Berlin	18,8	20,1	27,4	20,6	23,4	23,8	-	95,2	6,0	3,0	1,7
Brandenburg	20,0	25,4	21,4	23,8	20,8	32,2	-	98,2	6,2	0,4	11,2
Bremen	16,8	7,4	6,9	1,7	3,8	3,9	-	16,3	1,0	0,5	1,6
Hamburg	1,6	1,8	2,2	2,6	3,7	2,8	-	11,3	0,7	2,4	0,3
Hesse	6,9	6,2	8,8	14,4	18,5	19,6	-	61,3	3,9	11,4	0,4
Mecklenburg-West Pomerania	14,4	10,5	11,6	8,8	15,4	22,2	-	58,0	3,7	0,4	7,9
Lower Saxony	7,4	17,7	25,9	15,2	22,7	13,2	-	77,0	4,9	8,1	0,6
North Rhine-Westphalia	n/a.	n/a.	80,3	17,6	82,2	76,8	-	256,9	16,3	14,2	1,3
Rhineland-Palatinate	4,5	4,1	4,5	4,3	3,9	3,7	-	16,4	1,0	3,5	0,2
Saarland	1,1	1,4	1,0	0,5	1,5	2,1	-	5,1	0,3	0,3	1,0
Saxony	57,2	92,9	89,5	118,0	127,3	109,3	-	444,1	28,2	2,4	11,7
Saxony-Anhalt	35,9	35,4	5,6	32,2	51,2	32,5	-	121,5	7,7	0,5	23,8
Schleswig-Holstein	n/a.	8,0	10,0	6,0	10,0	7,0	-	33,0	2,1	0,9	2,4
Thuringia	37,9	35,3	41,0	18,9	24,4	30,8	-	115,1	7,3	1,1	5,1
Federal Government, total	1.711,6	1.856,5	2.108,8	2.150,3	2.286,5	2.597,4	2.728,3	-	-	-	-
thereof:											
Federal Ministry of Economics and Technology	573,2	577,0	682,3	775,3	857,5	814,8	865,2	-	-	-	-
Federal Ministry of Defence	617,4	744,4	865,0	726,9	645,2	606,6	557,7	-	-	-	-
Federal Ministry of Education and Research	416,2	424,3	433,4	483,4	539,9	584,7	589,2	-	-	-	-

Source: Ministries of the Länder, SV Wissenschaftsstatistik, Ministry of Education and Research, DIW Berlin.

In order to give an idea of the importance of the innovation policies of the Länder, their volume of funding is put in relationship to the funding volume of the federal government. The federal ministries spent 2,6 billion Euros in 2010 for financial aid for R&D activities in companies. This is six times as much as what the Länder spent. In 2007 the relation between federal government and Länder was 5.5 and thus smaller than 2010. The most important financier is the Federal Ministry of Economics and Technology.

Saxony, North Rhine-Westphalia and Bavaria accounted for 54% of the whole volume of funding (years 2007 to 2010) whereas only 4% were allotted to Saarland, Hamburg, Bremen, Rhineland-Palatinate, and Baden-Wuerttemberg. However, the structure of the funding volume does not correspond to the structure of the business R&D activities in the regions. This becomes obvious when the funding volume is related to private internal R&D expenditure. The highest share of financial aid is for Saxony-Anhalt, Saxony and Brandenburg, hence regions in East-Germany and with low R&D activities. On the other hand, in most of the West-German Länder the quote of co-financing is very low, also in Bavaria and in Baden-Wuerttemberg which are the regions with the most intensive R&D activities in Germany.

The Länder offer different programmes for strengthening the innovation activities of companies. Most of the programmes are technology open, only few Länder also support specific technologies. The technology programmes of the Länder very much consider their economic and innovative potential. In some Länder technology programmes focus on the same technology as programmes offered by the federal government. This could imply a certain redundancy. However, technology-specific programmes are normally quite broad so that the Länder government can focus their own programmes further on the regional needs.

In all Länder technology-open programmes comprise the funding of single as well as joint projects. This is similar to the practice in federal programmes. However, there are also programmes complementary to the federal level. The so-called “innovation assistant”, a programme aimed at employing young graduates from university in companies, is implemented in most of the Länder, whereas there is no comparable programme at the federal level.

The supply of programmes of the Länder has increased in the years after 2007, not least because of the possibility of co-financing programmes by the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) and the European Social Fund (ESF) (Kulicke *et al.*, 2010). In some East German Länder, for example, the share of the volume of ERDF on the volume of funding is between 40 and 70% (Eickelpasch *et al.*, 2010).

Appendix
PROGRAMMES BY LÄNDER

As of December 15, 2012, the Länder offered 151 programmes for the promotion of research, development and innovation for companies. Ninety-two programmes are offered by the federal government and 24 by the EU. Below, the programmes are presented according to the criteria developed by IRPET. Due to place restrictions the information about the overviews of the Länder programmes is abbreviated as follows:

- Area of funding:
 - STA – Formation of technology ventures
 - R&D – Research and development
 - INN – Company innovation activities
 - NET – Co operation and networks
 - CON – Consultancy and training
 - PAT – Patenting and exploitation

- Technology orientation:
 - NOT – Technology open
 - TEC – Technology specific, thereof:
 - BIO – Biology
 - ENE – Renewable energies
 - GEO – Geo science
 - HEA – Health and Medicine
 - BAS – Basic research
 - ICT – Information and communications technologies
 - AGR – Agriculture
 - AVI – Aviation industries
 - MIC – Micro systems
 - MOB – Mobility
 - RAW – Renewable raw materials
 - NAN – Nano technologies
 - OPT – Optical technologies
 - SER – Production and services
 - SHI – Shipping and sea technologies
 - SEC – Research about security
 - NAT – Conservation of nature
 - MAT – Materials

- Beneficiary:
 - COM – Company
 - SME – Small and medium sized company
 - ENT – New entrepreneurs, founder of a new business
 - RES – Research institutes
 - ACA – Universities, schools, colleges
 - OTH – Other

- Type of financing:
 - NRE – Non-refundable grant
 - REF – Refundable grant
 - LOA – Soft loan
 - GUA – Guarantee
 - SHA – Share

- Mode of selection:
 - SEL – Selective
 - AUT – Automatic
 - CON – Contractual
 - COM – Competitive
- Point of contact:
 - MIN – Ministry
 - AGE – Funding agency
 - FOU – Foundation
 - BAN – Bank
 - HOL – Holding Company

