
EUSPRI-ONLINE SESSION: FRAMEWORKS AND TYPOLOGIES

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Governing the diversity of Missions-oriented Innovation Policies: A new
typology

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RESEARCH MOTIVATION

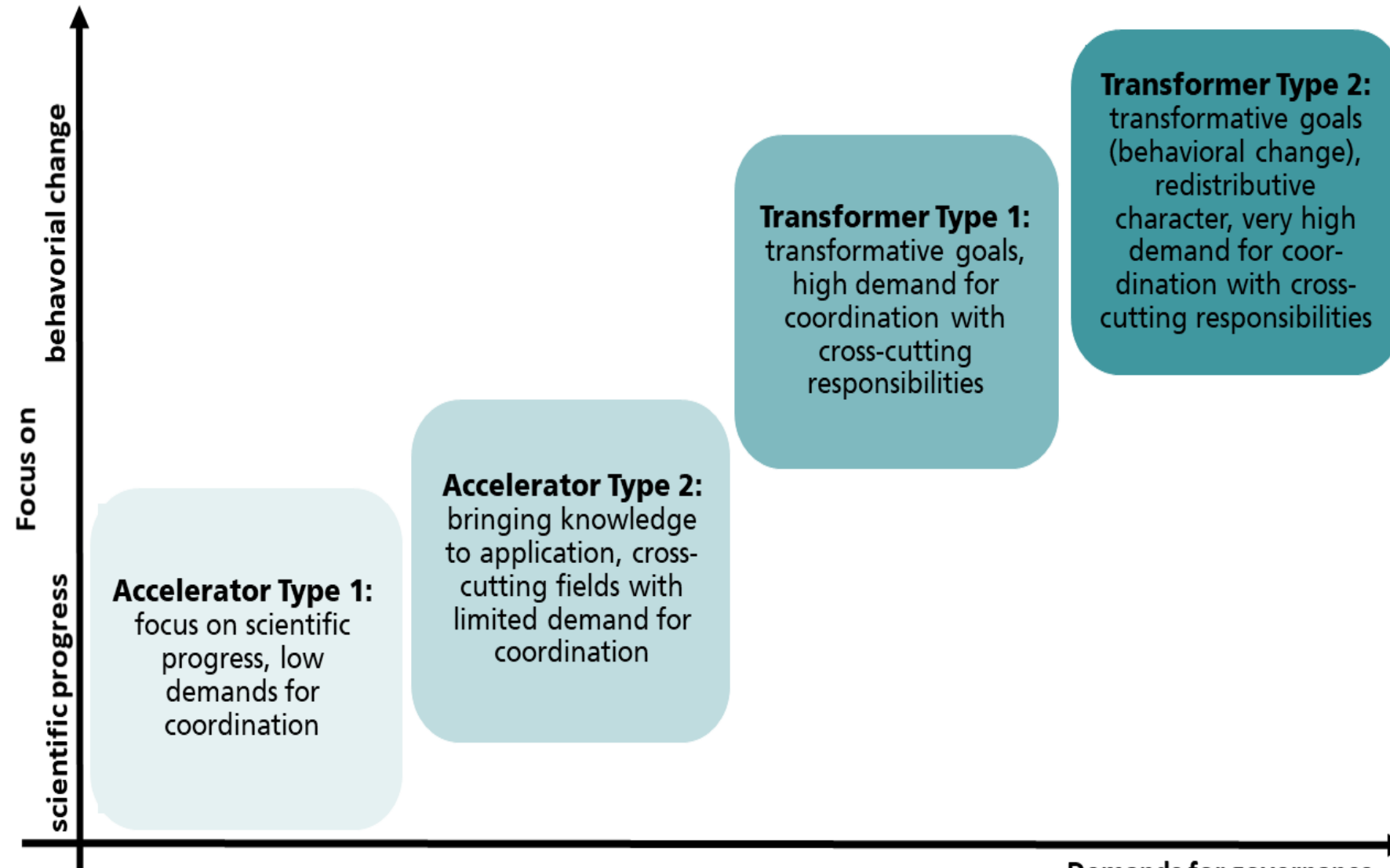
- Growing importance of „new“ mission-orientation
- **BUT:** Empirical diversity subsumed under this label constitutes a challenge for research and policy analysis
 - How context-specific is mission formulation?
 - Are all „missions“ really missions?
 - Can we assume similar mechanisms, dynamics and challenges everywhere?

How can we systematize the empirical diversity of missions?

CONTRIBUTION – WHY A NEW TYPOLOGY?

- Different attempts for systematizing missions with different foci (Larrue et al. 2019, Kuittinen et al. 2019; Polt et al. 2019; Wanzenböck et al. 2019)
- Focusing on **actual formulation** of missions instead of ideal types
 - Missions as a translation of challenges into solvable problems (cf. Mazzucato 2018, pp.811–812; Robinson and Mazzucato 2019, p. 936)
- Disentangling „complexity“ by focusing on the implementation of missions
- Accounting for the increasing role of the state
 - Directionality as a source of potential conflicts
 - Cross-sectoral character imposes additional requirements for cooperation and coordination

