VISION PLAN

INNOVATION DISTRICT COPENHAGEN

VISION PLAN FOR INNOVATION DISTRICT COPENHAGEN

September, 2025

ERHVERVSMINISTERIET

The vision plan has been prepared with consultancy assistance from Arkitema, COWI and Implement.

The vision plan has been prepared with the support of the Novo Nordisk Foundation.

Cover image: Unsplash

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Photo: Innovation District Copenhagen

FOREWORD

Denmark has a unique and strong foundation, as our life science and quantum technology sectors are already attracting significant international attention.

The world is entering a new era in which the ability to develop future solutions will determine our competitiveness and prosperity levels both in Denmark and across Europe. Geopolitical uncertainty, technological breakthroughs, climate change and aging populations create complex challenges that can only be solved through research breakthroughs and innovation. Therefore, close cooperation between researchers, entrepreneurs and businesses is needed to ensure that new solutions can be developed and deployed globally.

While the US and China are making significant investments to take the lead in key technological sectors, Europe's competitiveness is facing challenges. However, Denmark has a unique and strong foundation, as our sectors in life science and quantum technology are already attracting significant international attention. We have the potential to become one of the world's leading innovation hubs, where the brightest minds and the most visionary companies unite to develop future solutions, and where new innovations are commercialized and utilized for the benefit of citizens and society.

But innovation doesn't happen in a vacuum. Despite living in the digital age, physical proximity is crucial for promoting the exchange of ideas and cross-disciplinary breakthroughs. If we are to bring together the world's brightest minds, it requires a physical space to meet. Innovation District Copenhagen will be the meeting point.

With Denmark's Strategy for Life Science, the National Strategy for Quantum Technology, and the Entrepreneurship Agreement, a series of initiatives have been established to enhance Denmark's capacity to translate research and knowledge into new solutions for entrepreneurs and businesses.

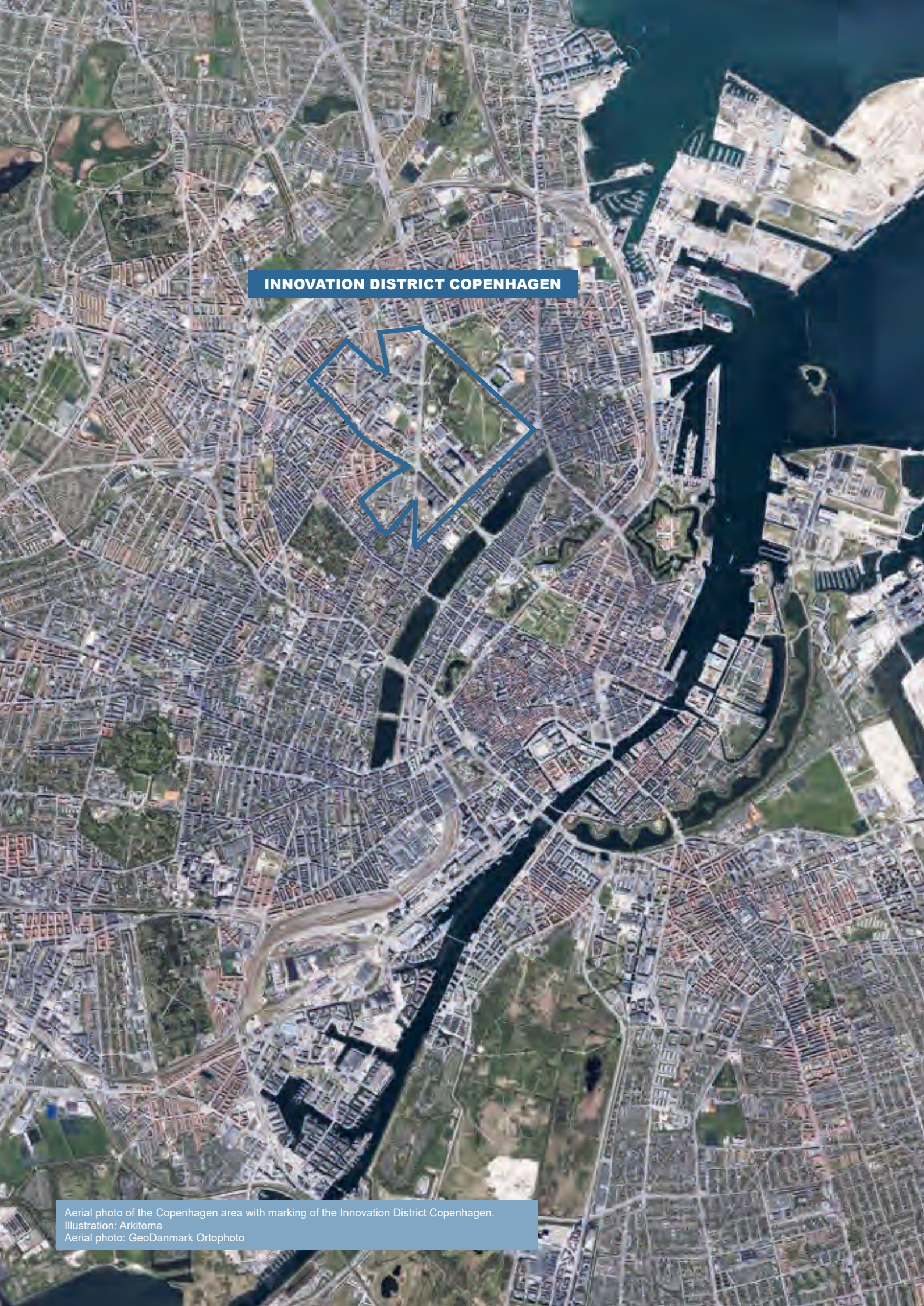
Innovation District Copenhagen has a unique advantage: It is located in the middle of one of the world's most attractive cities. Copenhagen is a modern metropolis. There are strong entrepreneurial environments, internationally recognized liveability, well-functioning infrastructure, high quality of life and vibrant urban life, which gives the district a decisive advantage in attracting and retaining the best talent.

Therefore, the goal is not only to establish a world-class innovation environment but also to create a dynamic and lively district where researchers, students, and companies come together to collaboratively develop the solutions of the future.

Innovation District Copenhagen has a strong starting point. The district houses leading education and research institutions, hospitals and a thriving innovation environment. But compared to other world-leading innovation districts, we are falling behind in terms of space for companies, entrepreneurs' offices, and R&D departments. The establishment of new offices and laboratories is therefore an important step in achieving critical mass in the district.

Realizing the vision is a long-term process that requires courageous decisions and will necessarily involve compromises. But the benefits of success are enormous. Innovation District Copenhagen will not only create highly specialized, well-paid workplaces close to metro stations and public transport – the district will also strengthen Denmark's economy, competitiveness and international position as a leading innovation nation.

Innovation District Copenhagen is located in the middle of a strong geography. Public transport links the district to the surrounding city, where you will find leading life science companies, a well-developed healthcare system and key research facilities. The distances to the rest of the country are short, allowing those in the district to easily access knowledge, equipment, and resources in larger Danish cities like Aarhus and Odense. At the same time, traveling between Innovation District Copenhagen and other world-leading innovation hubs is easy via Copenhagen Airport, which offers direct flights to Boston, Singapore, and Tokyo.



Aerial photo of the Copenhagen area with marking of the Innovation District Copenhagen.
Illustration: Arkitema
Aerial photo: GeoDanmark Ortophoto

SUMMARY

With this vision plan, the Government, the City of Copenhagen, and the University of Copenhagen, along with a diverse group of partners, outline the physical and substantive developments needed to transform the Innovation District Copenhagen into a world-leading innovation hub for life science and quantum technology in the heart of Copenhagen.

The implementation of the vision plan holds significant potential for Copenhagen as a city and for Denmark as a whole. The innovation district will create new, station-based and attractive workplaces and pave the way for a vibrant urban life with new meeting places, open facilities and better connections for the benefit of the city's citizens. The innovation district will also play a crucial role in Denmark's future competitiveness by enhancing, expanding, and securing our global leadership in life sciences and quantum technology.

Innovation District Copenhagen spans the neighborhoods of Nørrebro and Østerbro in Copenhagen, covering a total area of approximately 150 hectares. It is concentrated around Copenhagen University's Nørre Campus, University College Copenhagen and Rigshospitalet, with short distances to Copenhagen Central Station and surrounded by the Cityringen metro line. The district comprises several smaller neighborhoods, which in various ways form part of the continued development of Innovation District Copenhagen.

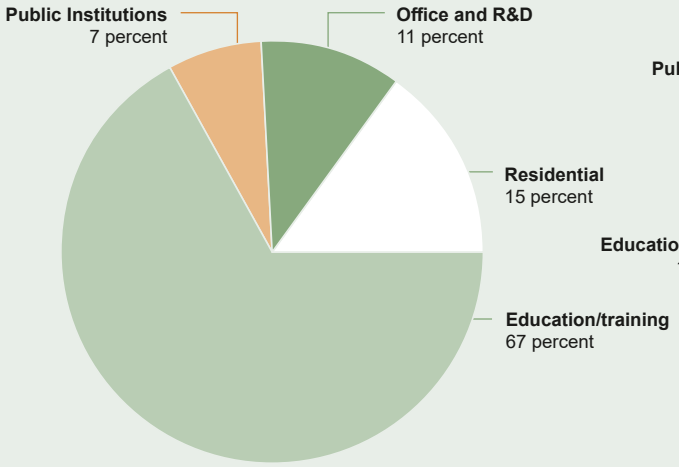
In recent decades, the area has evolved into a more cohesive university campus with a modern aesthetic, highlighted by the construction of the Niels Bohr Building, the Maersk Tower, and the upcoming Mary Elizabeth Hospital. To realize the vision, the area needs to be further developed to accommodate more students, researchers, entrepreneurs, and companies. This means both that new buildings must be built and that existing buildings must be utilized and transformed. The space is tight – and it should be so that it becomes inevitable to encounter, inspire and meet new partners. The boundaries between research, education, and innovation must therefore be dismantled both physically and conceptually, by bringing the institutions closer together.

The area already houses the educational and hospital facilities that can compete with world-leading competitors. But compared to other world-leading innovation hubs, such as Kendall Square in Boston, we are falling behind in terms of space for corporate offices and R&D departments. If the district is to be a world leader, it is crucial that there is room for both established companies and start-ups. The new facilities should therefore primarily consist of modern offices and laboratories that can be flexibly utilized by businesses and tenants, facilitating collaboration with entrepreneurs and the research and development departments of larger companies.

The development of a world-class innovation district requires the district to reach the necessary critical mass. But the ambition is long-term and realization does not happen overnight. The vision plan therefore indicates how a critical mass is achieved through a gradual and strategic expansion, divided into four phases.

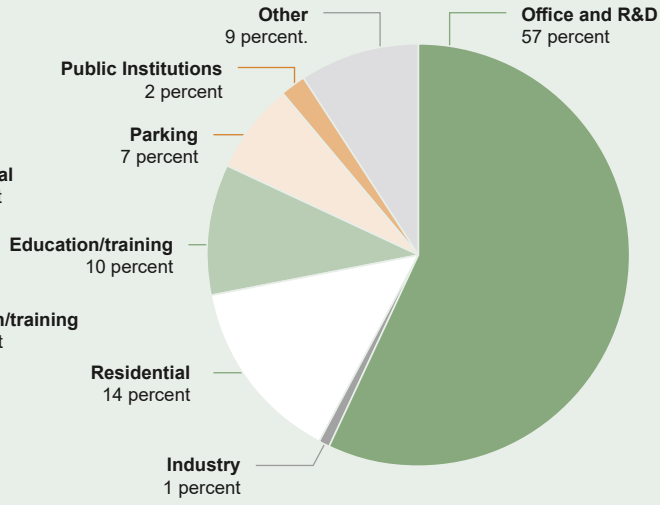
INNOVATION DISTRICT COPENHAGEN TO CREATE SPACE FOR START-UPS AND COMPANIES

Distribution of facilities in Innovation District Copenhagen (2025)

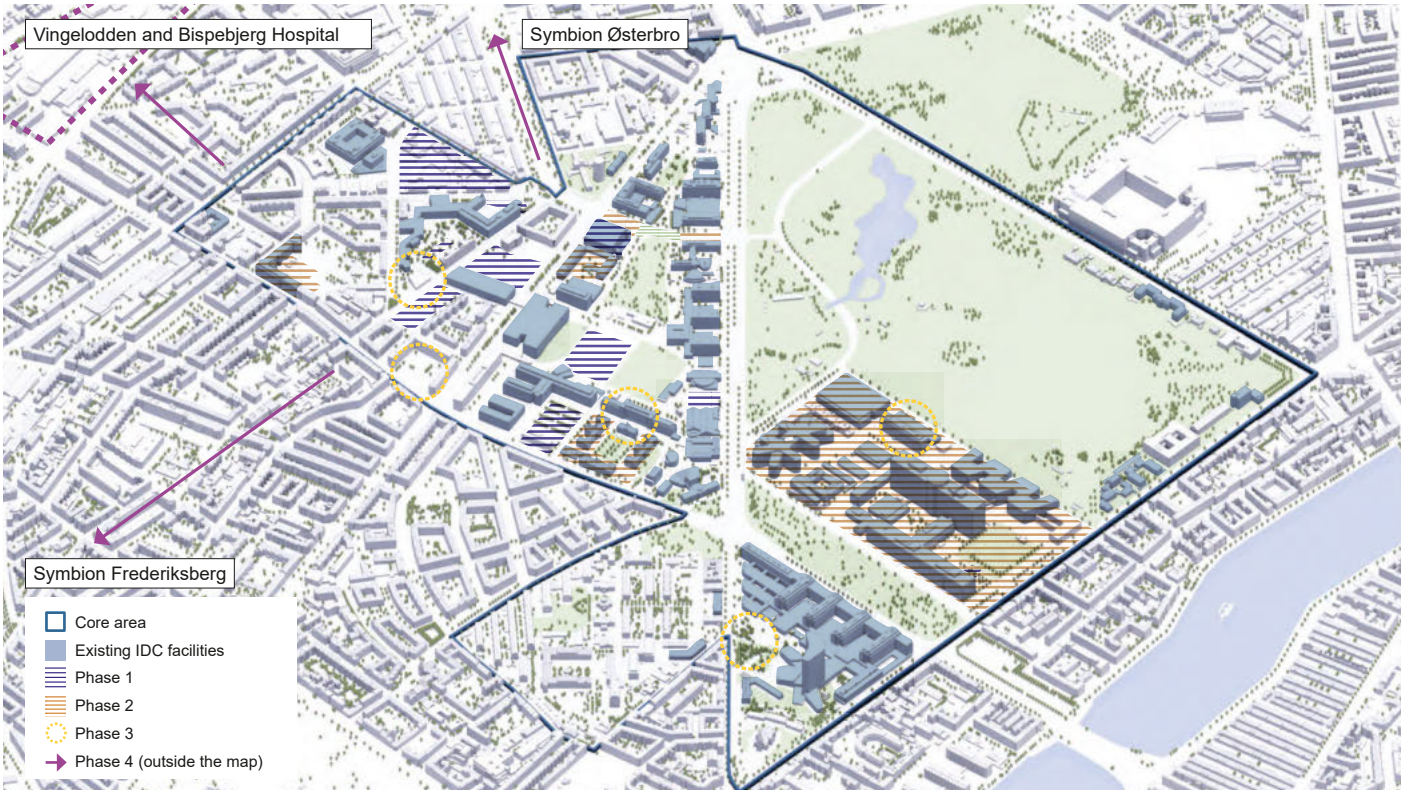


Source: BBR

Distribution of facilities in Kendall Square, Boston (2024)



Source: Kendall Square, Land use analysis, Boston 2024



Vision scenario illustrating a phased development in Innovation District Copenhagen. Illustration: Arkitema

It is crucial that the area is cohesive and that development is coordinated among the numerous landowners, tenants, and institutions currently present. Therefore, the vision plan establishes five key principles that the partners in the area commit to following for all development projects. Ultimately, a key aspect of the vision plan is to establish the direction for the physical and substantive development of the area.

PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT

The physical development means that the area must be densified. The central focus will be to establish a strong core in and around the University of Copenhagen's campus, as well as at Rådmandsgade and Sigurdsgade, where researchers, students, entrepreneurs, businesses, and investors can collaborate side by side, and where spontaneous encounters and organized events can take place in an ideal environment. This signals a shift towards a modern entrepreneurial identity and a reinforcement of the physical connections in the area.

Drawing on the five urban development principles and the emphasis on a strong core, the vision plan identifies 13initial catalyst projects that will be the first to be developed. The individual initial catalyst projects and the potential for new urban spaces, connections, and nodes within and between these measures will be detailed in a subsequent physical master plan for Innovation District Copenhagen, which will serve as the foundation for future municipal and local planning. In the fall of 2025, Freja Ejendomme will begin work on a comprehensive physical master plan with active participation from the area's property owners and key stakeholders. Here, the area and the initial catalyst projects will be further analyzed to clarify the potential of each individual plot.

THE 5 KEY PRINCIPLES OF THE VISION

1. We will develop an epicenter for life sciences and quantum technology that will connect research and entrepreneurial communities throughout Denmark and around the world.
2. We will develop a coherent and vibrant neighborhood with attractive opportunities for new construction adapted to the area's special identity and character.
3. We will work to attract international talent, companies and investments.
4. We aim to create appealing urban spaces that foster a sense of identity and improve connections for pedestrians and cyclists, thereby enhancing urban life and cohesion in the area.
5. We will establish an organization of actors that can support the implementation of the vision and form the basis for a long-term and sustainable development of the area.

Photo: Daniel Rasmussen/Visit Copenhagen

VISION

We have a common goal to create a world-leading innovation district for life science and quantum technology in Denmark.

Denmark must lead the way in transforming innovative ideas from the research community into growth, businesses, and new solutions for national and global challenges.

Vision from Innovation District Copenhagen Launch paper, June 2024.
The Government, represented by the Ministry of Industry, Business and Financial Affairs and the Ministry of Higher Education and Science, the City of Copenhagen, and the University of Copenhagen.