Table 8
INNOVATION POLICY PROGRAMMES FOR COMPANIES IN BADEN-WUERTTEMBERG

	Programme	Programme (translation)	Technology orientation	Technology	Aera of Funding	Bene-ficiary	Type of Finan-cing	Point of contact	Mode of sele-ction	Financial Conditions for project funding
1	Beteiligungen für Innovationen	Shares for innovation	NOT		INN	SME	SHA	HOL	SEL	-
2	Bioenergieettbewerb	Bioenergy competition	TEC	ENE		COM, RES, ACA, OTH	NRE	MIN	SEL, COM	Grant up to 40% of eligible investment costs. Investment per individual investment at least 20,000 Euros. Grant each individual measure a maximum of 250,000 Euros.
3	Demonstrationsvorhaben der rationalen Energieverwendung und der Nutzung erneuerbarer Energieträger	Demonstration projects of the rational use of energy and the use of renewable energy	TEC	ENE		COM, SME, OTH	NRE	MIN	SEL	Grant up to 40% of eligible investment costs. The minimum limit 20,000 Euros.
4	Förderprogramm Coaching (ESF 2007-2013)	Coaching Funding (ESF 2007-2013)	NOT		CON	SME	NRE	BAN	SEL	Up to 50% of the eligible costs for coaching, coaching up to 15 days per company promoted max. 6,000 Euros.
5	Innovationsgutscheine	innovation Vouchers	NOT		R&D, INN	SME	NRE	MIN	SEL	Innovation Voucher A 2500 Euros or max 80% of the costs. Innovation Voucher B 5000 Euros or higher than 50% of the cost. Combining possible (max. 7500 Euros).
6	Innovationsprogramm Wasserstoffinfrastruktur (H2 BW)	Innovation Programme for Hydrogen Infrastructure (H2 BW)	TEC	ENE		COM, ACA, RES	NRE	AGE	SEL	Funding per project for companies with up to 50% of eligible costs, max. 500,000 Euros.
7	Richtlinie Cluster Forst und Holz (EFRE)	Directive forestry cluster (ERDF)	TEC	AGR		SME, RES, OTH	NRE	MIN	SEL	Promotion depends on the type of measure between 40% and 90% of eligible expenditure. Minimum limit 10,000 Euros, in creation, development and strengthening of business networks and alliances minimum limit at 3,000 Euros.
8	Risikokapitalfonds (RKF) - Beteiligungen für innovative und technologieorientierte Vorhaben	Venture capital fund (VCF) - equity for innovative and technology-oriented projects	NOT		INN	ENT, SME	SHA	HOL	SEL	-
9	Seedfonds BW	Seedfonds BW	NOT		STA, INN	ENT, SME	SHA	HOL	SEL	-
10	Technologiefinanzierung	Technology financing	NOT		INN	COM, SME	LOA	BAN	SEL	-
11	Umweltforschung in Baden-Württemberg - BWPLUS	Environmental Research in Baden-Württemberg - BWPLUS	TEC	NAT		COM, RES, OTH	NRE	AGE	SEL	Industrial companies in joint projects with a maximum of 50% of eligible costs. Project duration up to 3 years. Size of project not mentioned.

Source: Förderdatenbank des Bundes, downloaded from www.foerderdatenbank.de on December 15, 2012.

Table 9
INNOVATION POLICY PROGRAMMES FOR COMPANIES IN BAVARIA

	Programme	Programme (translation)	Technology orientation	Technology	Aera of Funding	Beneficiary	Type of Financing	Point of contact	Mode of selection	Financial Conditions for project funding
1	Bayerische Forschungsstiftung - Hochtechnologien für das 21. Jahrhundert	Bavarian Research Foundation - High Technologies for the 21st century	TEC	BIO, ICT, MIC, NAN, SER, MAT		COM, RES, ACA	NRE	FOU	SEL	Up to 100% of the eligible costs (basic research), 50% (industrial research), and 25% (experimental research). Size of project not mentioned.
2	Bayerisches Technologieförderungsprogramm (BayTP) / Technokredit	Bavarian technology promotion programs (BayTP) / Techno credit	NOT		R&D, INN	COM, SME, ACA	NRE, LOA	AGE, BAN	SEL	Percentage of funding and size of project not mentioned.
3	Beteiligungskapital der Bayern Kapital – Clusterfonds EFRE Bayern	Equity capital of Bavaria - Cluster EFRE Bayern	NOT		STA, INN	ENT, COM	SHA	HOL	SEL	-
4	Beteiligungskapital der Bayern Kapital – Clusterfonds Innovation	Equity capital of Bavaria - Cluster Innovation Fund	NOT		R&D, INN	ENT, COM	SHA	HOL	SEL	-
5	Beteiligungskapital der Bayern Kapital – Clusterfonds Start-Up!	Equity capital of Bavaria - Clusterfonds Start-Up!	NOT		STA, INN	ENT	SHA	HOL	SEL	-
6	Beteiligungskapital der Bayern Kapital – Seedfonds (Clusterfonds Seed)	Equity capital of Bavaria - Seedfonds (Cluster Seed Fund)	NOT		STA	ENT	SHA	HOL	SEL	-
7	Computerspielförderung	Computer game promotion	TEC	ICT		COM	LOA	AGE	SEL	-
8	Demonstrationsvorhaben zur energetischen Nutzung der Biomasse	Demonstration projects for energy use of biomass	TEC	ENE		ENT, SME	NRE	AGE	SEL	Up to 30% of the eligible costs, and 40% (SMEs). Size of projects not mentioned.
9	Europäische Territoriale Zusammenarbeit (INTERREG IV) in Bayern	European Territorial Cooperation (INTERREG IV) in Bavaria	NOT		NET	COM, OTH	NRE	MIN	SEL	Promotion depends on the nature and scope of the project.
10	Förderprogramm "Elektromobilität"	Program "e-mobility"	TEC	ENE, MOB		COM, RES, ACA	NRE	AGE	SEL	Up to 50% of the eligible costs (industrial research), and 25% (experimental research). Size of project not mentioned.
11	Förderung innovativer Energietechnologien und der Energieeffizienz (BayINVENT)	Promoting innovative energy technologies and energy efficiency (BayINVENT)	TEC	ENE		COM, OTH	NRE	AGE	SEL	Up to 50% of the eligible costs (industrial research), 35% (experimental research), 50% (demonstration projects), and 40% (feasibility studies). Size of project not mentioned.
12	Förderung technologieorientierter Unternehmensgründungen (BayTOU)	Promotion of technology-based start-ups (BayTOU)	NOT		STA, R&D	SME, ENT	NRE	AGE, MIN	SEL	Development projects up to 40% of eligible costs (grant). For creation of a concept up to 30% of eligible costs, to a maximum of 26,000 Euros. (Increase to up to 52,000 Euros in exceptional cases).
13	Förderung von komplexen informationstechnischen und elektronischen Systemen	Promoting complex information technology and electronic systems	TEC	ICT, MIC		COM, RES, ACA	NRE	AGE, MIN	SEL	Industrial research and 50%, pre-competitive development to 25% of eligible costs. Size of project not mentioned.
14	Förderung von moderner Produktionstechnik im Rahmen des FITness-Programms Nord- und Ostbayern	Promotion of modern production techniques within the program FITness North and East Bavaria	TEC	ICT, MIC		COM, RES, ACA	NRE	AGE, MIN	SEL	Grant depends on the rules of the Community framework for State aid for research, development and innovation of the EU.
15	Forschungs- und Entwicklungsvorhaben auf dem Gebiet der Bio- und Gentechnologie (BayBio)	Research and development projects in the field of biotechnology and genetic engineering (BayBio)	TEC	BIO, ENE, HEA		COM, RES, ACA	NRE	MIN	SEL	50% of eligible costs. Size of project not mentioned.
16	Forschungsprogramm Neue Werkstoffe	New Materials Research Program	TEC	MAT		COM, RES, ACA	NRE	AGE	SEL	50% of the eligible costs for applicants located near the county border with the Czech Republic, the reimbursement rate can be increased by up to 5%.
17	FuE-Programm "Mikrosystemtechnik"	R & D program "Microsystems Technology"	TEC	ICT		COM, RES, ACA	NRE	AGE	SEL	50% of eligible costs.
18	FuE-Programm "Informations- und Kommunikationstechnik"	R & D program "Information and Communication Technology"	TEC	ICT		COM, RES, ACA	NRE	AGE	SEL	Industrial research up to 50% of the eligible costs, projects on competitive development up to 25%.
19	Innovationsgutscheine für kleine Unternehmen / Handwerksbetriebe	Innovation vouchers for small businesses / craft	NOT		R&D, INN	SME	NRE	AGE	SEL	Innovation Voucher per project max. 7,500 Euros and up to 50% of eligible expenditure.
20	Investivkredit 100 Pro	Investivkredit 100 Pro	NOT		INN	SME	LOA	BAN	SEL	-
21	Leitprojekte Medizintechnik	Medical lead projects	TEC	HEA		COM, RES, ACA	NRE	AGE	SEL	Projects in industrial research up to 50% of the costs, pre-competitive development up to 25%.