TYPES OF MISSIONS



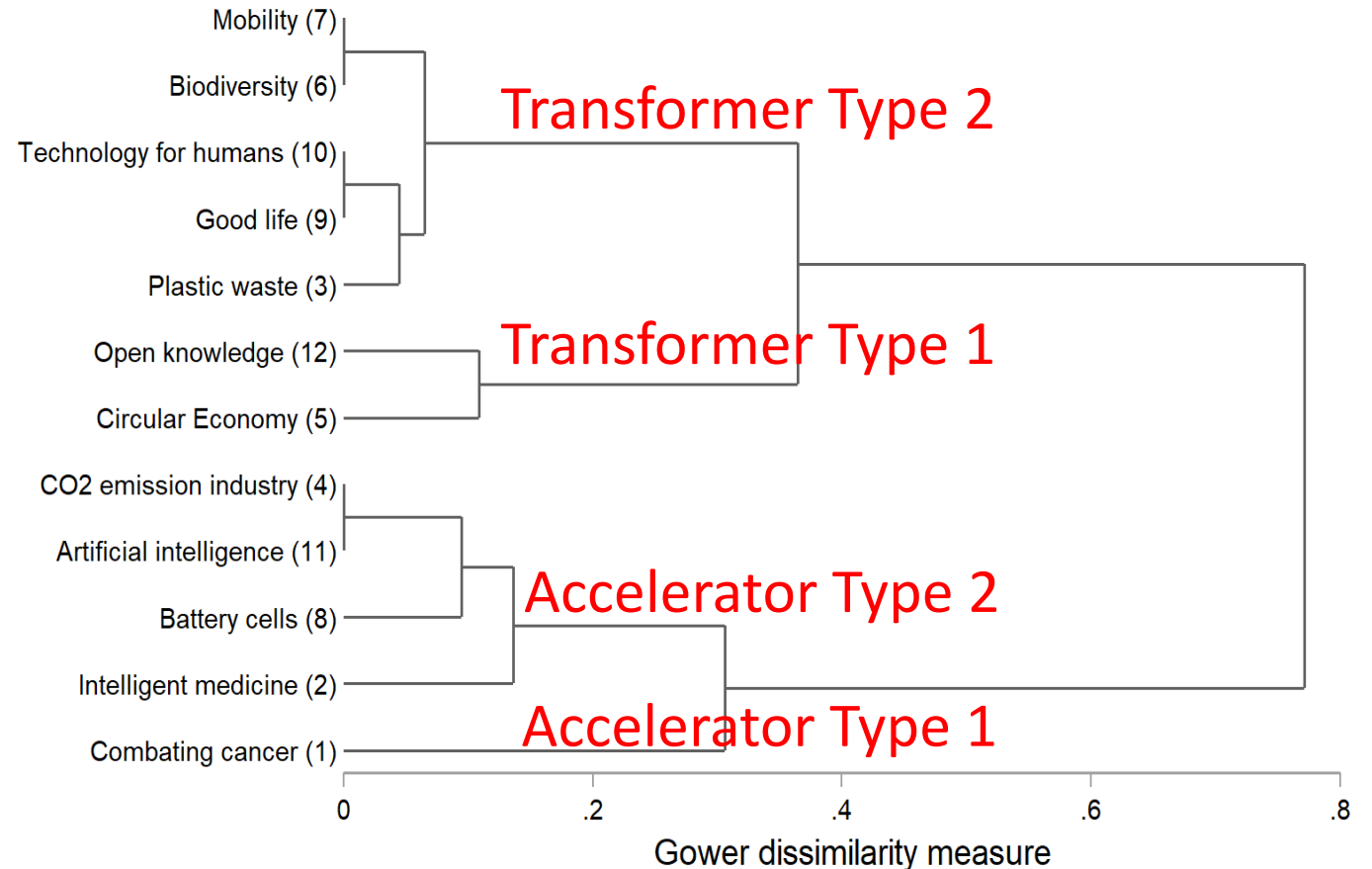
OPERATIONALIZATION

Dimension	Operationalization	Type of variable	Related Literature
Type of problem	Type of failure (transformative vs. non-transformative)	Binary	Daimer et al. 2012; Weber and Rohrer 2012b
Type of solution	Scientific/technolog. innovation as the main driver vs. systemic change (behavioral additionality)	Binary	Gök and Edler 2012; Wanzenböck et al. 2019; Polt et al. 2019; Hekkert n.d., p. 13
Problem- vs. goal-oriented	Mission defined by goals vs. problem description	Binary	Polt et al. 2019
External coordination (equally weighted)	Cross-sectoral diversity (state, science, economy, society)	Additive index	
	Dimensions of state activity (financing, regulating, coordination, redistribution, information)	Additive index	Larrue et al. 2019, p. 13; Borrás and Edler 2020; Lowi 1972; Hufnagl 2010
Internal coordination	Dimensions of internal interaction (number/type of actors involved, governance architecture/leadership)	Additive index	Larrue et al. 2019

EMPIRICAL APPLICATION – THE GERMAN HIGHTECH STRATEGY (HTS) 2025

HTS 2025

- main instrument of German federal government for mission-orientation
- Focus beyond STI policy
- Consisting of 12 dedicated missions from different areas
- Budget: approx. 4.5 bln EUR (2019-2021)



SUMMARY AND OUTLOOK

- Developing a typology that captures the empirical diversity of missions
 - Missions as a translation process from challenges into policy goals
 - Looking at implementation as proxy for complexity and governance requirements
- Identifying four ideal types of missions based on distinction between transformer and accelerator missions
- Further reflections
 - Hybrid cases
 - Missions may change over time (learning effects)
 - Making empirical assessments robust
 - Different types of missions face different types of challenges

Thank you very much for your attention

Paper available as working paper:

https://www.isi.fraunhofer.de/content/dam/isi/dokumente/cci/innovation-systems-policy-analysis/2020/discussionpaper_64_2020.pdf