



## SCIENCE PARKS IN MEDICON VALLEY 2018

An Analysis of Life Science-  
oriented Science Parks in  
Greater Copenhagen

medicon valley **alliance**

Creating Opportunities

# SCIENCE PARKS IN MEDICON VALLEY 2018

## An Analysis of Life Science-oriented Science Parks in Greater Copenhagen

Commissioned and published by: Medicon Valley Alliance.

This analysis has been prepared by Øresundsinstituttet  
and was written by Jenny Andersson and Johan Wessman.

Project manager: Jenny Andersson.

Translation: Justina Bartoli.

Cover photo: News Øresund  
June 2018

medicon valley alliance

Creating Opportunities

### PREFACE

University research in the Danish-Swedish Greater Copenhagen region needs to generate more new companies, and large-scale companies need a hand breathing new life into their innovation endeavours. Those are two of the goals behind recent years' investments in the region's science parks, incubators and accelerators. In many cases, the new investments target the life sciences and the region's cluster, Medicon Valley. The new flagship is called the BioInnovation Institute, BII, and it started up earlier this year at COBIS in central Copenhagen. BII has a budget of 392 million DKK, dispersed over three years, and is funded by the Novo Nordisk Foundation. The initiative has its origins in a sombre verdict: too few new companies have emerged from the life science research being done at the universities.

Continued investments in the region's science parks are crucial if Medicon Valley is to hold its own against life science clusters all over the globe. The most successful clusters are the ones that attract the best researchers and the most important investors.

Medicon Valley Alliance's new analysis focuses on the powerful developments in the region's science parks. This report profiles five science parks in Medicon Valley that are either fully or significantly focused on the life sciences: COBIS, DTU Science Park, Ideon, Medeon and Medicon Village. The overview also includes the start-up ecosystem Symbion in Copenhagen and the food- and health-oriented science park Krinova in Kristianstad.

The innovation system is also under development, and new alternative environments have emerged parallel to traditional science parks. In this report, we define science parks as environments where universities and business are clearly linked.

Three discernible development trends are summarised in the report:

Science parks have contributed to a fresh flow of new companies to the stock markets. This is particularly true for Stockholm, but more recently also Copenhagen. Lower taxes on shares and a long tradition of saving privately in stocks in Sweden have led to more Danish companies deciding to list their shares in Stockholm. Spotlight Stock Market (formerly Aktietorget) is currently planning to establish itself in Copenhagen in the autumn of this year. Nasdaq is already a Scandinavian stock exchange.

Many of the science parks have outgrown their old suits and are scaling up; that includes Medicon Village, Medeon and DTU. COBIS is fully leased and is investigating possibilities to expand.

The internal structure of a number of science parks is currently being revamped. Scion DTU has changed its name to DTU Science Park and is investing in a new incubator called Futurebox. Ideon underwent a geographic expansion a few years ago, joined forces with two other real estate companies and is now also working with larger, established companies via Ideon Open. Medicon Village recently split its operations in two companies: one for its innovation activities, and one for real estate. It has also brought in new partners to fund its innovation work. COBIS has broadened the scope of its activities, leaving behind its strict biotech focus to include e-health and more.

Copenhagen and Malmö  
19th of June, 2018

**Petter Hartman**  
CEO Medicon Valley Alliance





Futurebox, DTU Science Park in Lyngby.

PHOTO: NEWS ØRESUND



Ideon Gateway in Lund.

PHOTO: NEWS ØRESUND

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

|   |    |
|---|----|
| 1. SUMMARY .....                                      | 6  |
| 2. STRUCTURE - ABOUT THE SCIENCE PARKS .....          | 8  |
| 3. REVIEW: ACTORS AND INTERVIEWS .....                | 16 |
| – Interview: Copenhagen Bio Science Park, COBIS ..... | 18 |
| – Interview: DTU Science Park .....                   | 20 |
| – Interview: Ideon Science Park .....                 | 22 |
| – Interview: Medeon Science Park .....                | 24 |
| – Interview: Medicon Village .....                    | 26 |
| – Interview: Krinova Incubator & Science Park .....   | 28 |
| – Interview: Symbion .....                            | 29 |
| – New innovation environments .....                   | 30 |
| 4. OWNERSHIP - FUNDING, SERVICE AND DEVELOPMENT ..... | 32 |
| – Interview: BioInnovation Institute .....            | 36 |
| 5. COMPANIES - IPOs AND CAPITAL MARKETS .....         | 38 |
| – Interview: Ascelia .....                            | 42 |
| 6. BRIEFLY NOTED .....                                | 44 |
| 7. ABOUT THIS REPORT .....                            | 46 |



# FIVE

science parks in Medicon Valley that completely or significantly focus on the life sciences are profiled in this report: COBIS, DTU Science Park, Ideon, Medeon and Medicon Village. Also included are the start-up ecosystem Symbion and the food- and health-oriented science park Krinova, which focus partially on the life sciences.

## Structural changes

Many of the science parks in this report are making changes to their internal structures. Among other things, Scion DTU changed its name to DTU Science Park; Medicon Village's activities have been split into an innovation and a real estate company, and COBIS has expanded its focal area from strict biotech and opted for a broader perspective on healthcare.



PHOTO: NEWS ØRESUND

Medicon Valley's major new initiative is called the BioInnovation Institute, BII. The initiative is being funded by the Novo Nordisk Foundation, and the budget is 392 million DKK. BII started up earlier this year at the science park COBIS in Copenhagen. The aim is for life science research at the region's universities to generate more new companies.

# 1 500

There are around 1 500 companies with a total of approximately 17 000 employees in the science parks in Medicon Valley that are fully or partially focused on the life sciences.

Many of the science parks are expanding; among others, this is true for Medicon Village, which is building a new office complex that will accommodate 600 people; Medeon, which is commencing construction on a building with 200 workspaces; and DTU Science Park, which is scaling up with a new incubator – Futurebox – as well as an additional 20 000 m<sup>2</sup> in Lyngby.



PHOTO: NEWS ØRESUND

## Medicon Valley's science parks are contributing new listed companies

More Swedish life science companies are listed than Danish. What's more, many of the Danish companies that go for an IPO choose to do it in Stockholm. The explanations include differences in the two countries in how stock is taxed, as well as different traditions of saving in stocks.

# 35

companies active in the pharmaceutical sector were listed on Nasdaq Nordic last year. This autumn, Spotlight Stock Market (formerly Aktietorget) will be opening a marketplace in Copenhagen.

## MEDICON VALLEY'S SCIENCE PARKS ARE EXPANDING AND REORGANISING

Medicon Valley's science parks are growing and revamping. Many of the science parks profiled in this report have plans to expand and effectuate changes to their internal structures. Among other things, DTU Science Park changed its name from Scion DTU and is scaling up with a new incubator; Medicon Village has split its operations into two companies, separating the science park's innovation and real estate activities, and – like Medeon – it is also building a new office structure. A few years ago, Ideon expanded its dimensions and created bonds with more real estate companies, and COBIS is now fully leased and in discussions about further construction.

Five science parks in Medicon Valley are fully or significantly focused on the life sciences: COBIS, DTU Science Park, Ideon, Medeon and Medicon Village. This report also includes the start-up ecosystem Symbion and the food- and health-oriented science park Krinova. Together, these science parks comprise around 1 500 companies with a total of approximately 17 000 employees.

Some of the science parks here emerged in times of crises – for example Ideon, which was founded in Lund during the economic slump of the 1980s, and Medicon Village, which was founded as a result of AstraZeneca leaving Lund in 2011. The region's latest major investment, the BioInnovation Institute, BII, in Copenhagen emerged as a reaction to too few research projects evolving into new companies. BII was founded this year with the Novo Nordisk Foundation's decision to donate 392 million DKK over the next three years.

PHOTO: NEWS ØRESUND



PHOTO: NEWS ØRESUND

## STRUCTURE About the science parks

**There are around 1 500 companies with a total of approximately 17 000 employees at the science parks in Medicon Valley whose focus is fully or partly on the life sciences. Those science parks are: COBIS, DTU Science Park, Ideon, Medicon and Medicon Village, and the start-up ecosystem Symbion and the food- and health-oriented science park Krinova are also included.**

- Some of the science parks in Medicon Valley emerged in times of crises – for example Ideon, which was founded in Lund during the economic slump of the 1980s, and Medicon Village, which was founded as a result of Astra-Zeneca leaving Lund in 2011.
- The science parks often set out from the same point of departure: to create a better connection and collaboration between research and business innovation.
- Many of the science parks profiled in this report have plans to expand and effectuate changes to their internal structures. Among other things, DTU Science Park changed its name from Scion DTU and is scaling up with a new incubator; Medicon Village has split its operations into two companies, separating the science park's innovation and real estate activities.
- A total of nine incubators/accelerators at the science parks are included in this report.
- Many of the science parks in the region with operations in or focus on the life sciences are scaling up. Of them, Medicon Village, Medeon and DTU Science Park are currently constructing new buildings, and COBIS' facilities are now fully leased.
- Founded in 1983, Ideon was Skåne's first science park; Symbion on the Danish side of the Strait was established in 1986. The newcomer to the group is Medicon Village in Lund, which was founded in 2012.

## GREATER COPENHAGEN'S SCIENCE PARKS – FROM A CRISIS IN SKÅNE TO A MAJOR INVESTMENT BY THE NOVO NORDISK FOUNDATION

Science parks are a relatively new phenomenon in the region around the Øresund. The region's first science park, Ideon, was inaugurated in Lund on the 29th of September 1983; the collaboration between academia and business was an attempt to pull Skåne out of a deep recession. More recent additions – Copenhagen Bio Science Park, COBIS, in Copenhagen, and Medicon Village in Lund – follow a new trend where science parks focus on the life sciences. Giving rise to the region's science parks are initiatives from e.g. ministries, universities, foundations or trusts that have donated funds.

The development of science parks in Greater Copenhagen is a reflection of how the innovation system has grown and developed over the years. It has progressed from investments made in a period of deep economic crisis to science parks specialised in the life sciences and increasingly elaborate support schemes such as accelerators and incubators. The most recent addition in the region is the Novo Nordisk Foundation's 392 million DKK investment over the next three years to build up the BioInnova-

tion Institute, BII, at COBIS in Copenhagen. BII brings the innovation system to the next level. It has its own facilities complete with labs in an open and modern environment, as well as funding potential of its own and a structured innovation process that accompanies innovators from the discovery phase to an accelerator and an incubator – all at a high pace. Inspiration for the design of the BII was drawn from a comprehensive study of the world's top innovation environments; read more on p. 36.



But it all started much more simply than that, in wooden barracks on a field on the edge of Lund during Skåne's deep economic slump in the early 1980s. Skåne had lost significant parts of its ship-building and textile industries and was in dire need of new enterprises and new jobs. Lund University, the Municipality of Lund, the governor and a colourful aristocrat with a flair for technology who had married into the Swedish industrial Wallenberg family stood for the idea and execution. On the 29th of September 1983, Ideon inaugurated the first of its barracks with a lease contract with the Swedish Ericsson corporation, which had decided to make Lund its base for the development of its mobile phones; today, this is Sony Mobile. The first permanent structure was completed three years later, financed and owned by Ingvar Kamprad and IKEA. Until 2013, the Kamprad family's corporation Icano owned half of Ideon's buildings. They built the high-rise Ideon Gateway before selling their Ideon real estate and leaving Lund.

Initiatives were also taken on the other side of the Øresund Strait in the 1980s to unite university research and businesses in order to generate new and innovative products and companies. In Copenhagen, the science and research park Symbion was formed in 1986.

Today, activities at the two environments differ in many ways from when they were starting out. There are also more science parks in the region, and incubators and accelerators have been established to provide new innovators with concrete assistance on their journey from research to enterprise.

### New motivations for science parks

The science parks with a life science focus in the region can be seen as a progression and specialisation of the innovation system with the assistance of various actors – everything from privately donated funds to government decisions. Their starting point is often the same, however: to create a better connection and collaboration between research and business innovation. Business structures have also changed. The small and innovative companies at the region's science parks today are important complements to big companies' research departments. There is a new trend where large companies are offered help with radical innovation through their collaboration with science parks.

The youngest of the science parks highlighted in this report was established in 2012: Medicon Village in Lund. The science park focuses entirely on the life

sciences, and was founded with a donation by the Mats Paulsson Foundation for Research, Innovation and Societal Development and an agreement made with AstraZeneca to take over its research facilities in Lund after its closure. Just like when Ideon was established, it was founded in reaction to a crisis.

In 2009, the Copenhagen Bio Science Park, COBIS in Copenhagen, was established as the result of a political vision created by the Ministry of Higher Education and Science and the Capital Region of Denmark. COBIS focuses on the life sciences and is owned by Symbion Science Park and DTU Science Park.

DTU Science Park was founded in 2004 when the foundation behind the former research centre Forskningscentret in Hørsholm was dissolved, and a joint-stock company was created and given to the Technical University of Denmark, DTU. The science park is located in Lyngby and Hørsholm.

In 1999, the science park Krinova was established in Kristianstad by Kristianstad University, the Municipality of Kristianstad, and the Teknikbrostiftelse in Lund.

Medeon in Malmö was founded in 1985. It was initially called Ideon-Malmö, but became administratively independent from Ideon in 1998. Medeon became the first of the region's science parks to focus on the life sciences.

Symbion in Copenhagen was founded in 1986. Initially, a fund board approved the companies that would be granted space at the research environment. The board consisted of company leaders, professors and deans. Today, Symbion considers itself a start-up ecosystem and an office community.

One of the oldest existing science parks – Ideon in Lund – was founded in 1983. Today, it is one of Sweden's largest science parks.