Source: Förderdatenbank des Bundes, downloaded from www.foerderdatenbank.de on December 15, 2012.

Table 10
INNOVATION POLICY PROGRAMMES FOR COMPANIES IN BERLIN

	Programme	Programme (translation)	Technology orientation	Technology	Aera of Funding	Bene-ficiary	Type of Financing	Point of contact	Mode of selection	Financial Conditions for project funding
1	Berlin Kapital	Berlin capital	NOT		STA, INN	SME	SHA	BAN	SEL	-
2	Beschäftigung von Innovationsassistenten	Employment of innovation assistants	NOT		INN	SME	NRE	BAN	SEL	Grant up to 45% of the gross salary, up to 18,450 Euros.
3	ProFIT - Förderung von Forschung, Innovationen und Technologien - Zuschüsse	ProFIT - promoting research, innovation and technology - grants	NOT		R&D, INN	ENT, SME, COM; RES, ACA	NRE, LOA	BAN	SEL	Grants for projects in industrial research 50% and experimental development 25% ; Bonus for small companies 20%, for midlesized companies 10%, for cooperations up tp 15%. Grant up to 400,000 Euros.
4	Transfer Bonus - Förderung des Technologie- und Wissenstransfers von Wissenschaftseinrichtungen in KMU	Transfer Bonus - Promotion of technology and knowledge transfer from research institutions to SMEs	NOT		R&D, INN, NET	SME	NRE	AGE	SEL	Grant for first time projects up to 100%, but 3,000 Euros maximum. Grant for standard projects up to 70% but 15,000 Euros maximum.
5	Umweltentlastungsprogramm (UEP II)	Environmental Mitigation Programme (ERP II)	TEC	ENE		SME, COM, RES, OTH	NRE	AGE	SEL	Case by case decision.

Source: Förderdatenbank des Bundes, downloaded from www.foerderdatenbank.de on December 15, 2012.

Table 11
INNOVATION POLICY PROGRAMMES FOR COMPANIES IN BRANDENBURG

	Programme	Programme (translation)	Technology orientation	Technology	Aera of Funding	Bene-ficiary	Type of Financing	Point of contact	Mode of selection	Financial Conditions for project funding
1	Beschäftigung von Innovationsassistenten	Employment of innovation assistants	NOT		INN	SME	NRE	AGE	SEL	Grant 50% of the gross salary, max 20 000 Euros per graduate in the first year, 40%, up to 10,000 Euros per graduate in the second year.
2	BFB Wachstumsfonds Brandenburg (BFB II)	BFB Wachstumsfonds Brandenburg (BFB II)	NOT		STA	ENT, COM	SHA	HOL	SEL	-
3	Förderung der Existenzgründung und Unternehmensnachfolge	Promoting entrepreneurship and business succession	NOT		STA	ENT	NRE	AGE	SEL	50% of the costs of the project management.
4	Forschungs- und Entwicklungsvorhaben - Große Richtlinie	Research and development projects - Large Directive	NOT		STA, R&D, INN	COM, RES	NRE, LOA	AGE, BAN	SEL	Projects in industrial research: up to 80% for small SMEs, 75% for SMEs (EU definition), 65% for larger companies. Pre-competitive development: 60% for small SMEs, 50% for medium-sized SMEs, 40% for larger companies. Grant up to 2,5 mill. Euros for individual projects, 4 mill. Euros for collaborative projects, and 1,5 mill. Euros for building a small innovative company.
5	Forschungs- und Entwicklungsvorhaben von kleinen und mittleren Unternehmen	Research and development projects of small and medium enterprises	NOT		R&D, INN	SME	NRE	AGE, BAN	SEL	Industrial research: 80% in small, 75% medium-sized enterprises. Experimental development: 60% in small, 50% in medium-sized companies. Process and organizational innovation in services: 35% in small, 25% for medium-sized enterprises. 500.000 Euros maximum grant.
6	Gründung innovativ	Establishment innovative	NOT		STA	ENT, COM	NRE	AGE, BAN	SEL	Grant up to 75% of the total eligible expenditure, max. 100,000 Euros, construction (regardless of the amount of the total eligible expenditure) up to 50,000 Euros, staff costs for new jobs eligible for up to 50,000 euros (gross salary) per person per year.
7	Impulsprogramm zur Förderung von Netzwerken in den Regionen Brandenburgs	Incentive program for promoting networks in the regions of Brandenburg	NOT		NET	COM	NRE	AGE, BAN	SEL	First year up to 90% of eligible expenditure, second year up to 70% and in the third year up to 50%.
8	Innovationsgutscheine	Innovation vouchers	NOT		R&D, INN	SME	NRE	AGE, BAN	SEL	Up to 100% for scientific initial advice, max. 1.500 Euros (small innovation voucher), up to 70% for application-driven scientific innovation consulting, max. 7,000 Euros (large innovation voucher).
9	ProViel - Förderung von KMU bei der innovativen Nutzung neuer Technologien	ProViel - Promotion of SMEs in the innovative use of new technologies	NOT		INN	SME	NRE	AGE, BAN	SEL, COM	Up to 75% of eligible expenses to a maximum of 100,000 Euros.
10	Zusammenarbeit bei der Entwicklung neuer Produkte, Verfahren und Technologien in der Land- und Ernährungswirtschaft sowie in der Forstwirtschaft	Cooperation for development of new products, processes and technologies in the agriculture and food sector and in the forestry	TEC	AGR	R&D, NET	SME	NRE	AGE	SEL	Up to 70% of operating costs and capital costs, and 50% of staff costs, maximum 500,000 Euros.

Source: Förderdatenbank des Bundes, downloaded from www.foerderdatenbank.de on December 15, 2012.