KEY PRINCIPLES OF THE VISION

1. We will develop an epicenter for life sciences and quantum technology that will connect research and entrepreneurial ecosystems in the rest of Denmark and around the world

2. We will develop a coherent and vibrant neighborhood with attractive opportunities for new construction adapted to the area's special identity and character

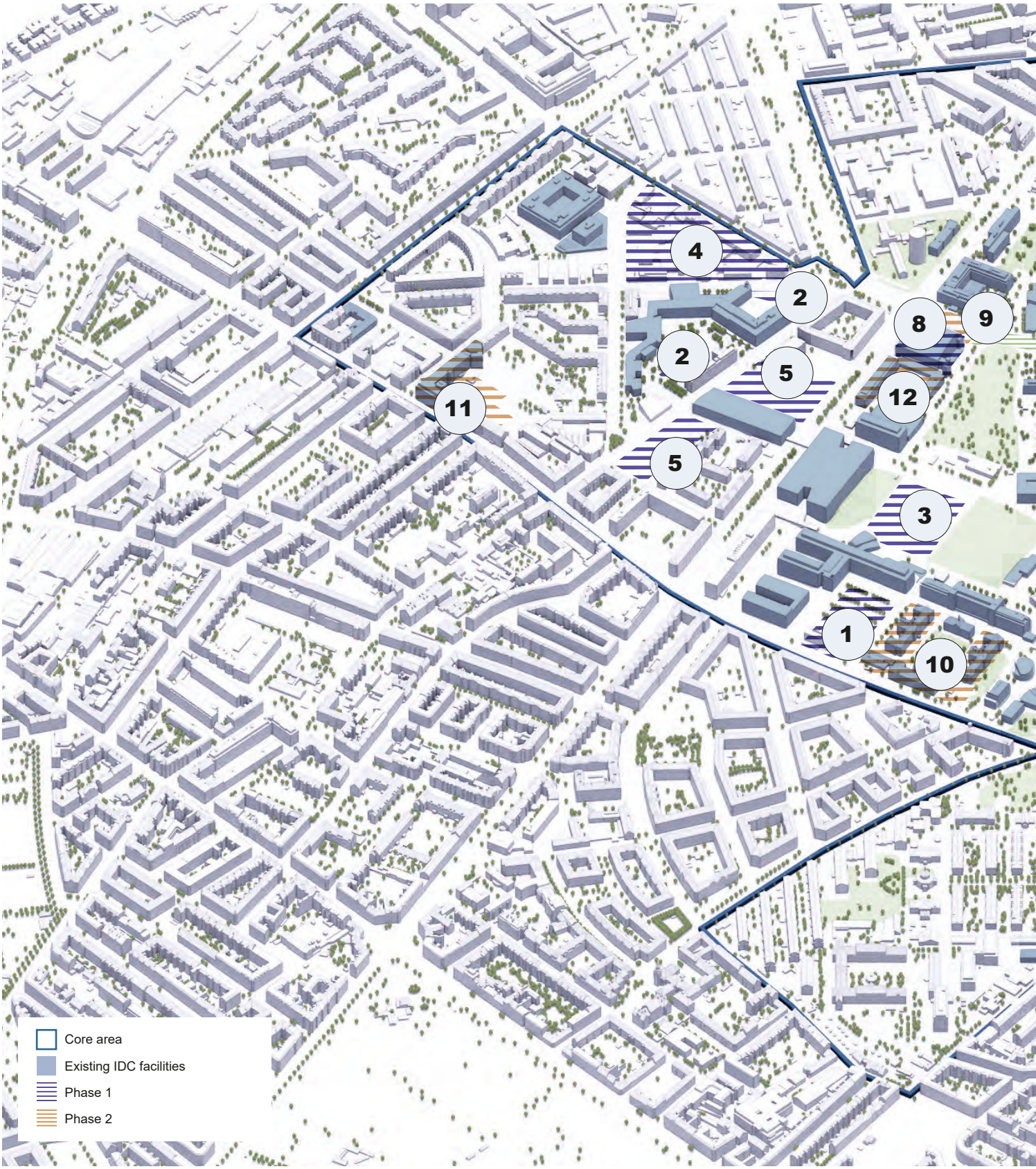
3. We will work to attract international talent, companies and investments

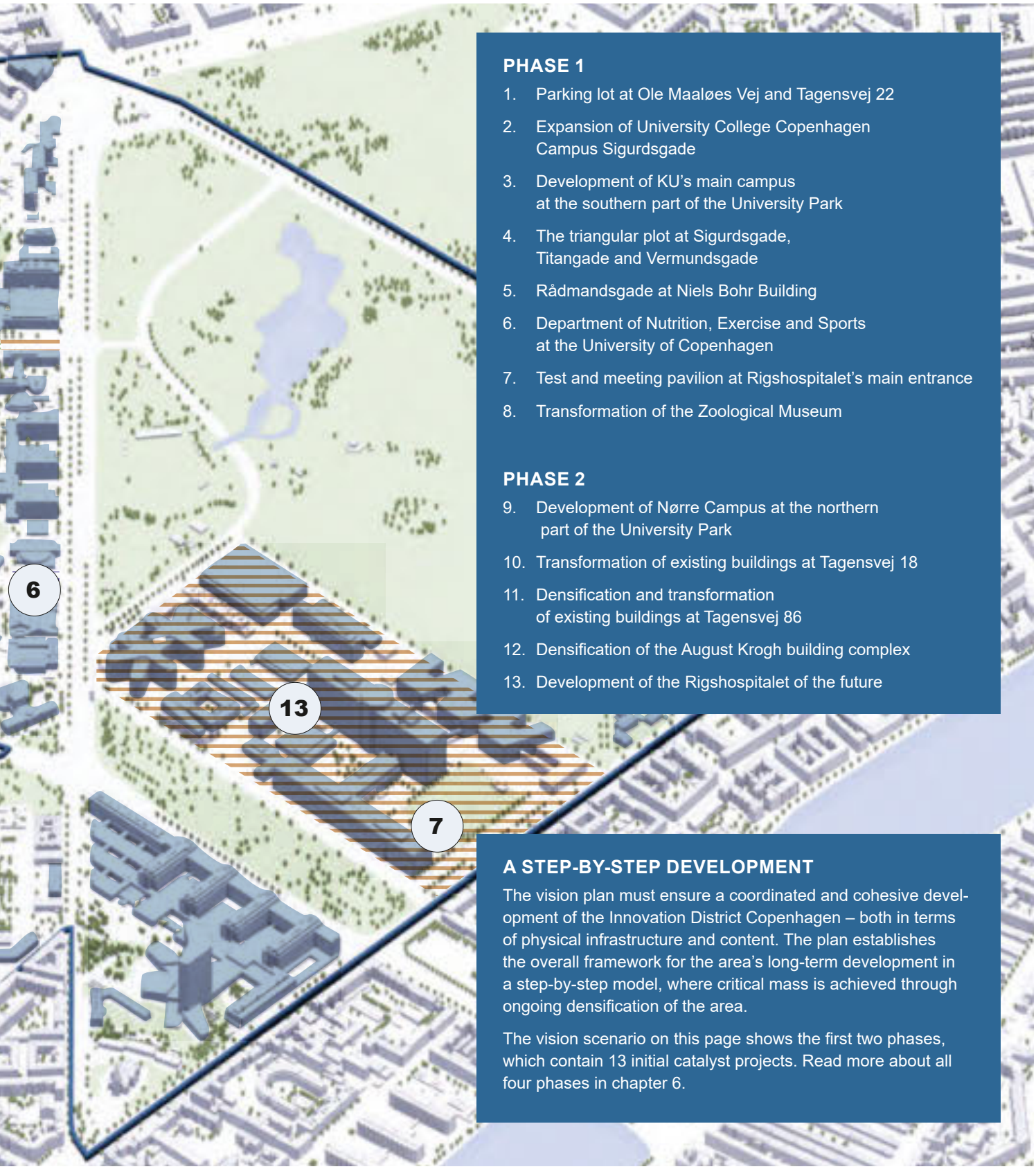
4. We will create appealing urban spaces that foster a sense of identity and improve connections for pedestrians and cyclists, thereby enhancing urban life and cohesion in the area

5. We will establish a network of stakeholders that can support the implementation of the vision and lay the groundwork for long-term and sustainable development of the area

Key principles from Innovation District Copenhagen Launch paper, June 2024.
The Government, represented by the Ministry of Industry, Business and Financial Affairs and the Ministry of Higher Education and Science, the City of Copenhagen, and the University of Copenhagen.

VISION SCENARIO





PHASE 1

1. Parking lot at Ole Maaløes Vej and Tagensvej 22
2. Expansion of University College Copenhagen Campus Sigurdsgade
3. Development of KU's main campus at the southern part of the University Park
4. The triangular plot at Sigurdsgade, Titangade and Vermundsgade
5. Rådmandsgade at Niels Bohr Building
6. Department of Nutrition, Exercise and Sports at the University of Copenhagen
7. Test and meeting pavilion at Rigshospitalet's main entrance
8. Transformation of the Zoological Museum

PHASE 2

9. Development of Nørre Campus at the northern part of the University Park
10. Transformation of existing buildings at Tagensvej 18
11. Densification and transformation of existing buildings at Tagensvej 86
12. Densification of the August Krogh building complex
13. Development of the Rigshospitalet of the future

A STEP-BY-STEP DEVELOPMENT

The vision plan must ensure a coordinated and cohesive development of the Innovation District Copenhagen – both in terms of physical infrastructure and content. The plan establishes the overall framework for the area's long-term development in a step-by-step model, where critical mass is achieved through ongoing densification of the area.

The vision scenario on this page shows the first two phases, which contain 13 initial catalyst projects. Read more about all four phases in chapter 6.

Vision scenario illustrating the first two phases of a phased development in Innovation District Copenhagen. Illustration: Arkitema

LIFE SCIENCE COMPANIES IN THE C25 INDEX

1. Ambu
2. Bavarian Nordic
3. Coloplast
4. Demant
5. Genmab
6. Novo Nordisk
7. GN Store North
8. Zealand Pharma
9. Novonesis

KNOWLEDGE INSTITUTIONS AND RESEARCH FACILITIES

10. Amager Hospital
11. Bispebjerg Hospital
12. Technical University of Denmark
13. DTU Risø Campus
14. DTU Science Park
15. European Spallation Source (ESS)
16. Frederiksberg Hospital
17. Gentofte Hospital
18. Herlev Hospital
19. Hvidovre Hospital
20. MAX IV
21. Zealand University Hospital

OTHER ORGANIZATIONS AND FACILITIES

22. Danish Life Science Cluster
23. Danish National Metrology Institute (DFM)
24. Symbion Frederiksberg
25. Symbion Østerbro
26. Technological Institute
27. Quantum Denmark

Photo: Daniel Rasmussen/Visit Copenhagen

Photo: Innovation District Copenhagen

A WORLD-LEADING HUB FOR LIFE SCIENCE AND QUANTUM TECHNOLOGY

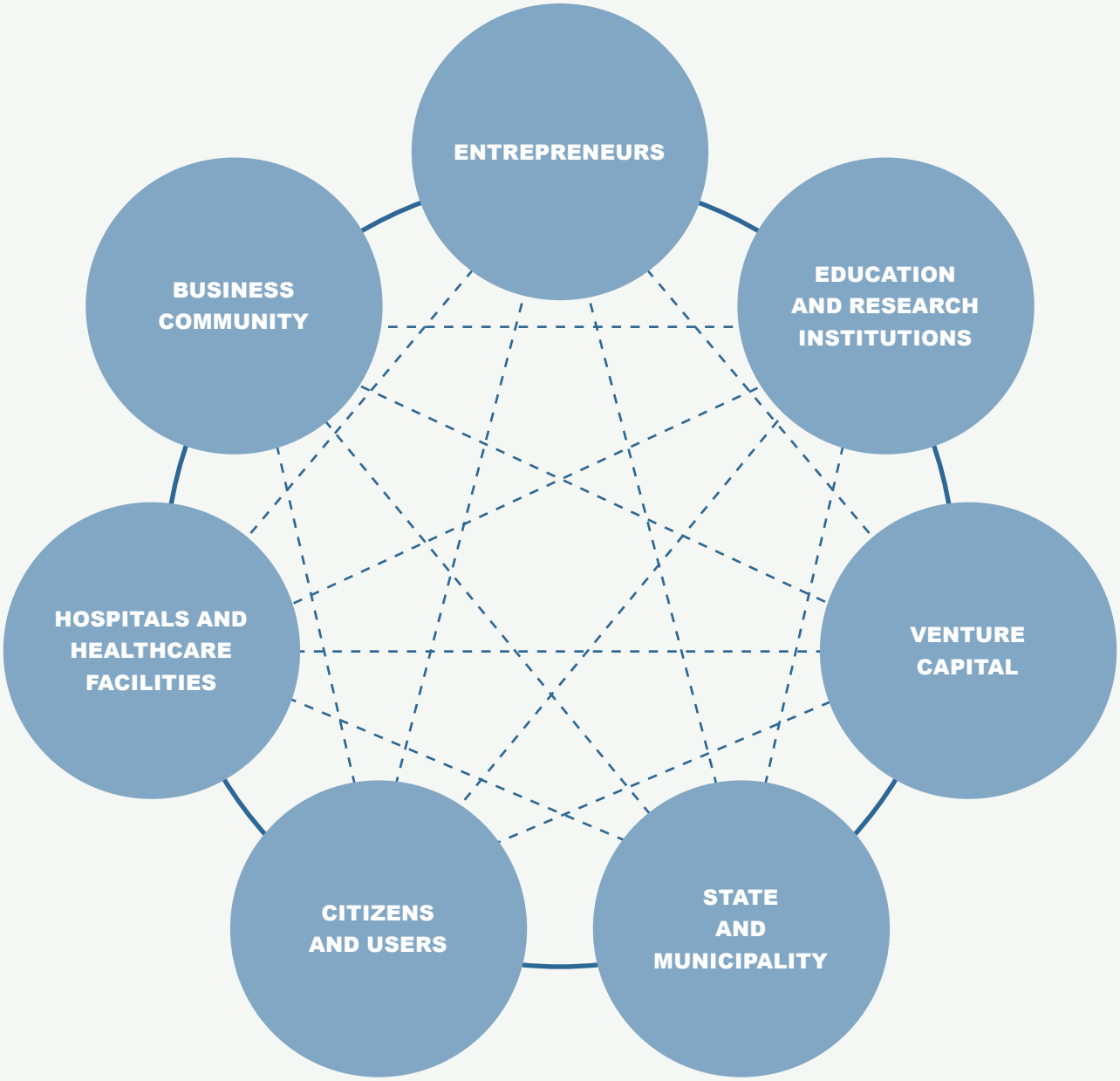


Figure: The coherent innovation ecosystem in Innovation District Copenhagen. Inspired by the MIT Innovation Ecosystem Stakeholder Model.

THE EPICENTER OF INNOVATION IN THE HEART OF COPENHAGEN

Innovation District Copenhagen is full of potential to become a world-leading innovation district. Both large and small Danish companies are at the forefront of technological development in life sciences, biotechnology, and quantum technology, and Copenhagen's robust research environment features top-ranked, internationally acclaimed universities as well as the country's largest university hospital. Overall, the innovation district is a unique place that transforms research and ideas into reality, while providing a vibrant urban atmosphere, green recreational spaces, and a high quality of life.

The vision plan aims to realize the full potential of Innovation District Copenhagen. A world-leading innovation district. A place where tomorrow’s solutions to society’s major challenges in health, welfare and safety are created. Where Danish and international researchers and students gather, as it is precisely here that world-class facilities, research, and investment intersect with a vibrant city life shared with family and friends. And a place that connects to a robust Danish ecosystem closely linked with other international innovation hubs.

This requires us to build on the strong foundation and manage the strategic efforts to concentrate innovation. So the Innovation District Copenhagen will continue to be a world-leading hub for businesses, researchers, students and capital.

The vision plan focuses on eight key areas for long-term success:

1. World-class research environments
2. The future hub of global innovation
3. Leading the way in future technologies
4. Center for patient health and treatment
5. Capital as a growth engine
6. An international hub for talent
7. The world’s best city to live in
8. Strong connections to the world

Photo: Unsplash

WORLD-CLASS RESEARCH ENVIRONMENTS

Innovation District Copenhagen is a hotspot for education and research. The University of Copenhagen (KU) and the Technical University of Denmark (DTU) lead international rankings and contribute pioneering research. Ten Nobel Prize winners have come from KU, the most recent being Morten Meldal in chemistry (2022). The two universities are leaders in research funding and publish thousands of research papers.

WORLD-CLASS RESEARCH

The district's knowledge institutions make a significant impact on Danish research. In 2024 alone, the University of Copenhagen published nearly 14,000 research publications, while DTU published 4,684 that same year. Researchers at Rigshospitalet also published 3,800 research papers in 2024.

The innovation district is also home to University College Copenhagen (KP), which trains the healthcare professionals of tomorrow, among other things. The talent pool responsible for practical application and innovation in future healthcare solutions.

The strength of the institutions in natural sciences, computer science, and engineering ensures the education of the next generation, which is essential for an innovative district.

In addition, Denmark is a digital frontrunner and uses health data on a large scale to develop new forms of treatment. Denmark is the country in Europe that conducts the highest number of clinical trials per capita, and our status as an innovative epicenter is highlighted by the fact that Danish universities rank among the top in patent applications. A parameter that is essential on the journey from idea to business.

In this context, Innovation District Copenhagen provides a unique opportunity for both researchers and companies to access state-of-the-art testing facilities. Central facilities include Rigshospitalet's Phase 1 Unit for clinical trials, DTU Nanolab for nanofabrication (which will be expanded by an additional 700 square meters of facilities in 2027), collaboration on the Technical University Hospital, KU's facilities, and an upcoming national quantum test center as part of the Quantum Denmark initiative.

THE PATH TO WORLD-LEADING RESEARCH AND INNOVATION

To become a global hub of innovation, cross-disciplinary collaboration is essential. Therefore, the partnership will initiate the following initiatives:

- **New International Institute for Translational Health Research and Innovation:**
  Rigshospitalet, along with the region's other hospitals and the district's three knowledge institutions—DTU, KU, and KP—will collaborate to establish a new research and innovation platform aimed at accelerating needs- and challenge-driven research and innovation in healthcare solutions across selected focus areas, leveraging the value of Danish health data for the benefit of patients and the healthcare system both in Denmark and internationally. The platform must serve as both a physical center and an infrastructure that fosters a conducive environment for insights from healthcare professionals, demand from the healthcare system, and new knowledge from innovative researchers to align with the scalability needs of industry and healthcare.

CONNECTED TO NATIONWIDE INNOVATION HUBS

Denmark is home to a number of leading knowledge and innovation hubs spread across the country.

There is a strong entrepreneurial ecosystem centered at DTU in Lyngby and Hørsholm, while Aarhus has a robust tradition in biotechnology, and Aalborg, with the upcoming Novi Medi Park, is enhancing its role in MedTech, among other fields. Odense also has a well-developed ecosystem within healthcare technology and robotics.

These hubs play an important role in the development of new innovative solutions across sectors. And they are located in relatively close geographical proximity to Copenhagen with good train and flight connections.

Innovation District Copenhagen is therefore well positioned to be effectively connected to the rest of the country's research communities.

Photo: BioInnovation Institute/Esben Zøllner Olesen

THE FUTURE HUB OF GLOBAL INNOVATION

Innovation District Copenhagen is already a driving force for innovation. Over 500 innovative companies are established in the district. They contribute to a culture rich in creativity where startups and scale-ups thrive. Local hubs unite established companies with newly started initiatives and startups.
This fosters knowledge sharing and new ideas, particularly when healthcare professionals meet with technology startups.

Denmark's ability to nurture and retain entrepreneurs and innovators is vital for its competitiveness in an era where the race to be first with new solutions, technologies, and medicines is intensifying.

WORLD-CLASS INNOVATION REQUIRES A SOLID ECOSYSTEM

Denmark has a particularly strong life science industry with nearly 2,000 companies. Most of them are located in the Capital Region of Denmark. Denmark’s quantum industry is also strongly represented in Copenhagen, and although the industry is young, it is developing rapidly. The emerging start-up environment in Innovation District Copenhagen is also strongly supported by the Bioinnovation Institute (BII) and Symbion, which offer physical facilities combined with incubators or accelerator programs. At the BioInnovation Institute alone, 121 startups have already received support totaling over DKK 1 billion since BII opened in 2018.

The area’s hospitals and educational institutions are pulling in the same direction. They are dedicated to supporting students and healthcare professionals in transitioning from the laboratory to products that benefit patients and the community. For example, through initiatives such as KU Lighthouse, DTU Skylab and BETA.HEALTH at Rigshospitalet. Over the past 25 years, DTU has created over 1,000 startups, with 120 new ones in 2024 alone from its own employees and students. In 2024, startups from DTU successfully attracted DKK 1.8 billion in venture capital investments, accounting for 21% of the total Danish venture capital that year.

Innovation District Copenhagen therefore has the right ecosystem to become a world-leading center for innovation. As the concentration of businesses in the district increases, the potential for a self-reinforcing effect grows, where new companies enhance the ecosystem's value chain and new collaborations emerge. Just as you can see in world-leading innovation districts like Kendall Square in Boston and White City in London.

Therefore, the partnership will initiate the following initiatives:

- **New innovation hub to bridge the gap between research and industry:**
  As a first step in the implementation, the partners will establish a new innovation hub in the parking lot at Tagensvej 22, aimed at connecting research and industry (initial catalyst project 1). The hub will provide the framework for mission-driven and interdisciplinary research, start-up activities and established life science companies.

  As a new biomedical hub, the hub will accelerate the transition from research to market-ready solutions in biomedicine and healthcare innovation. There will be a dynamic knowledge environment and close collaboration between researchers, start-ups and established companies to promote knowledge sharing and innovation.
  The physical facilities will include coworking spaces, offices and laboratories, and will be strategically located close to the BioInnovation Institute, University of Copenhagen and Rigshospitalet, all of which have obvious interfaces to the new innovation hub.