### Current organisation and focus

Many of the regions' science parks have made changes to their organisational structure in recent years. Earlier this year, DTU Science Park changed its name; it was formerly known as Scion DTU. There are two reasons behind the change, says CEO Steen Donner in an interview on p. 20. In part, it was because they wanted a name that tells what they are, and in part because they felt that their name was too difficult to pronounce and few understood what it meant. DTU Science Park also opened the doors to its new incubator workspace in the beginning of 2018. It's called Futurebox, and it can accommodate 30–40 companies at a time.

– We were lacking something between an accelerator and a science park – a place where companies can continue to develop. We are very demanding; they have to earn their keep there. The tangible aspect – where we spur the companies on, endorse them and give them exposure – is not something we have resources to give all 260 of the companies in the science park, says Steen Donner in an interview on pp. 20–21.

COBIS signed a contract with a prominent new tenant at the end of last year: the Novo Nordisk Foundation's major investment the BioInnovation Institute, which is leasing an entire floor. After that, the Japanese pharmaceutical giant Daiichi Sankyo decided to locate its new Nordic headquarters at COBIS. The establishment of the data centre for the Lund-based research facility European Spallation Source, DMSC, in May of 2016 was also important for COBIS' development. COBIS has also broadened its scope to include other fields and seen a great influx of new, small biotech and e-health companies; read what else CEO Morten Mølgaard Jensen has to say about it in an interview on pp. 18–19.

For Medicon Village in Lund, 2018 has brought organisational changes. The science park's operations have been divided in two companies, meaning that its real estate and innovation activities will be separate in the future. On top of that, the Municipality of Lund, Region Skåne and Lund University and the foundation that owns Medicon Village have decided to contribute seven million SEK in funds annually. Medicon Village is the newest in a series of science parks in Greater Copenhagen that are focused entirely on the life sciences. The term life science is interpreted broadly and also includes service providers that can support the companies with for example business development, economy and administration.

– Our strategy is for there to be members in the science park with the right competences to help the start-ups develop. We work actively to bring in organisations like those in order to create a community, says Kerstin Jakobsson, CEO of Medicon Village Innovation AB in an interview on pp. 26–27.

At the end of 2016, an announcement was made that the marketing company Ideon AB would be run by Wihlborgs and the real estate companies Castellum and Vasakronan, which own the adjacent property. That meant a geographic expansion for Ideon. Ideon also comprises the companies Ideon Open and Ideon Innovation. Read more in an interview with CEO Mia Rolf on pp. 22–23.

Today, the City of Malmö owns 60% of Medeon, and the other 40% is owned by the real estate

## INCUBATORS AND ACCELERATORS AT THE SCIENCE PARKS

- **IDEON OPEN/BEYOND**  
– a collaborative business accelerator run by Ideon Open
- **THE BIOINNOVATION INSTITUTE**  
– discovery, accelerator and incubator with financial support located at COBIS
- **DANISH TECH CHALLENGE**  
– accelerator at DTU Science Park
- **FUTUREBOX**  
– incubator at DTU Science Park
- **HEALTH2B**  
– accelerator at Medicon Village in Lund
- **IDEON INNOVATION**  
– runs incubator activities at Ideon
- **KRINOVA INCUBATOR**  
– incubator activities are an integrated part of the science park Krinova
- **MEDEON**  
– an incubator that shares a name with the science park
- **SMILE**  
– bio-incubator at Medicon Village in Lund

company Wihlborgs. About five years ago, Medeon started an incubator that could accommodate about 30 companies. Medeon is one of three science parks featured in the report that focuses entirely on the life sciences. Read more about Medeon in an interview with CEO Ulf G Andersson on pp. 24–25.

Symbion includes the life sciences as one of its several prioritised areas. It has three locations in Copenhagen: its main facilities in Østerbro; at Creators Floor at the Copenhagen Business School, and at Univate, which is at the University of Copenhagen, where it replaced the former Orbit on Amagerfælledvej. Together with DTU Science Park, Symbion also owns the science park COBIS. More information on Symbion's activities can be found on p. 29.

In the so-called ToY project, the science park Krinova in Kristianstad is working to bring together its focus on food-environment-health with pharmaceutical research to create new and innovative solutions for the health care sector. The project is a collaboration with the incubators SmiLe in Lund, Medeon in Malmö and GU Ventures in Gothenburg. Today, Krinova sees itself more as an innovation arena than as a science park. Read more about Krinova on p. 28.

## SCIENCE PARKS IN GREATER COPENHAGEN

PHOTO: NEWS ØRESUND

**1. DTU SCIENCE PARK****Number of companies:** 260**Number of people:** 3 400**Founded:** 2004 (when the former research centre in Hørsholm was linked to the university and the foundation that owned it was dissolved)**Location:** Lyngby and Hørsholm**Focus:** Deep tech. Life science, biotech and medtech comprise around 40% of the science park**Incubator:** Futurebox**Accelerator:** Danish Tech Challenge**Miscellaneous:** With Symbion, DTU Science Park owns Copenhagen Bio Science Park, COBIS, in Copenhagen. Earlier this year, DTU Science Park changed its name from Scion DTU

PHOTO: NEWS ØRESUND

**2. SYMBION****Number of companies:** around 450**Number of people:** ca 2 000**Founded:** 1986**Location:** Copenhagen (main facility in Østerbro, Creators Floor at CBS, and Univate at the University of Copenhagen).**Focus:** Life science, foodtech, edtech, hardware/makerspace and SaaS (Software as a Service) at the main facility**Incubator:** -**Accelerator:** -**Miscellaneous:** With DTU Science Park, Symbion owns Copenhagen Bio Science Park, COBIS, in Copenhagen

- Science park with complete or predominant focus on the life sciences
- Science park or environment with partial focus on the life sciences



PHOTO: NEWS ØRESUND

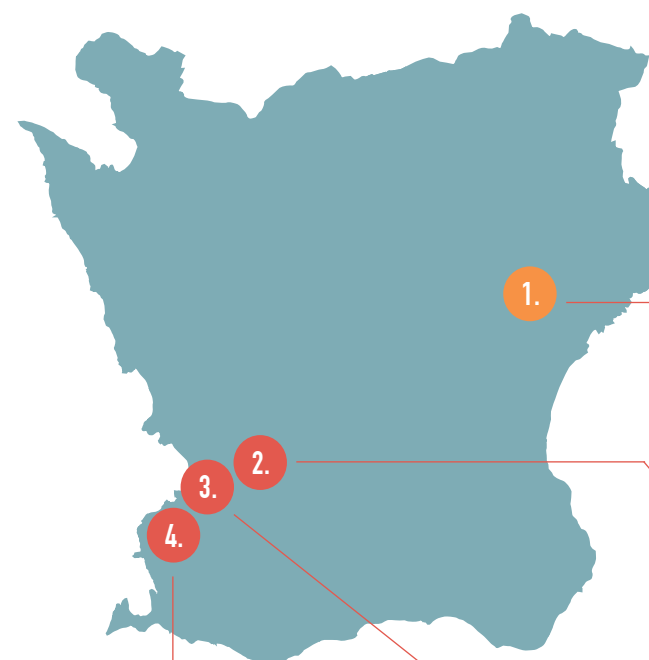
**3. COBIS****Number of companies:** around 100**Number of people:** around 400**Founded:** 2009**Location:** Copenhagen**Focus:** Life Science**Accelerator/Incubator:** BiInnovation Institute**Miscellaneous:** European Spallation Source Data Management & Software Centre, DMSC, has based its activities at COBIS

PHOTO: NEWS ØRESUND

**1. KRINOVA****Number of companies:** 118**Number of people:** 300**Founded:** 1999**Location:** Kristianstad**Focus:** Food, the environment, and health**Incubator:** Krinova**Accelerator:** Krinova**Miscellaneous:** Owned by the Municipality of Kristianstad and Kristianstad University's holding company

PHOTO: NEWS ØRESUND

**4. MEDEON****Number of companies:** 60**Number of people:** 450**Founded:** 1985**Location:** Malmö**Focus:** Life science**Incubator:** Medeon**Accelerator:** -**Miscellaneous:** -

PHOTO: NEWS ØRESUND

**3. IDEON****Number of companies:** 400**Number of people:** 9 000**Founded:** 1983**Location:** Lund**Focus:** Has a broad profile with four focus areas: future transportations, smart cities, smart materials and health tech.**Incubator:** Ideon Innovation**Accelerator:** Ideon Open/Beyond**Miscellaneous:** The brand Ideon is owned by SUN, a foundation for collaboration between academia and business, and is run by the Skåne County Administrative Board, Lund University, and the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Southern Sweden

PHOTO: NEWS ØRESUND

**2. MEDICON VILLAGE****Number of companies:** 120**Number of people:** 1 600**Founded:** 2012**Location:** Lund**Focus:** Life science**Incubator:** SmiLe**Accelerator:** Health2B**Miscellaneous:** Owned by the Mats Paulsson Foundation for Research, Innovation and Societal Development and located in AstraZeneca's former R&D facility, which it vacated in 2011**Source:** Based on information provided by the science parks in interviews.



## THE SCIENCE PARKS' EXPANSION PLANS

Many of the science parks in the region with operations in or focus on the life sciences are scaling up. In Lund, Medicon Village is building a new office complex that will accommodate 600 people, while in Malmö, Medeon is commencing work on a new building with 200 workplaces. This spring, DTU Science Park inaugurated the new incubator Futurebox, the facilities for which are made up of refurbished containers. The science park DTU's extension also includes an additional 20 000 m<sup>2</sup> in Lyngby. COBIS' facilities in Copenhagen are now fully leased, and discussions are currently being held with the city about future extensions. Ideon made geographical changes in 2016 when it expanded its owner structure so that three real estate companies are now behind Ideon AB – Wihlborgs, Castellum and Vasakronan.

In May, DTU Science Park inaugurated its new incubator, Futurebox, in Lyngby. The incubator can accommodate 30–40 companies at a time, and the building consists of refurbished containers. On top of that, construction at DTU Science Park is also underway in Lyngby and Hørsholm. According to CEO Steen Donner, they'll need to grow even more.

– We are constructing another 20 000 m<sup>2</sup> in Lyngby and another building in Hørsholm for a client. We can – and will – definitely grow larger. From a strategic perspective we're not quite where we should be today; we're too big to be small and too small to be big, he says.

Medicon Village's new office building with room for 600 people is being built in Lund and should be complete next summer. Today, there are around 1 600 people working in Medicon Village, which is located in the R&D facility that AstraZeneca vacated in 2011.

– We can now offer space in a new office complex to both smaller and larger companies. Our aim is to be a science park that is available for companies all of the time, where they can grow from idea to start-up, scale-up, growth company to international enterprise. We're reaching capacity as far as office space is concerned, and we have very few labs left. That's why we're building now and can continue building more, says Kerstin Jakobsson, CEO of Medicon Village Innovation AB.

There are other plans for the area that will allow additional office buildings, residential spaces, a hotel and a parking facility.

Ideon started out in barracks on a field in Lund in the 1980s. Until 2013, the Kamprad family owned half of the buildings constructed as the science park grew with its corporation Ikano. Before selling, Ikano built the high-rise Ideon Gateway. Today, the real estate company Wihlborgs owns the original Ideon site. In 2016, Ideon's geographical area and owner structure were both expanded in the

marketing company Ideon AB to also comprise the nearby real estate owned by Castellum and Vasakronan. During the planning phase, there has been talk of densifying the relatively scattered Ideon area, as well as of connecting it to the tram that will pass by Ideon on the way to ESS.

In Malmö, Medeon is scaling up its science park with a new structure that will accommodate 200 workplaces. The approximately 100 million SEK investment is being made by Wihlborgs, which owns and leases real estate on the site. Companies are waiting in line to get into the science park, says Medeon's CEO Ulf G Andersson.

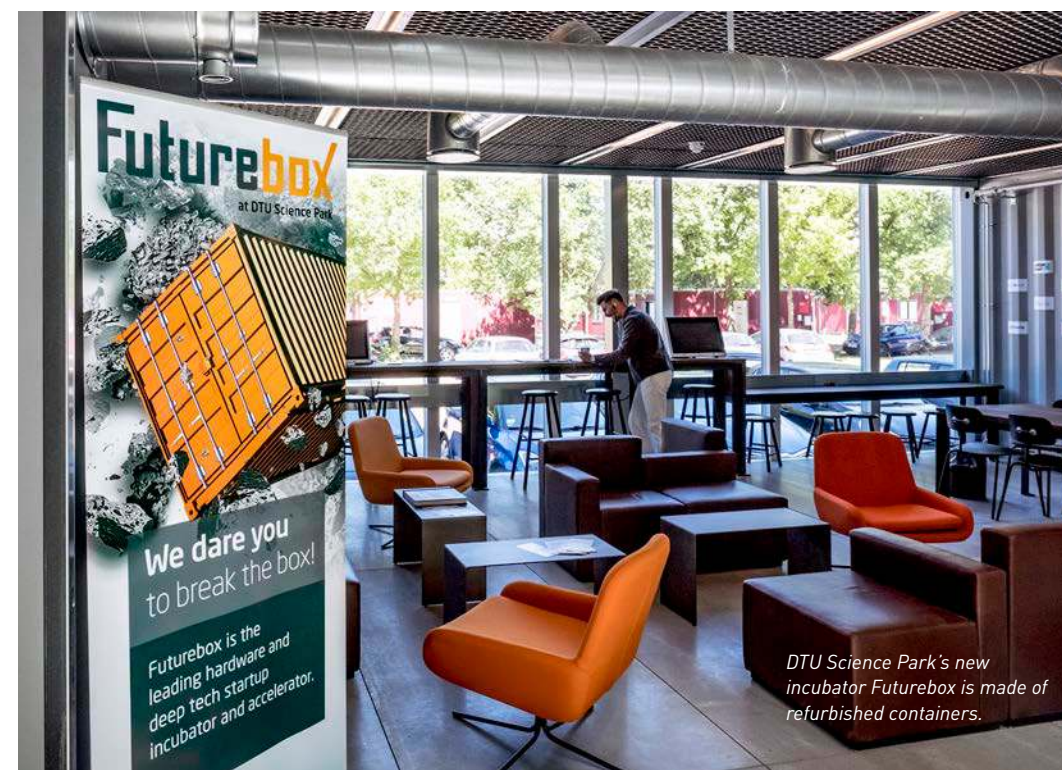
– For several years now, we have had an occupancy rate of between 95 and 99 per cent. We have also received many enquiries. Around half a year ago, we had 14 companies on a waiting list, many of which were Danish, he says.