Table 12
INNOVATION POLICY PROGRAMMES FOR COMPANIES IN BREMEN

	Programme	Programme (translation)	Technology orientation	Technology	Aera of Funding	Bene-ficiary	Type of Financing	Point of contact	Mode of selection	Financial Conditions for project funding
1	Aufbau einer Kreislaufwirtschafts-Infrastruktur - Förderung von Demonstrationsvorhaben	Building a Recycling Infrastructure - support of demonstration projects	NOT		R&D	COM, RES, ACA	NRE	AGE	SEL	Up to 25% of the eligible costs for demonstration projects, 50% for basic industrial research, additional 20% for small businesses, 10% for medium-sized enterprises and 15% for certain types of projects.
2	Beteiligungsfonds Bremen - Beteiligungskapital für bestehende kleine und mittlere Unternehmen	BeteiligungsFonds Bremen - Venture capital for existing small and medium-sized enterprises	NOT		INN	SME	SHA	BAN	SEL	-
3	Förderung der Forschung, Entwicklung und Innovation (FEI)	Promotion of research, development and innovation (RDI)	NOT		R&D, INN, NET, CON, PT	SME, COM	NRE, LOA	AGE	SEL	Grant maximum 100,000 Euros for individual projects, 200,000 Euros for cooperation projects, 400,000 Euros for key projects.
4	Förderung der Markteinführung innovativer Produkte und Dienstleistungen	Promotion the launch of innovative products and services	NOT		INN	SME	NRE	AGE	SEL	Up to 50%, maximum of 40,000 Euros.
5	Initialfonds - Eigenkapitalhilfe für innovative Existenzgründungen	Initial funds - capital assistance to innovative	NOT		STA, INN	ENT, SME	SHA	BAN	SEL	-
6	Innovationsdienstleistungen - Zuschüsse für Innovationsberatungsdienste und innovationsunterstützende Dienstleistungen	Innovation Services - Grants for innovation advisory services and for innovation support services	NOT		CON	SME	NRE	AGE	SEL	Up to 50%, maximum of 20,000 Euros.
7	Programm zur Förderung anwendungsnaher Umwelttechniken (PFAU): Markterschließung	Program to support application-oriented environmental technologies (PEACOCK): Market Development	TEC	ENE, NAT		COM	NRE	AGE	SEL	Up to 50%, maximum of 50,000 Euros.
8	Programm zur Förderung anwendungsnaher Umwelttechniken (PFAU): Pilotprojekte	Program to support application-oriented environmental technologies (PFAU): Pilot projects	TEC	ENE, NAT		COM	NRE	AGE	SEL	Projects in industrial research 50% of the eligible costs, pre-competitive development: 25%, bonus 20% for small and 10% for medium sized companies.
9	Programm zur Förderung anwendungsnaher Umwelttechniken (PFAU): Verbundprojekte	Program to support application-oriented environmental technologies (PFAU): Collaborative projects	TEC	ENE, NAT		COM	NRE	AGE	SEL	Projects in industrial research 50% of the eligible costs, pre-competitive development: 25%, bonus 20% for small and 10% for medium sized companies. Maximum 50%.

Source: Förderdatenbank des Bundes, downloaded from www.foerderdatenbank.de on December 15, 2012.

Table 13
INNOVATION POLICY PROGRAMMES FOR COMPANIES IN HAMBURG

	Programme	Programme (translation)	Technology orientation	Technology	Aera of Funding	Bene-ficiary	Type of Financing	Point of contact	Mode of selection	Financial Conditions for project funding
1	Finanzierung von jungen innovativen Unternehmen	Financing of young innovative companies	NOT		STA, R&D, INN	ENT, SME	LOA, SHA	AGE	SEL	-
2	Förderung von Forschungs- und Entwicklungsvorhaben (FEI-Richtlinie)	Promotion of research and development projects (FEI-Directive)	NOT		R&D, INN, NET	SME, RES, ACA	NRE, LOA	MIN	SEL	50% of the eligible costs for industrial research, 25% for pre competitive development, size of the project 500,000 Euros maximum.
3	Hamburger FuE-Förderrichtlinie	Hamburg R & D funding program	NOT		R&D, INN	SME, RES	NRE, REF, LOA	FOU	SEL	50% of the eligible costs for industrial research, 25% for pre competitive development, bonus for small companies (20%) and middel-sized companies (10%), grant maximum 500,000 Euros.
4	Projektförderung der Innovationsstiftung Hamburg	Project funding of Hamburg Innovation Foundation	NOT		R&D, INN	COM, RES, ACA	NRE, REF	FOU	SEL	80% of the costs, grant max. 1 Mill. Euros.

Source: Förderdatenbank des Bundes, downloaded from www.foerderdatenbank.de on December 15, 2012.

Table 14
INNOVATION POLICY PROGRAMMES FOR COMPANIES IN HESSE

	Programme	Programme (translation)	Technology orientation	Technology	Aera of Funding	Bene-ficiary	Type of Financing	Point of contact	Mode of selection	Financial Conditions for project funding
1	Hessen Modellprojekte	Hesse Model Projects	NOT		R&D, INN, NET	SME, ACA	NRE, REF	AGE	SEL	Subsidy from 30% to 49% of eligible expenditure, a maximum of 500,000 Euros per project total in three years.
2	Innovationsförderung - Beteiligungskapital für junge innovative Unternehmen	Promotion of innovation - Equity capital for young innovative enterprises	NOT		R&D	SME	SHA	HOL	SEL	-
3	Innovationsförderung - Forschung, Entwicklung, Innovation sowie Wissens- und Technologietransfer	Promotion of innovation - research, development, innovation, and knowledge and technology transfer	NOT		R&D, INN	SME, RES, ACA, OTH	NRE	MIN, AGE	SEL	Companies with up to 500 employees: collaborative projects up to 100% for basic research, 50% for industrial research, and 25% for pre-competitive development. SME bonus: 20% for small and 10% for medium-sized firms with a maximum of 80%. cooperation bonus: between 15% for cooperation of at least one company and a research institute 80% maximum.
4	Innovationsförderung - Innovationsassistenten	Promotion of innovation - innovation assistants	NOT		INN	SME	NRE	BAN	SEL	Grant for the first year 50% of the gross salary, max. 20,000 Euros, in the second year 40% of the gross salary, max. 10,000 euros; per company max 2 jobs in the period of 3 years.
5	LOEWE - Landes-Offensive zur Entwicklung Wissenschaftlich-ökonomischer Exzellenz	LOEWE - State Initiative for the Development of Scientific and Economic Excellence	NOT		R&D, INN, NET	SME, COM, RES, ACA	NRE	MIN, AGE	SEL, COM	30 to 50% of the total eligible expenditure (within 1 to 3 years).
6	Mittelhessenfonds	Mittelhessenfonds	NOT		STA	ENT, SME	LOA, SHA	HOL	SEL	-
7	Richtlinien zum Hessischen Energiegesetz	Guidelines for the Hessian energy law	TEC	ENE		SME, OTH	NRE	MIN, AGE	SEL	25 to 60% of eligible expenditure.

Source: Förderdatenbank des Bundes, downloaded from www.foerderdatenbank.de on December 15, 2012.

