

Abstracts

Temanummer: Når viden skaber forandring

Knowledge Brokering and Mobilisation: Models and Frameworks

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This article presents models and methods for the exchange, translation and dissemination of research-based knowledge in practice and policy. The article introduces a number of key concepts useful for stimulating knowledge mobilisation among universities and research foundations, and offers a number of suggestions on how knowledge exchange can be structured and organised. The article focuses on four selected models that describe how researchers, practitioners and policy-makers can come together and address common issues of concern. In addition to a number of examples of existing models and concepts, the article provides an assessment of the need for strategy and competence development in this area, including a better framework for the development, implementation and analysis of knowledge exchange between researchers, practitioners and policy actors in the future.

Where are the insights? On the value of solving problems through research and collaboration

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In February 2022, the University of Copenhagen launched the Crown Princess Mary Center with the vision of generating solutions to societal challenges by insisting on close and early dialogue and co-operation between researchers from the humanities and social sciences and relevant practitioners. The establishment of the center constitutes a step away from a linear understanding, according to which academic research is developed in a detached university setting and only subsequently applied in society, towards a practice of co-creation (Verschuere et al., 2012), where researchers and practitioners develop new knowledge in partnership. This article draws up the main themes with which the Center will work in the following years, organized under the newly founded Copenhagen Change Academy. Following an often-used Danish phrase, the Center is on the lookout for »grains of gold,« understood as those special insights that make a difference in practice. For such grains of gold to arise, it is necessary to cultivate a modality of co-operation between researchers and practitioners characterized by equality.

Community as a driving force for the green transition

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Policy makers in Denmark emphasize mission-driven partnerships as a method to realize the Climate Act's target of reducing CO₂ emissions by 70 pct. by 2030. The missions are based on cross-cutting collaboration between actors from industry, universities, civil society, and public institutions. Yet, regardless of these political ambitions, the partners experience difficulties in collaborating across divergent interests, procedures and understandings. The question is: how can involved actors succeed in organizing a meaningful and valuable cooperation? This article presents three types of communities in which organizations find ways of collaborating across interests and disciplines to accelerate the green transition. We focus on close-knit communities such as ecovillages and food cooperatives, loosely-knit communities such as associations against food waste, and a cross-cutting collaboration between researchers and practitioners. The article shows examples of how these communities bring together divergent approaches, understandings and interests, and thereby function as a driving force for the green transition.

The Return of geopolitics and security expertise in Denmark

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Which forms of security expertise are crucial for a country like Denmark in times of geopolitical turmoil? The article answers this question in three steps. First, it discusses the international *Return of geopolitics*. Second, it presents a typology of security policy expertise categorized according to different questions at their core, including military expertise, social science expertise, peace and conflict studies, languages and area studies. Third, it discusses Danish foreign and security policy in this context, including avoiding a relapse into strong bipolarity. How does a small, open economy like Denmark, with

a strong dependence upon international alliances and multilateralism best maintain or recalibrate cooperation and rethink its investments in expertise for this new phase of global politics? The article argues for rethinking the ecosystem of security expertise and policy, including increasing investments in language and area studies, peace and conflict studies as well as investing in cross-disciplinary and practice oriented security expertise.

No need for experts – the Danish COVID response as a case study on the impact of scientific forms on public policy development

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This article proposes a model of how science influences policy-making that turns on three ways to be scientific: using knowledge, methods, or experts. It reviews political science literatures that implicitly focus on these different shapes of science. It argues for differences between the shapes in their scientific focus points, logics of policy decision-making, and opportunities for power among actors in and around government. The article illustrates the importance of the shape of science in policy-making with an example from Denmark's COVID pandemic response governance during January to April 2020.

Creating value through research and innovation partnerships – what does it take?

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Based on the experience with Innovation Fund Denmark's Grand Solutions programme for research and innovation partnerships, a number of practical issues are set out for partners to consider and have a plan for in order to ensure the partnership's value creation. The article looks at success factors in research and innovation partnerships in a "before-during-after" perspective.

The work of preparing, maturing and following up on partnership projects is at least as important for value creation as the work that takes place in the partnership itself. Some of the advice may seem intuitive, and perhaps even banal, but experience shows that the elements are often not processed in sufficient depth or at the right time in the partnership.

