

Entrepreneurship policy report summary

Title	Entrepreneurship Index 2006 - Entrepreneurship Conditions in Denmark
Publish date	November 2006
Country and publisher	Denmark Danish Enterprise and Construction Authority
Type of report	Policy analysis The Entrepreneurship Index allows for monitoring the extent to which Danish framework conditions and performances improve over time, and whether Denmark will meet the Government's goals.
Main message	Denmark meets the government's first goal on start-up rates but fails yet to meet the second goal for growth entrepreneurs. In 2015 Denmark should be among the countries with the highest share of high growth entrepreneurs. The 2006 Index points to four areas in particular need of improvement: entrepreneurship education, access to professional counselling, bankruptcy legislation and personal income taxes.
Governments policy targets/goals	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. By 2010, Denmark should be part of the European entrepreneurial elite in terms of start-up rates 2. By 2015, Denmark should have the highest share of growth entrepreneurs
Definition (how are they quantified?)	<p>Indicators for measuring new firm growth:</p> <p>First, growth is measured by the share of new enterprises with revenue growth from 2002 to 2004 above 60 percent. The indicator is based on new enterprises launched from 1998 through 2002, with at least 15 years' work for one person in 2002 and which were still in business in 2004.</p> <p>Second, growth is measured by the share of new employee growth from 2002 to 2004 above 60 percent. The indicator is based on new enterprises launched from 1998 through 2002, with at least 15 years' work for one person in 2002 and which were still in business in 2004.</p>
Focus/policy areas	Entrepreneurship infrastructure service and bankruptcy
Implemented/suggested policies	Entrepreneurship education, restart possibilities, income tax, corporate tax, entrepreneurship culture and infrastructure.
Key findings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Overall Denmark has identified five key factors that have a direct impact on start-up and subsequent enterprise growth: Market demand, supply of capital, supply of skills, incentives and culture. Each of the factors is quantified and benchmarked against the top-performing countries and progress is tracked over time. <p>Chapter on infrastructure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regional and municipal decisions makers may influence entrepreneurship in three factors: market demand, supply skills and entrepreneurship culture. - Public sector should concentrate it's work to the needs of a typical entrepreneur in the early stage, and private advisers should offer specialized knowledge to ambitious growth

	<p>entrepreneurs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- In the future, private and public markets participants are encouraged to coexist at three different levels: municipalities, regional growth houses and private advisers. <p>Chapter on bankruptcy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- The area of bankruptcy legislation should balance debtor and creditor interests.- More focus on early warning systems is needed to prevent bankruptcy. Suggested early warning systems include specialized counseling, accounting and diagnosis tools and information campaigns targeted at financially distressed companies.
--	--

http://www.foranet.dk/upload/4korr-554683_indh_001.pdf