Learning lessons from missions in other systems
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EU missions - How to make them deliver
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#EUmissions
Questions addressed

1. What are the different models of mission-oriented innovation policies?
2. What can we learn from the implementation of mission-oriented innovation policy in different countries?
3. What does it tell us about how member and associate states can contribute to EU mission?
What are the different models of mission-oriented innovation policies?

A coordinated package of policy and regulatory measures tailored specifically to mobilise science, technology and innovation in order to address societal challenges. These measures:

- Spanning several stages of the innovation cycle from research to demonstration and market launch
- Using various instruments (supply-side and demand-side; top-down and bottom-up)
- Crossing various policy fields (interministerial, cross-agency, etc.)
- Targeted towards ambitious and concrete goals
- In a defined time-frame
What can we learn from MOIP implementation in different countries?

Across the board

- About 40 mission-oriented innovation policy initiatives identified
- Few of them tick all « MOIP boxes »
- Most initiatives are very young, the landscape is evolving fast
- Different types of MOIPs
  - Overarching mission-oriented strategic frameworks
  - Challenge-based programmes and schemes
  - Thematic mission-oriented programmes
  - Ecosystem-based mission programmes
What can we learn from MOIP implementation in different countries?

Governance

• All identified MOIPs build on existing structures (for priority setting, coordination, cooperation,...)
• Engagement of key public and private actors is essential for mission ownership
• Dedicated governance structure is key for interministerial/intersectoral coordination
• Political ownership is necessary to level-up / scale up missions
What can we learn from MOIP implementation in different countries?

Main challenges

- Defining ‘real’ missions, at the adequate level
- Engaging beyond the science, technology and innovation arena
- Cost and timeframe of coordination
- Switching from projects to portfolios of activities
- Operationalising the linkages between the supply-push and demand-pull instruments
What does it tell us about how national authorities can contribute to EU mission?

First steps towards missions

• Do not wait for the ‘mission calls’ to be launched to get engaged
• Map the national and regional resources in each mission area
• Mobilise mission-relevant networks, clusters, ecosystems,…
• Adapt the framework programme information and participation support systems
• Align national strategic frameworks, missions and S3s to EU missions, when relevant
What does it tell us about how national authorities can contribute to EU mission?

MOIPs are not a silver bullet to solve societal challenges but... they offer at national level a dedicated and tailor-made space for collective action adapted to each area and institutional setting:

• co-create the objectives and targets (the ‘mission’)
• Set up a specific structure of governance
• Design and implement an intentional policy mix

How to make it work at EU level?
• What multilevel governance?
• Involving each country? In all missions?
The Online MOIP Toolkit
https://stip-pp.oecd.org/stip/moip

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