Changing Funding Regimes in Research and Innovation Policies

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Objectives

- Demonstrate transformations in policy rationales on and the use of instruments in research funding
- Show that the actual policy regime is based on several ideological layers that co-exist (policy-mix)and create tensions

Reforms in Governance of Public Funding

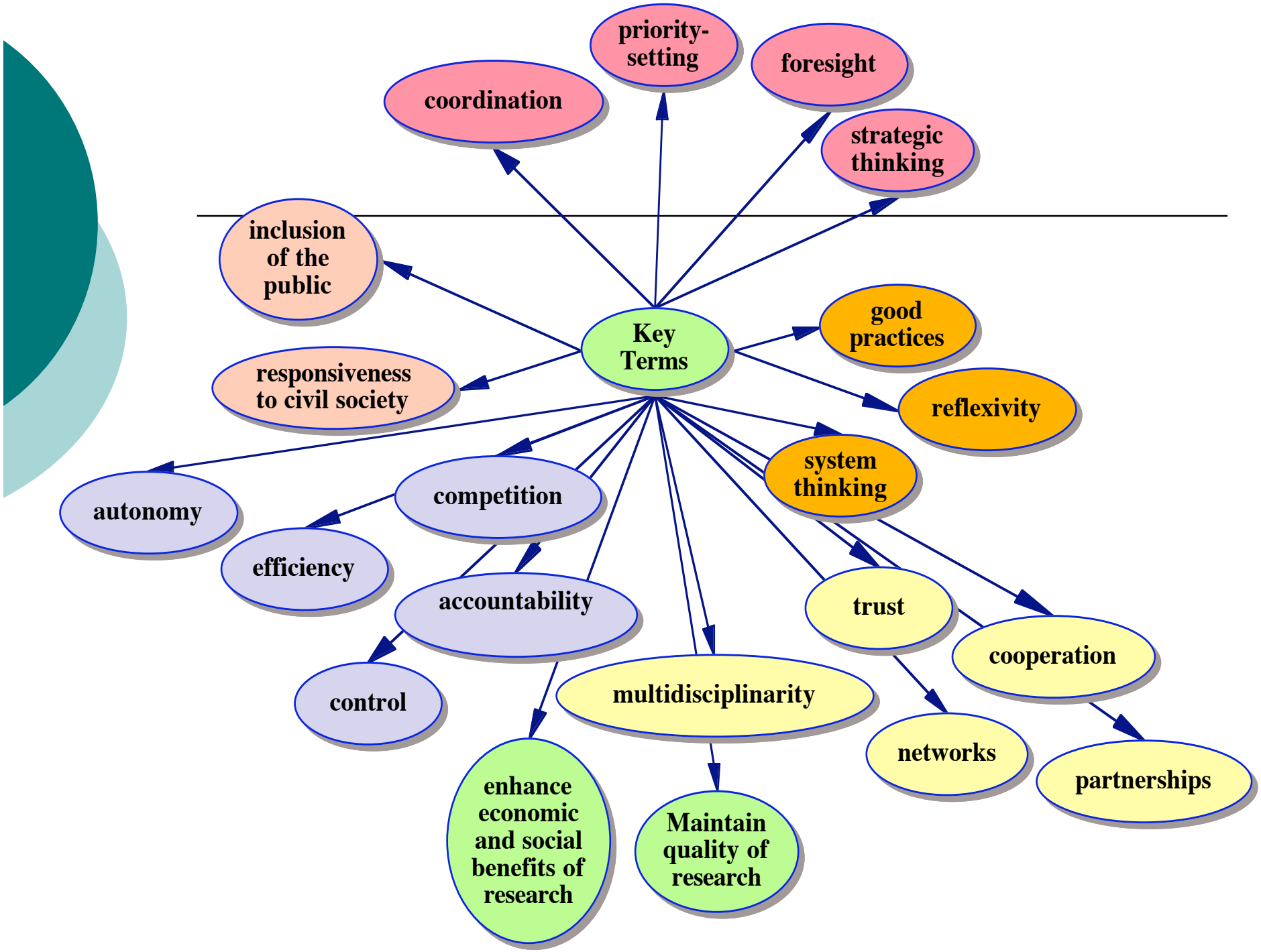
- Transfer of property rights to performing institutions
- Facilitate mobility of researchers from public to private sector
- Facilitate spin-offs
- Facilitate “incubators”
- More priority-setting
- More inclusive priority-setting
- From institutional to competitive grants
- Centres of Excellence
- Public-Private Partnerships