Table 15
INNOVATION POLICY PROGRAMMES FOR COMPANIES IN MECKLENBURG-WEST POMERANIA

	Programme	Programme (translation)	Technology orientation	Technology	Aera of Funding	Bene-ficiary	Type of Financing	Point of contact	Mode of selection	Financial Conditions for project funding
1	Beteiligungen der Mittelständischen Beteiligungsgesellschaft Mecklenburg-Vorpommern - MBMV inno	Shares of Mittelständische Beteiligungsgesellschaft Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania - MBMV inno	NOT		R&D	SME	SHA	HOL	SEL	-
2	Förderung der Zusammenarbeit bei der Entwicklung innovativer Produkte, Verfahren und Technologien in der Land- und Ernährungswirtschaft	Promoting cooperation in the development of innovative products, processes and technologies in the agriculture and food sector	TEC	AGR		SME	NRE, REF	AGE	SEL	Grant up to 50% of eligible expenditure, at least 6,000 Euros and max. 50,000 Euros.
3	Forschung, Entwicklung und Innovation	Research, Development and Innovation	NOT		STA, R&D, INN, PAT	SME, COM, RES, ACA	NRE	AGE	SEL	Industrial research up to 70% for small, 60% for medium-sized, and 50% for large companies. Experimental development: up to 45% for small, 35% for medium-sized, and 25% for large companies. Premiums for cooperation or dissemination of results 15% (maximum 80%). R&D cooperation projects: industrial research 80% for small, 75% for medium-sized, and 65% for large companies. Experimental development: 60% for small, 50% for medium-sized, and 40% for large companies.
4	Gründungshilfe für technologieorientierte Unternehmen	Help for foundation of technology-oriented companies	NOT			ENT, SME	SHA	HOL	SEL	-
5	Patent- und Lizenzfonds	Patent and License Fund	NOT		PAT	ENT, SME	LOA, NRE	AGE	SEL	Single payment of an inventor fee of up to 2,500 Euros, max. 20%.
6	Technologieorientierte Netzwerke	Technology-oriented networks	NOT		NET	SME, COM, RES, ACA	NRE	AGE	SEL	Linear promotion max. 50% of eligible expenditure. Declining funding first year up to 100%, drops to 0% in the fifth year. In case of a period of up to three years: Maximum of 75% of eligible expenditure.
7	Unternehmensbezogene und regionale Netzwerke	Business activities and regional networks	NOT		NET	SME, OTH	NRE	AGE	SEL	Promotion up to 75% of eligible expenditure. A network can be supported with a total of up to 300,000 Euros.

Source: Förderdatenbank des Bundes, downloaded from www.foerderdatenbank.de on December 15, 2012.

Table 16
INNOVATION POLICY PROGRAMMES FOR COMPANIES IN LOWER SAXONY

	Programme	Programme (translation)	Techno-logy orien-tation	Techno-logy	Aera of Funding	Bene-ficiary	Type of Finan-cing	Point of contact	Mode of sele-ction	Financial Conditions for project funding
1	Beteiligungen an jungen Technologieunternehmen im Rahmen des Sonderfonds	Investments in young technology companies under the Special Fund	NOT		INN	ENT, SME	SHA	HOL	SEL	-
2	Beteiligungen an kleinen Technologieunternehmen zur Förderung innovativer Projekte und Vorhaben	Investments in small technology companies to support innovative projects and plans	NOT		R&D, INN	SME	SHA	HOL	SEL	-
3	Beteiligungen an neu gegründeten und/oder kleinen (Technologie-)Unternehmen (Sonderprogramm)	Investments in start-ups and / or small (technology) companies (special program)	NOT		R&D, INN	SME, ENT	SHA	HOL	SEL	-
4	Förderung innovativer Entwicklungsvorhaben des Handwerks	Promotion of innovative development projects in the craft sector	NOT		R&D, INN, NET	COM	NRE	BAN	SEL	35%, grant max. 100,000 Euros.
5	Garantien für Beteiligungen an kleinen und mittleren Unternehmen der gewerblichen Wirtschaft	Guarantees for investments in small and medium-sized commercial enterprises	NOT		INN	SME	GUA	AGE	SEL	-
6	Gründercampus Niedersachsen - Förderung von Unternehmensgründungen aus Hochschulen	Founders' campus Niedersachsen - promotion of start-ups from universities	NOT		STA	ENT	NRE	BAN	SEL	80%, grant max. 18,000 Euros.
7	Luftfahrtförderrichtlinie	Aviation funding guidelines	TEC	AVI		COM, RES, ACA	NRE	BAN	SEL	SME 50%, or up to 60% of the eligible costs.
8	Management von Innovationsnetzwerken	Management of innovation networks	NOT		NET	COM, RES, OTH	NRE	BAN	SEL	Up to 70%, grant max. 500,000 Euros.
9	Niedersächsisches Innovationsförderprogramm	Lower Saxony innovation promotion	NOT		R&D, INN	SME, COM	NRE	BAN	SEL	Up to 35% for SME, 25% for non-SME, 45% for small companies younger than 5 years.
10	Personaltransfer	Staff transfer	NOT		INN	SME	NRE	BAN	SEL	Up to 50% of gross monthly salary, max. 1,000 Euros per month for 1 year.
11	Stärkung kleiner Unternehmen in Entwicklung und Innovation	Strengthening of small enterprises in development and innovation	NOT		R&D, INN	SME	NRE	BAN	SEL	Small businesses up to 45% of eligible expenditure, medium-sized companies up to 35% of eligible expenses, to a maximum of 100,000 Euros.
12	Zukunft und Innovation Niedersachsen	Future innovation and Lower Saxony	NOT		R&D, INN, NET, CON	ENT, COM, RES, ACA, OTH	NRE	BAN, AGE	SEL, COM	Level of funding is dependent on the particular project competition.
13	INTERREG IV A-Programm Deutschland - Niederland 2007-2013	INTERREG IV A Programme Germany - Niederland 2007-2013	NOT		NET	SME, COM, RES, OTH	NRE	AGE	SEL	preferably SMEs, up to 50%, project cost at least 100,000 Euros.

Source: Förderdatenbank des Bundes, downloaded from www.foerderdatenbank.de on December 15, 2012.