Paths to strengthened research cooperation with municipalities – while waiting for collaborative research-practice partnerships

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More research-based knowledge is needed to support the further development of municipal health services. Collaboration between research and practice is a prerequisite for the development of research questions and research designs that can create knowledge potentially applicable to practice. Experiences from previous cooperation show that researchers with limited knowledge of municipal health services have difficulty assessing the practical relevance of their research and finding the right point-of-entry for their cooperation with the municipality. Municipalities most often do not have the competencies for understanding the conditions for knowledge production and will therefore, among other things, sometimes change their practice during the research process and request results before the end of the process. The research-practice dialogue and cooperation can be strengthened with the establishment of local bridge-building functions and a national structure to support collaboration between partners.

The Velux Foundation's HUMpraxis programme: Public value through research-practice collaborations

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The Velux Foundation is a philanthropic foundation that supports scientific, social, cultural and environmental purposes. In 2016, the Foundation launched the HUMpraxis programme. Here, university researchers in the humanities and social sciences collaborate with social or environmental professionals on closely integrated research and practice development projects for sustainable solutions to social and environmental societal challenges. The article describes the origins, aims and forms of collaboration of the programme, and its experiences, challenges and recommendations for research-practice collaboration.

Cooperation between universities and the private sector is a win win

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Public funded research is crucial for the private sector in Denmark if we are to stay innovative and competitive. Research and new solutions are necessary to tackle global grand challenges such as climate change. International studies show that the return on 1 DKK invested in public research is 1,2-1,5 DKK. Public research is essential and the reason to one of the biggest current successes in the Danish private sector – Life Science. Unfortunately, many Danish universities are reluctant to enter corporation projects with extern partners. Often due to the funds not covering the whole research expense. In the Danish Chamber of Commerce, we suggest that it should be much more attractive for universities to enter cooperation with extern partners such as private businesses. We suggest a public math fund. Funding should be added to universities that increase their cooperation with the surrounding society.

Our goal is to increase the total amount spent on Danish research from 3 to 4 pct. of GDP by 2030.

Understanding Embassy Closings – a Danish-Argentine Case Study

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The announcement in 2021, that Denmark intended to close its embassy in Argentina the 31st of July 2022, sparked confusion in both countries, especially due to the execution of a royal state visit in 2019. Based on 30 interviews and a document analysis, we have found, that the decision to close the embassy is the result of a budgetary famine in the Danish foreign service, as well as a political and bureaucratic downprioritization of South America, where Argentina at the time was especially vulnerable, due to a downturn in their economy. A decisive factor, however, was the COVID-19 pandemic, which worsened the Argentinian economy and created uncertainty in the economic data, which the decision was based on. All in all, these factors created the perfect storm of conditions that led to the decision to close a representation in a country, where Denmark seemingly has sufficient economic and political interests to maintain an embassy.

OECD: Globalization under Pressure

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COVID-19, the Russian attack on Ukraine and the climate crisis have all increased political pres-

sure on the globalization, which has guided world economy over the past decades. At the same time, citizens are not ready to give up material advantages, created by global supply chains. Rational analysis and evidence-based standard setting, on which OECD is built, are also under pressure from digital echo-chambers, tunnel vision and alternative facts. OECD stands in the eye of the hurricane and will need to develop a new balancing point in geopolitics, recognizing the systemic differences between the West and China/Russia, but maintaining that globalization still makes sense, not least for climate change. OECD will also need to reinforce the importance of societal coherence and increased equality.

The Financial Crisis – Causes and Consequences

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The Global Financial Crisis hit Denmark in 2008. Within a short span of time – from the fourth quarter of 2007 to the second quarter of 2009 – Danish gross domestic product fell by no less than 7.1 percent, the largest decline since World War II. It is first at the end of 2014 that the Danish economy surpasses the 2007 level of GDP. During the crisis, Danish financial institutions suffer large losses notably on lending to fixed property, especially commercial property. A large number of banks run into problems and many collapse. The Danish government intervenes, notably in the form of a guarantee on all liabilities in banks and through the injection of preference capital into banks and mortgage lenders. The crisis has important repercussions not only in the form of lost production but also in several other areas. In particular, the crisis causes a shift in Danish economic thinking with a greater emphasis on financial regulation and a renewed importance of discretionary fiscal policy.