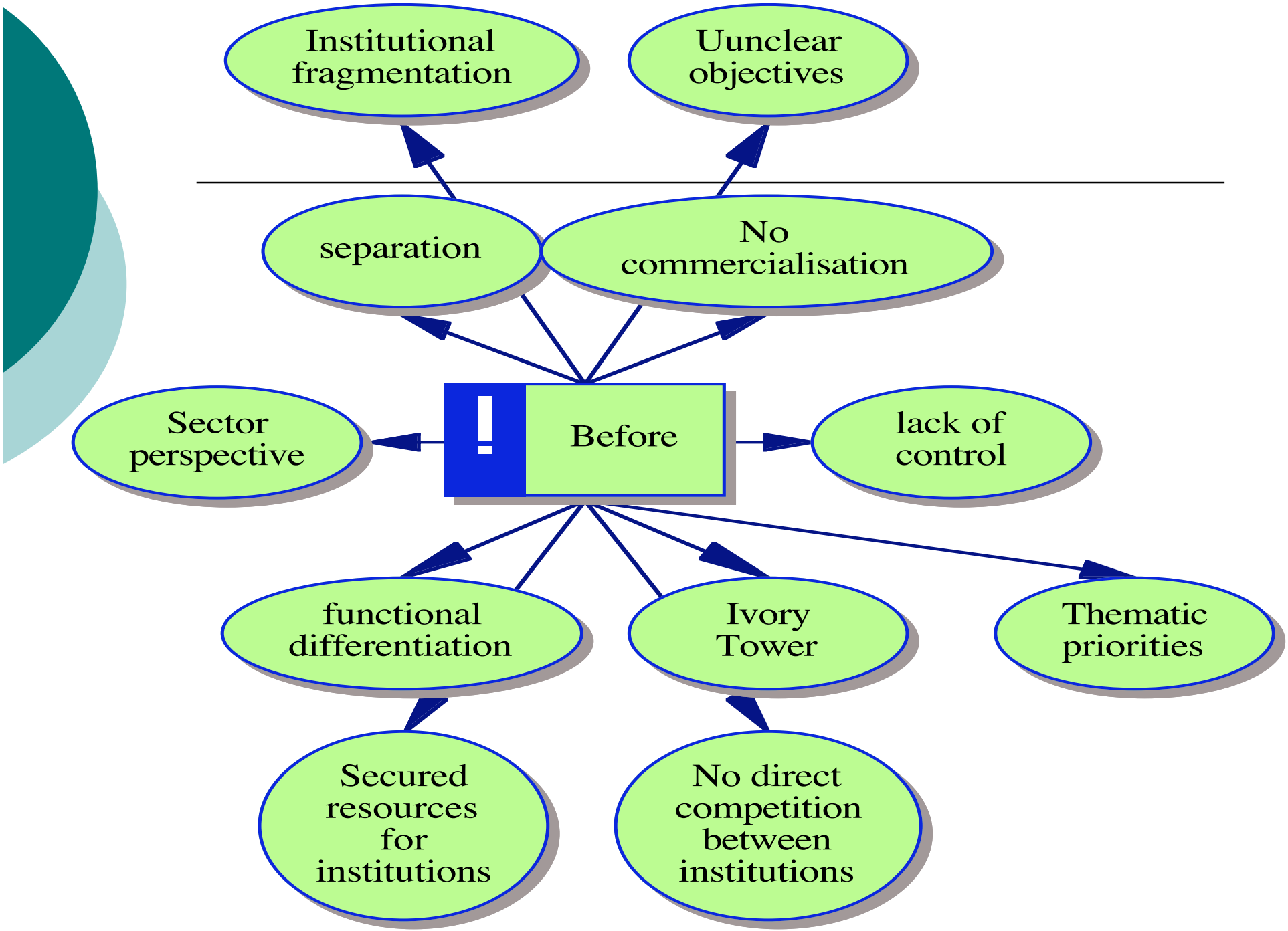
(cont.)