Table 17

INNOVATION POLICY PROGRAMMES FOR COMPANIES IN NORTH RHINE-WESTPHALIA

	Programme	Programme (translation)	Technology orientation	Technology	Aera of Funding	Bene-ficiary	Type of Financing	Point of contact	Mode of selection	Financial Conditions for project funding
1	Forschung, Innovation und Technologie (FIT)	Research, Innovation and Technology (FIT)	NOT		R&D, INN, NET, PAT	SME, COM, RES, ACA, OTH	NRE	BAN, MIN	SEL, COM	Funding will be awarded under funding competitions. Conditions: Basic research to 100%, regardless of company size. Industrial research, 70% for small, 60% for medium and 50% for large enterprises, Cooperation bonus 15% (maximum 80%). Experimental development 45% for small, 35% for medium and 25% for large enterprises, cooperation bonus is 15%. Process and organizational innovation in services 35% for small, 25% for medium and 15% for large enterprises. Innovation advisory services and for innovation support services (max. € 200,000 per beneficiary in 3 years): 75 or 100%.
2	Innovationsprogramm Digitale Medien NRW	Digital Media Innovation Program NRW	TEC	ICT		SME, COM, RES, ACA, OTH	NRE	AGE	SEL	Up to 50% of eligible project costs, to a maximum of 200,000 Euros, maximum duration 12 months.
3	INTERREG IV A-Programm Deutschland - Nederland 2007-2013	INTERREG IV A Programme Germany - Nederland 2007-2013	NOT		NET	SME, COM, RES, ACA, OTH	NRE	AGE	SEL	Preferably SMEs, 50% of the project costs, 100,000 Euros maximum.
4	Mittelstand.innovativ - Innovationsassistent	Mittelstand.innovativ - Innovation Assistant	NOT		R&D, INN	SME	NRE	AGE	SEL	Grant 15,000 Euros per year, 22,500 Euros when initial employment of a graduate from university for a period of 2 years.
5	Mittelstand.innovativ - Innovationsgutschein	Mittelstand.innovativ - Innovation Voucher	NOT		R&D, INN	SME	NRE	AGE	SEL	Innovation Voucher B up to 5,000 Euros, Innovation Voucher R&D up to 10,000 Euros. Maximum of 50% for small enterprises, 80% of eligible expenditure.
6	NRW.BANK Elektromobilität	NRW.BANK electromobility	TEC	MOB		ENT, SME	LOA	BAN	SEL	-
7	NRW.BANK Innovationskredit	NRW.BANK Innovation Credit	NOT		INN	COM	LOA	BAN	SEL	-
8	NRW.BANK Seed.Fonds.Initiative	NRW.BANK Seed.Fonds.Initiative	NOT		STA	ENT	SHA	BAN	SEL	-
9	NRW.BANK Venture Fonds	NRW.BANK Venture Fund	NOT		INN	COM	SHA	BAN	SEL	-
10	progres.nrw - Programm für Rationale Energieverwendung, Regenerative Energien und Energiesparen - Programmbereich Innovation	progres.nrw - program for rational use of energy, renewable energy and energy conservation - Innovation Programme	TEC	ENE		SME, COM, OTH	NRE, REF	AGE	SEL	80% for small, 75% for medium and 65% for large enterprises of the eligible costs.
11	Ressourceneffizienz - Programm des Landes Nordrhein-Westfalen	Resource Efficiency - program of North Rhine-Westphalia	TEC	ENE, NAT		COM	NRE	MIN	SEL	Up to 50% in innovation projects, max 7.5 million Euros; up to 80% for R&D projects, max. 7.5 million Euros; up to 75% for studies, and up to 50% for consulting in resource efficiency.

Source: Förderdatenbank des Bundes, downloaded from www.foerderdatenbank.de on December 15, 2012.

Table 18
INNOVATION POLICY PROGRAMMES FOR COMPANIES IN RHINELAND-PALATINATE

	Programme	Programme (translation)	Technology orientation	Technology	Aera of Funding	Bene-ficiary	Type of Financing	Point of contact	Mode of selection	Financial Conditions for project funding
1	Beratungen zu Innovation und Technologietransfer Rheinland-Pfalz (BITT)	Consulting for innovation and technology transfer Rhineland-Palatinate (BITT)	NOT		CON	SME	NRE	BAN	SEL	Grant for consulting costs up to 50%, with independent consultants per day running up to 400 Euros, 250 Euros in publicly funded bodies.
2	Demonstrationsvorhaben zur energetischen Nutzung nachwachsender Rohstoffe	Demonstration projects for energy use of renewable resources	TEC	ENE		COM, OTH	NRE	MIN	SEL	Investment aid for up to 45% of the eligible investment costs, resulting from a comparison with a conventional fuels plant of the same capacity.
3	Einzelbetriebliches Innovations- und Technologieförderungsprogramm - InnoTop	Single Operational Innovation and Technology Support Programme - InnoTop	NOT		R&D, INN	SME, COM	NRE	BAN	SEL	Small companies: up to 80% for industrial research, up to 60% for experimental development of the eligible costs. Medium-sized enterprises up to 75% for industrial research, up to 50% for experimental development. Larger companies up to 65% for industrial research, up to 40% for experimental development. Maximum grant 500.000 Euros per individual project, in case of creating new jobs 750.000 Euros. Feasibility studies up to 75% (industrial research) and 50% (experimental development), max. 37,500 Euros.
4	Experimenteller Wohnungs- und Städtebau (ExWoSt)	Experimental Housing and Urban Development (ExWoSt)	TEC	CIT		COM, OTH	NRE	MIN	SEL	Amount of funding is up to 65% of eligible costs.
5	Förderrichtlinien der Stiftung Rheinland-Pfalz für Innovation	Funding of the Foundation for Innovation Rheinland-Pfalz	NOT		R&D, INN	COM, RES, ACA	NRE	FOU	SEL	Full or part-financing in the form of grants not specified further.
6	Fonds für Innovation und Beschäftigung (FIB)	Fund for Innovation and Employment (FIB)	NOT			SME	SHA	BAN	SEL	-
7	Innovationsassistenten in kleinen und mittleren Unternehmen	Innovation assistants in small and medium enterprises	NOT		INN	SME	NRE	MIN	SEL	Personal allowance from gross income of 2,600 Euros and higher a subsidy of 1,250 euros per month for 24 months.
8	Innovationsfonds Rheinland-Pfalz	Innovation Fund Rhineland-Palatinate	NOT		STA, R&D, INN	SME, ENT	SHA	BAN	SEL	-
9	Kapitalbeteiligungen an innovativen und technologieorientierten Unternehmen	Equity investments in innovative and technology-oriented companies	NOT		INN	SME, ENT	SHA	HOL	SEL	-
10	Kapitalbeteiligungen regionaler Venture Capital Unternehmensbeteiligungs-gesellschaften	Regional venture capital equity investment holding companies	NOT		INN	SME, ENT	SHA	BAN	SEL	-
11	Markteinführungsprogramm	Market launch program	NOT		INN	SME	SHA	BAN	SEL	-
12	Zuwendungen für den Schutz und die Realisierung von Innovationen (SRI-Programm)	Grants for the protection and realization of innovations (SRI-program)	NOT		PAT	SME, COM, RES, ACA, OTH	NRE, REF	BAN	SEL	75% of eligible expenditure, max. 6.000 Euros in the first application, max. 24,000 Euros after notification of a positive test for the initial application.

Source: Förderdatenbank des Bundes, downloaded from www.foerderdatenbank.de on December 15, 2012.

Table 19
INNOVATION POLICY PROGRAMMES FOR COMPANIES IN SAARLAND

	Programme	Programme (translation)	Technology orientation	Technology	Aera of Funding	Bene-ficiary	Type of Financing	Point of contact	Mode of selection	Financial Conditions for project funding
1	Beteiligungsprogramm der Saarländischen Kapitalbeteiligungsgesellschaft (KBG) zur Förderung von kleinen und mittleren Unternehmen	Participation Program of Saarland Equity (KBG) for the promotion of small and medium enterprises	NOT		STA, INN	ENT, COM	SHA	BAN	SEL	-
2	Beteiligungsprogramm der Saarländischen Wagnisfinanzierungsgesellschaft (SWG)	Participation Program of Saarland venture finance company (SWG)	NOT		INN	ENT, COM	SHA	HOL	SEL	-
3	Förderung von Entwicklung, Forschung und Innovation im Saarland (EFI-Programm)	Promotion of the development, research and innovation in the Saarland (EFI-program)	NOT		R&D, INN, PAT	SME, COM, RES, ACA	NRE	MIN	SEL, COM	Basic research to 100% regardless of company size. Industrial research 70% for small companies, 60% for medium-sized, and up to 50% for large enterprises, cooperative bonus 15% (maximum 80%). Experimental development up to 45% for small, 35% for medium-sized and up to 25% for large enterprises, cooperative bonus 15%. Process and organizational innovation in services up to 35% for small companies, up to 25% for medium-sized, and up to 15% for large enterprises. For young, innovative companies under 6 years grant of 150,000 Euros. Max. grant 500,000 Euros for R&D projects, 150,000 Euros for process and organizational innovation in services.
4	Technologieprogramm Saar - TPS	Technology program Saar - TPS	NOT		R&D, INN, CON	COM	NRE	MIN	SEL	The amount of funding the projects is 45% for small enterprises, 35% for medium-sized businesses, and large enterprises. 25% of eligible expenditure, a maximum of 200,000 Euros in the promotion of R&D staff 50% of the gross salary, a maximum of 1,600 Euros / month. For external technical services up to 100,000 Euros.
5	Zuwendungen für Beratungen kleiner und mittlerer Unternehmen, aktives Risikomanagement und Unternehmensnachfolge (Beratungsprogramm)	Grants for consultations SMEs, active risk management and succession planning (counseling program)	NOT		CON	SME, ENT	NRE	BAN, AGE	SEL	Promotion depends on the respective advisory area and is up to max. 400 Euros per day's work, and per applicant maximum of 20 days' work.