- **Copenhagen’s bump factor must be strengthened:**
  It is crucial that researchers and entrepreneurs meet across the district’s central locations. Through collaborative events among the district's key stakeholders, employees, students, and users will have the opportunity to exchange knowledge and ideas while expanding their networks.

  The close concentration of stakeholders also enables the industry to co-locate research and development and create new shared meeting spaces.

- **Flagship events:**
  The district will host flagship events to position the area as a global leader in life science and quantum technology. The flagship events are intended to be showcases that attract world-class researchers, companies, and investors to the district – both from across the country and around the globe. The partners will also work to turn existing events, such as TechBBQ, BII Demo Day, Nordic Innovation Fair and Healthcare Denmark’s annual life science congress, into attractions for visitors.

Photo: Daniel Rasmussen/Visit Copenhagen

LEADING THE WAY IN FUTURE TECHNOLOGIES

Innovation District Copenhagen is an international epicenter for cutting-edge technology. This is especially true for quantum technology, where Denmark's leading position is being strengthened day by day. The ability to develop and take advantage of new technologies is crucial for Denmark's and Europe's future competitiveness.

QUANTUM DENMARK AND THE DANISH QUANTUM DREAMS

Quantum Denmark brings Denmark's quantum ecosystem together under one roof in the historic Niels Bohr Institute. It brings together business development, innovation, and testing facilities, providing companies access to state-of-the-art equipment and enabling research institutions to exchange knowledge across disciplines. This makes Denmark an international hub that attracts talent, investment, and companies in the field of quantum technology.

The Novo Nordisk Foundation continues to pursue this ambition through The Novo Nordisk Foundation Quantum Computing Program (NQCP), which focuses on advanced quantum research, infrastructure and solutions for health and biotechnology, among others. The Quantum for Life project paves the way for the next generation of precise medical quantum sensors.

Denmark's quantum potential is gaining further momentum with NATO's Defense Innovation Accelerator for the North Atlantic Center in Copenhagen. Here, quantum startups from NATO countries around the world are entering accelerator and testing environments at the Niels Bohr Institute, where defense innovation, laboratories, and entrepreneurship converge.

DENMARK TO BE HOME TO THE WORLD'S MOST POWERFUL QUANTUM COMPUTER

The world's largest and most powerful commercial quantum computer will be established in Denmark. EIFO and Novo Nordisk Fonden are investing approximately DKK 600 million in the establishment of the company QuNorth, which will be tasked with purchasing, building and operating the world's largest quantum computer – on Danish soil. The new quantum computer is expected to be a so-called level 2 quantum computer that paves the way for the development of new solutions in areas such as the green transition and pharmaceutical development. The new quantum computer underlines Denmark's and the Nordic region's role as a world leader in quantum technology.

ONE OF THE WORLD'S MOST POWERFUL SUPERCOMPUTERS

In the fall of 2024, Denmark garnered significant international attention by bringing one of the world's most powerful supercomputers, Gefion, to the country.

The computer is ranked as the 7th fastest storage system in the world and ranked 21st in the TOP500 list of the world's most powerful supercomputers. The technology covers a broad spectrum and can help enhance Denmark's competitive advantages in areas ranging from life sciences to the green transition.

Gefion will accelerate the development and testing of AI solutions in areas such as biotechnology, drug development and quantum algorithms.

The establishment of Gefion has received significant recognition, and the first pilot projects have already been launched. Most recently, Novo Nordisk has entered into a multi-year collaboration on the use of Gefion for drug development and healthcare innovation.

JOINT RESEARCH INFRASTRUCTURE IS KEY TO EVEN MORE INNOVATION

For future innovation in life science and quantum technology, it is essential that researchers and companies have access to the right equipment and infrastructure to develop and test new solutions.

Therefore, the partnership will work for:

- **Joint procurement of central research infrastructure and improved opportunities for the use of research equipment and laboratories across institutions:** To drive innovation across life science and quantum technology, the ambition is to unify forces for joint investments in state-of-the-art equipment and laboratories. The most sought-after equipment must be available in the district, and access to equipment across institutions must be strengthened. The partners will also explore opportunities for collaboration on investments in new research facilities to maximize the use of the equipment, while also aiming to locate central equipment and laboratories with the partners behind the vision plan.

Clinical trials per million inhabitants

Note: The figure includes clinical trials in the EU14 countries, the UK and Switzerland.
Source: Ministry of Industry, Business and Financial Affairs on the basis of Clinicaltrials.gov and World Bank Group, 2024.

Photo: Ole Bo Jensen/Imagebureauet

CENTER FOR PATIENT HEALTH AND TREATMENT

At the heart of Innovation District Copenhagen is Rigshospitalet, the nation's largest hospital and center for innovation and expertise. With 12,300 employees and over 1.2 million patient visits each year, Rigshospitalet not only contributes to an efficient healthcare system but also serves as an important knowledge institution. The hospital's 150 professors and 3,800 scientific publications each year cement its status as a research epicenter. With experts in 52 highly specialized fields, it is a place where hope, groundbreaking treatments, and new knowledge are created.

Rigshospitalet is not alone. The hospitals in Denmark collectively serve as the foundation for the development of new healthcare solutions. A good example is the BETA.HEALTH initiative, which has awarded 83 project grants since 2022 and helped over 1,500 clinicians enhance their skills through educational programs. The results can be felt in the patients. Between 400,000 and 600,000 people have already received treatment using technologies developed through the projects.

In the future, there will be more elderly people and fewer healthcare professionals in the healthcare system. This calls for a greater focus on prevention and on new technological solutions to make the healthcare sector more efficient. The City of Copenhagen already has a robust environment for health innovation, including the Center for Cancer and Health and the Center for Diabetes, both located in the Old Town. This contributes to creating a sustainable healthcare and caregiving sector, where, among other things, social and healthcare assistants have more time available for patient care. This boosts public health.

WORLD LEADER IN HEALTH DATA AND DIGITAL INNOVATION

Denmark is at the forefront globally in the collection and use of health data. Strong data structures and national registries form the basis for the world's most complete health data that drives cutting-edge research. Denmark's digital leadership provides unique opportunities for utilizing artificial intelligence to benefit patients. The combination of an open data structure, high trust and close interaction between public and private actors has placed Denmark at the forefront when it comes to ethical, secure and innovative use of health data.

STRONG POSITION IN CLINICAL TRIALS

Denmark leads among European countries in terms of the number of clinical trials per capita. Behind this leading position lies a well-developed research infrastructure, access to health data and close collaboration between hospitals, universities and the life science industry. Here, ideas are transformed from the laboratory to the hospital bed, and the results are swiftly turned into tangible, innovative treatments. This makes Denmark an attractive country for conducting clinical research.

INNOVATION DISTRICT COPENHAGEN CONNECTS IT ALL

With Rigshospitalet, University of Copenhagen, BioInnovation Institute and University College Copenhagen, Innovation District Copenhagen brings together both physical and intellectual education, research, treatment and innovation. Cross-disciplinary initiatives such as Technical University Hospital (TUH) - a collaboration between DTU, the Capital Region of Denmark, and the region's hospitals - and Copenhagen University Hospital (KUH) ensure collaborative efforts across the board.
The goal is clear: To create an even more innovative and technologically advanced healthcare system. Ambitious efforts are made to improve the quality of patient care through research, innovation and the implementation of cutting-edge technologies.

It is precisely the geographical proximity and close collaboration among Denmark's leading knowledge environments that allow ideas to be translated into practice, enabling Denmark to maintain its position among the world's elite in health and innovation. Therefore, the partnership will work to:

- **BETA.HEALTH Challenge as a common lever for systemic HEALTH innovation**
  The Capital Region of Denmark, Rigshospitalet, the University of Copenhagen, DTU, and other national partners tackle the most pressing health challenges at the system level through the BETA.HEALTH Challenge – a collaborative platform for needs-driven innovation in the region. Through targeted matchmaking and access to BETA.HEALTH's programs, clinical needs are translated into solutions that are developed and tested in the clinical environments for scaling. The model strengthens the translational innovation power and positions the district as an international beacon of healthcare innovation.

A LEADING HEALTHCARE INNOVATOR

Denmark is a leader in clinical trials, which ensures Danish patients access to the latest treatments. Uniquely robust health data serves as the foundation for groundbreaking research, attracting clinical trials and the swift implementation of artificial intelligence in healthcare. This provides a breeding ground for developing future treatments and making Denmark a global reference point.

Photo: Daniel Rasmussen/Visit Copenhagen

CAPITAL AS A GROWTH ENGINE

Access to risk capital is crucial on the journey from innovative idea to commercial product. Especially startups in the fields of life science, quantum technology and biotechnology need significant resources for testing and market validation. In world-class innovation districts, capital serves as a catalyst for new businesses and their growth. Capital also ensures that companies stay in the area.

The Danish capital landscape provides startups with a strong base for support and growth. Innovation District Copenhagen must ensure that access to capital remains central.

INVESTMENT GROWTH IN DENMARK

Denmark ranks among the top in Europe for attracting venture capital investments to Danish life science companies. Investments in the industry have increased significantly in the last five years, and in 2024 they accounted for one third of all investments in Denmark. Denmark has evolved into a leading life science nation, driven in part by investments from Novo Holdings and the Danish Export and Investment Fund (EIFO).

There is also a growing willingness to invest in quantum technology. In 2024, Novo Holdings established an investment pool totaling DKK 1.4 billion for quantum startups, while EIFO and private co-investors launched a billion-euro quantum fund for Danish and international quantum companies.

DTU-based startups have also experienced significant capital growth. From DKK 700 million to DKK 2.6 billion over five years. Located in the heart of Innovation District Copenhagen, the BioInnovation Institute has invested up to DKK 1 billion in start-ups and attracted foreign investors. For example, HealthCap and MissionBioCapital have chosen to establish themselves at BII.

A HUB FOR INVESTORS

Innovation District Copenhagen will, to an even greater extent than today, attract both Danish and international investors in the fields of life science and quantum technology. Therefore, the partnership will work to ensure:

- **Foreign investors should choose the innovation district:** Local representation of investors and funds is important for the district's success. This enables spontaneous meetings between investors, companies and researchers. The partnership will attract foreign investors through conferences and visits. The success of HealthCap and MissionBioCapital demonstrates the potential for global investor presence. The district will be a base for leading foreign investors.

- **Strengthen Denmark's international investment profile:** Innovation District Copenhagen will promote Denmark's position as a capital destination. The district's stakeholders will showcase financing opportunities for startups and highlight commercial successes. This will attract more investment opportunities and strengthen Denmark's global profile.

Photo: Jakob Dall/Visit Copenhagen

AN INTERNATIONAL HUB FOR TALENT

Innovation District Copenhagen attracts the world's sharpest minds and sets the framework for the talents of the future. Key educational institutions such as the University of Copenhagen and University College Copenhagen are located here, with DTU just a short distance away from the district. Everyone with a crucial role in educating the next generation of experts in life sciences, biotechnology, and quantum technology.

Every year, thousands of talents hatch. DTU has 13,500 students, 2,000 of whom are focused on life sciences. The University of Copenhagen has 20,800 students, nearly half of whom are in the SCIENCE and HEALTH faculties. And University College Copenhagen trains 20,000 students, with 7,000 focused on the healthcare system of the future. In other words, the district is a thriving hub of talent for both research and industry.

At the same time, the major institutions are incorporating innovation into the teaching materials. In 2024, University College Copenhagen's Practice and Innovation House provided simulation-based learning to 7,000 students from 15 educational programs, while KU Lighthouse brought together 468 young innovation enthusiasts. In 2024, DTU Skylab, known for its startup dynamics, supported no fewer than 399 entrepreneurs and engaged 2,329 students in groundbreaking projects.

NEW QUANTUM EDUCATION ATTRACTS TALENT

Denmark's new Master's degree in Quantum Information Science, a collaboration between the University of Copenhagen and DTU, was launched in 2024 and experienced high demand among Danish and international students from the first year. With 139 applicants from both domestic and international backgrounds for just 42 spots, and 81 percent of the students being international, Denmark's reputation as a talent magnet in quantum technology is solidified.

INNOVATION AS A CORE COMPETENCE

The ability to think new and turn complex challenges into creative action is the foundation for the future of healthcare and a competitive workforce. This requires a highly qualified workforce in the district with an innovation mindset.

The partnership will therefore work to ensure that:

- **Education strengthens innovation as a core competency**
  To maintain and enhance the district's leading position, the district's educational and research institutions must foster an entrepreneurial culture, prioritize business relevance, and ensure that innovation infrastructure is easily accessible and practical for everyone with an innovative mindset. The partners will therefore ensure that students and professionals from the district's key institutions – University College Copenhagen, the University of Copenhagen, DTU, Rigshospitalet, and the Capital Region of Denmark – have ample opportunities to enhance their innovative capabilities through targeted education and programs. This is in line with the access to a number of innovation processes that the partners already have.

Photo: Maria Sattrup/Visit Copenhagen

THE WORLD'S BEST CITY TO LIVE IN

In 2025, Copenhagen was named the world's best city to live in. Year after year, Copenhagen consistently ranks among the top international lists for livable cities and quality of life. Copenhagen is also the world's greenest city and offers excellent public transport and bike-friendly infrastructure. The healthcare services offered by Rigshospitalet and Bispebjerg Hospital are top of the line. The innovation environment flourishes and attracts global talent. Innovation District Copenhagen must contribute to supporting all these qualities.

The district has a unique central location that differs from the majority of competing innovation districts. It is well-established in the heart of the capital and is closely connected to the city via metro lines and cycle paths. The proximity to the University of Copenhagen, DTU, and University College Copenhagen ensures a qualified workforce. The district's location, together with Copenhagen's global brand, is the perfect combination to attract companies, researchers and students from all over the world.

AN OPEN INNOVATION DISTRICT IN INTERACTION WITH THE CITY'S CITIZENS

The city's citizens are essential for the development of the district. Innovation District Copenhagen will improve educational facilities and student life. It will enhance the city's vibrancy with new gathering spots. Among other things, by effectively utilizing ground ground floor areas that should encourage meetings and gatherings. New infrastructure that prioritizes cyclists and pedestrians will also be essential for linking the area and its many stakeholders.

Based on input from citizens and users, the partnership will focus on the following initiatives:

- **The innovation district aims to increase the quality of the urban environment:**
  With new or upgraded meeting places, public spaces, and connections, Innovation District Copenhagen aims to enhance the quality of the urban environment by focusing on experiences, a cohesive identity, and sustainability, including transforming existing facilities into more open and inviting spaces. In this context, the possibility of consolidating University Park (Universitetsparken) into a single park area, which will serve as a hub for the district, is being explored.

- **Citizens and users must be involved:**
  The district must continue to be a meeting place for the city's citizens and for users of the area. A key principle for the district's ongoing development is incorporating the perspectives of citizens and users on how the district can add value to the city, such as through new gathering spots, viewpoints, and outdoor spaces.

- **A showcase for the outside world and a meeting place for citizens:**
  Innovation should not be hidden away, but developed together. New buildings should feature open facades and connections, allowing visitors to experience the power of innovation up close. This creates a sense of cohesion and interaction between residents and users.

Photo: Mellanie Gandø/Visit Copenhagen

STRONG CONNECTIONS TO THE WORLD

Innovation District Copenhagen is a Danish epicenter for life science and quantum technology. But the district is thinking bigger. Here, collaborations and networks extend throughout Europe and the rest of the world.

In June 2025, Healthcare Denmark opened a new visitor center at the BioInnovation Institute in the heart of the innovation district. The visitor center serves as a showcase for Denmark's cutting-edge healthcare solutions. Here, international visitors can discover why Denmark is a leader in life science, MedTech, and healthcare innovation.

Innovation District Copenhagen is closely linked to the rest of the city. Metro and busses make it easy to get around. DTU is only a 12-minute drive away from leading universities, hospitals and companies.

But Innovation District Copenhagen is also connected to the world. Copenhagen Airport is close by and is the Nordic region's most important hub for air traffic. From here, there are direct routes to global innovation cities such as Boston, San Francisco, Singapore and Tokyo. A metro connection takes travelers directly from the airport to the innovation district. This makes it easy for international players to get in touch – whether they come to collaborate, research or invest.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is helping to attract companies to the Innovation District Copenhagen through Denmark's national investment promotion agency, Invest in Denmark.

TRANSATLANTIC COOPERATION ON HEALTH INNOVATION

Denmark must be at the forefront when it comes to the development of new life science solutions. That is why Denmark has formed a strategic partnership with the Texas Medical Center, the world's largest hospital complex, which serves over 10 million patients annually and is affiliated with 60 leading hospitals and healthcare institutions.

TOUGH INTERNATIONAL COMPETITION

Competition for foreign research activities is fierce. Other countries are investing heavily in attracting foreign research and development activities. It is essential for Denmark to be involved and to secure long-term investments and increased global collaborations that can enhance Copenhagen's status as a world-class innovation hub.

The partnership will therefore work to:

- **Attract international research-strong companies:** In close coordination with Invest in Denmark, DTU, the University of Copenhagen, Rigshospitalet, the Capital Region of Denmark and Copenhagen Capacity will join forces in a joint strategic collaboration to attract international companies and investments in life science. Through a single point of contact, companies are helped to invest and implement research and development activities in the Innovation District Copenhagen and the Capital Region of Denmark. The initiative will establish the framework for long-term investment as well as the attraction and retention of companies' R&D activities in the district. In the long term, collaboration can be expanded to other areas such as digitisation and AI.

Photo: Innovation District Copenhagen

A VIBRANT DISTRICT IN A DYNAMIC CITY

INNOVATION DISTRICT COPENHAGEN TODAY

Innovation District Copenhagen's core area in central Copenhagen

The seven sub-areas in the core area

A DISTRICT IN THE CENTER OF THE CITY

Innovation District Copenhagen is located in the heart of Copenhagen and covers an area of approximately 150 ha. This specifically includes the areas around Nørre Campus at Copenhagen University, Rigshospitalet, University College Copenhagen, De Gamles By and the Haraldsgade district on the border between Nørrebro and Østerbro.

The area has relatively short distances, with only about 1.5 km in a straight line from Skjolds Plads to Blegdamsvej near Rigshospitalet. There are also good infrastructural connections, especially with the Cityringen metro line, which has three stations on the edge of the area. Much of the district consists of 4- to 5-story buildings, while the structures at Copenhagen University and Rigshospitalet add taller buildings to the area. From the Mærsk Tower, residents and visitors have access to a view of the entire district from 15 floors high.

The area is surrounded and intersected by major roads such as Tagensvej and Nørre Allé, which both supplement the public network with bus routes, but also, with many lanes and few intersections, create barriers between sub-areas for soft road users.

The innovation district is home to a robust foundation of existing facilities, entrepreneurs, and stakeholders in the fields of life science and quantum technology, which serve as the breeding ground for the area's continued development and represent the district's innovative strength. The area features modern research and education, healthcare institutions, private businesses, entrepreneurial ecosystems, residential neighborhoods, and vibrant commercial and cultural life.

THE UNIQUENESS OF THE DISTRICT

The district comprises seven sub-areas, each with its own identity, character, quality and functionality. The neighborhoods reflect a rich historical depth, featuring both industrial references in the Haraldsgade district and a contemporary aesthetic with high-rise buildings and new facades surrounding the university campus, Rigshospitalet, and Panum. Exploring the district's streets offers a range of diverse experiences. The location within the existing mixed-use city, where education, research, businesses, green spaces, housing, and shopping are all in close proximity, contributes to the uniqueness of the innovation district. At the same time, it enhances the potential to foster cohesion and new communities between local daily life and the innovation ecosystem.

Furthermore, its location in the heart of Copenhagen makes the district unique compared to other world-leading innovation districts, which are often located far from the city's cultural and commercial life. In Copenhagen, the concentration of talent, livability, and quality of life is high, and the district's central location offers easy access to some of Denmark's most popular residential neighborhoods, as well as culinary and recreational options all within walking or biking distance.