Construction will start in May of this year, and the building should be complete and ready for occupancy in the third quarter of 2019, a few months shy of Medeon's 35th birthday. The new building will mean an additional 3 000 m<sup>2</sup> of leasable space. Today, Medeon comprises 20 000 m<sup>2</sup>.

– We are already in discussions with our tenants, and we are prioritising accommodation of existing Medeon-companies' expansion plans so that they can stay here. As of now, it looks as if the new H-house will fill up very quickly, says Ulf G Andersson.

The establishment of the Bioinnovation Institute at COBIS in Copenhagen has meant that the science park is now fully leased. Discussions of expansion have arisen with that development. COBIS and the City of Copenhagen are discussing whether the science park can use an adjacent car park for an extension, says CEO Morten Mølgaard Jensen.

– That would be a few years in the future, and is also related to whether the Bioinnovation Institute is so successful that it needs more space, or if it outgrows COBIS and needs its own building, he says.



DTU Science Park's new incubator Futurebox is made of refurbished containers.



Medicon Village is scaling up the science park in Lund with a new office complex.



## REVIEW

### Actors and interviews



**New focus, new name, new buildings and new incubators – those are among the developments at some of Medicon Valley's science parks. Representatives for the science parks COBIS, DTU Science Park, Ideon, Medeon, Medicon Village, the start-up ecosystem Symbion and the food- and health-oriented science park Krinova discuss these and more in interviews on the following pages.**

- This chapter contains interviews with the seven science parks profiled in this report. The latest news from the science parks in brief:
- Danish and Japanese ventures fill up COBIS, which is now looking into expansion.
- A new incubator and a new name for DTU Science Park.
- Ideon expands and unchains innovation.
- Collaboration helps Medeon grow, and a new building in 2019.
- Medicon Village is building and reorganising.
- Krinova - bringing together food and pharma.
- At Symbion there are around 40 life science companies.
- There are also a number of other initiatives and co-working spaces offering advice and accelerator processes, often with focus on ICT. Taking into consideration the current sector shift with e-health and healthtech, these sites are also of interest for the life science sector.
- Together, these environments contribute to the support and utilisation of the ideas and start-up companies created in the Greater Copenhagen region.

## FIVE SCIENCE PARKS AND MANY MORE INNOVATION ENVIRONMENTS IN MEDICON VALLEY

COBIS, DTU Science Park, Ideon, Medeon and Medicon Village are five science parks in Medicon Valley whose main focus or definitive partial focus is on the life sciences. The following pages contain in-depth interviews with representatives of these five science parks. In addition, the start-up ecosystem Symbion in Copenhagen and the science park Krinova in Kristianstad have been included in the general overview, and a list has been compiled with a number of other environments that are active players when it comes to the start-up companies created in the Greater Copenhagen region.

In this report, we have identified five science parks in Medicon Valley whose primary focus or unmistakable partial focus is on the life sciences. These are COBIS in Copenhagen, DTU Science Park in Lyngby and Hørsholm, Medeon in Malmö, and Ideon and Medicon Village, both of which are in Lund. Additionally, we have chosen to include Symbion in Copenhagen and Krinova in Kristianstad in our compilation. Symbion is a start-up environment for which the life sciences are a focus area, and which

is, with DTU Science Park, behind the science park COBIS. Krinova is a science park and incubator for which food-environment-health is a key focus area.

In the pages that follow are in-depth interviews with representatives of each of these science parks, as well as a list compiled of additional start-up and incubator environments located in Medicon Valley. Together, these environments contribute to the support and utilisation of the ideas and start-up companies created in the Greater Copenhagen region.

## DANISH AND JAPANESE VENTURES FILL UP COBIS, WHICH IS NOW LOOKING INTO EXPANSION

A wave of success has swept in over the centrally located Copenhagen Bio Science Park, COBIS, whose office and lab spaces are now all leased. One significant event was when the European Spallation Source's data centre DMSC moved in, in May of 2016. A number of small biotech- and e-health companies followed suit. In December of 2017, the Novo Nordisk Foundation's major new initiative the BioInnovation Institute decided to lease an entire floor at COBIS. In April of 2018, the Japanese pharmaceutical giant Daiichi Sankyo announced that it would be establishing its new Nordic headquarters in Copenhagen and COBIS.

– COBIS has seen a significant increase in interest from the market, and there are two main reasons. There has been a so-called 'ketchup effect' due to the huge public investments in biotech, and as a result we've seen more start-up companies. That interest became greater still in December, when we announced that we've entered an agreement with the Novo Nordisk Foundation's new BioInnovation Institute, says COBIS CEO Morten Mølgaard Jensen.

– Our contract with the BioInnovation Institute entails that they physically create their incubators here at COBIS. They've rented an entire floor, 2 300m<sup>2</sup>, that we are now remodelling. Their administrative offices have already moved in. We're hoping that their open collaboration zone and community will be finished after summer, and the lab two months after that.

*"Two years ago, COBIS decided to expand its focus area, moving from strictly biotech to encompass healthcare."*

In December of 2017, the Novo Nordisk Foundation announced that it would be investing 392 million DKK over three years to build up the BioInnovation Institute, BII. The objective is to help talented researchers and innovators from universities, hospitals and businesses to create new biotech companies. The initiative encompasses four phases: discovery, transition, incubation and finally growth, for which they have external funding.

For the first three years, the BioInnovation Institute will be a part of the Novo Nordisk Foundation. After that, the Novo Nordisk Foundation's Board of Directors will make decisions about transforming the BioInnovation Institute into an independent foundation.

The BioInnovation Institute had barely just moved in when Japan's second-largest pharmaceutical company,

Daiichi Sankyo, decided to establish its new Nordic headquarters in Copenhagen as part of its global expansion plan. The newly formed subsidiary Daiichi Sankyo Oncology Nordics chose to lease space at COBIS, which is strategically located in the campus area near Denmark's national hospital Rigshospitalet.

– That means that COBIS is now completely occupied, says Morten Mølgaard Jensen. He says that they are currently in discussions with the City of Copenhagen about the possibility of using an adjacent car park for an expansion of COBIS.

– That would be a few years in the future, and is also related to whether the BioInnovation Institute is so successful that they need more space, or if it outgrows COBIS and needs its own building.

Two years ago, COBIS decided to expand its focus area, moving from strictly biotech to encompass healthcare in a broader perspective. That generated a flux of new projects and smaller companies focussed on mobile health, e-health and medical devices.

– It's going really well for many of those companies, who have seen a great demand from for instance public actors looking for innovation solutions. But whether those companies will develop into large, successful companies is still uncertain.

– When it comes to traditional biotech, we're also seeing a large demand from new companies. I think that has to do with the successful IPO of the COBIS company Orphazyme. Today we have 2 or 3 companies planning an IPO at COBIS that are looking toward Sweden, where it's easier to raise capital.

Morten Mølgaard Jensen believes in the importance of contact with Scandinavian colleagues.



Morten Mølgaard Jensen, CEO COBIS.

– It's important not to have a narrow focus on making one's own enterprise grow. Leaps and bounds in the region's research are a great benefit to everyone, regardless of whether the progress is being made at ESS in Lund or at the BioInnovation Institute here at COBIS in Copenhagen.

When it comes to cross-border collaboration, Morten Mølgaard Jensen finds it easier to identify with science parks with a biotech-focus, such as Medeon in Malmö, SmiLe Incubator at Medicon Village in Lund, Sahlgrenska Science Park in Gothenburg and Karolinska Institutet Science Park in Stockholm.

COBIS is also participating in the project HealthTech Nordic, which is supported by the EU's regional development fund Interreg Öresund-Kattegat-Skagerrak. The project aims to help 100 health tech start-ups grow and to create 700 new

jobs. Hopefully, the project will lead to 20 start-ups being developed into international, high-growth companies, and the establishment of five international companies in the region.

With the establishment of Daiichi Sankyo Oncology and the BioInnovation Institute at COBIS, the conditions for Denmark's participation in HealthTech are looking good.

– The BioInnovation Institute is a good example of how the Novo Nordisk Foundation will cover a large part of the value chain. One challenge has been that the Foundation has distributed a large number of grants, but too few projects have developed into companies and seed investments.

– It seems to me that the BioInnovation Institute has great ambitions to work from the earliest phases to the fully-formed companies with external funding.

### COBIS

Copenhagen Bio Science Park, COBIS, started operations in its own facility on the University of Copenhagen campus near Rigshospitalet in November of 2009. Now, almost ten years later, the facility is completely leased.

COBIS is a semi-private collaboration and a result of a political vision formulated by the Danish Ministry of Higher Education and Science and the Capital Region of Denmark. COBIS is owned by DTU

Science Park and Symbion Science Park. Behind Symbion are the University of Copenhagen, Copenhagen Business School, the Symbion Foundation and a banker, pension funds and companies.

COBIS leases space to around 100 companies and organisations, and around 400 people work at the science park. The property is owned by the subsidiary COBIS Ejendom K/Sm which, like COBIS, is owned 50/50 by DTU Science Park and Symbion.



## A NEW INCUBATOR AND A NEW NAME FOR DTU SCIENCE PARK

This May, the doors opened to the DTU Science Park's new incubator, Futurebox. The science park is also making changes with new construction projects and a new name. There are 260 companies and 3 400 people at work in the science park, which has two locations – in Lyngby and in Hørsholm. Today, life science companies make up about 40 per cent of DTU Science Park.

In mid-March, Scion DTU announced that it would be changing its name. There were 400 suggestions on the table before the name DTU Science Park was selected.

– We're changing our name for two reasons. First of all, we want a name that tells people what we are; we are proud to be a part of the Technical University of Denmark (DTU). Second of all, nobody could pronounce Scion and no one knew what it meant, so people called us all kinds of things. The new name has also made it possible to drop the subtitle "Science & Technology Park", which makes our logotype more visible in collaborations where it otherwise tended to end up rather small, says the CEO of DTU Science Park Steen Donner.

The science park was started in 2004 after the former research centre Forskningscentret in Hørsholm became part of the Technical University of Denmark. In conjunction with its linkage to the university, a second location was also created in Lyngby. Today the science park consists of approximately 20 000 m<sup>2</sup> in Lyngby, and the remaining 160 000 m<sup>2</sup> are in Hørsholm.

– Being in two locations makes things more difficult. I would like to see us in one location and we have discussed concentrating all of our activities in Lyngby, but our structural base is larger in Hørsholm, says Steen Donner.

There are 260 companies at the science park today, and 3 400 people work at the two facilities.

A number of large companies have their headquarters at DTU Science Park, including Christian Hansen and ALK, and other large companies have their research departments at the park, for example Siemens and Danfoss. The third group at the science park comprises smaller start-ups that usually stay at the park for six or seven years on average, says Steen Donner.

– We had an idea that the companies that grew large at DTU Science Park in Lyngby would move to the facility in Hørsholm, but not many of them do. Those

companies don't view the move as a transfer within the same science park, but instead see it as a relocation.

DTU Science Park focuses on what is called deep tech. Steen Donner estimates that the life sciences, biotech and medtech make up about 40 per cent of the science park. In addition to them, the Internet of Things, sensor technology, and industry 4.0 are important areas in the park.

– The companies here are focussed on new technology and not new business models for existing technology; there are many others doing that. Our focus is on companies that innovate, and that is typically a much longer, more challenging, difficult and demanding process, says Steen Donner.

Their focus is a response to a gap in the market, and also because the science park is related to the university.

– The companies should be research-oriented; if they don't have R&D they cannot be here. That is our requirement, but it's also a requirement in the detail plan. If our scope is too broad, our profile and our acuity will be lost, and we will be a regular industrial area or an office complex, says Steen Donner. He continues:

– We are critical when it comes to taking in companies, but we can't be overly critical, either – otherwise we won't have sufficient flow. Can't we just scale down then? Of course, but then we would lack the critical mass and we wouldn't be able to bring in enough funds to be able to help companies. It's a constant balancing act, says Steen Donner.

When DTU Science Park asks its companies what the greatest benefit of being in the park is, there are four regularly recurring replies.

– First and foremost are the access to other companies and the link to the university. A third important element is flexibility – they can expand and reduce the size of their space. That's important for smaller companies, since start-up growth is rarely linear. The fourth is that being based in a science



Steen Donner, CEO  
DTU Science Park.

park is good for their image, says Steen Donner.

In the science park, companies have access to facilities and infrastructure, shared services such as a café, cafeteria and reception, networks and meeting places and help with business development. DTU Science Park has a mentor programme where companies are followed by a mentor team according to a structured scheme. In the future, this operation will be made more effective so that the science park can continue to grow.

– We are building another 20 000 m<sup>2</sup> in Lyngby and another building in Hørsholm for a client. We can – and will – definitely grow larger. From a strategic perspective we're not quite where we should be today; we're too big to be small and too small to be big, says Steen Donner.

The Danish Tech Challenge is an accelerator that DTU Science Park runs every autumn, financed with funds from the Danish Industry Foundation.