Source: Förderdatenbank des Bundes, downloaded from www.foerderdatenbank.de on December 15, 2012.

Table 20
INNOVATION POLICY PROGRAMMES FOR COMPANIES IN SAXONY

	Programme	Programme (translation)	Technology orientation	Technology	Aera of Funding	Bene-ficiary	Type of Financing	Point of contact	Mode of selection	Financial Conditions
1	Beschäftigung von Innovationsassistenten und von hochqualifiziertem Personal	Employment of innovation assistants and highly qualified staff	NOT		INN	SME	NRE	BAN	SEL	Innovation assistant: 24 months up to 50% and for 12 months up to 25% of personnel costs. Highly qualified staff: up to 36 months up to 50% of personnel costs.
2	Beteiligungen der Mittelständischen Beteiligungsgesellschaft Sachsen - MBG Idee	Shares of Mittelständische Beteiligungsgesellschaft Sachsen - MBG idea	NOT		R&D, INN	SME	SHA	HOL	SEL	-
3	FuE - Projektförderung	R & D - Project Management	NOT		R&D, PAT	SME, COM, RES, ACA	NRE, REF	BAN	SEL	Grant up to 80% of eligible project costs. The promotion consists of a basic grant of 20% for experimental development projects and 45% for industrial research projects. Supplements are available for medium-sized companies (10%), small and micro enterprises (20%), collaborative projects (15%) and technology politically significant projects (5%). Size of project not mentioned.
4	Grenzübergreifende Zusammenarbeit Sachsen-Polen	Cross-border Cooperation Saxony-Poland	NOT		NET	SME, COM, RES, ACA, OTH	NRE	AGE	SEL	Grant is up to 85% of eligible expenditure. Own share in principle 10% of eligible expenditure
5	Grenzübergreifende Zusammenarbeit Ziel 3/Cil 3 Sachsen-Tschechien	Cross-border cooperation target 3/Cil 3 Saxony-Czech Republic	NOT		NET	SME, COM, RES, ACA, OTH	NRE	AGE	SEL	Grant is up to 85% of eligible expenditure. Own share in principle 10% of eligible expenditure. Size of project not mentioned.
6	Innovationsprämien für kleine und mittlere Unternehmen (Innoprämie)	Innovation awards for small and medium enterprises (Innoprämie)	NOT		INN, CON	SME, ENT	NRE	BAN	SEL	Up to 50% of eligible expenditure. Size of projects not mentioned.
7	Innovative Ansätze im Bereich der Gesundheitswirtschaft (EFRE-Richtlinie SMS)	Innovative approaches in the field of health economics (ERDF Directive SMS)	TEC	HEA		SME, COM, OTH	NRE	BAN	SEL	Up to 80% of eligible expenditure. Size of projects not mentioned.
8	Mittelstandsförderung	SME promotion	NOT		CON	SME	NRE	BAN	SEL	Grants for projects in start-up advice, intensive counseling / coaching, foreign trade consultancy, brief counseling, trade shows, foreign trade. Grants up to 50% of the eligible costs.
9	Mittelstandsförderung - Elektronischer Geschäftsverkehr (E-Business)	SME promotion - Electronic commerce (e-business)	NOT		INN	SME	NRE	BAN	SEL	Grants for projects in E-business up to 40%, max 40,000 Euros
10	Mittelstandsförderung - Kooperationen	SME development - cooperation	NOT		NET	SME, OTH	NRE	BAN	SEL	Grants for collaborative projects up to 50%. Size of project not mentioned.
11	Mittelstandsförderung - Markteinführung innovativer Projekte	SME promotion - launch of innovative projects	NOT		INN	SME	NRE	BAN	SEL	Grants for launching innovative products and product design up to 50% of the eligible costs, max. 100,00 Euros.
12	Technologiegründerfonds Sachsen (TGFS)	Technologiegründerfonds Sachsen (TGFS)	NOT		STA	ENT, SME	SHA	HOL	SEL	-
13	Technologietransferförderung	Promoting technology transfer	NOT		INN	SME	NRE	BAN	SEL	Investment in medium-sized enterprises up to 40% and in small businesses up to 50% of eligible costs. Consulting services to 75% of eligible costs. Maximum of 500,000 Euros per year.
14	Wachstumsfonds Mittelstand Sachsen	Growth Funds Mittelstand of Saxony	NOT		INN	SME	SHA	HOL		-

Source: Förderdatenbank des Bundes, downloaded from www.foerderdatenbank.de on December 15, 2012.