- Establish contracts with public-sector research and funding institutions
- Greater autonomy of such institutions
- Increase cooperation between research institutions
- Increase coordination in policy formulation
- Increasing role of advisory bodies
- Use foresight mechanisms
- Ex ante, ongoing and ex post evaluation of funding schemes

(cont.)

- Integrate stakeholders in funding bodies
- Improve international cooperation
- Stronger role of higher education institutions compared to other public sector research institutions

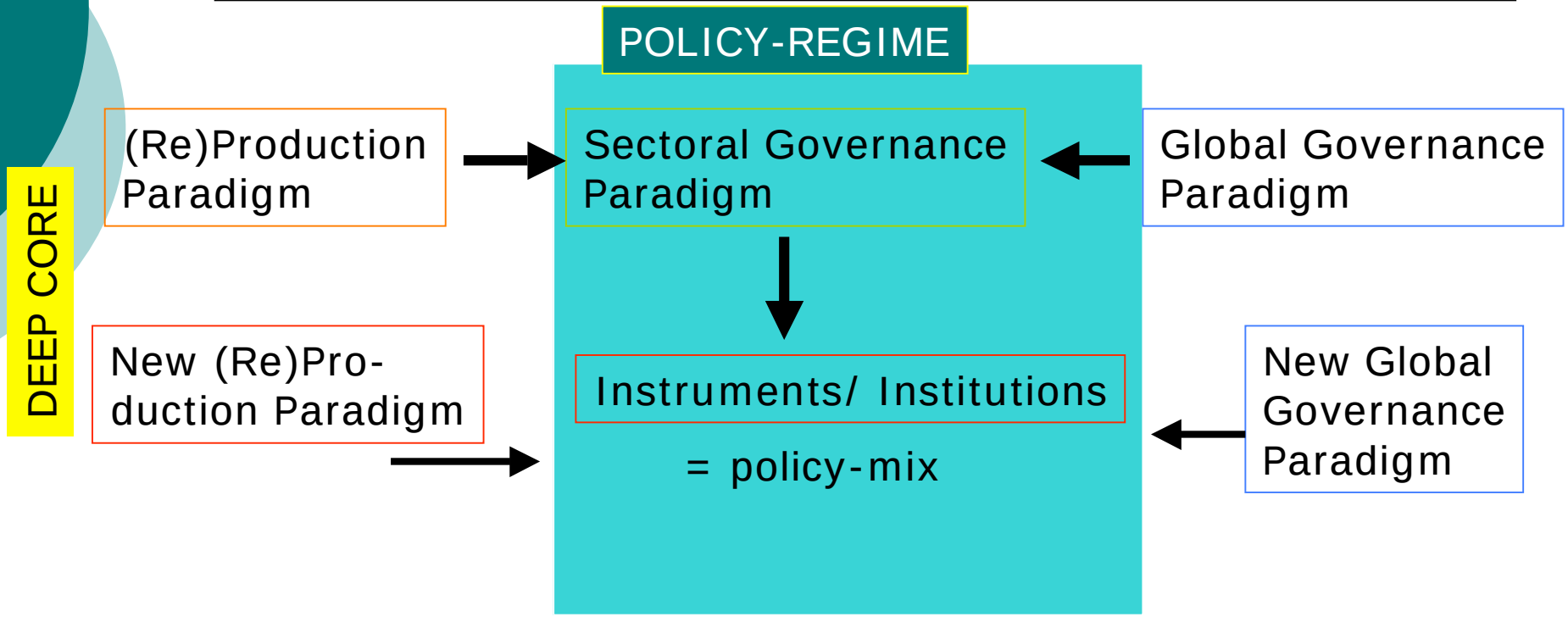

priority-setting
foresight
coordination
strategic thinking
inclusion of the public
Key Terms
good practices
responsiveness to civil society
reflexivity
system thinking
autonomy
competition
efficiency
accountability
trust
cooperation
control
multidisciplinarity
networks
partnerships
enhance economic and social benefits of research
Maintain quality of research


Institutional fragmentation
Uunclear objectives
separation
No commercialisation
Sector perspective
!
Before
lack of control
functional differentiation
Ivory Tower
Thematic priorities
Secured resources for institutions
No direct competition between institutions

Is there a unifying paradigm? Is there a cohesive funding regime?