The new incubator Futurebox in Lyngby opened its doors in May in Lyngby. It is run in collaboration with the industry and can accommodate 30-40 companies at a time.

– We needed something between an accelerator and a science park where companies could continue development. We are very demanding; they have to earn their keep there. The tangible aspect – where we spur the companies on, endorse them and give them exposure – is not something we have resources to give all 260 of the companies in the science park, says Steen Donner.

Today there are five or six listed companies at DTU Science Park. According to Steen Donner, there is a lack of an investor culture and tax incentives to get involved with start-ups in Denmark.

– One way to eliminate a great deal of the risk is to create a culture and gradually tighten it up when people have gotten into it, he says.

### DTU SCIENCE PARK

A science park in Hørsholm and Lyngby, fully owned by the Technical University of Denmark, DTU. The science park was founded in 2004 when the former research centre Forskningscentret in Hørsholm was linked to the university as the foundation behind it was dissolved, a joint-stock company was formed and it came under DTU's ownership. The facility in Lyngby was created at the same time. Today there are 260 companies based at DTU Science Park, and a total of 3 400 people work at the two facilities. In early 2018, the science park changed

its name from Scion DTU to DTU Science Park. The science park has an incubator, Futurebox, which opened in May of 2018, and an accelerator, Danish Tech Challenge, which runs every year between August and December. DTU Science Park and Symbion Science Park are both behind Copenhagen Bio Science Park, COBIS in Copenhagen. There are large companies at DTU Science Park such as Christian Hansen and ALK. Symphogen and Bavarian Nordic are two examples of companies that have emerged in the park.

## IDEON EXPANDS AND UNCHAINS INNOVATION

Sweden's oldest science park Ideon celebrates its 35th birthday with continued growth. The original site in Lund has expanded; today it includes buildings owned by three different real estate companies – Castellum, Vasakronan, and Wihlborgs. The scope of the science park's activities has broadened to include everything from innovation companies in the incubator Ideon Innovation to Ideon Open, which helps established companies update their innovation process. The marketing company Ideon AB has four focus areas, one of which is health tech.

Ideon Science Park was inaugurated in 1983, and it was a pioneer in Sweden in its linking together of university research and business to help new and innovative companies form. It remains one of the country's 4 largest science parks.

Although Ideon's website reports that 70 of the almost 400 companies on their premises are active in the life sciences, the southern Swedish science village is primarily associated with successful ICT companies. Axis, Qlik, and Sony Mobile all have their roots at Ideon.

Recent development trends with the internet of things, artificial intelligence and increasingly advanced mobile technology have meant that ICT and the life sciences have grown closer in the focus area that Ideon calls health tech, but which others refer to as e-health or m-health. Today, around 30 companies at Ideon are active in health tech; of them, Sony Mobile is the behemoth.

Sony Mobile's roots go back to 1983 in Lund and the inception of Ideon. When the Swedish Ericsson concern decided to locate development of the first mobile phones at the newly started science park Ideon in Lund in the early 1980s, the aim was to take advantage of the expertise at Lund University's nearby Faculty of Engineering, LTH. It also became the start of a mobile cluster that would gain international renown. Today, Ericsson's mobile department is a fully owned unit of the Japanese Sony, but it still has a large division in Lund that develops fifth generation mobile technology.

The network organisation Mobile Heights connects further companies that take advantage of the mobile expertise in Lund. With a development unit in the city, Huawei is one of the companies with a presence in Lund, and according to the southern Swedish daily Sydsvenskan, Apple is working secretly to set up new antenna operations there.

When Mia Rolf was recruited as the new CEO of Ideon AB in 2016, her task was clear. Ideon Science

Park was to expand to encompass a larger geographical area in Lund, and a new strategy was needed.

The geographical expansion was achieved when the original Ideon site, whose real estate was owned by Wihlborgs, grew to comprise nearby sites owned by the real estate companies Castellum and Vasakronan. Today, the three real estate companies are partners in the marketing company Ideon AB. Ideon's neighbour Medicon Village, which developed a science park focused squarely on the life sciences in AstraZeneca's former premises in Lund, was invited to become part of Ideon, but declined.

*"We don't talk about technologies; we talk about the problems we solve."*

Comprehensive strategic work followed.

– We worked with external environment monitoring, client studies and client focus groups, and we asked what Ideon should represent in the future, says Ideon AB's CEO Mia Rolf.

– The companies told us that they had chosen to move here primarily for the high degree of expertise, but also for the broad scope of expertise here; for the proximity to research. Along the way, I also understood that it was important to continue being a science park.

Mia Rolf emphasises that Ideon is more focused on commercialisation today, and she describes the life science-oriented neighbour Medicon Village as more research-oriented.

– It doesn't matter how good our innovations are; communication and marketing are always the way to the global market.

The strategic work also gave Ideon a different perspective on the innovation process. Instead of talking about products, Ideon has chosen to emphasise four focus areas: future transportation, smart cities, smart materials and health tech.

– We don't talk about technologies; we talk about the problems we solve. And when we had



Mia Rolf, CEO Ideon AB

finalised decisions about our focus areas, established companies began contacting us, says Mia Rolf.

Bosch was already a presence at Ideon, but now Volvo Cars, Continental and Schneider Electric also came.

The four focus areas are also giving Ideon a more defined profile when it comes to the life sciences. Although there has been a long line of life science-oriented companies at Ideon, such as Bio Invent, Camurus, Bone Support and Probi, they have been overshadowed by the large number of ICT companies.

The focus area health tech now links traditional life science with developments in ICT. Companies like Sony Mobile meet Microsoft and Baxter Medical at Ideon under the heading connected health.

Contemporary IT- and mobile technology are bringing the health- and medical care of the future closer to patients and into their homes.

Another aspect of Ideon's development concerns broadening its activities, which were initially focused primarily on small, innovative companies, to encompass helping existing companies with the revitalisation of their innovation work. To this end, Lund University, the Municipality of Lund and Wihlborgs established the company Ideon Open. Ideon Open runs the collaborative corporate accelerator Beyond, which helps established companies quickly develop innovative businesses. Part of this is the concept Assignments, where challenge-driven innovation tasks are tailor-made for clients, as well as WIN, which is an open model for innovation in networks.

### IDEON

When Ideon Science Park was started in barracks on a field outside Lund University's Faculty of Engineering in 1983, Ingvar Kamprad and IKEA were the ones who promised to build the first real building. Until 2013, the Kamprad family's corporation Ikanoo owned half of Ideon's real estate, ending with the construction of the high-rise Ideon Gateway. Today, the Malmö-based real estate company Wihlborgs owns the real estate on the original Ideon site, which has now expanded to encompass the nearby real estate owned by the real estate companies Castellum and Vasakronan. Today, Ideon comprises buildings with a leasable area of 300 000 m<sup>2</sup> in which 400 companies with

9 000 employees are housed. Ideon Science Park's activities are run by three companies:

- **IDEON AB**, the marketing company that heads strategic operations and conducts the local innovation system, is owned by Castellum, Vasakronan and Wihlborgs.
- **IDEON OPEN** is engaged by established companies looking to revitalise their innovation work. Owned by Lund University, the Municipality of Lund and Wihlborgs.
- **IDEON INNOVATION** runs the incubator operations at Ideon – both on-site and digitally. Owned by Lund University, the Municipality of Lund, and Wihlborgs.



## COLLABORATION HELPS MEDEON GROW, AND A NEW BUILDING IN 2019

A few months shy of its 35th birthday in 2020, Medeon Science Park will celebrate the completion of a new building with capacity for 200 workers. The investment of around 100 million SEK is being made by the partner Wihlborgs, which owns the real estate at Medeon Science Park. Medeon is working increasingly with collaboration, networks and an incubator which is an integrated part of the science park. Between 95 and 99 per cent of the facilities have been leased in recent years, and the expansion will allow for continued growth.

Medeon Science Park actually comprises two free-standing companies. Its activities as a science park with its own incubator are run by Medeon AB, of which 40 per cent is owned by the real estate concern Wihlborgs Fastigheter and 60 per cent by the City of Malmö. Medeon Fastigheter AB is a subsidiary of Wihlborgs that owns and leases out property on the premises in central Malmö, just a stone's throw from Skåne University Hospital. Today, there are around 450 people working in the around 60 companies and organisations that lease space at Medeon.

– For several years now, we have had an occupancy rate of between 95 and 99 per cent. We have also received many enquiries. Around half a year ago, we had 14 companies on a waiting list, many of which were Danish, says Ulf G Andersson, CEO of Medeon AB.

In May of this year, Wihlborgs Fastigheter expects to initiate construction of the new H-house at Medeon Science Park. The approximately 100 million SEK-investment should be complete at the turn of the year 2019/2020, a few months before Medeon turns 35.

– The building will be four-storeys-high with an area of around 3 500 m<sup>2</sup>. Today, Medeon's facilities have an area of 20 000 m<sup>2</sup>, says Ulf G Andersson.

– We are already in discussions with our tenants, and we are prioritising accommodation of existing Medeon-companies' expansion plans so that they can stay here. As of now, it looks as if the new H-house will fill up very quickly.

Medeon has had an incubator for just over seven years, and today it brings together almost 30 companies that can collaborate on-site as well as long-distance. Through a collaboration with Malmö University, which leases space in Medeon, the incubator companies can also obtain access to an

advanced wet lab. There are around 60 companies and organisations operating at Medeon Science Park today. The scope of their activities is broad and encompasses everything from university and biotech companies to service operators.

– Being owned by the City of Malmö shapes us; we have a broad scope and we can even have service-based companies here that are not typical medtech entrepreneurs, but that can create a good work atmosphere, says Ulf G Andersson.

He points out Medeon's pragmatic attitude to its activities, which is based more on facilitating research and business development than on filling in forms or having strict rules about how

long companies can lease space at the incubators.

– We can accept if someone who works at an incubator company works as a consultant or a doctor for three months to generate money for their company's activities. We are also flexible as far as how long companies are allowed to stay. We talk about 6-12 months in the pre-incubator and 2-5 years in the incubator, but we don't throw companies out.

For the immediate future, Medeon and the City of Malmö are currently in planning with the consultancy company Aspekta to do a survey of all Malmö's life science companies, with the aim of creating a community in the municipality. Malmö should be recognised as a life science city comparable to the research city Lund. The Swedish offices of the Danish pharmaceutical giants Novo Nordisk, Lundbeck and Leo Pharma are in Malmö, as are the Chinese-owned Rechon Life Science and the Ferring offshoots Polypeptide Laboratories, Q-pharma, Nordic Drugs and Eurodiagnostika.

Looking back on developments in the sector, Ulf G Andersson sees a definite trend. Twenty years ago, a



Ulf G Andersson,  
CEO Medeon.

science park was still called a 'forskarpark' – today the English loan word has taken precedence – and the focus was on young companies with strong research emphasis. Newly established companies often gathered in simple buildings that looked like barracks and were still called 'kuvöser' and 'saddbäddar' instead of the now-standard 'inkubator'. Today, the English terms have taken over and the scope of activities has become broader. The youngest companies gather in 'accelerator' and 'inkubatorer'. The number of science parks has increased, and they have a variety of focuses.

– Sectors have shifted and overlapped, and some have left the science park environment and created innovation arenas and open workspaces with various focuses. Each one has its own history and its own owner's directive.

Medeon belongs to the circuit of science parks that focus entirely on the life sciences. For that reason, establishing a formal collaboration with the Karolinska Institutet Science Park in Stockholm

and with the Sahlgrenska Science Park in Gothenburg has been a natural step. Medeon also has well developed contacts with its neighbours COBIS in Copenhagen and SmiLe incubator in Lund. Medeon is also an active member of the Medicon Valley Alliance and has established a number of networks:

On behalf of Swelife, a strategic innovation programme by Vinnova – which is the Swedish government agency that funds research and development – Medeon developed the Swedish coordination network for diabetes Diabetes Samverkan Sverige, a national model with hubs in the country's south, north, west and east. Diabetes Samverkan Sverige (DSS) has 160 members from 65 organisations. At the end of April this year, Vinnova decided to contribute half of DSS' total budget for three years, amounting to 3.3 million SEK.

Today, DSS is part of the larger national project Samverkan och integrerade digitala lösningar för förbättrad diabetesvård (Cooperation and integrated digital solutions for improved diabetes care).

### MEDEON

The history of Medeon Science Park goes back to the decision made on January 8, 1985 to create Ideon Malmö. Two years later, there were eleven companies there. In 1998, the company Medeon AB took over operations. Since 2002 the City of Malmö has owned 60 per cent of it, while the other 40 per cent is owned by the real estate concern Wihlborgs, which also owns the real estate on the premises through its Medeon Fastigheter AB.

Today, 450 people work at around 60 companies at Medeon Science Park, where they focus on phar-

maceuticals, biotechnology, medtech and health care. For just over five years, the science park's activities have also included an incubator by the same name, where there are almost 30 companies and it is possible to obtain access to a wet lab. The incubator is an integrated part of Medeon AB.

Medeon's collaborative partners include the Karolinska Institutet Science Park and the Sahlgrenska Science Park, as well as Lund University, Malmö University, the Medicon Valley Alliance, and others.

## MEDICON VILLAGE IS BUILDING AND REORGANISING

With its around 1 600 people and 120 companies, the science park Medicon Village in Lund is expanding with a new office complex. On top of that, the organisation will be divided into two companies: one for real estate and the other for the science park's innovation activities, and the Municipality of Lund, Region Skåne, Lund University and the foundation that owns Medicon Village have also reached new decisions about funding. In Medicon Village's first six years, 20 companies have been listed, including the two success stories Alligator Bioscience and Immunovia.

A new office complex with space for around 600 people is scheduled for completion at Lund's life science-focused science park Medicon Village in the summer of 2019.