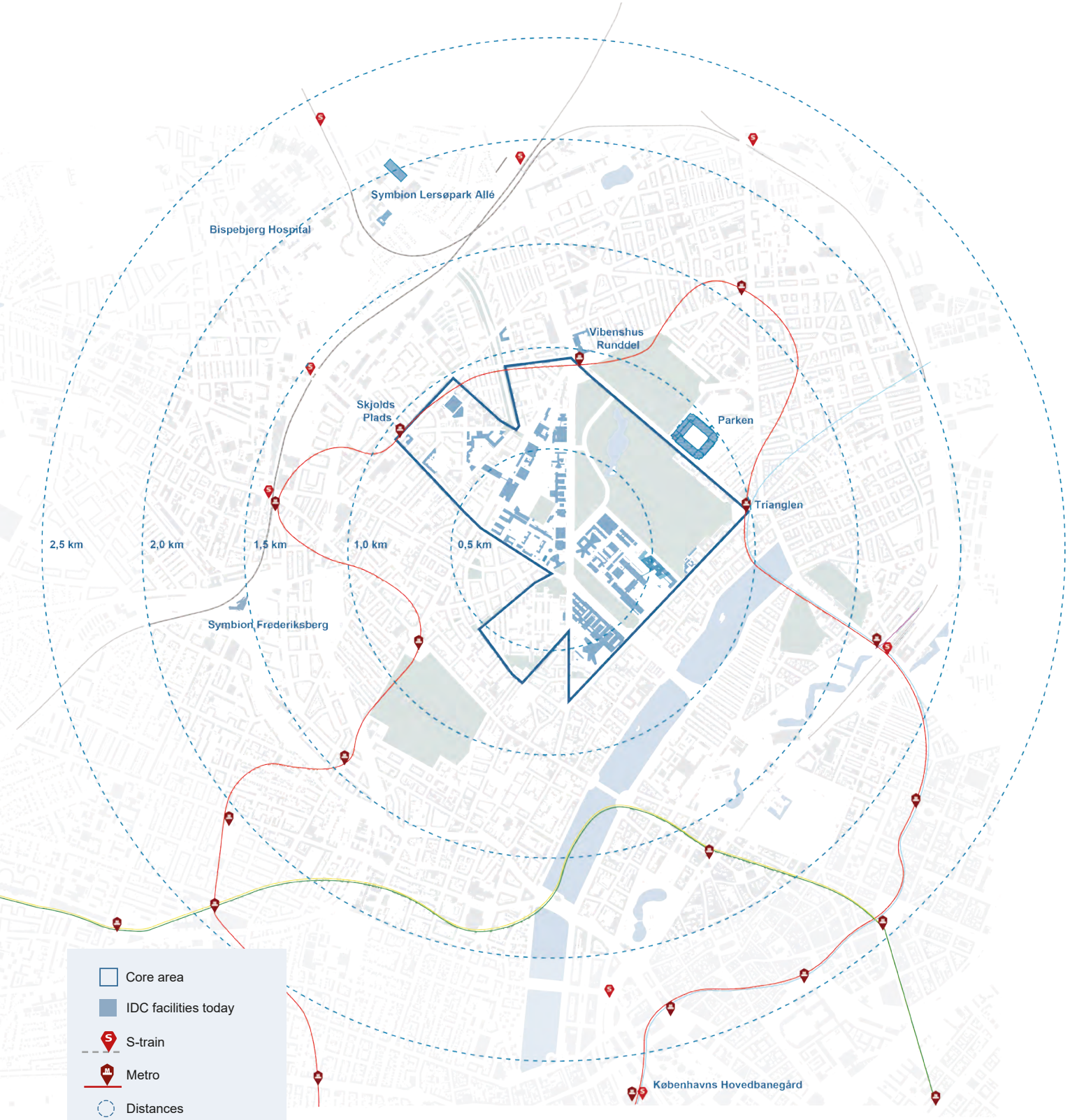
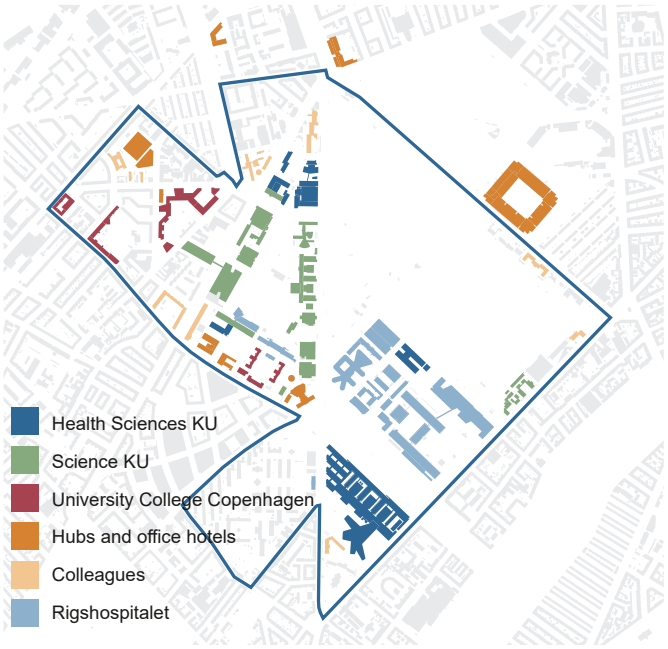


Illustration: Arkitema

Photo: Dragør Luftfoto

MAPPING

Source:Innovation District Copenhagen



THE DISTRICT'S FUNCTIONS TODAY

Innovation District Copenhagen is a hub for research, health, innovation and entrepreneurship in Copenhagen. The district's current functions include facilities at Nørre Campus, in the Haraldsgade neighborhood, at Panum, and at Rigshospitalet.

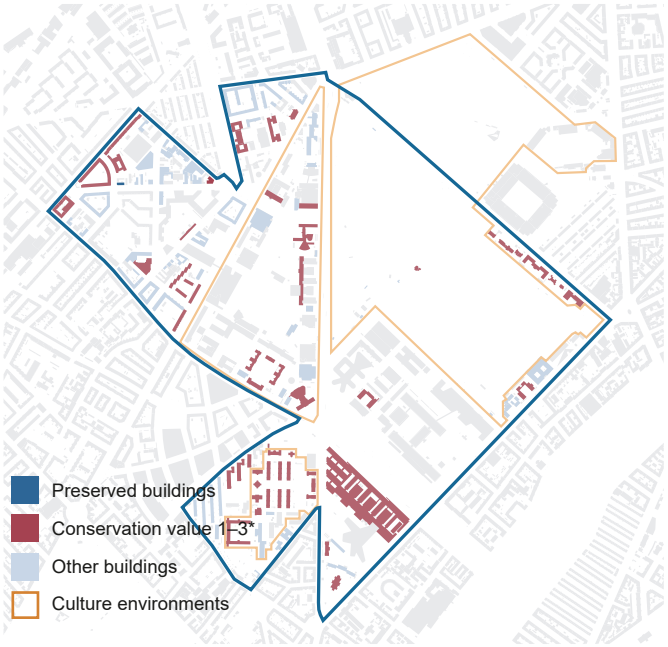
Source: BBR

Illustrations: Arkitema

Ownership status

Ownership is characterized by a high proportion of state ownership. The hospital functions are owned by the Capital Region of Denmark. The City of Copenhagen owns some buildings in the area, especially institutions and nursing homes, and the rest are owned by privately owned companies or organizations.

Source: Copenhagen Municipal Plan 2024

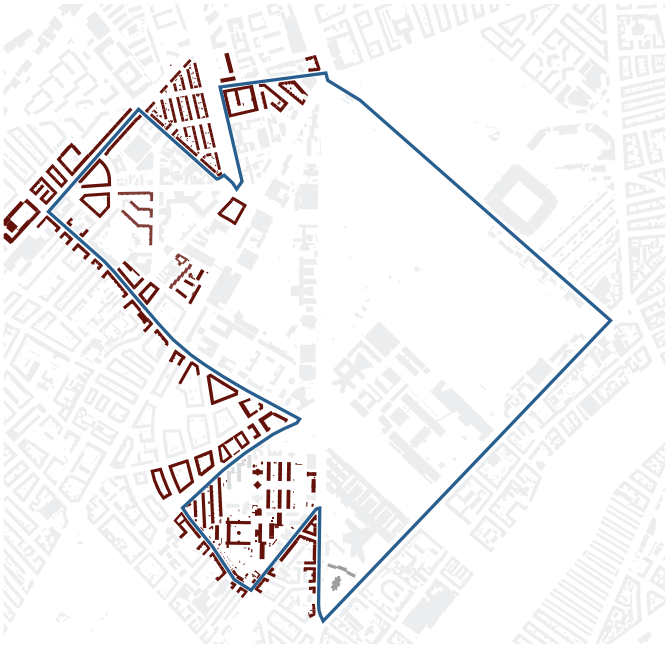


PRESERVATION-WORTHY BUILDINGS

According to Copenhagen Municipal Plan 2024 identifies buildings of historical significance in the area. Hermodsgade 24 in the Haraldsgade district is also listed. There are designated cultural environments that, according to Copenhagen's Municipal Plan 2024, must be preserved in their entirety.

*Designated in the Municipal Plan 2024. The City of Copenhagen has conducted a new SAVE registration for Nørre Campus, where additional buildings have been assigned conservation values of 1-3.

Source: BBR



RESIDENTIAL*

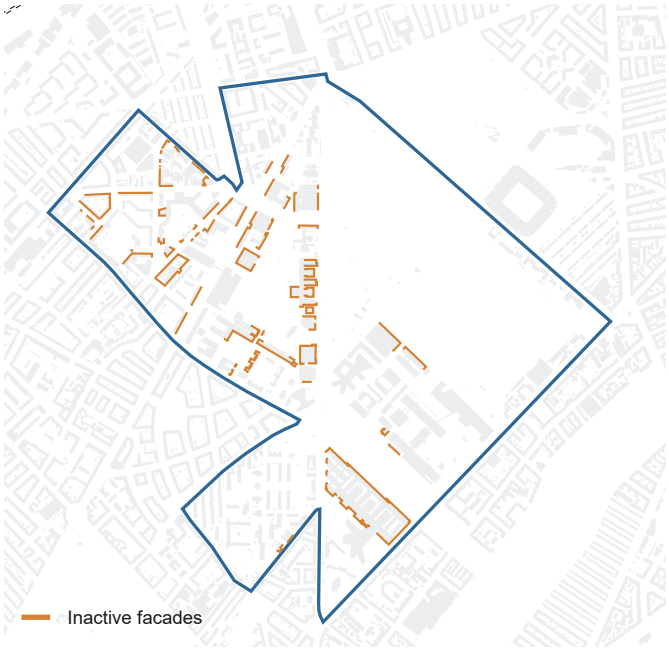
There is a substantial amount of housing both in the core area and in the surrounding neighborhoods, which enhances the area's mixed character. Housing is classified as a sensitive use that must be given special consideration in the context of urban development and planning.

*Student housing are not shown on the map

Illustrations: Arkitema

THE GREEN RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL

Fælledparken is part of the district and contributes great recreational value to the area. Additionally, the smaller parks Amorparken, Universitetsparken, and the garden at De Gamles By are green spaces that hold significant value for both nature and people, which is why some of these areas are protected.



INACTIVE FACADES

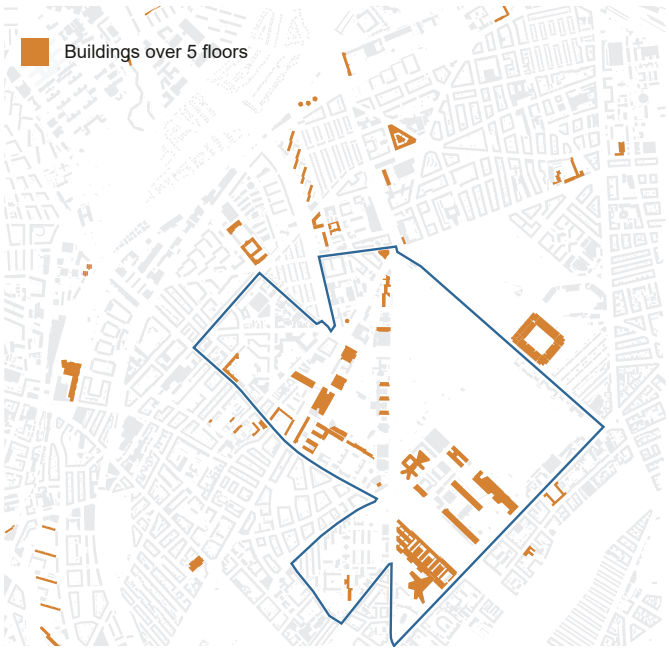
Several facades in the area are perceived as closed and inactive. These facades create a barrier between the building and the surrounding area, which can result in a dull environment.

Source of existing connections: Vision and Action Plan – Development of Haraldsgadekvarteret, Innovation District Copenhagen

CONNECTIONS AND BARRIERS

The area is divided by large roads, which residents and users perceive as barriers. There are appealing connections for non-motorized users, but there are also several 'missing links' that restrict accessibility and continuity.

Source: Københavnerkortet



HIGH-RISE CONSTRUCTION

The district's core area encompasses several neighborhoods in Copenhagen, each with its own local identity and character – ranging from dense residential areas featuring many five-story apartment blocks to university and hospital zones marked by modern buildings and a few high-rises.

Timeline for the development of the area

1840–1899

Around 1850, the town was permitted to expand beyond the ramparts, and by the late 1800s, it transformed from a fortified town into one with neighborhoods connected by bridges.

1901–1945

Industrialisation and strong growth with many new residential districts.

Rigshospitalet was built in 1910.

1953–1976

Development in the inner city stops after the second World War while the region develops.

People from the suburbs work in the city and commute by train, bus, or their own car.

1986–2001

"The New Rigshospitalet" is now complete.
The education city is expanding, and Panum is joining in.

Industry will be closed down and replaced with other facilities in the Haraldsgade district.

Potentials

A good base with diverse functions and users that offer great potential for urban life.

An existing building stock and urban environment with the potential for transformation and new construction that respects the characteristics of the neighborhoods.

A modern metropolis with a well-developed hospital system, world-leading universities and an entrepreneurial culture of innovation.

Short distances and good connections to public transport require more green mobility.

Challenges

Wide roads with few crossings create barriers for vulnerable road users.

Many streets are designed with cars in mind, featuring hard paving from one facade to the other.

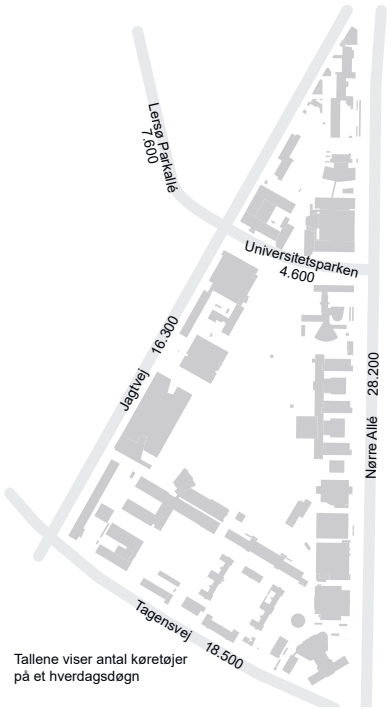
There is inadequate wayfinding between facilities and limited connections for pedestrians and cyclists.

There is a shortage of appealing green buffer zones and numerous inactive facades along the streets.

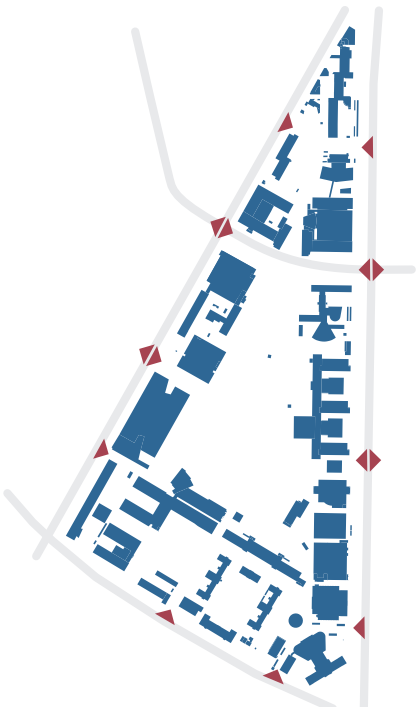
Photos and illustrations on the page: Arkitema

Photo: Arkitema

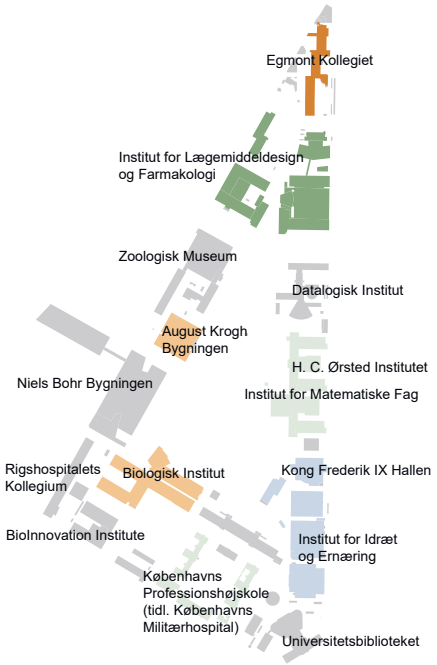
NØRRE CAMPUS – CAMPUS WITH HERITAGE FROM ØRSTED AND BOHR



An enclave surrounded and divided by large roads with heavy traffic



A border of larger building volumes (shown in blue) with few inviting entrances to the park (shown with arrows)



Building complexes at Nørre Campus

Nørre Campus has been designated as a significant cultural area in the City of Copenhagen's 2024 Copenhagen Municipal Plan. The cultural environment includes Universitetsparken, which is part of the University of Copenhagen and houses the natural sciences and medical programs. There is also the former Copenhagen Military Hospital on Tagensvej 18 from 1915 and modernist buildings used by Rigshospitalet. Both buildings are registered with SAVE and have high preservation value. These buildings are not originally associated with the university, but help define the facility and frame the central green park space. The cultural environment's key conservation values include the area's structure, characterized by a perimeter of larger buildings surrounding an inner green park and urban space, as well as the distinctive university buildings and the overall architectural character of the development.

Today, Nørre Campus is an epicenter for research, innovation, and entrepreneurship in the district, making it an area with significant potential for enhanced innovative capacity. The campus area has the potential to host even more innovation and entrepreneurial activities and, through densification and modernization, to be transformed into a more cohesive and green space with a revitalized university park as its vibrant, green center.

The university park currently appears closed off to the public, and the public is not invited to use to the recreational green spaces. By creating a cohesive modern university campus, we can foster more vibrancy and provide new spaces for residents and users to engage in activities. This will contribute to a vibrant university area with increased interdisciplinary interactions and a more welcoming city.