Table 21
INNOVATION POLICY PROGRAMMES FOR COMPANIES IN SAXONY-ANHALT

	Programme	Programme (translation)	Technology orientation	Technology	Aera of Funding	Bene-ficiary	Type of Financing	Point of contact	Mode of selection	Financial Conditions for project funding
1	Beratungshilfeprogramm	Consulting Aid Program	NOT		CON	SME	NRE	BAN	SEL	Up to 50% for small firms, up to 40% for medium-sized enterprises of the eligible costs of consultation, a maximum of 300 Euros per day's work.
2	Einzel-, Gemeinschafts- und Verbundprojekte im Forschungs-, Entwicklungs- und Innovationsbereich (FuE-Richtlinie)	Individual, community and collaborative projects in research, development and innovation (R & D directive)	NOT		R&D, INN	SME, RES, ACA	NRE, REF	BAN	SEL	Subsidy for industrial research projects for small businesses and non-academic, industrial research facilities up to 80% in medium-sized enterprises up to 75% for large companies up to 65%. For the experimental development projects for small businesses and non-academic, industrial research facilities up to 60% in medium-sized enterprises up to 50% for large companies up to 40%. Size of project not mentioned.
3	Förderung von Innovationsassistenten	Promotion of innovation assistants	NOT		INN	SME, ENT	NRE	BAN	SEL	Funding will be provided for up to two innovation assistants for periods of up to 2 years. The subsidy amounts to 50% of the personnel costs per FTE and up to 2,000 Euros per month.
4	Förderung von technologie- und wissensbasierten und innovativen Unternehmensgründungen (ego.- Prototypen)	Promotion of technology- and knowledge-based and innovative enterprises (ego. prototypes)	NOT		STA	SME	NRE	BAN	SEL	Maximum of 75,000 Euros for operating expenditure and a maximum of 20,000 Euros for product design, maximum of 90% of eligible expenditure.
5	Förderung von Unternehmensgründungen (ego.- START)	Promotion of entrepreneurship (ego. START)	NOT		STA	SME, ENT	NRE	BAN	SEL	Support under the ego. founder scholarship of up to 1,200 euros per month. each child of the existence founder additional 100 Euros. For coaching services, feasibility studies, and participation in trade shows up to 90% of eligible expenditure. Maximum limits for coaching services 8,000 Euros, 18,000 Euros for feasibility studies.
6	IB Innovationsdarlehen (Sachsen-Anhalt IDEE)	IB innovation loan (Saxony-Anhalt IDEE)	NOT		INN	SME	LOA	BAN	SEL	-
7	IBG-Risikokapitalfonds für technologieorientierte KMU	IBG venture capital fund for technology-based SMEs	NOT		STA, INN	SME	SHA	HOL	SEL	-
8	Wissens- und Technologietransfer	Knowledge and technology transfer	NOT		INN, CON	SME	NRE	BAN	SEL	Grant up to 75% of the consulting services, a maximum of 200,000 euros per company within 3 years. Projects eligible for funding, with total expenditure of at least 500 Euros in literature and information searches, 1,000 euros in protecting legal advice and 3,000 Euros for other services.

Source: Förderdatenbank des Bundes, downloaded from www.foerderdatenbank.de on December 15, 2012.

Table 22
INNOVATION POLICY PROGRAMMES FOR COMPANIES IN SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN

	Programme	Programme (translation)	Technology orientation	Technology	Aera of Funding	Bene-ficiary	Type of Financing	Point of contact	Mode of selection	Financial Conditions for project funding
1	EFRE-Seed- und Start-Up-Fonds Schleswig-Holstein	ERDF seed and start-up funds of Schleswig-Holstein	NOT		STA	SME, COM, ENT	SHA	AGE, BAN, HOL	SEL	-
2	Förderung betrieblicher Forschung, Entwicklung und Innovation (BFEI-Richtlinie)	Promoting in research, development and innovation (BFEI-directive)	NOT		R&D, INN	SME, COM	NRE	AGE	SEL	Funding for small businesses up to 45% (experimental development) and up to 70% (industrial research), for medium-sized companies up to 35% (experimental development) or up to 60% (industrial research), for all other companies to 25% (experimental development) or up to 50% (industrial research) of eligible expenditure. Size of project not mentioned.
3	Förderung von Forschung, Entwicklung und Technologietransfer (FET-Richtlinie)	Support research, development and technology transfer (FET-directive)	NOT		INN, NET	SME, COM, RES, ACA, OTH	NRE	MIN	SEL	Funding for small businesses 80% of eligible expenditure (industrial research) and 60% (experimental development), for medium-sized enterprises 75% (industrial research) 50% (experimental development), for large companies 65% (industrial research) and 40% (experimental development). Size of project not mentioned.
4	Förderung von Umweltinnovationen (UI-Richtlinie)	Promoting eco-innovations (UI-directive)	TEC	ENE, NAT		SME, COM	NRE	AGE	SEL	For investment projects in environmental innovations up to 40% and for non-investment projects up to 70% of eligible expenditure. Companies that do not meet the definition of an SME, up to 30%. Grant bodied overall spending at least 20,000 Euros.
5	Zukunftsprogramm Wirtschaft - Auswahl- und Fördergrundsätze (AFG ZPW)	Business Development Programme - the selection and promotion policies (AFG ZPW)	NOT		INN	SME, COM, RES, ACA, OTH	NRE	AGE	SEL	Type and level of support will be determined in the individual program guidelines.
6	Zukunftsprogramm Wirtschaft - Beschäftigung von Absolventen von Fachhochschulen und wissenschaftlichen Hochschulen in kleinen und mittleren Unternehmen (Innovationsassistentenrichtlinie - IAR-)	Business Development Programme - Employment of graduates from colleges and universities in small and medium enterprises (innovation policy directive- IAR)	NOT		INN	SME, COM	NRE	AGE	SEL	50% of eligible staff costs, max. 15,000 Euros per year.

Source: Förderdatenbank des Bundes, downloaded from www.foerderdatenbank.de on December 15, 2012.

Table 23
INNOVATION POLICY PROGRAMMES FOR COMPANIES IN THURINGIA

	Programme	Programme (translation)	Technology orientation	Technology	Aera of Funding	Bene-ficiary	Type of Financing	Point of contact	Mode of selection	Financial Conditions for project funding
1	Beteiligungen der bm-t beteiligungsmanagement thüringen gmbh (bm-t)	Shares of bm-t beteiligungsmanagement thüringen gmbh (bm-t)	NOT		STA	SME, ENT, COM	SHA	HOL	SEL	-
2	Einzelbetriebliche Technologieförderung	Technology Promotion for companies	NOT		R&D, INN	SME, RES, OTH	NRE	BAN	SEL	Grants for small businesses in industrial research 70% and for experimental development 45% for medium-sized enterprises for industrial research 60%, with experimental development 35%, for larger companies (exceptional) for industrial research 50%, for experimental development 25% of eligible costs , maximum 2 million euros per project
3	Förderung von Personal in Forschung und Entwicklung (ESF)	Promotion of personnel in research and development (ESF)	NOT		R&D, INN, NET	SME, COM, RES	NRE	BAN	SEL	Innovation Assistant: SMEs up to 50%, large enterprises up to 35% of the gross salary, max. 24,000 Euros first and 12,000 Euros in the second year.
4	Gemeinschaftsaufgabe "Verbesserung der regionalen Wirtschaftsstruktur" (GRW) - Gewerbliche Wirtschaft	Joint Task "Improvement of Regional Economic Structures" (GRW) - industry	NOT		NET	SME, COM, OTH	NRE	BAN	SEL	Financial aid for an investment project for small businesses up to 50% of eligible costs, for medium-sized enterprises and 40% for large companies 30%.
5	Innovationsförderung in der Land- und Ernährungswirtschaft	Promotion in innovation in the agri-food industry	TEC	AGR	NET	SME, COM	NRE	BAN	SEL	Basic research, industrial research and technical feasibility studies up to 60% of eligible expenditure, pre-competitive development up to 35%, max. 500.000 Euros per project.
6	Technologiescouts	Technology scouts	NOT		INN	SME, COM	NRE	BAN	SEL	For SMEs up to 50% and for large companies up to 35% of the gross salary, max. 24,000 Euros in the first year and 12,000 euros in the second year.
7	Verbundförderung	Promotion of research groups	NOT		R&D	SME, COM, RES, ACA	NRE	BAN	SEL	Industrial research up to 80% (including 10% bonus composite) for small firms, up to 75% for medium-sized and up to 65% for large firms (of which 15% composite bonus). Experimental development up to 60% for small, up to 50% for medium, and up 40% for large firms (of which 15% composite bonus). Projects max. 400,000 Euros per year and applicant.

Source: Förderdatenbank des Bundes, downloaded from www.foerderdatenbank.de on December 15, 2012.

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