– We can now offer space in a new office complex to both smaller and larger companies. Our aim is to be a science park that is available for companies all of the time, where they can grow from idea to start-up, scale-up, growth company to international enterprise. We're reaching capacity as far as office space is concerned, and we have very few labs left.

That's why we're building now and can continue building more, says Kerstin Jakobsson, CEO of Medicon Village Innovation AB.

The Municipality of Lund recently approved plans that will allow additional office complexes, 200 000–300 000 m<sup>2</sup> of residential space, hotels, and a parking garage on-site.

In mid-March of this year, Medicon Village announced that the science park's operations will be divided into two companies, which means that the property and innovation activities will be separate in the future. The Municipality of Lund, Region Skåne and Lund University and the foundation that owns Medicon Village have also reached decisions about providing seven million SEK in funds annually. Medicon Village was founded in 2012 by the Mats Paulsson Foundation for Research, Innovation and Societal Development, which will also continue as owner. Region Skåne and Lund University pledged to support the park from the beginning by leasing space there, and they are now building up their support further.

– The foundation that owns Medicon Village started with a private donation of 100 million crowns by Mats Paulsson. The donation was a crucial part of establishing Medicon Village. For a foundation to fund an entire science park is unique.

Any profits from the activities there go back to research and innovation, says Kerstin Jakobsson.

Today there are about 1 600 people and around 120 companies at Medicon Village. Of these companies, 20 are listed on the stock exchange and have their headquarters at the science park.

– For the past three years, there have been four IPOs annually. The 20 listed companies have a market capitalisation of just over six billion crowns. One company – Iconovo AB – has been listed already this spring, says Kerstin Jakobsson.

The companies at Medicon Village should work for humans' health and improved living conditions, in accordance with the foundation's framework. The term life science can be interpreted broadly and also comprises companies offering services that can assist the companies with e.g. business development, economy, funding and administration.

– Our strategy is for there to be members in the science park with the competences that will let the start-up companies develop. We work actively to bring in organisations like those in order to create a community, says Kerstin Jakobsson.

In addition, access is offered to e.g. laboratories, reception, conference rooms, a restaurant, catering, intranet, training rooms, and meeting places. There are around 400 meetings and events at Medicon Village every year.

– We have a strong focus on participation. That is what has made us as good as we are, she says. The science park also comprises the incubator SmiLe, formerly Lund Life Science Incubator, and the accelerator Health2B, which is aimed at health tech. SmiLe receives its basic funding from Medicon Village's foundation, Lund University, the Municipality of Lund and Region Skåne, as well as from Vinnova's incubator programme. The goal is to have around 25–30 companies in the incubator at a time,

*"For a foundation to fund an entire science park is unique."*



Kerstin Jakobsson,  
CEO Medicon Village  
Innovation AB.

and they usually stay for three years. Companies stay at the accelerator Health2B for three months.

– The companies that have left SmiLe usually stay in the science park, says Kerstin Jakobsson.

In general, very few companies have left Medicon Village, she says.

– If companies have left, it has usually been more a question of their idea not having been sustainable, so they have gone back to research. We have also seen a number of companies merge.

Alligator Bioscience is one of the larger enterprises at Medicon Village. The company works with immunotherapy and has a record contract with Johnson & Johnson. Other examples are Immunovia, which works with the diagnostics of pancreatic cancer with a blood-based test; Xintela and Idogen work in regenerative medicine, and both companies have chosen to locate their production in Medicon Village.

Kerstin Jakobsson emphasises the importance of

the sharing economy in the science park.

– The smaller companies and the start-ups have access to equipment and labs that they wouldn't have been able to invest in themselves. There's open innovation around the coffee machine; people solve issues together and share their knowledge and experience, she says.

Transforming research into good products and services is risky and expensive, she says. Access to capital is vital and a great challenge. Another important part is getting to test and evaluate one's idea and product, for example in the health care sector.

Kerstin Jakobsson would also like to see a national strategy for science parks in Sweden.

– There is a national strategy for clusters and incubators, but there is no national strategy for science parks. Just as there are state funds for other parts of the innovation system, there should be possibilities for science parks, she says.

### MEDICON VILLAGE

A science park focused on the life sciences that was started in Lund in 2012. Medicon Village was founded and is owned by the Mats Paulsson Foundation for Research, Innovation and Societal Development. The research park is located in AstraZeneca's former R&D facilities, which they vacated in 2011. There are around 1 600 people working at Medicon Village, and there are about 120 companies, 20 of which are listed. As of April of 2018, Medicon Village is organised in two companies: one is Medicon Village Fastighets AB,

which is responsible for real estate operations (a CEO is currently being recruited), and Medicon Village Innovation AB (CEO Kerstin Jakobsson). Both of the companies are fully owned by the Foundation. In early 2018, the Municipality of Lund, Region Skåne and Lund University reached decisions with the Foundation regarding collective support for the innovation- and meeting activities at the science park in the amount of seven million SEK annually. The incubator SmiLe and the accelerator Health2B are also located in Medicon Village.



## KRINOVA – BRINGING TOGETHER FOOD AND PHARMA

What happens when a group of recent university graduates team up on a project to study how food companies and pharmaceutical concerns can work together in the healthcare of the future? Krinova Incubator & Science Park in Kristianstad tested just that in collaboration with the life science-oriented incubators SmiLe in Lund, Medeon in Malmö and GU Ventures in Gothenburg.

The concept ToY, team of young professionals, entails that Krinova Incubator & Science Park recruits recent university graduates to work on an innovation project for ten weeks. Students work in teams of three to learn about challenge-driven innovation and radical innovation processes. That knowledge is then applied in a concrete assignment.

Krinova's CEO Charlotte Lorentz Hjort says that there have been around 20 ToY projects to date. In one of them, IKEA contributed a question about why the furniture giant's startbox with household utensils is no longer in high demand.

– Our three students discovered that young people no longer build up homes the way they used to, and that they're often not very good at cooking. They formulated two development projects that IKEA is working with now. One of them has to do with creating pop-up kitchens, where people take their friends and a bag of food and go to IKEA's neighbourhood kitchen.

Food, the environment and health are three important areas for Krinova. Life science companies make up about 15% of the companies at Krinova and its innovation arena, which also includes external companies. Among the life science companies is Nordic Medical Products, which has a product line for labelling sterile products, as well as the company Skånsk Eventsjukvård, which offers medical treatment personnel for events.

The most recent ToY project focuses on bringing together know-how from food- and pharmaceutical research to create new, innovative solutions in healthcare. To do this, Krinova is working together with the life science-oriented incubators SmiLe in Lund, Medeon in Malmö and GU Ventures in Gothenburg.

– If you look at diabetes therapy for example, the approach usually departs from a life science- or a food-based perspective. There are few diabetes projects linked to both areas, says Charlotte Lorentz Hjort, CEO of Krinova Incubator & Science Park.

That's something she aims to change with the ToY team that will spend ten weeks this summer working with innovative solutions and use food and pharmaceuticals as parts of the same toolbox for healthcare and medical treatment.

Next year Krinova will turn 20. Charlotte Lorentz

Hjort has been CEO for the past seven years. During her time at Krinova, it has evolved from a traditional science park to an arena for innovation that also includes an incubator and a long line of projects and collaborations. Krinova works actively in the region as well as nationally and internationally with collaborations in Denmark, Morocco, Lithuania and Poland.

Charlotte Lorentz Hjort's fundamental aim is to work with open innovation and radical innovation processes.

– We don't help with product development; there are consultants who do that.

Companies don't apply for admission at Krinova – everyone is welcome.

– We are more a catalyst and an innovation-driven hub, says Charlotte Lorentz Hjort.

Krinova is working on an assignment from 12 municipalities in eastern Skåne to educate board members and directors in around 50 companies.

– We discovered that they are often lagging 20 years behind in contemporary innovation work. We are now working systematically to develop the companies in contemporary innovation work, where they run at least one radical innovation project.

### KRINOVA INCUBATOR & SCIENCE PARK

A science park and incubator adjacent to Kristianstad University. Krinova's focus is on open innovation and radical innovation processes. An important profile area is food – environment – health. There are many large and small food companies in the region.

Krinova was founded in 1999 by Kristianstad University, Kristianstad Municipality and Teknikbrostiftelsen in Lund. Today Kristianstad Municipality owns 80% of Krinova, and Kristianstad University's holding company owns 20%. Since 2013, Krinova has built up an innovation arena with Kristianstad University and six municipalities in north-eastern Skåne. Krinova has 118 tenants, and around 300 people work in the science park.

## AROUND 40 LIFE SCIENCE COMPANIES AT SYMBION

The start-up ecosystem Symbion in Copenhagen is no traditional science park, but it still has ties to the university. Of the some 450 companies at Symbion, around 40 are active in the life sciences. Other prioritised areas are e.g. foodtech, edtech and ICT.

Symbion is a start-up ecosystem with university ties that leases offices and office space with community, which includes for example workshops and social events. There are currently around 450 companies at Symbion. Of these, about 40 are active in the life science sector. Around 2 000 people work at Symbion. Are the life sciences a priority area for you?

– Yes, but we have a number of priority areas, says Neel Hein Bertelsen, who is responsible for marketing at Symbion.

In addition to the life sciences, the focus at Symbion's main facility is on foodtech, edtech, hardware/makerspace and SaaS (software as a service). At Symbion's other locations are also AI (artificial intelligence), IoT (Internet of things), gaming, IT-security and blockchain technology.

Today, Symbion has three locations in Copenhagen: the main facility in Østerbro; at Creators Floor at

Copenhagen Business School, and at Univate at the University of Copenhagen (which replaced the former Orbit on Amagerfælledvej). In addition, Symbion and DTU Science Park are behind Copenhagen Bio Science Park, COBIS, in Copenhagen.

Symbion is marketed as a co-working space with a focus on network.

– We are not a short-term office rental; we are a start-up environment with university ties that leases offices, office space and co-working membership in combination with community; we also offer meet-ups, workshops and social events, says Neel Hein Bertelsen.

Symbion was founded in 1986 and is a privately run company. The owners are the University of Copenhagen, Copenhagen Business School, the Symbion Foundation and private shareholders.

### SYMBION

Start-up ecosystem and office community in Copenhagen. Founded in 1986 and focused on start-ups. Currently has three locations: the main facility in Østerbro, Creators Floor at Copenhagen Business School (CBS), and Univate at the University of Copenhagen's South Campus at Islands Brygge. Symbion is a private company owned by the University of Copenhagen, CBS, the Symbion Foundation, Nordea Bank Denmark, the pension fund Lønmodtagernes Dyrtidsfond and MP Pension (Magistrenes Pensjonskasse). At Symbion's three locations are a total of approx. 450 companies, and about 2 000 people work there. Topics in focus at Symbion's main facility include ICT, knowledge consulting, life science, media & communication and clean tech. Symbion and DTU Science Park are behind Copenhagen Bio Science Park, COBIS, in Copenhagen.



## NEW INNOVATION ENVIRONMENTS

When the region's science parks began developing in the 1980s and 90s, it was a first step toward a contemporary innovation system. Other initiatives have emerged since then, with diverse funding from society, corporations and foundations. A number of co-working spaces have also been established that provide various levels of guidance and accelerator processes. These new sites have often focused on ICT innovations. Because of the current sector drift and the expanding fields of e-health and healthtech, places like these are also of interest to the life science sector.

A physical location is not a prerequisite for an innovation environment. The virtual components of the region's incubators and accelerators are a growing phenomenon. Another trend shows that entrepreneurs themselves are taking a more active role.

The grassroots initiative **Copenhagen for the Win** and its hashtag #CPHFTW have become well known as a collective symbol for the startup community in Copenhagen with one eye trained on the other side of the Øresund Strait. They work for better access to risk capital, talents, and knowledge sharing. It is a non-profit organisation funded by 85 start-ups. Copenhagen for the Win has its base in central Copenhagen, but is often seen out and about at other meeting places, and has on occasion arranged the conference Townhall. Similar communities on the Swedish side of the Øresund include Malmö Startups and Helsingborg Startups with #Growhbg.

Co-working spaces are a contemporary phenomenon that – in their most basic form – bring together entrepreneurs in environments that vary from somewhat open to very open, offering certain basic services and often a restaurant, used as a meeting place. In their most advanced form, the co-working spaces in the Greater Copenhagen region offer accelerators and other types of counsel, events and facilities, such as 3D-printing, for instance. In this report, we have honed in on a selection of meeting places that we have deemed interesting – this is not an exhaustive overview.

**The Creators Community**, which consists of Matrikel1, Founders House and Startup Village in Copenhagen is an important player in the field with its 1 300 members and 300 companies. As they put it: “by using technology, real estate and community we build the next generation work space”.

Another celebrity of the Danish innovation sector is the Copenhagen-based global corporation Rainma-

king. Rainmaking works both with start-ups and as consultants for established companies. In the autumn of 2017, Rainmaking arranged the accelerator programme IKEA Bootcamp, where ten selected new companies from nine different countries received help developing their business ideas at IKEA in Ålmhult for a period of three months.

Rainmaking runs several shared working spaces in Copenhagen, where features include accelerators, meeting places and services.

The newest addition is **Rainmaking at Pier47** in ATP Real Estate's new office complex at the farthest end of Copenhagen's Langelinie. It's a collaborative working space with a view of the sea. Rainmaking leases 5 000 m<sup>2</sup> in the 13 800 m<sup>2</sup>, environmentally certified building, and offers space to 400 entrepreneurs. Rainmaking provides start-ups with co-labs, accelerator meetings, hackathons and access to innovation teams. Round tables are arranged four times a year. Some of the topics are digital health, foodtech and fintech. Among the leasing guests are Danfoss digital innovation unit The Ramp and HK Lab.