- There is convergence, is there a unifying paradigm?
- Apparent antinomies:
  - High quality research versus social and economic responsiveness
  - Discretion versus control
  - Cooperation and trust versus competition
  - Priority-setting versus serendipity

A model of a policy-regime



Policy-mix 1 = result of different ideational levels
Policy-mix 2 = result of incrementalism

Speculations

- Policy-regimes seldom exist as homogeneous entities
- Conflicts may arise between the reproduction and global governance paradigm how to manage resources
- The deep core may be contested by another deep core
- Policy-regimes are, therefore, in construction and change by adding paradigms and reconfiguring components

First period: 1945-early 1970s

Deep Core

Modernity

(Re)Production Paradigm

Sectoral Governance Paradigm

Global Governance Paradigm

(*academic culture*)
Science-Push
Polanyi,
Merton

(*bureaucratic culture*)
War-economy & War-politics;
Keynesianism;
Planning theory;
System-theory and Cybernetics

RESPONSIVE MODE + DIRECTED MODE

POLICY-MIX

Funding modes during modernity

	WITHOUT STRINGS	WITH STRINGS
INSTITUTIONAL FUNDING		
PROJECT AND PROGRAMME FUNDING		
STRUCTURAL POLICIES		

Second period: 1970s-1980s

Deep Core

(Re)Production Paradigm

Sectoral Governance Paradigm

Global Governance Paradigm

Modernity in question

NO CHANGE

Neo-liberalism, monetarism

-The “not-useful” in knowledge production is contested (“value for money”): less responsive mode

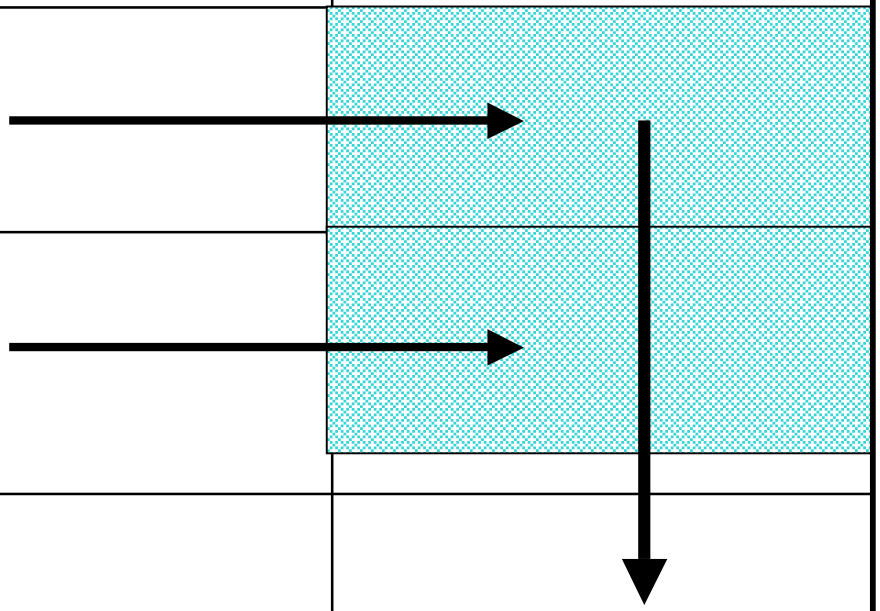
-Efficiency and effectiveness have a high status