Photos and illustrations on the page: Arkitema

HARALDSGADEKVARTERET – A LIVELY NEIGHBORHOOD FULL OF POSSIBILITIES

Large time depth

Safe everyday connections and urban spaces

Road hierarchy

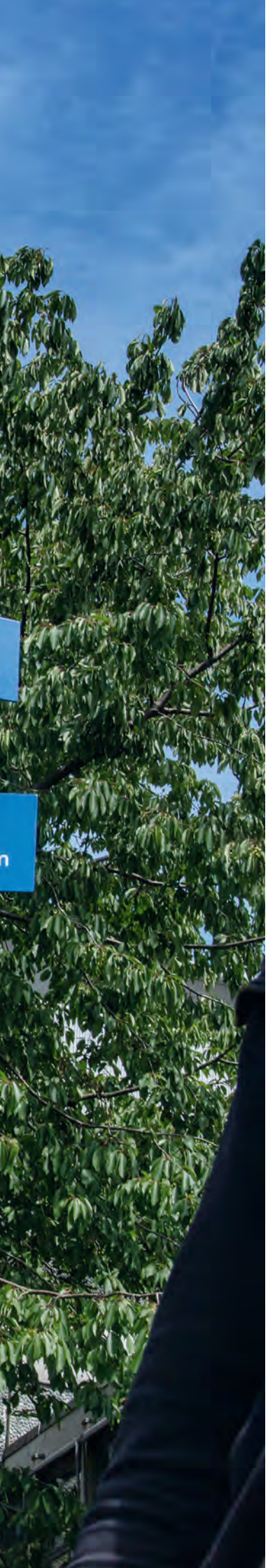
The Haraldsgade neighborhood is an area characterized by significant diversity and a blend of various identity traits—both architectural and social. The built environment reflects its history as an industrial neighborhood, featuring wide streets and large, unfinished factory buildings. With the Skjolds Plads and Vibenshus Runddel metro stations, the Haraldsgade neighborhood has become a vibrant area with excellent public transport connections and a high number of daily visitors.

The area renewal at Skjolds Plads has developed a vision plan that is integrated with this vision plan. The shared vision is to create a cohesive, experiential, diverse and green neighborhood.

The future development of the neighborhood should build upon the area's identity, which all contribute to creating the experience and unique quality that defines the Haraldsgade district. The neighborhood is largely defined by a blend of homeliness, with many residences on one side, and vibrant entrepreneurial and academic environments on the other. It's a great combination of features, where the raw and unregulated aspects are experienced as a unique quality.

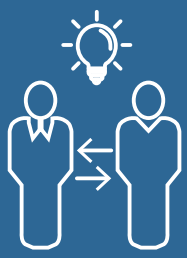
Photos and illustrations on the page: Arkitema

Photo: Mikal Schlosser/Innovation District Copenhagen



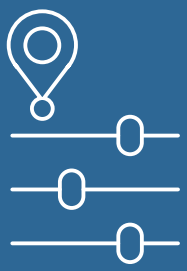
THE VISION FOR THE AREA'S PHYSICAL AND STRATEGIC DEVELOPMENT

URBAN DEVELOPMENT PRINCIPLES

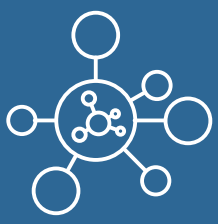


RANDOM MEETINGS AS A DRIVING FORCE FOR INNOVATION

AN AREA THAT GIVES BACK TO THE CITY



DEVELOPMENT BASED ON LOCAL QUALITIES



A STRONG CORE IN A WIDER NETWORK CITY

SUSTAINABILITY

The vision plan for Innovation District Copenhagen is based on an approach that integrates business development, urban development, and densification around key innovation hubs, including the University of Copenhagen's campus, to bring innovation from the laboratory into real-world applications. To guide the long-term development of the district, five urban development principles have been established to serve as guidelines for the future development of the area and the planning of development projects. The urban development principles ensure a balance between ambitious economic growth and the consideration of citizens' and users' needs, so that the district also adds value to the existing city.

RANDOM MEETINGS AS A DRIVING FORCE FOR INNOVATION

DENSE URBAN SPACES WITH HIGH "BUMP FACTOR"

A strong collaboration between the innovation district's educational institutions, startup ecosystems, businesses, and the everyday life of the community should be the driving force behind the district.

Therefore, the physical environment must be aligned a ccordingly. This requires the area to be consolidated and that good connections and central meeting places are established where people can connect – both in planned and formal frameworks, but also through spontaneous and informal meetings. In an urban context, the district must therefore be designed to achieve a high "bump factor," ensuring that users and residents inevitably encounter one another. This can be achieved by placing buildings and functions close to each other and with interconnections.

HIGH DENSITY AND ACTIVE GROUND FLOORS

The densification requires the current planning basis to be revised at several locations in the area. The openness of buildings fosters – through the active use of ground floors, among other things – these spontaneous encounters where students, researchers, and employees of private companies meet and engage with one another. And where businesses, universities, and both small and large companies utilize the shared facilities.

The higher the bump factor, the greater the likelihood that people will randomly encounter each other – for example, in parks, squares, urban spaces, cafes, or along streets with mixed uses (shops, residences, workplaces).

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

Building bridges between the academic world and the private business world.

GUIDELINES

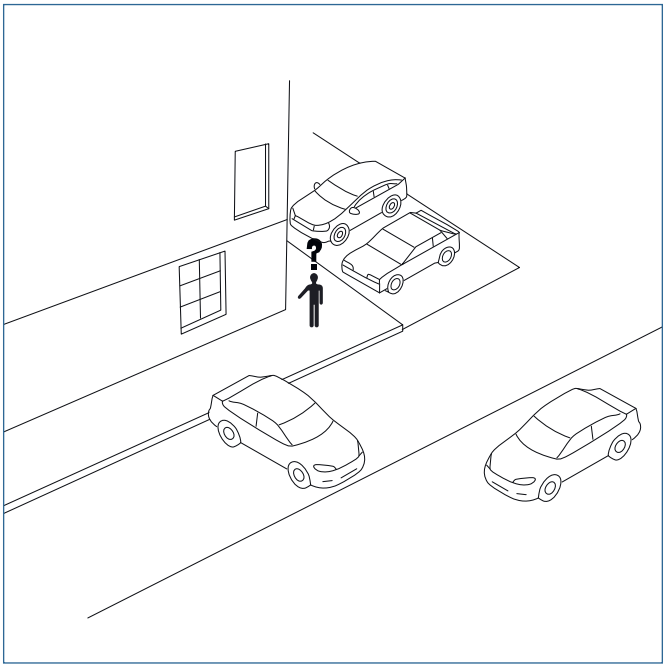
Densifying the innovation district, particularly at Nørre Campus, will enhance knowledge exchange between large and small companies as well as between industry and research.

The Innovation District's buildings must be situated, designed, and opened to facilitate meetings and interactions among students, researchers, and employees of commercial companies.

The district will be developed around central gathering spots that facilitate knowledge exchange and networking across various professional backgrounds.

The space is tight – and it should be.
The integration of functions in research, teaching, hospital operations, and entrepreneurship should be seamless and interconnected.

Illustrations: Arkitema



From a neighborhood with a low "bump factor" between the district's users and residents

For a compact and concentrated district with a high "bump factor" and effective wayfinding

AN AREA THAT GIVES BACK TO THE CITY

AN OVERALL LIFT FOR THE DISTRICT

Over the years, the district's residents, users, and visitors will experience an overall enhancement in the quality of the physical environment and the variety of experiences available. Through the urban renewal at Skjolds Plads, for instance, roads and public spaces will be made greener and more appealing for pedestrians, cyclists, and residents; new connections will emerge throughout the district, and as the stakeholders in the innovation district develop new projects, transition zones, public spaces, and high-quality buildings will contribute to the overall enhancement of the area.

CONCENTRATED HUBS OF URBAN LIFE

An important aspect of giving back to the city is the designation of concentrated hubs of urban life, which have been identified based on the existing planning for the district. New and existing buildings, including some tall structures, must contribute to attractive ground-floor urban spaces that provide opportunities for gathering and an active city life, thereby creating the critical mass necessary for establishing new businesses, restaurants, and recreational experiences. At the same time, the hubs will help create a balance between quiet and active areas in the district.

In these hubs specifically, it is essential that activities within the buildings extend into the urban space, enhancing the visibility of the research and educational environment and contributing to the vibrancy of city life. This could include cafeterias and training with visible workshops, or it could involve buildings where interested individuals can take the elevator to the top and enjoy the view, as is the case with the Maersk Tower today.

The transparency surrounding the innovation district's offerings and activities can also be fostered by directly communicating content and events in public spaces through signage, events, installations, exhibitions, and more. This can be accomplished by relocating some research activities, such as those related to health and movement, into urban areas.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

A cohesive and vibrant city district.

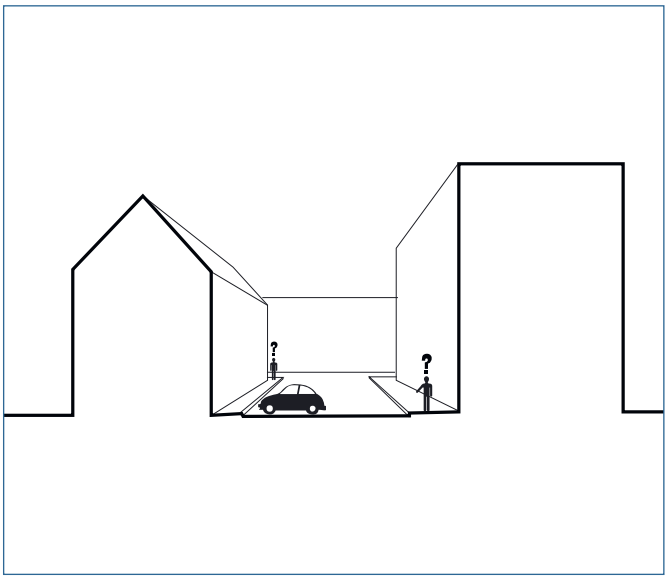
GUIDELINES

The district's urban spaces and recreational offerings must be of high quality and contribute to urban life in the area

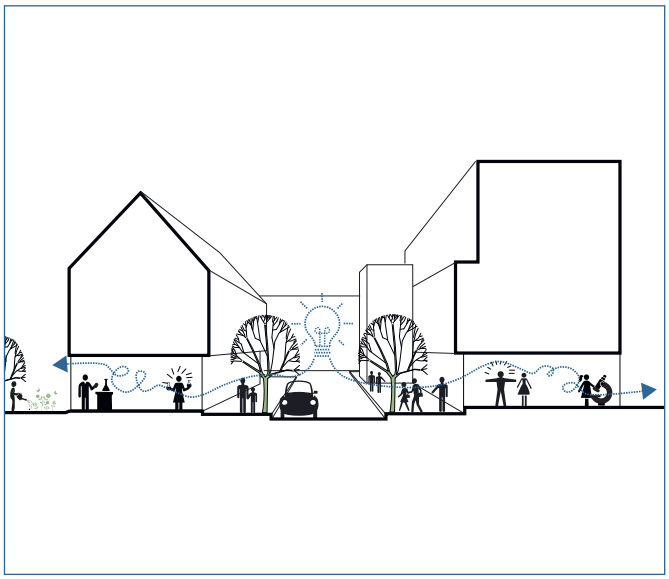
Central and vibrant hubs for urban life should be designed with open, active, and inviting ground floors and outdoor spaces.

Passages, pathways, and underpasses must ensure accessibility across infrastructural barriers to recreational and green public urban spaces and facilities.

Illustrations: Arkitema



From inactive and closed facades where Innovation District Copenhagen is difficult to find



For vibrant urban hubs where Innovation District Copenhagen integrates with the cityscape

DEVELOPMENT BASED ON LOCAL QUALITIES

FOCUS ON THE LOCAL QUALITIES

The future development of the innovation district, including new construction, preservation, transformation, new public spaces/ outdoor areas, and improved roads, must be grounded in the specific location. In addition, the heights of the individual neighborhoods must be considered, as well as the fact that the district is located in Copenhagen, a city primarily consisting of 4 to 5-story buildings, where high-rise structures in selected areas reinforce the impression of a vibrant metropolis.

The district features a rich historical depth with distinctive buildings and environments from various periods, including both industrial heritage and modern high-rise structures, such as those around the university campus, Panum, and Rigshospitalet. Further development must be tailored to this unique identity of the area. The principle of urban development therefore implies that the densification and architectural expression of new buildings should carry forward the impression of a melting pot between modern development and remnants of industrial history.

A SPECIAL INNOVATION DISTRICT COPENHAGEN IDENTITY

Innovation District Copenhagen already has a strong identity as a city district and as an innovation district, respectively. A stronger, more cohesive, and clearer future identity must therefore be cultivated through the interaction of the new, the old, and the entrepreneurial environment that exists in the district today. A vibrant and dynamic innovation district doesn't just arise from the building itself. The soul of a neighborhood emerges through the people who inhabit and utilize its public spaces, incorporating unexpected art, biodiversity, health, and amenities designed with the users' needs in mind as essential elements of life in the community. In developing the innovation district, we must achieve the synergies that will create a vibrant city.

The district's identity should be a unifying element that links residential areas, public spaces, streets, the university park, Rigshospitalet, commercial buildings, and both new and old neighborhoods.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

New construction and transformation adapted to the area's special identity and character.

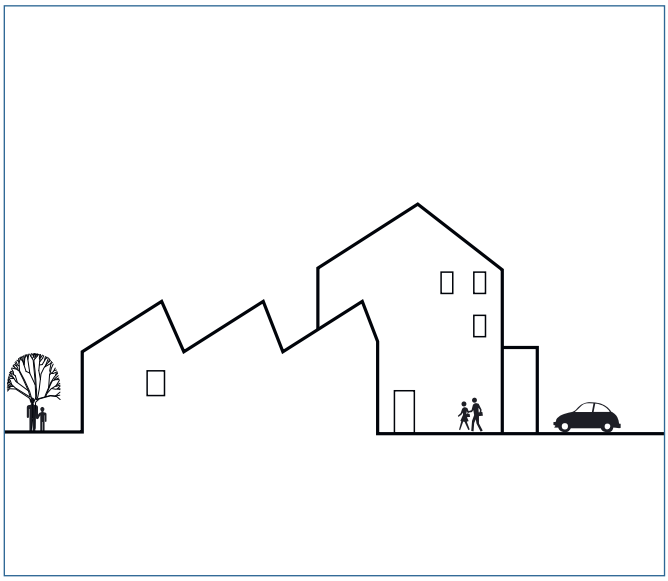
GUIDELINES

The height, scale, architecture, and materiality of new and renovated buildings must be adapted to the immediate surrounding context.

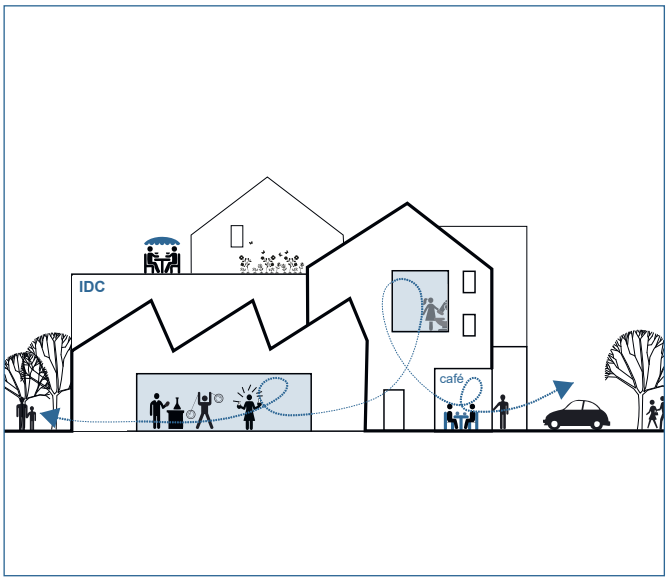
To ensure a diverse and vibrant urban environment, the development must take into account both the interaction and the consideration of the use and scale of existing neighboring buildings, as well as the potential to enhance and highlight the area's character through new construction and transformation.

As the area becomes denser, a distinct identity for the district should emerge from the interplay between the new and the old, serving as the unifying element throughout the district.

Illustrations: Arkitema



From small pockets within the district that have a local identity and the character of an innovation hub



For a unique identity for the entire district that should emerge from the interplay between the new and the old

A STRONG CORE IN A WIDER NETWORK CITY

The development is situated in the dense urban environment of Copenhagen, alongside existing players and facilities in life sciences and quantum technology throughout the district. The development is also taking place in a densely populated area on the border between Nørrebro and Østerbro, where local residents live, shop, go to school, and run businesses. The continued development of the district thus represents a complex compaction task in a district where there is already a “fight for space”.

PROXIMITY TO TALENT POOL, WELL-DEVELOPED FACILITIES AND ATTRACTIVE URBAN ENVIRONMENT

The innovation district should be developed as a cohesive and concentrated core, with the strength, proximity to talent, well-developed facilities, and appealing urban environment necessary to retain existing stakeholders and attract international talent, companies, and investments.

The area surrounding the University of Copenhagen's campus between Jagtvej and Nørre Allé will serve as the epicenter for the core, and it is here that the most significant densification of the area will occur.

Based on a strong and focused core, a networked approach to long-term development can create opportunities for further expansion and enhancement of a world-leading innovation district.

By establishing a connection between the core area of the innovation district and relevant activities throughout the city, the long-term development potential of the innovation district is enhanced. An approach that requires both organizational and collaborative contexts in the network, but can also create a foundation for the establishment of new functional and physical connections, such as new connection options.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

A world-leading innovation district in life science and quantum technology.

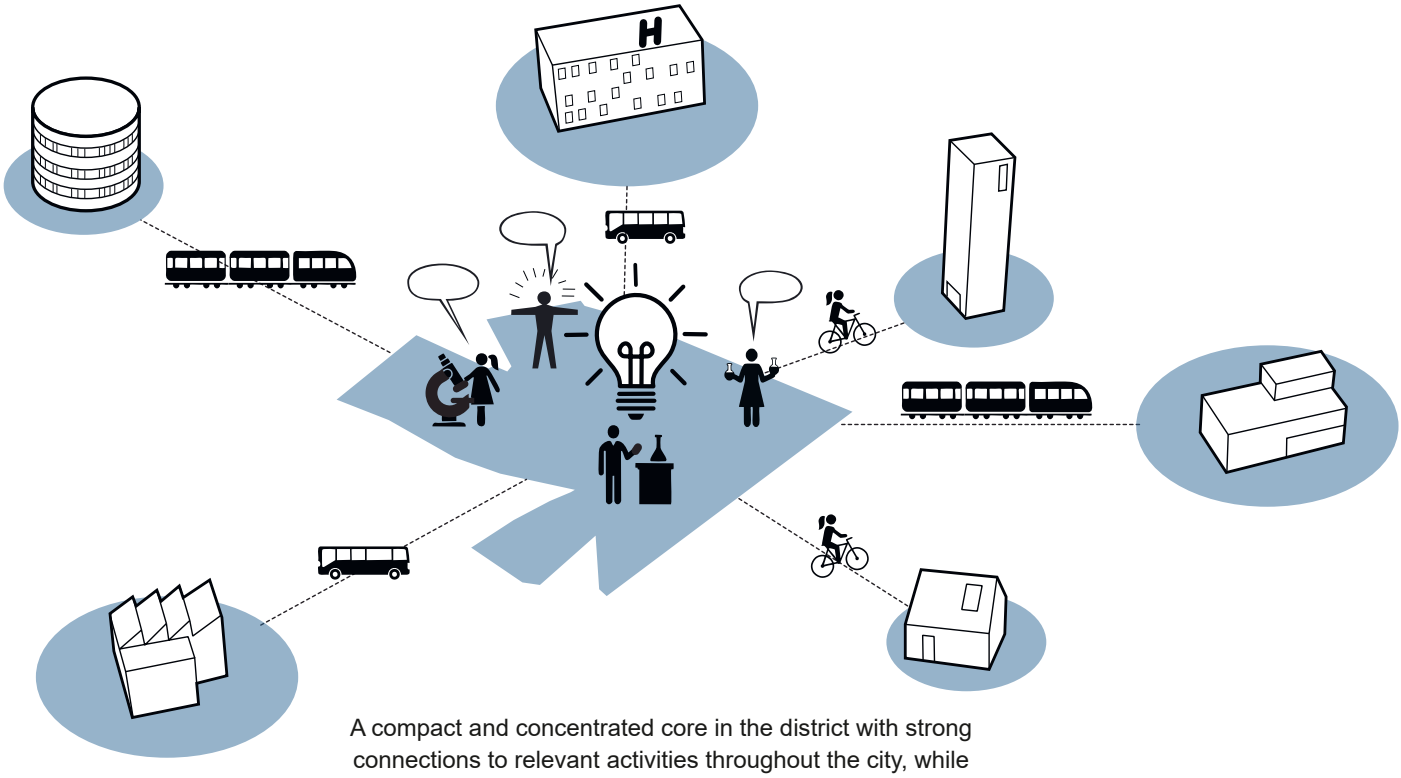
GUIDELINES

The district's development focuses on a strong and cohesive core centered around Nørre Campus.