**Rainmaking Loft** runs Talent Garden Rainmaking in an old warehouse in Copenhagen's Holmen district. Aimed at tech start-ups, the co-working space and concept is also found at around 20 other places in Europe.

On request, Rainmaking also runs **The Camp**, the Tryg corporation's co-working space for start-ups in the town of Ballerup, near Copenhagen. The leasing guests also include health-oriented companies such as DrugStars and Innocate.

**Copenhagen FinTech Lab** in Christianshavn is another important co-working space. Its focus is on fintech, and there are 170 entrepreneurs gathered in the 2 000 m<sup>2</sup> premises. There are incubators, connect programmes and a virtual lab. Copenhagen FinTech also runs a co-lab at Rainmaking on Pier47.

**Space 10** is a future-living lab in Copenhagen's Kødbyen whose mission is to design a better and more sustainable way of living. The platform is independent but receives funding from Inter IKEA Group. Space 10 has attracted attention by altering the Swedish company's ubiquitous meatballs to insect meatballs to highlight future sustainable protein sources.

On the other side of the Øresund Strait in Malmö is the municipal incubator **Minc – The Startup House of Malmö**. It offers everything from an incubator to start-up labs, Minc lounge, scale-up workspace and Fast Track Malmö.

**Fast Track Malmö** is a start-up accelerator that was founded to power innovation and establish Malmö as a strong part of the global start-up ecosystem. Selected start-ups are offered initial funding, mentorship and office space. On Malmö Demoday, matches are made between around 100 European investors and the best pre-seed companies from southern Sweden and Copenhagen.

The private initiative **The Ground** in central Malmö currently accommodates 25 companies and 135 people and describes itself as ‘a third space in between work and home,’ and as ‘an incubator without having to be in an incubator programme’.

**Media Evolution City** in Malmö is a hub for the media industries in Malmö with regular offices for contemporary media companies as well as co-working space and more. The premises are owned by the private real estate company Wihlborgs, which also owns the buildings at the science parks Ideon in Lund and Medeon in Malmö. Media Evolution City is also the home of the community Media Evolution, which brings together 400 member organisations and runs the innovative cluster. Media Evolution arranges e.g. The Conference, an annual conference with an international audience.

**Mindpark** is a creative co-working space in central Helsingborg with plans to set up a location in Hylle in Malmö. It is owned by the private company Collaborating Concepts, and also financed by publicly funded agencies such as THINK accelerate and SoPact, which is an accelerator programme for social entrepreneurs. Venture Lab Incubator is also located here.

Helsingborg is also home to the **E-commerce Park**. Fifty companies are linked to its co-working space or its warehouse/logistics solution, and there is also an e-commerce incubator. It is also a private initiative and a part of Collaboration Concepts.



PHOTO: NEWS ØRESUND



## OWNERSHIP Funding, service and development

**Private real estate companies, foundations and trusts, and public owners such as universities and municipalities. The funding of science parks in the Danish-Swedish Greater Copenhagen-region is changing. The greatest contributions to research and innovation in the region are made by the Novo Nordisk Foundation, which expects to quadruple its annual distribution to between 5 and 6 billion DKK within five years.**

- There are many reasons for a company to lease space in a science park. It offers a connection to other research companies, as well as to university research. There are often good possibilities to move to larger spaces as operations expand. Last but not least, being located in a science park is often good for a company's image.
- There are significant variations in how different science parks are funded. The buildings of the region's oldest science park, Ideon in Lund, were initially financed by Ingvar Kamprad and IKEA. Today, the science park's buildings are owned by three commercial real estate companies. Adjacent to Ideon is Medicon Village, owned by a real estate company and a company for general operations that are in turn fully owned by a private foundation. A third ownership model are publicly owned science parks. DTU Science Park in Lyngby and Hørsholm outside of Copenhagen are owned by the Technical University of Denmark. The Danish science parks COBIS and Symbion have mixed joint ownership.
- The largest independent financier of innovation in the Danish-Swedish Greater Copenhagen region is the Novo Nordisk Foundation. The foundation has donated for example 5.5 billion DKK for the establishment of Copenhagen Bio Science Cluster and 392 million DKK to start up the BioInnovation Institute. In the beginning of June this year, the Novo Nordisk Foundation announced that it would quadruple its annually distributed research funds to between five and six billion DKK.

## OWNERSHIP STRUCTURES, AND WHAT SCIENCE PARKS OFFER COMPANIES

There are structural differences in the science parks of the Danish-Swedish Greater Copenhagen region, which range from commercial real estate companies with innovation work being done in various joint ownership constellations with municipalities and universities, to science parks and incubators that are fully owned by foundations and trusts.

Medicon Valley's oldest and largest science park, Ideon, has three commercial real estate companies as its main shareholders. The brand and the focus are controlled by the foundation SUN, which is dedicated to collaboration between Lund University and the business sector. The two companies Ideon Innovation and Ideon Open are focused on innovation and joint-owned by the real estate company Wihlborgs, the Municipality of Lund, and Lund University.

Real estate companies are also among the owners of the science park Medeon in Malmö. Medeon is 60% owned by the City of Malmö, and the real

estate company Wihlborgs owns the other 40%, as well as the property.

The ownership constellation at Medicon Village science park in Lund is the exact opposite: it is fully owned by the Mats Paulsson Foundation for Research, Innovation and Societal Development. All of the profits from innovation activities and property ownership thus go back to the foundation.

This year's new addition, the BioInnovation Institute, which is currently starting up an accelerator and an incubator at COBIS in Copenhagen, is completely foundation-owned. During its first three years,

the BioInnovation Institute will be a project within the Novo Nordisk Foundation. After the initial period, the goal is for the institute to be reorganised as an independent foundation.

But even if a science park or an incubator is fully owned by a foundation or a trust, there are often also affiliations to local, regional or national innovation support. The structures and rules in this regard vary from Denmark to Sweden.

Early this year, it was decided that the science park Medicon Village in Lund would receive additional funding for the science park's innovation system and meeting structures. The foundation that owns the science park – the Mats Paulsson Foundation for Research, Innovation and Societal Development – will join up with the Municipality of Lund, Region Skåne and Lund University to contribute seven million SEK a year. The science park's operations will also be split between two companies owned by the foundation – Medicon Village Innovation AB and the property company Medicon Village Fastigheter AB.

Region Skåne and Lund University have already been supporting Medicon Village by leasing space in the facilities. However, there is no government funding for science parks in Sweden. Kerstin Jakobsson, CEO of Medicon Village Innovation AB, finds that a national strategy for science parks in Sweden is lacking.

– There is no national strategy for science parks, but there are strategies for clusters and incubators. Just as there are government funds in other parts of the innovation system, those options should exist for science parks, she says.

DTU Science Park is fully owned by the Technical University of Denmark, DTU. Krinova Incubator & Science Park is owned by Kristianstad University's holding company and the Municipality of Kristianstad. Symbion has a mixed body of owners that includes the University of Copenhagen, Copenhagen Business School, the Symbion Foundation, Nordea Bank Denmark, the pension fund Lønmodtagernes Dyrtdisfond, and MP Pension (Magistrenes Pensionskasse). The science park COBIS, like the real estate company COBIS Ejendom K/S, is owned by DTU Science Park and Symbion.

### Provisions and services

DTU Science Park has 260 companies with 3 400 employees. The science park is focused on what is called deeptech. Life science, biotech and medtech

make up about 40% of the science park.

– The companies here are focused on new technology and not new business models for existing technology; there are many others doing that. Our focus is on companies that innovate, and that is typically a much longer, more challenging, difficult and demanding process, says CEO Steen Donner.

When it comes to how being located at a science park benefits companies, he sees four primary grounds.

– First and foremost are the access to other companies and the link to the university. A third important element is flexibility – they can expand and reduce the size of their space. That's important for smaller companies, since start-up growth is rarely linear. The fourth is that being based in a science park is good for their image, he says.

At DTU Science Park, companies have access to facilities and infrastructure, shared services such as e.g. a café, cafeteria and reception, network and meeting places, and help developing their business. DTU Science Park has a mentor programme in which companies are accompanied by a team of mentors in accordance with a structured programme.

Medicon Village's leasing guests are 120 companies and organisations with 1 600 employees. The science park is focused entirely on the life sciences, and the companies at Medicon Village should work, in accordance with the foundation's parameters, for human health and improved lives. Life science is interpreted broadly here and also includes enterprises offering services that can assist the companies, such as e.g. business development, economy, finance and administration.

– Our strategy is for there to be members in the science park with the competences that will let the start-up companies develop. We work actively to bring in organisations like those in order to create a community, says Kerstin Jakobsson, CEO of Medicon Village.

The companies choose which of the services they would like to purchase. They are offered access to laboratories, reception, conference rooms, a restaurant, catering, intranet, training facilities and meeting places.

Medeon has 60 companies with 450 employees. The work done by Medeon's companies spans a broad range of fields, from university and biotech companies to service operators.

– Being owned by the City of Malmö shapes us; we have a broad scope and we can even have service-based companies here that are not typical medtech entrepreneurs, but that can create a good work atmo-

## OWNERSHIP STRUCTURES OF THE SCIENCE PARKS

### COBIS

DTU Science Park and Symbion Science Park own both COBIS science park and COBIS fastigheter through two separate companies.

### DTU SCIENCE PARK

Owned by the Technical University of Denmark.

### IDEON

The property and the marketing company Ideon AB are owned by the real estate companies Castellum, Wihlborgs and Vasakronan. Ideon Open, which helps established companies with their innovation work, and the incubator Ideon Innovation are owned by Lund University, the Municipality of Lund, and Wihlborgs.

### KRINOVA

Owned by Kristianstad University's holding company and the Municipality of Kristianstad. The municipality owns the property.

### MEDEON

The City of Malmö and Wihlborgs; Wihlborgs also owns the property on the site.

### MEDICON VILLAGE

The Mats Paulsson Foundation for Research, Innovation and Societal Development owns the property and the science park.

### SYMBION

Owners are Copenhagen University, CBS, Symbion Foundation, as well as banks, pension funds and companies.

sphere, says Ulf G Anderson, CEO of Medeon.

With the help of the City of Malmö and the consultancy company Aspekta, Medeon is currently surveying all of the life science companies in Malmö with the aim of creating a community within the municipality.

Medeon offers participation in a number of different networks and has collaborations with a number of other life science-oriented science parks. For a few years now, there has also been an incubator on-site that offers a combination of advice, network, and suitable facilities.

Copenhagen Bio Science Park, COBIS, has around 100 companies with about 400 employees on-site in its building adjacent to the campus area by the Rigshospital. Two years ago, COBIS decided to extend its activities to encompass healthcare in a broader perspective rather than exclusively focusing on biotech. Doing this brought an influx of new projects and smaller-scale companies focused on mobile health, e-health and medical devices.

The establishment of the BioInnovation Institute on an entire floor of COBIS means that the science park will be able to offer the region's best infrastructure for research and innovation support.

Ideon has 400 companies with 9 000 employees. While the science park is perhaps primarily associated with a series of successful ICT companies, such as Qlik, Axis and Sony Mobile, 70 of the 344 companies at Ideon are active in the life sciences.

Part of the Ideon organisation is the company Ideon Open, which helps companies breathe new life into their innovation work and runs the accelerator Beyond, the marketing company Ideon AB, and the company Ideon Innovation, which is responsible for the science park's incubator.

The science park has implemented strategic work in recent years.

– Our companies told us that they had chosen to move here primarily for the high degree of expertise, but also for the broad scope of expertise here; for the proximity to research. Along the way, I also understood that it was important to continue being a science park, says CEO Mia Rolf.

Today, Ideon is focused on commercialisation.

– It doesn't matter how good our innovations are; communication and marketing are always the way to the global market, says CEO Mia Rolf.





## THE BIOINNOVATION INSTITUTE – AMBITIONS FOR A WORLD-CLASS INNOVATION ENVIRONMENT

The pace is high and making mistakes is allowed – as long as they contribute to the learning process. Researchers and entrepreneurs will meet in an open environment. They will be offered help with initial funding and a complete ecosystem – from the discovery phase through a three-month-long accelerator to the incubator with lab access – before it's time for them to stand on their own two feet. The Novo Nordisk Foundation is investing 392 million DKK over the next three years to build the independent BioInnovation Institute into a world-class innovation environment.

– Why isn't research in Denmark generating more new companies? Why aren't more researchers interested in becoming entrepreneurs, so that society can make better use of their work?

The director of the BioInnovation Institute Thomas Nagy is forthright with the questions that formed the base for the Novo Nordisk Foundation's decision to invest 392 million DKK in a three-year initial phase in order to build up operations at the Institute, with a ten-year perspective. The aim is to get the quality research being done at universities to develop into the life science companies of the future.

– Our ambition is to create Europe's best accelerator and incubator, says Thomas Nagy.

He has a long career at Novo Nordisk and Novozymes behind him, and he knows how the main shareholders the Novo Nordisk Foundation have put billions into research and invested in new as well as more mature companies. The Novo Nordisk Foundation has also granted 5.5 billion DKK to the establishment of Copenhagen Bioscience Cluster, which includes e.g. four large research centres at the University of Copenhagen and DTU and three research infrastructures, one of which is outside of Denmark: the beamline MicroMax at the materials research facility Max IV in Lund.

Now the Novo Nordisk Foundation wants to take another step and move in closer to the innovation aspect of research environments. The new strategy is also related to a decision to dramatically increase the Novo Nordisk Foundation's contributions.

Thomas Nagy came to the Novo Nordisk Foundation in August of 2016. With his colleagues, he wrote a vision document that led to the board's decision to create the BioInnovation Institute. The document is based on extensive interviews and studies of the world's top innovation environments. Their focus was on finding a solution to what is often called 'the valley of death' – the gap between publicly

funded research and the possibilities for researchers and entrepreneurs to find commercial funding in the early stages, when the level of risk is still high.