Connected through pathways, green structures, and overlapping and dynamic functions, developed with respect for the existing building stock

Involves a larger network of innovation-related facilities and actors to ensure sufficient capacity for long-term development

Illustrations: Arkitema



A compact and concentrated core in the district with strong connections to relevant activities throughout the city, while respecting the existing historically significant building stock.

SUSTAINABILITY

AN EASY SUSTAINABLE EVERYDAY LIFE

In the future, a cohesive and vibrant urban neighborhood will support a sustainable daily life for the area's residents, students, researchers, businesses, and visitors. An everyday life where it's easy to make sustainable choices.

A well-developed public transportation system, along with safe pedestrian and bicycle connections, must ensure good accessibility and support fossil-free transport to, from, and across the area.

BUILDING ON THE EXISTING

In the innovation district of the future, new, innovative and sustainable architecture as well as renovated and transformed buildings will form the framework for entrepreneurship, research and collaboration. By preserving the uniqueness of the sites and strategically using the existing building stock, the embedded CO2 in the old buildings is utilized, while creating a unique identity and character for the area. In new construction, sustainability can be enhanced by, for instance, building flexible office and research facilities that can be adjusted to meet growth needs. There should be a focus on developing multifunctional buildings that can accommodate startups, laboratories, and training, as well as support varied usage throughout the day and year to ensure capacity and operational optimization of all built square meters.

Preserved existing buildings can, through renovation, modernization, transformation, and additions, create innovative offices, workspaces, and gathering areas.
In connection with the preservation of existing buildings, as a standard, an analysis should be conducted based on the building's typology, significant conservation values, cultural-historical importance, and intended use, to determine whether the CO2 footprint per square meter for a renovation will be greater than that of new construction. The analysis should be included in decision-making processes for the design phase.

SHARING RESOURCES IS A SUSTAINABLE PRACTICE

Sharing resources is a sustainable practice as it reduces material consumption and production and promotes a more responsible management of our shared resources.

This may, for example, involve sharing arrangements related to building facilities, car and bike sharing, and vertical innovation hubs where different sectors collaborate and interact.

Through resource mapping, any salvaged building materials or components can also be reused in the construction of new buildings and outdoor areas.

THE OBJECTIVE IS TO:

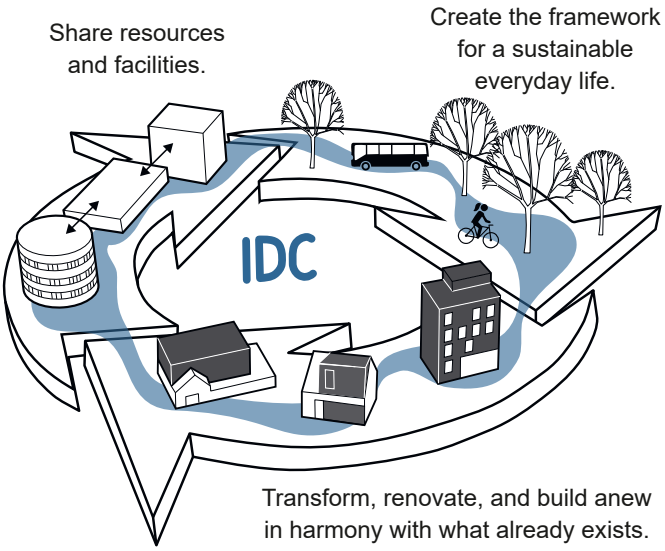
An innovative and sustainable district where new architecture, renovated and transformed buildings are combined to support entrepreneurship, research and creative collaboration.

GUIDANCE NOTE:

Creating the framework for a sustainable everyday life: Well-developed public transportation, safe bike and pedestrian pathways, and gathering places for knowledge exchange, networking, and social interactions.

Sharing resources and facilities between research, teaching, hospital operations and entrepreneurship – and inviting "neighbors" into the community.

New construction and renovation can be certified for sustainability according to the applicable standards, such as DGNB, BREEAM, or LEED, to ensure high levels of environmental, economic, and social sustainability.



The district must be developed through innovative solutions based on both environmental, economic and social sustainability.

PHYSICAL HOLISTIC MEASURES FOR A COHERENT AND WELL-FUNCTIONING AREA

A STRONG EPICENTER

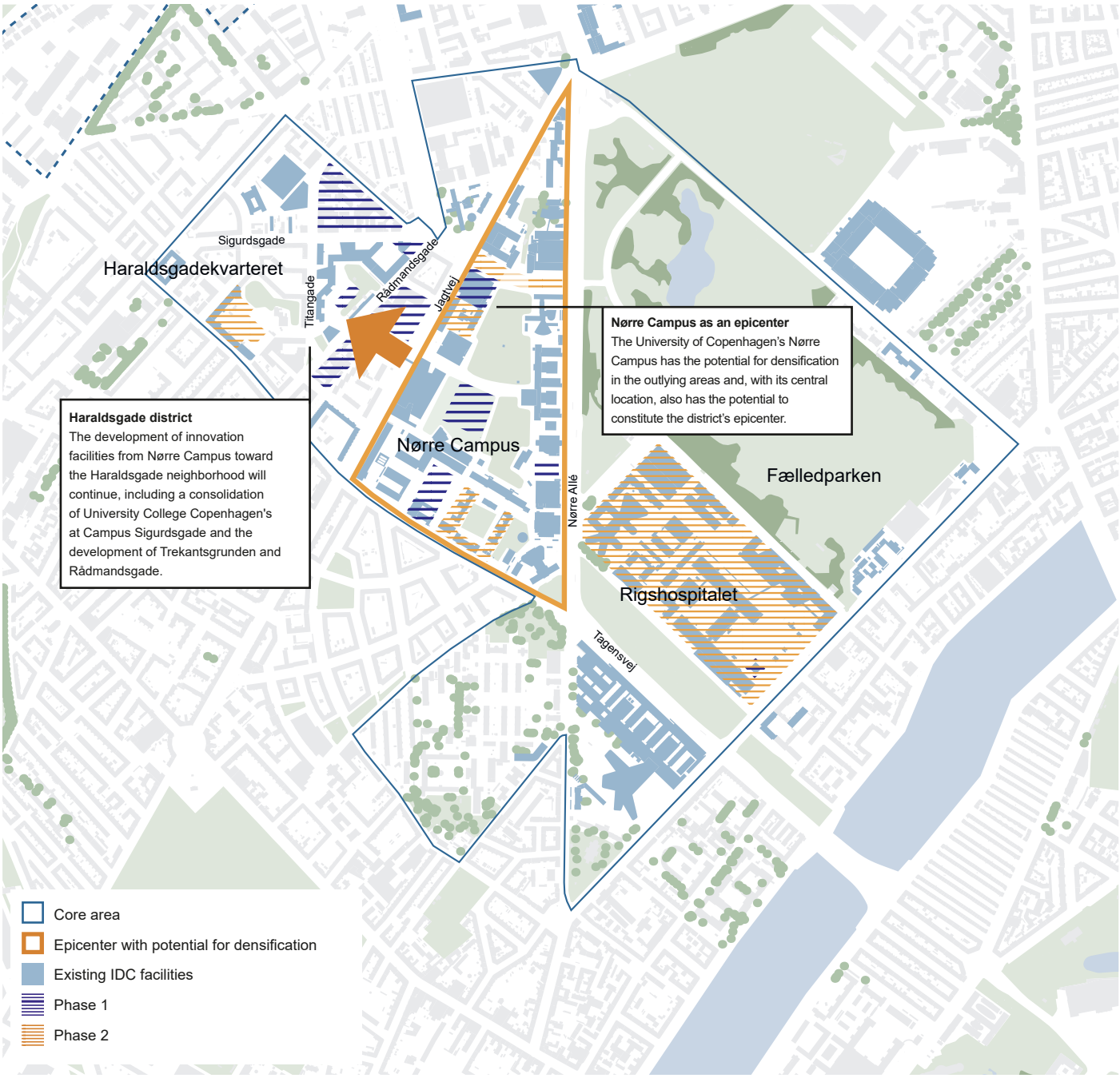


Illustration: Arkitema

The district's seven sub-areas have varying potential for development and densification. The University of Copenhagen's campus is situated in a centrally located and already concentrated area featuring a diverse mix of larger and smaller, as well as older and newer buildings, vibrant entrepreneurial environments, and the potential to serve as the district's epicenter. Consolidation will occur through new construction, expansions, and transformations in the gaps of the campus area's distinctive peripheral buildings, as well as in the southern part of the park near the Niels Bohr Building and around the BioInnovation Institute. In addition, with the University College Copenhagen and the development of the Titanhus office hotel, there has already been an expansion of innovation facilities in the Haraldsgade district – a development that the vision plan aims to enhance through further densification around areas such as Trekantsgrunden, Rådmandsgade, and the consolidation of the University College Copenhagen's facilities around Campus Sigurdsgade.

De Gamles By and Fælledparken are part of the innovation district, but they lack potential for densification. These two areas contribute significant cultural heritage and recreational qualities to the entire district. Between the two are high-rise buildings and modernity surrounding Rigshospitalet, Panum, and the Mærsk Tower.

URBAN HUBS

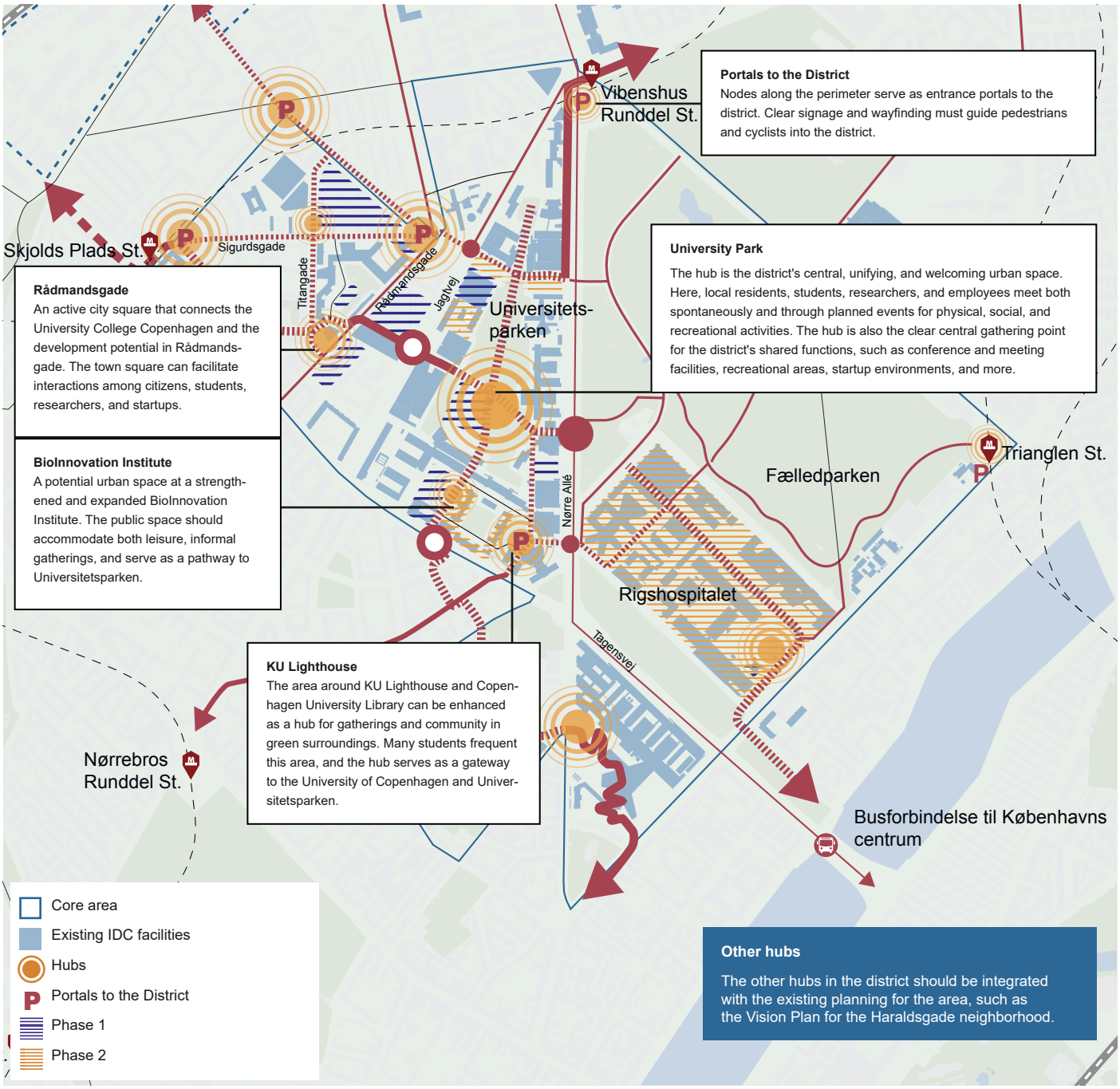


Illustration: Arkitema

The urban spaces in Innovation District Copenhagen need to be improved in quality, experiential value, identity, and opportunities for engagement to promote well-being and health. The public spaces should enhance the desire to spend time outdoors, provide opportunities for movement and social interaction, and invite the outside world into the area.

The vision plan identifies a number of hubs at strategically selected locations in the district, where urban life and the outward-facing activities on the ground floors are concentrated. The vision is for the hubs to be dynamic urban spaces with a high "bump factor," where people and ideas converge to create a vibrant city life. This area should offer opportunities for lodging and a vibrant urban life, which would be a significant advantage for the innovation district.

A vibrant urban environment will help ensure the critical mass needed for new businesses, restaurants, and recreational experiences to thrive. At the same time, the hubs will help create a balance between quiet and active areas in the district. The nodes will vary in character and intensity depending on the context.

A NETWORK OF CONNECTIONS

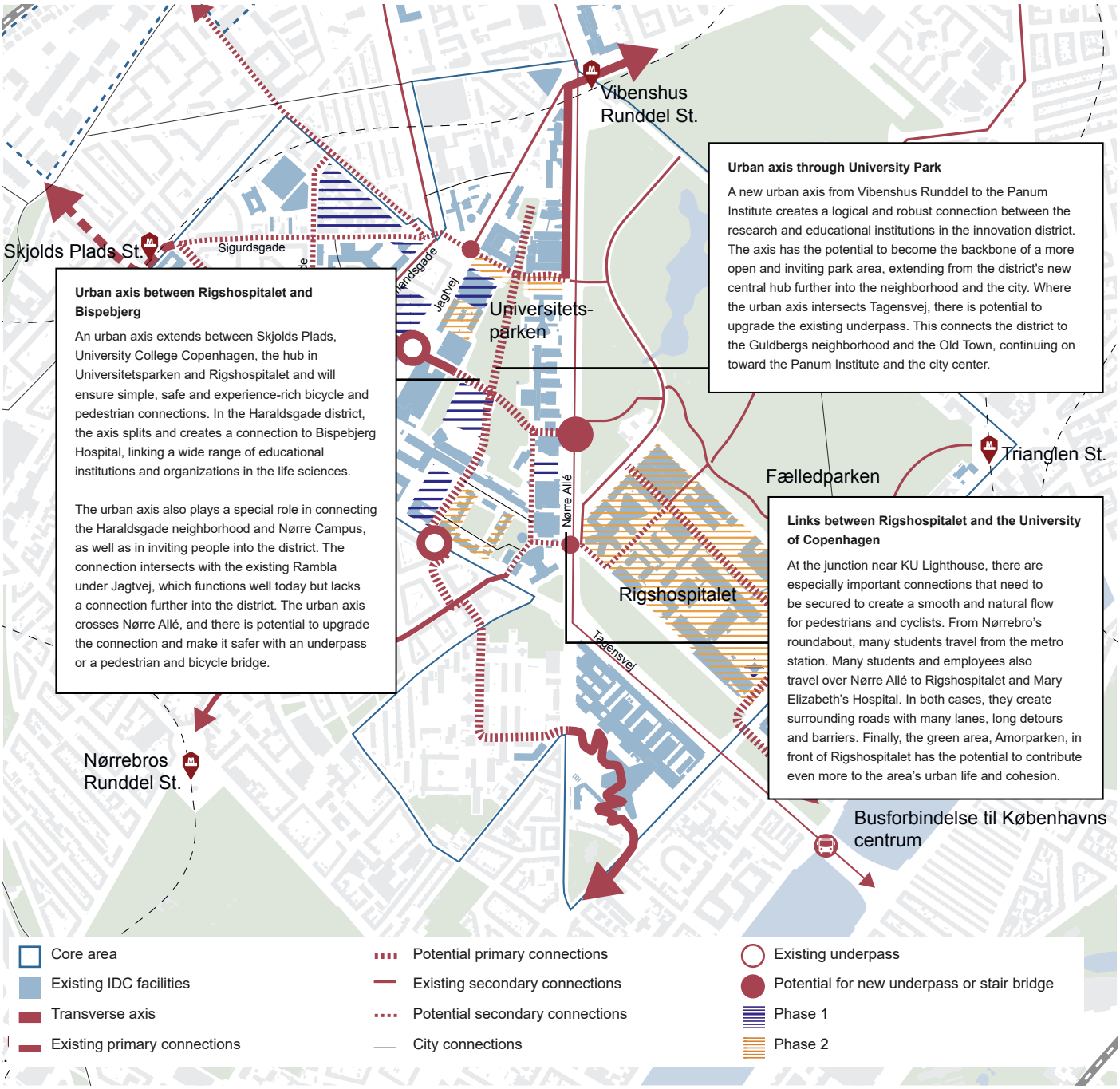


Illustration: Arkitema

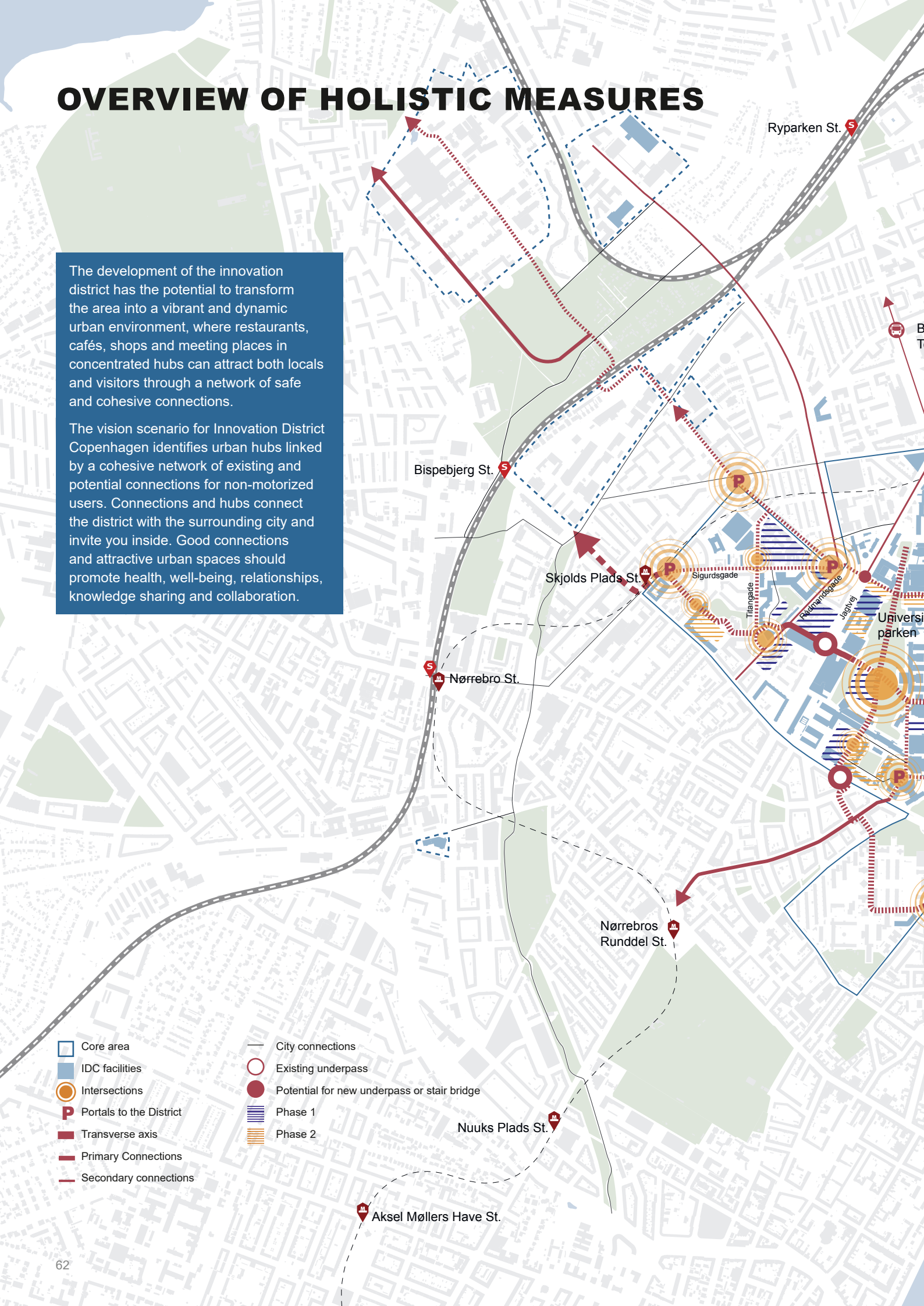
The urban hubs are connected by a network of pathways and routes, allowing cyclists and pedestrians to easily navigate between the district's amenities and facilities. The connections consist of roads, paths, and passages between buildings and courtyards, as well as beneath the roads, offering a variety of appearances and experiences along the way. This is precisely why wayfinding is crucial, and communication must be strong along the connections. For example, connections can be indicated by Innovation District Copenhagen's blue signs and urban furniture, helping you navigate through the district while clearly showing where you are and where you're going.

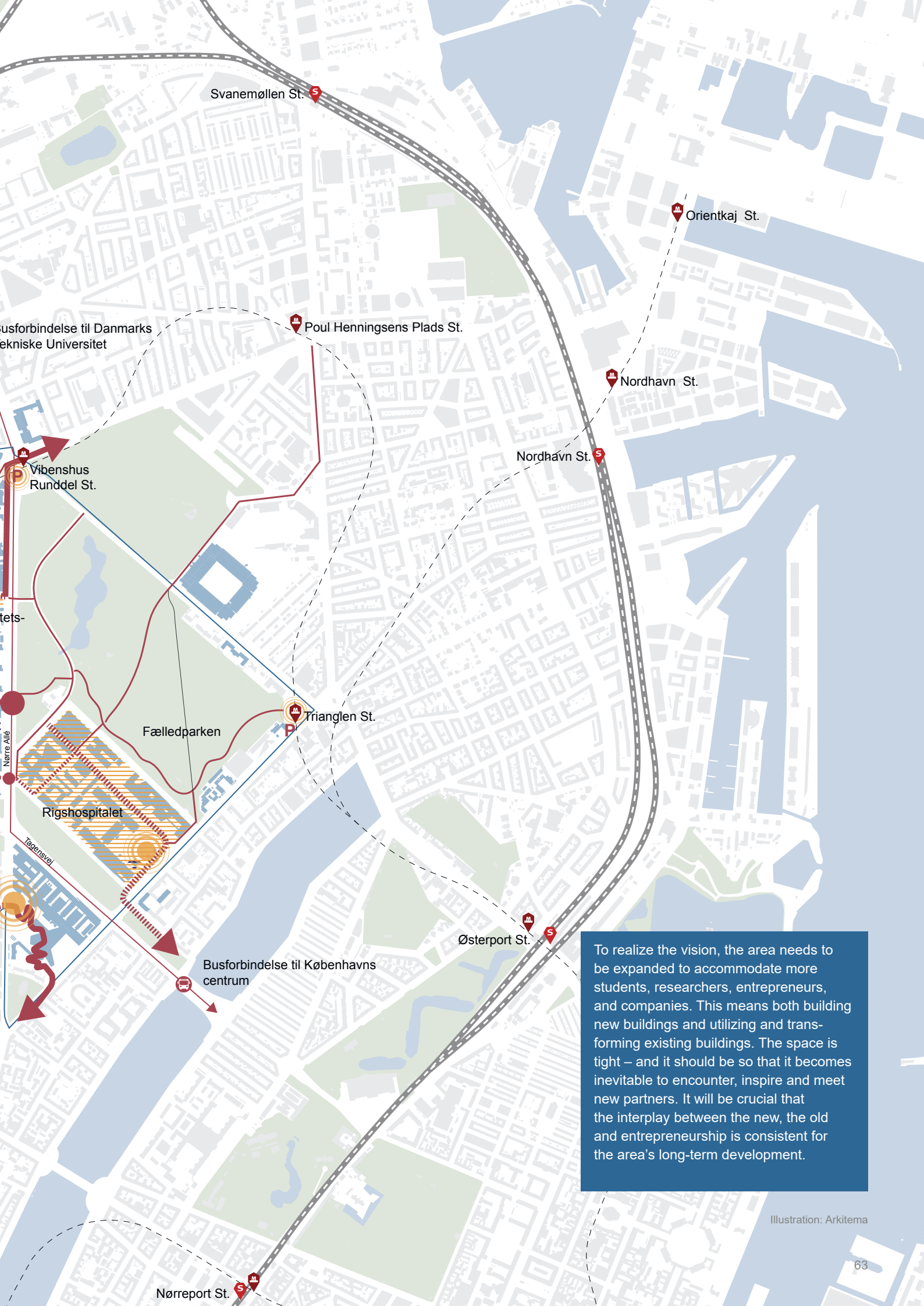
With two transverse urban axes in the district and a network of connections, the flow must connect healthcare institutions, academic and practice-oriented knowledge institutions, entrepreneurs and well-established companies in a simple and attractive way. This will help strengthen the connections across the campus and make Nørre Campus an open epicenter that welcomes visitors. The connections in the vision scenario are a refinement of previously identified connections in existing plans for the area. Any new connections, including underpasses or pedestrian bridges, must be analyzed and detailed in the physical master plan for the area, considering factors such as urban life, traffic conditions, and the area's cohesion.

OVERVIEW OF HOLISTIC MEASURES

The development of the innovation district has the potential to transform the area into a vibrant and dynamic urban environment, where restaurants, cafés, shops and meeting places in concentrated hubs can attract both locals and visitors through a network of safe and cohesive connections.

The vision scenario for Innovation District Copenhagen identifies urban hubs linked by a cohesive network of existing and potential connections for non-motorized users. Connections and hubs connect the district with the surrounding city and invite you inside. Good connections and attractive urban spaces should promote health, well-being, relationships, knowledge sharing and collaboration.





To realize the vision, the area needs to be expanded to accommodate more students, researchers, entrepreneurs, and companies. This means both building new buildings and utilizing and transforming existing buildings. The space is tight – and it should be so that it becomes inevitable to encounter, inspire and meet new partners. It will be crucial that the interplay between the new, the old and entrepreneurship is consistent for the area's long-term development.

Illustration: Arkitema

Photo: Arkitema

FOUR PHASES OF LONG-TERM REALIZATION

Establishing an innovation district of international excellence is a long-term process that requires sustained commitment among the area's key stakeholders and users.

Establishing an innovation district of international excellence is a long-term process that requires sustained commitment among the area's key stakeholders and users.

The implementation of the vision plan will occur through a phased process over several years, involving a gradual densification of the area in four stages and an increasing concentration of innovation stakeholders, ultimately positioning Innovation District Copenhagen as a world-leading innovation district.

The physical development means that the area must be densified. The central focus will be to establish a strong core in and around the University of Copenhagen's campus, as well as at Rådmandsgade and Sigurdsgade, where researchers, students, businesses, and investors can collaborate side by side, creating an ideal environment for both spontaneous encounters and organized events. Therefore, the physical connections in the area must be strengthened.

The development and densification are expected to occur through a gradual expansion of the existing stakeholders. For example, the University of Copenhagen, Rigshospitalet, and University College Copenhagen are expected to expand and transform their existing facilities in response to anticipated growth. In addition, the gradual concentration of innovation actors in the area is expected to attract further investments in new or transformed building stock.

Drawing on the five development principles and the consolidation of a strong core, the plan outlines a phased model with 13 initial catalyst projects. In addition, potential new connections are identified, which will be analyzed and processed in the physical master plan.

PHASE 1 – CONSOLIDATION OF THE EPICENTER

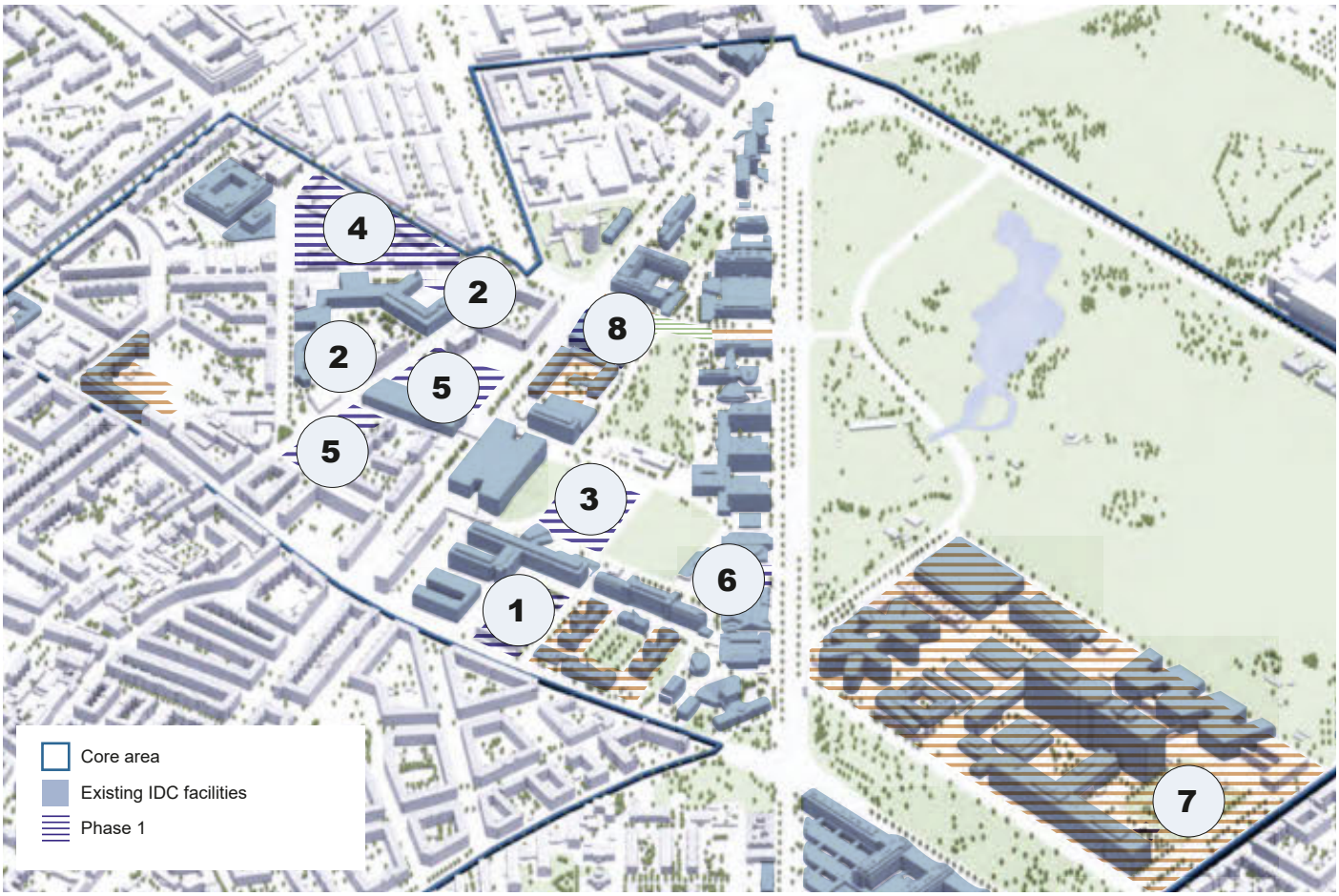


Illustration: Arkitema

TRANSFORMATION AND DENSIFICATION AROUND NØRRE CAMPUS AND IN THE HARALDSGADE DISTRICT

For phase 1, eight initial catalyst projects have been identified based on discussions with the area's current stakeholders regarding planned development projects and needs, as well as specific potential for development and densification, primarily around Copenhagen University's Nørre Campus and the eastern part of the Haraldsgade district.

The initial catalyst projects vary in both scope and nature – from new construction in the parking lot at the BioInnovation Institute to the transformation of the former Zoological Museum and the utilization of the exhibition house at the main entrance of Rigshospitalet. What they have in common is a focus on providing facilities for entrepreneurial and research environments, as well as coworking spaces, while ensuring cohesion and connections throughout the district.

Initial catalyst projects

1. Parking lot at Ole Maaløes Vej and Tagensvej 22
2. Expansion of University College Copenhagen Campus Sigurdsgade
3. Development of the University College Copenhagen's main campus in the southern part of the University Park
4. The triangle plot at Sigurdsgade, Titangade and Vermundgade
5. Rådmandsgade at Niels Bohr Building
6. Department of Nutrition, Exercise and Sports at the University of Copenhagen
7. Test and meeting pavilion at Rigshospitalet's main entrance
8. Transformation of the Zoological Museum

Initial catalyst project 1
Parking space at Ole Maaløes Vej and Tagensvej 22

On Ole Maaløes Vej, there is currently a parking lot that borders the BioInnovation Institute, the University of Copenhagen's Biological Institute, and the University College Copenhagen's campus on Tagensvej.

The parking lot is utilized by employees of the local institutions, but it simultaneously has a significant negative effect on the area's appearance and cohesion. The site has the potential to accommodate a larger new building, which could serve as a central connection between the entrepreneurial environments at Symbion and the BioInnovation Institute, and the research and educational activities at the University of Copenhagen and University College Copenhagen.

The initial catalyst project plays a central role in contributing to the development of the proposed urban axis through Universitetsparken. The urban axis will serve as the backbone of a more open and welcoming campus and will better connect the surrounding areas. It will also create a more integrated neighborhood with easy access to green areas and living spaces.

The location is well-suited, for example, for constructing a larger building that includes open gathering spaces on the ground floor, as well as laboratory facilities, offices, and incubation environments on the upper floors. This will enable successful startups from Symbion and the BioInnovation Institute to remain in the area, allowing them to continue contributing to and benefiting from the region's synergies.

It would be beneficial for the construction to be integrated and possibly connected to the existing building at Tagensvej 22. The building now houses Symbion, among others, which is expected to be able to significantly expand its presence in the building in the long term.

Leveraging the potential requires that the limitation of parking options is addressed, for example, by creating underground parking. A preliminary survey of the site to clarify the possibilities for new construction was initiated in May 2025.

Photo: Arkitema

Initial catalyst project 2
Expansion of University College Copenhagen's Campus Sigurdsgade

Copenhagen University College Copenhagen currently owns three properties in Innovation District Copenhagen, Tagensvej 18, Tagensvej 86 and a primary campus at Sigurdsgade 26. The primary campus features a natural gathering space with modern, open cafeteria facilities, as well as the Practice and Innovation House, which includes laboratories and resources for developing new welfare technology solutions.

A densification of the University College Copenhagen's campus on Sigurdsgade will enhance the campus as the central hub for education, research, and innovation in fields such as welfare technology and bioanalysis. In addition, the densification will allow the university of applied sciences' other properties in the area to be released over time, enabling the repurposed buildings to be developed to help ensure that the innovation district achieves sufficient critical mass in office and laboratory facilities. The corner facing Sifs Plads is particularly connected to one of the district's urban hubs and serves as a gateway to the area. This corner can be further intensified to create an architectural landmark for the campus.

Photo: Arkitema

Initial catalyst project 3
Development of the University of Copenhagen's main campus in the southern section of University Park

The southern end of the university park, in front of the Niels Bohr Building, has the potential to become a central gathering place in the innovation district. The location at the southern end of the university park is ideal, as the two connecting urban axes of the vision plan through the district cross here. At the same time, placement is resilient in relation to the surrounding neighboring buildings, which contain related functions. With this central location serving as a gathering point, it is essential that the development includes open gathering spaces and facilities for both professional and social activities for the entire community.

Photo: Arkitema

Initial catalyst project 4
Triangle plot at Sigurdsgade, Titangade, and Vermundsgade

A larger plot of land between Sigurdsgade, Titangade and Vermundsgade, called Trekantsgrunden, is about to be developed for new purposes.
The plot has the potential for compaction.

The site connects the dynamic office community and entrepreneurial environment 'Titanhus' with the main campus of University College Copenhagen and the hub Sifs Plads, but it currently does not serve as a connection or gathering point in the district. The location between both designated urban hubs and primary connections provides potential for densification, which can create an important

passage and a meeting point within the innovation district. The site is located, among other things, facing Sifs Plads, serving as both a hub and a gateway in the area.

Aerial view: GeoDanmark

Initial catalyst project 5
Rådmandsgade at Niels Bohr Building

Two large development sites comprising a series of contiguous properties on Rådmandsgade, situated next to the Niels Bohr Building, are set to be repurposed for new uses.

The portions of the sites that will not be utilized for government purposes allow for a larger building to serve as a connection between the research and development sectors in the Haraldsgade district, the startup ecosystems surrounding the BioInnovation Institute, and the research and educational institutions at the University of Copenhagen and University College Copenhagen. The areas are also intersected by the urban axis between Skjolds Plads and Nørre Campus, as well as the connection along Vermundsgade toward Bispebjerg Hospital. The location supports a building design featuring active ground floors and flexible spaces that can host both commercial and so-

cial activities as well as research initiatives. This will create a dynamic hub for businesses, startups, university researchers, and students, where innovation can thrive and ideas can be shared in an engaging environment.

Photo: Arkitema

Initial catalyst project 6
Department of Nutrition, Exercise and Sports at the University of Copenhagen

A number of sports facilities are currently located on Nørre Allé at the Department of Nutrition, Exercise and Sports. There is potential here to develop an innovation and educational environment that, anchored in new sports and exercise facilities and a new building for research, teaching, and innovation along Nørre Allé, brings together researchers, students, startups, and the city's residents to test and develop new healthcare solutions.

The sports facilities should be open and accessible to the local residents in order to give back to the city in a central and convenient location along urban axes and connections within the district. Densification and open facilities around the park area will also help shield the park from traffic and other disturbances, thereby creating a more attractive and cohesive park space.

Photo: Arkitema

Initial catalyst project 7
Test and meeting pavilion at Rigshospitalet's main entrance

In front of the Rigshospitalet's main entrance on Blegdamsvej, a temporary pavilion has been erected today to showcase elements from the upcoming Mary Elizabeth Hospital.

The location at the hospital's entrance makes it ideal to convert the building into a testing and meeting facility, where the outside world can gain insight into how healthcare innovation is practically applied in patient treatment, and where patients and their families can be involved. The pavilion will accommodate office spaces and facilities for meetings, workshops, and similar activities for researchers and companies collaborating with Rigshospitalet and other hospitals in the region on innovation. In the summer of 2025, a study will be conducted to assess the desires for the utilization and design of the facilities, along with the scope and costs associated with a more permanent function. Subsequently, funding and a building permit will be sought from the Municipality of Copenhagen.