– We asked what was missing. We met with big companies like Novo Nordisk, Novozymes, Chr. Hansen, Coloplast, Bavarian Nordic and Lundbeck, so we got the corporate perspective. Then we met the Tech Transfer offices at universities, the university heads, departments of natural science, mentors, innovation environments and small start-up companies.

Our conversations with them led to a list of six important areas where entrepreneurs need support:

Affordable places for start-up companies. Life science research demands expensive facilities.

Someone to consult for advice. Access to experts who can provide advice and educate.

A robust development programme – an accelerator.

A network that gives the right contacts.

Outreach. Where should they go when they're finished? How should they brand themselves and become interesting?

Funding. Funds are crucial.

In early 2018 it was time for those ideas to become reality. The Novo Nordisk Foundation had decided to found the BioInnovation Institute, BII. As an initial step, accelerator and incubator operations are starting up in the Institute's facilities at COBIS. The project will be evaluated after three years, and if the work being done there fulfils expectations, the BioInnovation Institute will be reorganised as an independent foundation.

– We aim to create a culture where testing ideas is fun, and where if they are successful, it's fantastic; if they aren't successful, it has been a learning experience – the second or third try will be a success because the knowledge is greater, says Thomas Nagy.

He emphasises that the entrepreneurs need to be open and willing to collaborate. There will be no personal offices at the Institute. The pace will be high.



Director of the BioInnovation Institute Thomas Nagy wants to attract top researchers from all over the globe to Copenhagen by developing unique technological platforms that will complement BII's broad, systematic innovation process.

BII is currently building up an explicit innovation process that progresses from the discovery phase to a three-month-long accelerator, to an incubator phase lasting 18-24 months, during which start-up companies have access to a well-equipped laboratory. The innovators will also be offered help with initial funding in the accelerator and incubator phases.

BII is leasing an entire floor – 2 300 m<sup>2</sup> – at Copenhagen Bio Science Park (COBIS) in central Copenhagen. The facilities are currently being revamped and will be ready this autumn. Thomas Nagy expects that BII's space requirements will increase significantly when it has been active for a few years.

According to Thomas Nagy, the location adja-

cent to the University of Copenhagen and Rigshospitalet is well suited to BII, but he also points out that their work is national and they have contact with all of Denmark's universities. In the future, the ripples will reach other countries.

The plans to reorganise BII into an independent foundation are also a way of emphasising that the institution is not only for the Novo Nordisk Foundation's network, but for all of society.

– We want to utilise existing networks, and naturally that includes that of the Novo Nordisk Foundation. But we are a national institution with international ambitions, and our projects will reflect that. In that context, it is perfectly natural for us to look toward southern Sweden, says Thomas Nagy.

### THE BIOINNOVATION INSTITUTE, BII

Started in 2018. The Novo Nordisk Foundation has granted 392 million DKK over a three-year period to build up a world-class Danish innovation environment. BII will be evaluated after three years. If found up to par, it will be reorganised as an independent foundation.

BII is leasing a floor at Copenhagen Bio Science Park, COBIS. The organisation has 10 employees. The facilities accommodate 160 people, and selected researchers and entrepreneurs receive access to shared office space and laboratories, as well as the meeting place the Square. They are also offered initial funding through a convertible loan, usually in the amount of 10 million DKK. The innovation process is rapid and structured clearly:

**The discovery phase** – talented researchers and entrepreneurs are invited to develop their ideas at BII.

**The transition phase** – promising projects are tested and developed, and the entrepreneurs receive training in a three-month accelerator phase. Two batches of 15 participants each go through the accelerator each year.

**The incubation phase** – when a project has been developed further and established a start-up company, it moves in to the incubator, where it has access to laboratories, advice and networks for 18-24 months.

**The growth phase** – when companies have brought in external capital, they can remain at BII at market rent.



## COMPANIES IPOs and capital markets



**35 companies from the pharmaceutical industry were listed on Nasdaq Nordic last year. Most of the listings are in Sweden, even for Danish companies, which can in part be explained by differences in taxation rules for stock. Now the Swedish Spotlight Stock Market, formerly Aktietorget, is planning to establish a marketplace in Denmark this autumn.**

- Fewer newly started Danish life science companies go public than Swedish. Differences in taxation of shares are one explanation for why fewer newly started Danish life science companies go public than Swedish.
- Current trends also indicate that more Danish life science companies have chosen to list their shares in Sweden in recent years. Danish Orphazymes went against that trend last year when it became the first Danish biotech company to go public in Denmark since 2010.
- Last year, 35 companies from the pharmaceutical sector listed their shares on Nasdaq Nordic. Looking at the rest of Europe, 35 life science companies is quite a lot – and a large number of them come from the Greater Copenhagen Region, says Carsten Borring, Head of Listing & Capital Markets at Nasdaq Copenhagen.
- Twenty of the more than 120 companies at the science park Medicin Village in Lund are listed on the stock exchange. The most recent of them is the medtech company Iconovo, which was listed on Nasdaq First North this April. We were completely oversubscribed by 130%, and for the shares issued to the general public, by almost 200%, says CEO Orest Lastow.
- In the autumn of 2018, Swedish Spotlight Stock Market – formerly known as Aktietorget – will open a new Danish marketplace. The decision to set up in Copenhagen is based on the growing number of Danish companies that have found their way to Stockholm for listing and access to new capital.

## DANISH-SWEDISH DIFFERENCES INFLUENCE WHEN AND WHERE LIFE SCIENCE COMPANIES GO PUBLIC

Differences in taxation of shares. This is one explanation for why fewer newly started Danish life science companies go public than Swedish. Current trends also indicate that more Danish life science companies have chosen to list their shares in Sweden in recent years. Danish Orphazymes went against that trend last year when it became the first Danish biotech company to go public in Denmark since 2010. Last year, 35 companies from the pharmaceutical sector listed their shares on Nasdaq Nordic.

Last year, 35 companies from the pharmaceutical sector listed their shares on Nasdaq Nordic.

– I think that is a really high number. Looking at the rest of Europe, 35 life science companies is quite a lot – and a large number of them come from the Greater Copenhagen Region, says Carsten Borring, Head of Listing & Capital Markets at Nasdaq Copenhagen.

Swedish companies make up the majority of the entries, and most of the listings were in Stockholm.

– These are primarily Swedish entries, a single Danish one, and then there are some Danish companies listed in Stockholm. Swedes have been really good

at getting the ecosystem to work, and at creating incentives for private investors to buy shares. In Denmark, we're lagging behind, says Carsten Borring.

When Orphazymes went public last year, it was the first biotech company to go public in Denmark since Zealand Pharma in 2010.

– I think that more Danish companies will follow, but our tradition has not matured enough yet to take advantage of our own investments in Denmark. There is an enormous difference in the taxation of shares in Denmark and Sweden, and we are working



on getting for example politicians to see the inherent value that involves, says Carsten Borring.

He believes that access to capital also influences the size of companies and how quickly they list their shares on the stock market.

– We have seen a lot of small companies in Sweden; the willingness to take risks is greater. In Denmark we've seen somewhat larger companies; we are a bit more careful when it comes to investing in stocks. That also means that companies coming to Denmark should be a bit more mature.

For the first time since 2010, a Danish biotech company made its debut on Nasdaq Copenhagen. It was the Danish biotech company Orphazyme, which is now often brought into the spotlight as a good example by Nasdaq as well as by Copenhagen Bio Science Park, COBIS, where the company has its headquarters.

But there are certain changes underway in Denmark. For example, a stock-savings account where appreciation will be taxed 17% annually, but with an upper limit, will be introduced in Denmark in 2019, as per a political agreement. There might even be an additional finance market operator. In December of last year, Swedish Aktietorget presented its goal to establish its presence in Copenhagen in 2018.

– We'll be launching in Denmark this autumn. We will also be opening an office, since we aim to increase our presence in Denmark in general in terms of for example marketing and informative meetings, says Katrine Hoff, project manager for Spotlight Stock Market in Denmark.

Carsten Borring is positive about Spotlight Stock Market becoming established in Denmark.

– It's good that more people are looking toward Denmark. The more who come, the better. If they see the business potential in setting up the system in Denmark that's a good thing; that means that there must be more listings on the way, because running an exchange is expensive, he says.

When it comes to the outlook for life science companies' stock market entries, things depend on how investors see the risk, according to Carsten Borring – if they dare to continue investing even if the stock

market environment gets tougher in the future.

Interest developments and how the average person views shares as an investment option are two influential factors. If stocks are considered expensive, people become more cautious.

– Biotech is high risk and one of the first things to go – regardless of how much we love it, that has to be said. All of us who work in biotech and the health sector know that it can sometimes be hard to locate funds, he says.

Twenty of the more than 120 companies at Medicon Village in Lund are listed on the stock exchange.

– For the past three years, there have been four IPOs annually. The 20 listed companies have a market capitalisation of just over six billion crowns. One company – Iconovo AB – has been listed already this spring, says Kerstin Jakobsen, CEO of Medicon Village Innovation AB.

There is a possibility that a development of this kind might inspire other companies and mean that other companies in a science park follow the same path of development, says Steen Donner, CEO of DTU Science Park.

– If we had the kinds of companies here that are typically listed in Sweden – small companies and relatively early-stage ones – it would have a positive impact on the other companies in the park. Having Christian Hansen here, which has been listed for a long time and now has 2 500 employees, also provides that kind of inspiration, he says.

The medtech company Iconovo, which was listed on Nasdaq First North in April of this year, is based in the science park Medicon Village in Lund. Their entry was met with a lot of interest.

– Very good. We were completely oversubscribed by 130%, and for the shares issued to the general public, by almost 200%, says CEO Orest Lastow.

Ascelia Pharma, a biotech company based on Medeon in Malmö, is preparing for a pending IPO. In May of this year, the company brought in 60 million SEK in new capital and broadened its agenda. The company is focused on developing two drugs for oncology: Mangoral and Oncoral. Read an interview with CEO Magnus Corfitzen on the following spread.

*"We have seen a lot of small companies in Sweden; the willingness to take risks is greater."*



Carsten Borring, Head of Listing & Capital Markets på Nasdaq Copenhagen.

PHOTO: NEWS ØRESUND

## ORPHAZYME CHOSE COPENHAGEN'S STOCK EXCHANGE OVER STOCKHOLM

It took only eight years from when it was founded in 2009 for the biotech company Orphazyme to mature into a publicly traded Danish company with its shares on Nasdaq Copenhagen's main list.

When Orphazyme's shares made their debut on Nasdaq Copenhagen on 16 November 2017, it was the first time that a Danish biotech company had gone public in Copenhagen since 2010. For that reason, Orphazyme is often brought into the spotlight as a good example, both by Nasdaq as well as by Copenhagen Bio Science Park, COBIS, where the company has its headquarters.

By deciding to list its shares in Copenhagen, Orphazyme was going against the current; in recent years, a series of Danish companies have chosen to go public in Stockholm. The decision to invest Danish can have several explanations. The past years' economic boom and good share development for listed

biotech companies also meant that the timing was good at the Copenhagen stock exchange. Certainly, the owner configuration – with Danish Novo Holdings and Sunstone Capital as main owners – impacted the decision to choose Nasdaq Copenhagen.

As a new publicly traded Danish company with its headquarters at Copenhagen Bio Science Park, COBIS, Orphazyme is a flagship to put on display. Surely it can be a meaningful model to highlight for the BioInnovation Institute, which started operations at COBIS a few months after Orphazyme's IPO. The BioInnovation Institute will run an accelerator and an incubator with funding by the Novo Nordisk Foundation.

Orphazyme's work focuses on the development of new therapies for patients suffering from protein misfolding diseases with no or limited treatment options available.

## SWEDISH SPOTLIGHT STOCK MARKET OPENS IN COPENHAGEN

In the autumn of 2018, Swedish Spotlight Stock Market – formerly known as Aktietorget – will open a new Danish marketplace. The decision to set up in Copenhagen is based on the growing number of Danish companies that have found their way to Stockholm for listing and access to new capital.

– We'll be launching in Denmark this autumn. We will also be opening an office, since we aim to increase our presence in Denmark in general in terms of for example marketing and informative meetings, says Katrine Hoff, project manager for Spotlight Stock Market in Denmark.

Spotlight Stock Market was started in Stockholm in 1997 with the name Aktietorget. The first Danish companies were listed in 2010 and 2014 – they were WNT Research and Saniona, both from the biotech sector. The volume has since increased. In 2017, four Danish companies were listed on Aktietorget in Stockholm, and at least one more Danish company is expected this year. Usually, Danish companies establish a Swedish holding company to manage their Swedish listing.

– We've seen increasing interest from Danish

companies, and like us, Danish investors have seen increased interest from Swedish investors when it comes to Danish companies, says Katrine Hoff.

Spotlight Stock Market hopes to be able to create an ecosystem in Denmark that is similar to the one in Sweden, with information about IPOs and about the listed companies and their shares.

Katrine Hoff mentions as an example that they expect the Swedish financial news agency Finwire to start covering their Swedish as well as their Danish IPO offerings.

The Financial Supervisory Authority (Finanstilsynet) is continually being updated about Spotlight Stock Market's pending establishment in Denmark. The Danish plans have already gotten a great response from politicians. Last summer, the Danish Minister of Business Brian Mikkelsen (K) visited then-Aktietorget in Stockholm to learn more about their plans to set up in Denmark. He was very positive when he spoke to the Danish business newspaper Børsen after the visit.

"It's really, really, really, really, good news", said Brian Mikkelsen.