Photo: Arkitema

Initial catalyst project 8
Transformation of the Zoological Museum

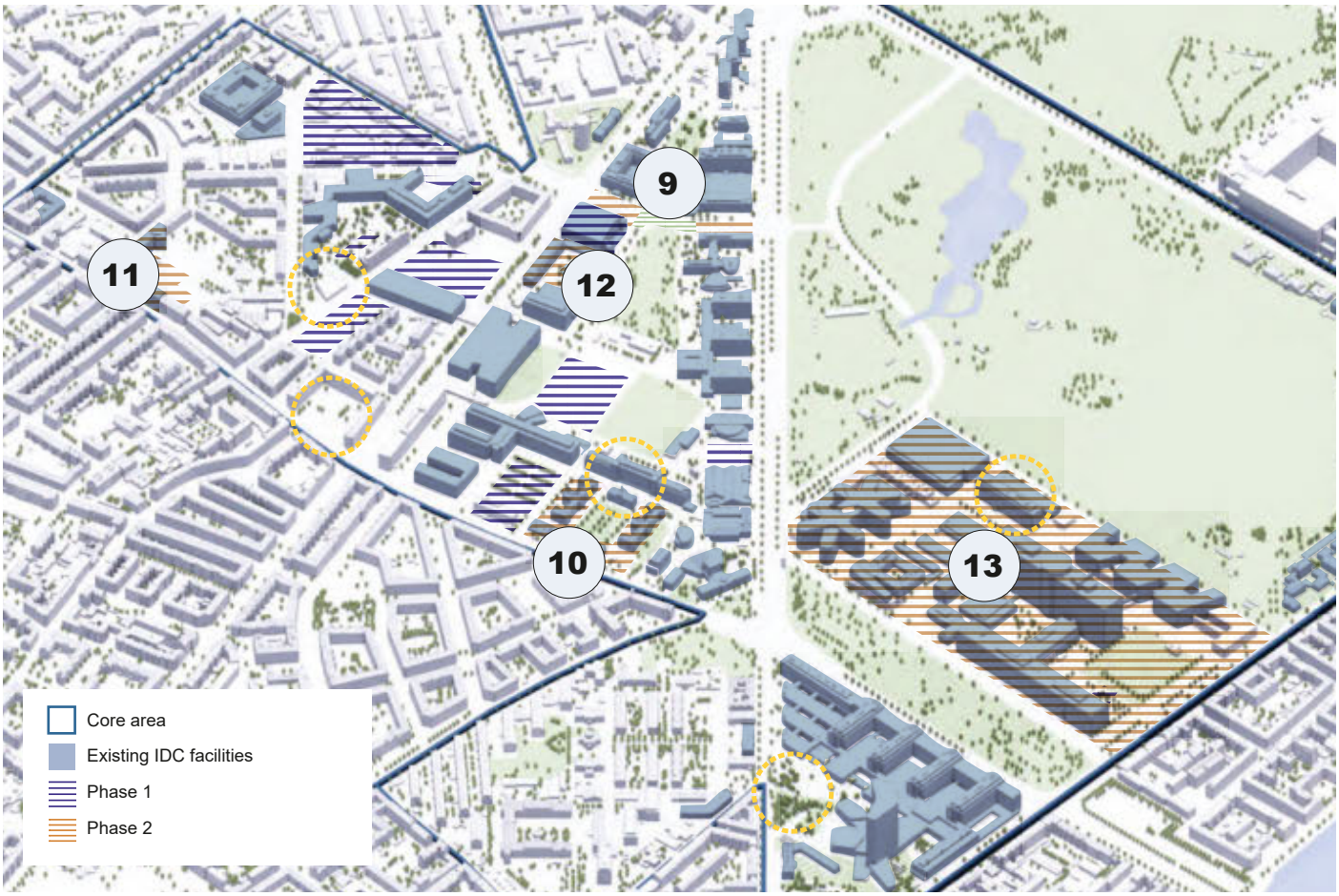
For decades, the distinctive building facing Jagtvej at Universitetsparken 15 has housed the Zoological Museum, which is part of the National Museum of Natural History. The museum is closed today and the exhibitions will be moved to the new natural history museum at Botanisk Have, which is under construction.

The decommissioned building could accommodate a combination of office facilities for research and innovation activities as well as outgoing science dissemination activities targeted at citizens and school classes, among others. Flexible layouts could be developed to allow the facilities to also serve as a venue for networking events for stakeholders in the district.

The utilization and transformation of the building stock will initially require more in-depth studies of the current buildings' transformation needs and their suitability for the intended purposes. In addition, the building still contains a number of important collections that need to be moved to a new location. A preliminary study of the possibilities for transformation of the building was initiated in June 2025.

Photo: Arkitema

PHASE 2
– UTILIZING FUTURE OPPORTUNITIES



FURTHER DENSIFICATION AND TRANSFORMATION OF EXISTING BUILDING STOCK

The designated Initial catalyst projects in phase 2 depend in several cases on the development in phase 1. For example, the development of Tagensvej 18 and 86, which today houses parts of University College Copenhagen, will require the University College Copenhagen to be able to consolidate its activities at Campus Sigurdsgade in phase 1.

Additionally, phase 2 involves further densification of the surrounding buildings at the University of Copenhagen's Nørre Campus, with the anticipated potential to consolidate the green recreational areas throughout the University Park.

Rigshospitalet is also undergoing a comprehensive modernization, during which the Capital Region of Denmark will update the facilities over several years to accommodate more innovation.

Initial catalyst projects

9. Development of Nørre Campus at the northern part of the University Park

10. Transformation of existing buildings at Tagensvej 18

11. Densification and transformation of existing buildings at Tagensvej 86

12. Densification of the August Krogh building complex

13. Development of the Rigshospitalet of the future

Initial catalyst project 9
Development of Nørre Campus at the northern part of the University Park

The university park is currently crossed by a wide municipal road with relatively little traffic. The road splits the park area in two and introduces disruptive elements, such as car traffic and noise, into the park.

The master plan can explore whether the road can be closed and replaced with a pathway designed for pedestrians and cyclists, creating a more attractive and cohesive park area. Additionally, the master plan can explore whether new buildings can be constructed at the current entrance and exit of the road to enhance the park's surrounding development.

Photo: COWI

Initial catalyst project 10
Transformation of existing buildings at Tagensvej 18

The characteristic red and conservation-worthy brick building at Tagensvej 18 is a former military hospital and is now part of University College Copenhagen. The site physically connects the KU Lighthouse innovation house to the south with the entrepreneurial ecosystem at the BioInnovation Institute to the north and the main campus of the University of Copenhagen to the east. The buildings can therefore be used for an entrepreneurial and incubation environment in connection with the BioInnovation Institute and opening 1 at Ole Maaløes Vej.

The buildings are directly linked to the north-south urban axis that runs through Universitetsparken, which experiences a high volume of foot traffic. Another use of the buildings assumes that University College Copenhagen has the ability to consolidate teaching activities at the campus on Sigurdsgade.

Photo: Arkitema

Initial catalyst project 11
Condensation and transformation of existing buildings at Tagensvej 86

The facilities of University College Copenhagen at Tagensvej 86 are ideally situated near Skjolds Plads metro station, serving as one of the northwestern gateways to the area.

The buildings have the potential to be transformed and the land developed to ensure a critical mass of relevant facilities in the innovation district. This assumes that University College Copenhagen has the ability to consolidate teaching activities at the campus on Sigurdsgade.

Photo: Arkitema

Initial catalyst project 12
Compaction of the August Krogh building complex

Adjacent to the Zoological Museum is the August Krogh building complex, which is part of the University of Copenhagen's main campus surrounding Universitetsparken. The complex has the potential for densification and can thus contribute to critical mass centrally in the district. The complex is situated adjacent to Universitetsparken, along both the north-south urban axis that runs through the park and the urban axis leading to Skjolds Plads and Rigshospitalet.

Photo: Arkitema

Initial catalyst project 13
Development of the Rigshospitalet of the future

In parallel with the development of the innovation district, the Capital Region of Denmark is planning a comprehensive modernisation of the buildings on Blegdamsvej. Among other things, the Rigshospitalet of the future will reflect a strengthened focus on innovation in the hospital's building stock with both central meeting, working and testing facilities and decentralized innovation pockets close to clinical departments. A place where students, researchers, start-ups, and companies can collaborate with healthcare professionals and patients to develop and test new solutions in close proximity to patient care.

The modernization of the buildings will take several years and will occur in multiple phases. Areas are allocated to research and innovation at all stages. The modernisation plan will be further detailed and worked on in 2025-2026.

Photo: Arkitema

Photo: Mikal Schlosser, University of Copenhagen

PHASE 3 – THE DISTRICT IS DEVELOPED IN COLLABORATION WITH THE LOCAL COMMUNITY

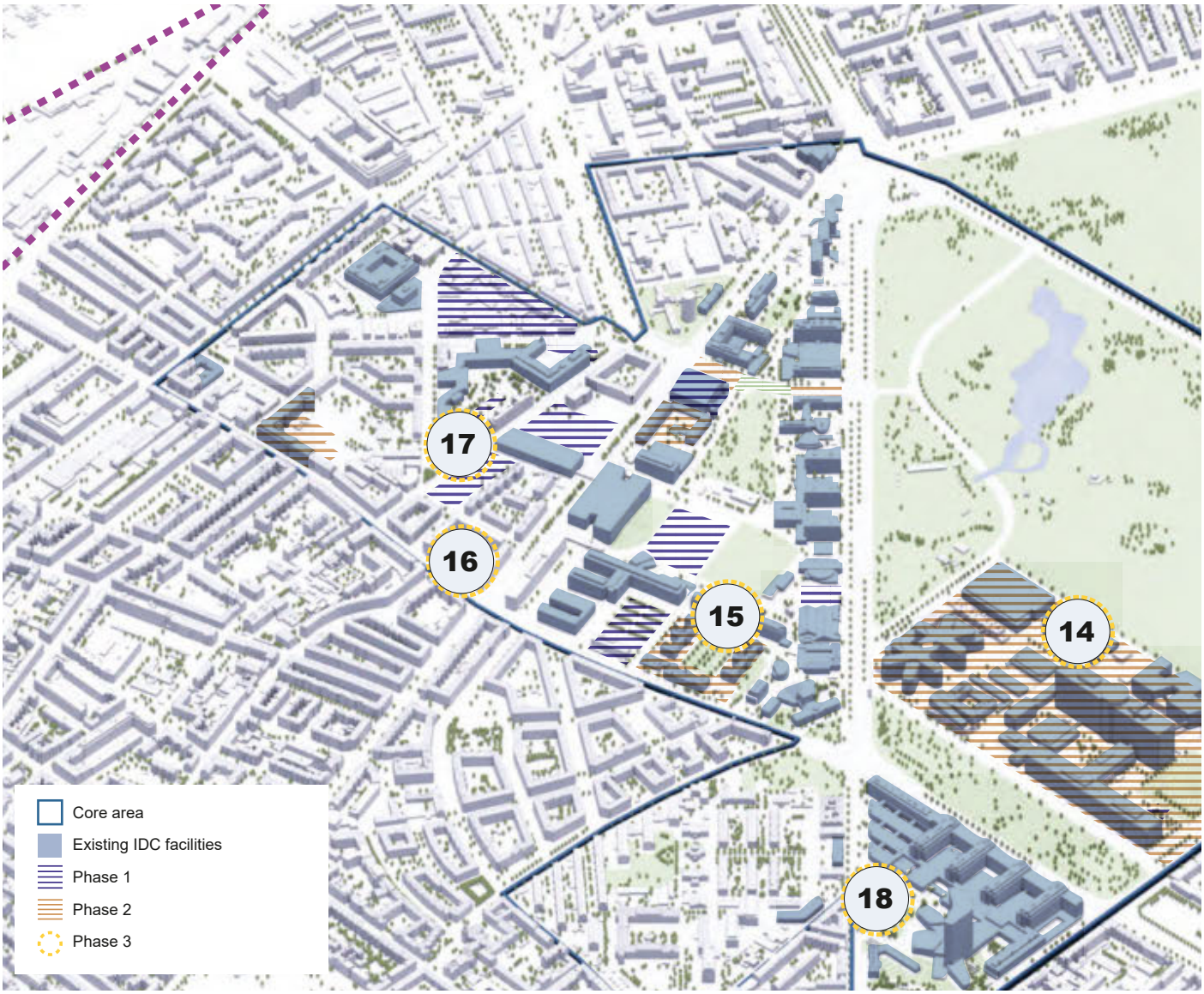


Illustration: Arkitema

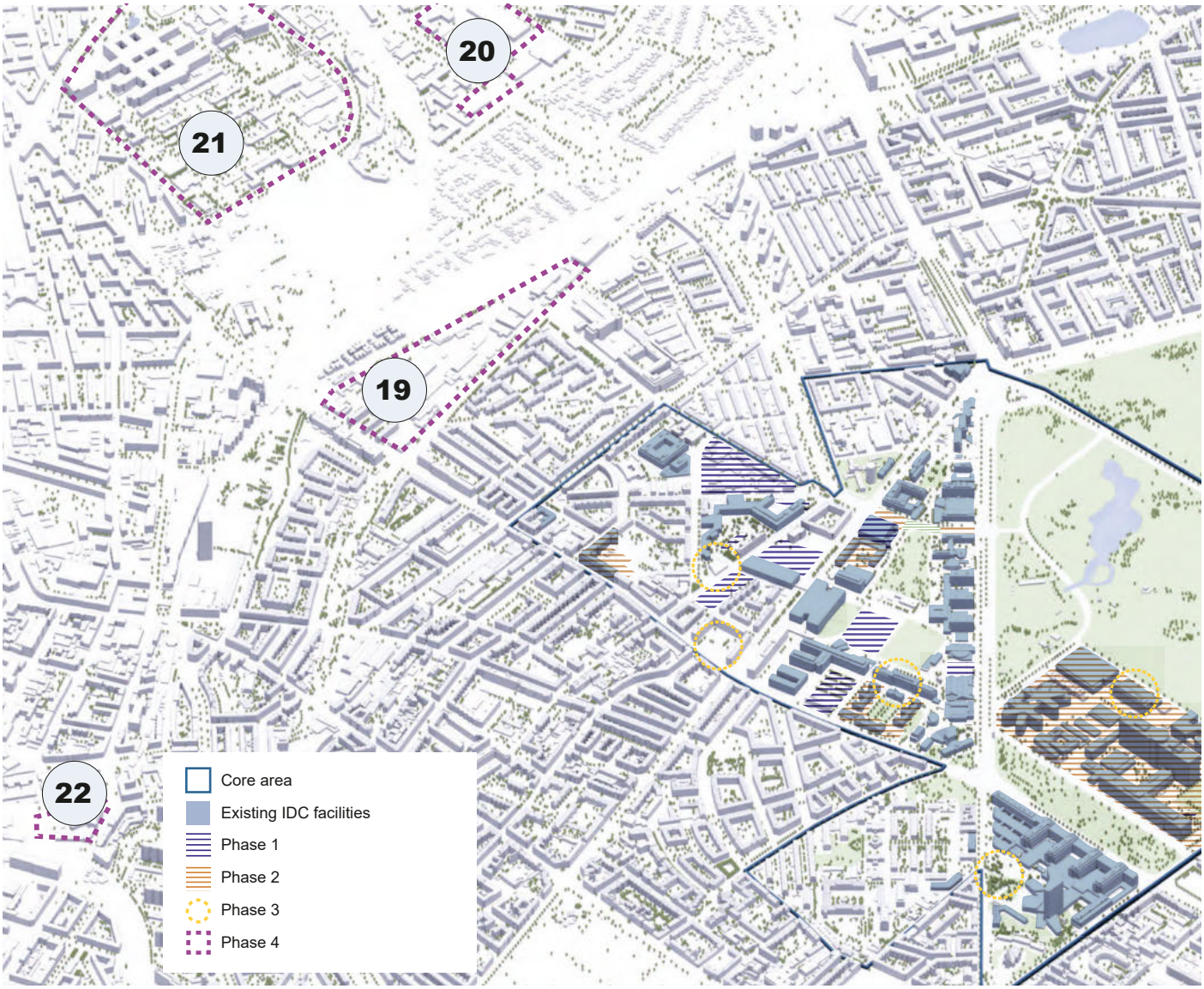
DEVELOPMENT PERSPECTIVES AROUND THE EPICENTER

In phase 3, several areas of focus are identified, primarily outside the epicenter, which are expected to mature for development and transformation in the long term. Several of the perspective areas, such as the Teilum Building and Ole Maaløes Vej 26, are characterized by internal dependencies and require exchanges and the relocation of current functions in connection with planned transformations and renovations at other locations.

Perspective areas

14. The area at Tagensvej
15. Ole Maaløes Vej 26
16. Tagensvej 46
17. The Rådmandsgade/Titangade area
18. Densification at Panum by Nørre Allé

PHASE 4 – THE DISTRICT EXPANDS AS THE CITY DEVELOPS



NETWORKED CITY WITH A STRONG CORE

In phase 4 of a full expansion of the Innovation District's core area, the strategy for Innovation District Copenhagen to be part of a network city that connects further beyond the core area will be implemented. New urban development areas are currently being planned at several locations around the innovation district. In these areas, it is recommended that future use be considered in conjunction with the vision plan and, through planning, contribute to securing the critical mass for a world-leading innovation district.

A key aspect of phase 4 is to enhance both physical and collaborative connections with current stakeholders in life science and quantum technology, such as Bispebjerg Hospital.

Perspective areas

19. Vingelodden
20. Symbion Østerbro
21. Bispebjerg Hospital
22. Symbion Frederiksberg

NEXT STEPS – A STRONG AND UNITED PARTNERSHIP

This vision plan establishes an ambitious direction for realizing the goal of creating a world-leading innovation district for life science and quantum technology.

The vision plan identifies 13 initial catalyst projects that have the potential to be developed for the purpose of the innovation district. Several of the lots in the area are set to be developed for new purposes, and some of these lots are owned by the state. At the same time, the competition to become a world leader in innovation is intensifying, and there is a need to strengthen Denmark's and Europe's competitiveness.

This requires strong momentum and large investments. The Government is therefore prepared to use these state-owned lots for the purpose of the innovation district. Similarly, key stakeholders in the district, such as the University of Copenhagen, University College Copenhagen, and Rigshospitalet, have committed their own buildings to the project.

PUBLIC-PRIVATE EFFORTS FOR FUTURE INNOVATION

Behind the vision plan is a robust public-private partnership that includes the Government, the City of Copenhagen, the University of Copenhagen, and the consortium behind Innovation District Copenhagen. The partnership represents national leaders in research, health, investors and innovators.

But the work does not stop with the vision plan. To ensure the long-term development of the Innovation District, the partnership will engage in establishing a strong, collaborative organization for the district that will position Innovation District Copenhagen as one of the world's leading innovation hubs and promote the district to top companies, researchers, and investors. This will contribute to creating the ideal environment for new innovations to succeed – and for achieving critical mass in the district.

FROM VISION PLAN TO MASTER PLAN

Transitioning from a vision plan to a comprehensive physical master plan with specific projects is a complex process. This requires a more in-depth analysis of the possibilities of the individual initial catalyst projects and the potentials of the transverse connections and nodes. This involves the ongoing involvement of relevant players in the area – both landowners and companies, as well as citizens, users and visitors.

Therefore, in the fall of 2025, Freja Ejendomme will begin developing a comprehensive physical master plan for Innovation District Copenhagen. The physical master plan will be based on the 13 initial catalyst projects and will analyze the opportunities for creating and enhancing public spaces and connections in the district. This will occur with the active involvement of the area's landowners and stakeholders, allowing citizens to also contribute to the development. Once the master plan has been presented, the landowners will play a role in developing new municipal plans, local plans, and specific construction projects in the coming years, all of which will help realize the vision of a world-leading innovation district.

THE PARTNERSHIP CONSISTS OF:

1. University of Copenhagen
2. University College Copenhagen
3. Technical University of Denmark
4. Rigshospitalet
5. Capital Region of Denmark
6. BioInnovation Institute
7. The Novo Nordisk Foundation
8. The Danish Export and Investment Fund
9. Symbion
10. Novo Nordisk
11. City of Copenhagen
12. The Government