## DANISH-SWEDISH ASCELIA PHARMA MAKES USE OF THE REGION'S POTENTIAL

The biotech company Ascelia Pharma, which recently moved into Malmö's Medeon Science Park, is a good example of a company that makes good use of the advantages of the Danish-Swedish Greater Copenhagen region. A Swedish company based on a Danish patent, Ascelia has been funded by investors in Skåne and Zealand, and three of the four employees are Danes who commute over the Øresund Bridge to the company's office in Malmö. The fourth employee is Swedish, but had previously only worked in Denmark.

– We are a real Øresund company, with a Swedish parent company, a subsidiary in Denmark, an office in Malmö, shareholders in both countries and both Danish and Swedish personnel. And in the office we speak Danish and write in English, since we have a lot of international collaboration partners, says Ascelia Pharma's CEO Magnus Corfitzen.

We meet in a conference room at Medeon Science Park, where Ascelia Pharma had moved several weeks earlier. In recent years, the company's office had been in a regular office complex in Malmö.

– We looked at Medeon several times, but there were never any spaces available. But this time there was. This is a more natural environment for us, where we meet other research companies and have access to seminars and meeting facilities; that's positive, since we have a lot of investors and analysts coming to visit. In addition to that, the office at Medeon signals that we are a pharmaceutical company in an expansion phase, says Magnus Corfitzen.

Operations started up in 2000, when a group of investors purchased the pharmaceutical research and patent for the contrast agent Mangoral from Professor Henrik Thomsen from Herlev Hospital, outside of Copenhagen. The company CMC Contrast was created in that connection (today, it is Ascelia Pharma), and an office was established at Ideon Science Park in Lund. There was also solid expertise in contrast agents at Ideon at the time with the large corporation Nycomed in close proximity. In 2008, the local newspaper Sydsvenskan could report that the risk capital company from Skåne Malmö-

hus Invest and the Danish companies Øresund Healthcare Capital and Sunstone Capital had gone in with a total of 40 million SEK in new issues to push the development of Mangoral forward.

Magnus Corfitzen had helped start Sunstone Capital in 2007, and he had also been chairman of the board at CMC Contrast for a number of years. The other members of the board asked him to be the company's CEO.

The year was 2014, and the new CEO Magnus Corfitzen relocated the company's office to Malmö. There were two employees, and both lived in Copenhagen. The move reduced the length of the commute for both of them. Today there are four employees – three Danes and one Swede. The job is the first that the Swedish colleague Kristian Borbos has had in Sweden. He has worked in Denmark for the past fifteen years, e.g. with the IPO of Dong Energy, now Ørsted. It is thus natural for them that Danish is the office lingua franca.

Kristian Borbos' task as CFO is to prepare Ascelia Pharma for a pending IPO. In May of this year, the company brought in 60 million SEK in new capital and broadened its agenda.

Ascelia Pharma is a small company in terms of its number of employees, but the pharmaceuticals development conducted by the company involves a far greater number of people around the globe who are contracted for pharmaceutical studies, manufacturing, pharmaceutical regulation and more. Magnus Corfitzen describes it as being a small company that

works with the resources of a large company, but only pays for them when the resources are needed. The company's employees have their background in high positions at companies such as Novo Nordisk, AstraZeneca, Active Biotech, Pharmacia, Sunstone Capital and Danske Bank.

Today, the company is developing two drugs for oncology: Mangoral and Oncoral.

The target group for the original product Mangoral comprises around 300 000 patients suffering from liver metastases whose kidney functions are also severely compromised. Contemporary contrast agents cannot be used without the risk of serious side effects. Mangoral is a new drug under development that can be used as a contrast agent even if kidney functions are compromised; it is possible to give MRIs to these patients using Mangoral as a contrast agent, and thus discover liver metastases early enough so that they can be operated on.

Phase III studies are currently being done on Mangoral, and Magnus Corfitzen expects that they will be completed in 2021. Marketing and commercial production preparations are already underway.

Preliminary phase I studies for Oncoral, a cytotoxin in tablet form that is used to treat stomach cancer, should be complete in 2018. Ascelia purchased the preparation last year, also changing the company's name from CMC Contrast to Ascelia Pharma to indicate that the company's focus is not solely on contrast agents.

Magnus Corfitzen says that his immediate goal is for Mangoral to help patients with improved possibilities to locate liver metastases that can be pivotal for their chances of survival. In the long run, he wants to continue purchasing new pharmaceutical candidates that focus on distinct niches in oncology.

Our mind-set is very 'Øresund' and we use the advantages of both countries, despite a number of administrative challenges that a small company faces when there is a subsidiary and personnel on both sides of the Strait. Magnus Corfitzen describes the Swedish capital market as more active than the Danish. There is also an R&D tax credit in Denmark that means that losses of up to 25 million DKK per year can be capitalised for R&D expenses. Seen as a whole, it's a very good location for a life science company; close to Kastrup Airport and with access to highly qualified personnel in both Sweden and Denmark.



PHOTO: ICONOVO

### FIVE QUESTIONS FOR OREST LASTOW, CEO OF ICONOVO

This April, the medical technology company Iconovo was listed on Nasdaq First North. The company develops inhalation devices and is located in the science park Medicon Village in Lund. Iconovo was founded in 2013 by former AstraZeneca employees and others.

#### What does being listed on the stock exchange mean to you?

Primarily, it means an injection of capital (40 million SEK). It also means that our clients see us as a larger and more established company, particularly from an international perspective.

#### How has interest been in the listing?

Very good. We were completely oversubscribed by 130%, and for the shares issued to the general public, by almost 200%.

#### What is the next step for Iconovo?

We'll be investing in developing the organisation and in new products.

#### What does being based in a science park mean to you?

Being part of an ecosystem is very valuable. We are very close to our collaborative partners.

#### What do you think about developments in Medicon Valley?

Very exciting. We'd like to see more activities – meetings, conferences and so on – on the Swedish side of the Strait.

*"In May of this year, the company brought in 60 million SEK in new capital and broadened its agenda."*

PHOTO: NEWS ØRESUND  
Magnus Corfitzen, CEO Ascelia.



# FIVE

Five to six billion DKK a year is how much the Danish research foundation Novo Nordisk Foundation expects to be able to distribute in research funds in five years. For comparison, ten years ago the foundation distributed 181 million DKK, and last year that number was 1.3 billion DKK. The scope of the foundation's activities will also become broader, and additional research areas will be given support – particularly in research areas within technology and the natural sciences.

PHOTO: NEWS ØRESUND



PHOTO: NEWS ØRESUND

At the collaborative working space Pier47 on Copenhagen's Langelinie, round tables are arranged four times a year with topics such as digital health, foodtech and fintech. Among the leasing guests at Pier47 are Danfoss' digital innovation unit The Ramp and HK Lab.

## LTH Open Door

The LTH Open Door Initiative was launched in January of this year at Lund University's Faculty of Engineering. It offers companies the possibility to lease laboratories and equipment and includes a 3D lab and a nano lab. The initiative aims to simplify the innovation process.

Danish Tech Challenge, DTC, is a Danish accelerator programme, run by DTU Science Park. DTC is arranged once a year and lasts for four months. Twenty start-up companies participate. DTC's office is in the new incubator Futurebox in Lyngby.

## Swedish innovation manifesto

Six suggestions for the next generation of innovation ecosystems – that is the essence of the Swedish Incubators & Science Parks' innovation manifesto. Among other things, the trade organisation believes in the establishment of a 'Nordic Innovation House' in prioritised growth markets, and in the introduction of a special visa for entrepreneurs that will make it easy for companies to bring in competence from countries outside of the EU.

# 4 000

people participated in the life science conference and trade show BIO-Europe in Berlin last year. This year, the conference will take place in Copenhagen, from the 5th-7th November at Bella Center in Ørestad.

## Nordic Health Lab opens at Nordsjællands Hospital

A new innovation lab, Nordic Health Lab, will give entrepreneurs, companies, researchers and healthcare personnel access to a unique test arena, according to the Capital Region of Denmark. The transboundary collaboration between healthcare actors will help create the healthcare solutions of the future. The project is financed with nine million DKK from the Danish Industry Foundation, and the lab will be on-site at Nordsjællands Hospital from June of 2018.

At Nordic Health Lab, companies' product development will be up close in the clinical test environments at the hospital, as well as in homes. Among other things, participants will be able to work with new data technology and e.g. sensory data, artificial intelligence, real-time data or clinical data in protected and closed test environments.

PHOTO: NEWS ØRESUND



PHOTO: NEWS ØRESUND

## ESS moves on site in Lund

This June, the headquarters of the research facility European Spallation Source, ESS, is moving to the site on Odarslövsvägen in Lund, thus leaving its former premises at the science park Medicon Village, also in Lund. ESS Data Management & Software Centre is located at the science park COBIS in Copenhagen.

Many different materials will be studied at the facility, from plastic and pharmaceuticals to motors, proteins and molecules, down to the nano-level. ESS is expected to open for research in 2023, when it will begin receiving an estimated 2 000 – 3 000 researchers every year.

On the 31st of May this year, Ideon Science Park in Lund celebrated its 35th anniversary with a forward-thinking seminar, where the focus was on smart cities, future transportation, healthtech and smart materials. The science park is one of Sweden's largest with around 400 companies and 9 000 employees.

## LEO Pharma's engine room

LEO Pharma has entered a partnership with DTU Chemistry in which chemistry students will be able to see how a global pharmaceutical company works with innovation and research. The students are offered a variety of possibilities to interact with their Open Innovation initiative; they will be invited into LEO Pharma's engine room, work together with the company's researchers and test theory from their studies in practice.

# 11

million SEK were brought in by new shareholders to Swedish medtech company Avidicare this year. They manufacture ventilation systems for operating theatres and are based at Medicon Village in Lund.

## ABOUT THIS REPORT

Øresundsinstituttet and Medicon Valley Alliance have a long-term analysis collaboration. State of Medicon Valley is an annual analysis of the developments in Medicon Valley published every autumn. In addition to the annual report, we publish a special supplementary report every year; this year's topic is "Science Parks in Medicon Valley".

This analysis is an interview-based overview of the science parks in Medicon Valley/the Greater Copenhagen region. We began by identifying the primary central actors in the area through preliminary research and conducted in-depth interviews with them. We have also gathered a number of other environments that do not correspond directly to the definition of a science park that we have used here. According to our definition, a science park must have a distinct connection to one or more universities and be fully or partially

active in the life sciences. A delineation of this kind encompasses the most relevant science parks whilst also allowing the manifold start-up and innovation environments in the region to be taken into account.

We have enhanced the presentation of the science parks through interviews with some of the companies located in the environments and that have gone public in recent years. Business development is also portrayed in a number of spreads with company news based on real events.

The aim of this report is to map out the region's science parks in the life sciences, to enquire into their experiences and development, and to gain insight into their future challenges and highlight their potentials and roles in the regional life science eco-system.

## LIST OF INTERVIEWS

- **Carsten Borring**, Head of Listing & Capital Markets, Nasdaq Copenhagen
- **Charlotte Lorentz Hjort**, CEO Krinova
- **Katrine Hoff**, project manager Spotlight Stock Market in Denmark
- **Kerstin Jakobsson**, CEO Medicon Village Innovation AB
- **Magnus Corfitzen**, CEO Ascelia
- **Mia Rolf**, CEO Ideon AB
- **Morten Mølgaard Jensen**, CEO COBIS
- **Neel Hein Bertelsen**, Head of Marketing, Symbion
- **Orest Lastow**, CEO Iconovo
- **Steen Donner**, CEO DTU Science Park
- **Thomas Nagy**, director BioInnovation Institute
- **Ulf G Andersson**, CEO Medeon

## SCIENCE PARKS - ADDRESSES

- cobis.dk
- dtusciencpark.dk
- ideon.se
- krinova.se
- medeon.se
- mediconvillage.se
- symbion.dk
- **Other innovation environments:**
  - cphftw.dk
  - ecommercepark.se
  - fasttrackmalmo.com
  - fintechlab.dk
  - foundershouse.dk
  - mediaevolution.se
  - mediaevolutioncity.se
  - minc.se
  - mindpark.se
  - pier47.rainmaking.io
  - rainmakingloft.dk
  - space10.io
  - startupvillage.dk
  - thecamp.io
  - theground.se

## Behind the report - Medicon Valley Alliance:

### THE FOLLOWING ORGANIZATIONS AND COMPANIES ARE CURRENTLY MEMBERS OF THE MVA BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Medicon Valley Alliance (MVA) is a non-profit membership organization in the Danish-Swedish life science cluster Medicon Valley, which is a part of Greater Copenhagen. Our 260 members, who together employ approximately 140 000 people, represent the region's triple-helix and include universities, hospitals, human life science business, regional governments and service providers.



medicon valley alliance

Creating Opportunities



## MEDICON VALLEY ALLIANCE

---

MVA is a Gold Label-certified, non-profit member organisation in the Danish-Swedish life science cluster Medicon Valley. Its 260 members include universities, hospitals, human life science businesses, regional governments and service providers that employ approximately 140 000 people and represent the Region's 'double triple-helix'. The activities in MVA focus on strengthening collaborations for a vibrant life science ecosystem in Medicon Valley through networking events and increased collaboration across borders and sectors.

### THE VISION

The vision is to be a well-known and respected member-driven contributor to the realisation and positioning of Medicon Valley as the most competitive and vital life science cluster in Northern Europe.

### THE MISSION

MVA is committed to realising Medicon Valley's potential by facilitating networking, knowledge-sharing, and collaboration, analysing challenges and potentials, and mobilising support from key opinion leaders.

### CALL TO ACTION

Read more about the Danish-Swedish life science cluster organisation Medicon Valley Alliance's events and activities on [www.mva.org](http://www.mva.org), where you can also find more information about how YOUR company can benefit from a membership.



medicon valley alliance

Creating Opportunities