-Accountability and Evaluation

→ Use foresight and experts

Consequences of Neoliberalism on instruments of science policy

	WITHOUT STRINGS	WITH STRINGS
INSTITUTIO-NAL FUNDING		
PROJECT AND PROGRAMME FUNDING		
STRUCTURAL POLICIES		



Second period: 1980s-1990s

Deep Core

(Re)Production Paradigm

Sectoral Governance Paradigm

Global Governance Paradigm

Modernity in question

NO CHANGE

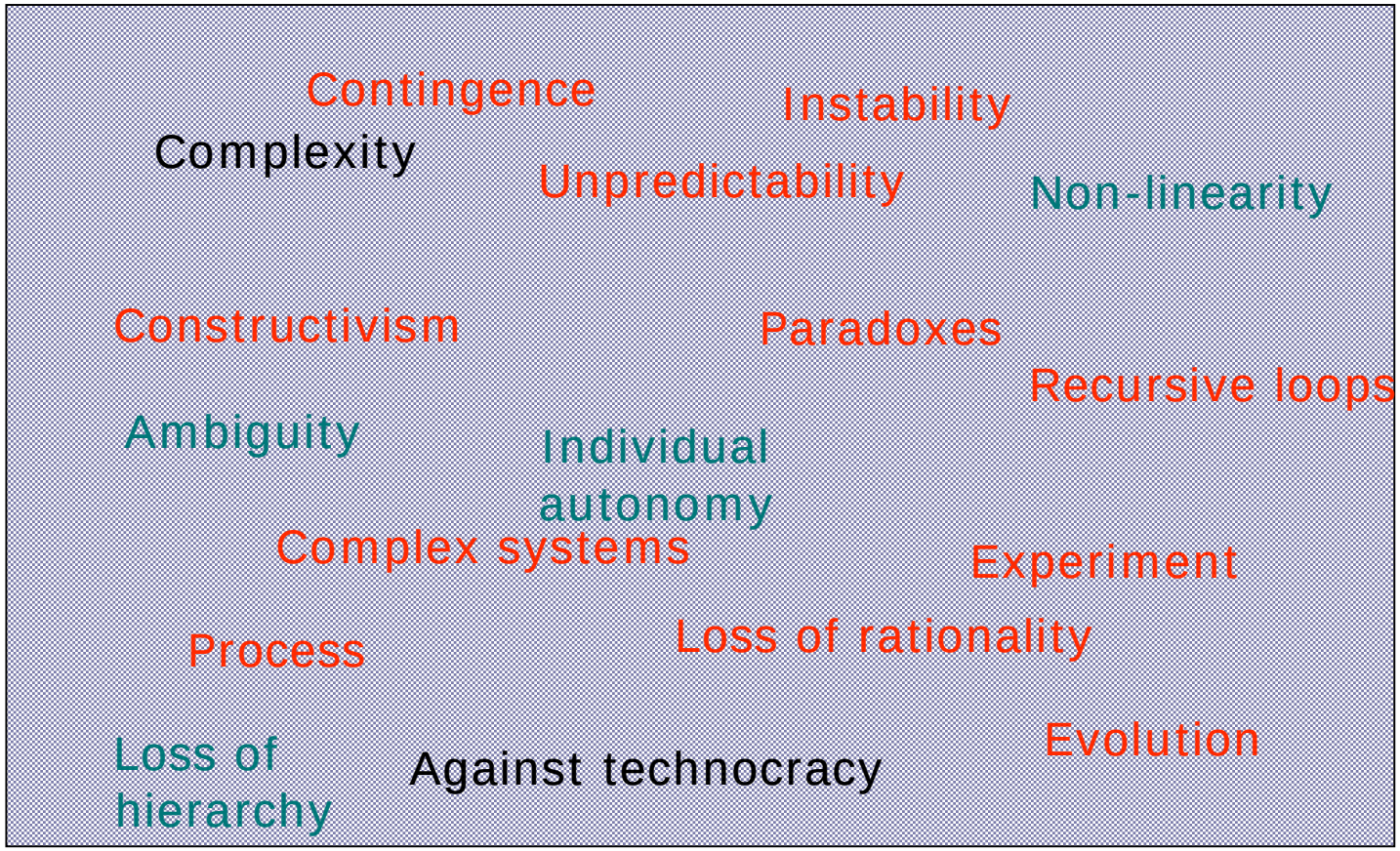
New Public Management

Discourse on complexity and turbulent environ-ment starts

-From financial incentives to indirect steering
-Organisation becomes responsible for directed mode

	WITHOUT STRINGS	WITH STRINGS
INSTITUTIONAL FUNDING		
PROJECT AND PROGRAMME FUNDING		
STRUCTURAL POLICIES		

Changing deep core: postmodernity



Third period: 1990s-

Deep Core	(Re)Production Paradigm	Sectoral Governance Paradigm	Global Governance Paradigm
Post-modernity	Evolutionary Economics		Cooperative State
	Systems of Innovation		Network Governance
	Mode 2		From Incentives to Structuring
	Triple Helix		New Public Management Revisited
	Autopoiesis		

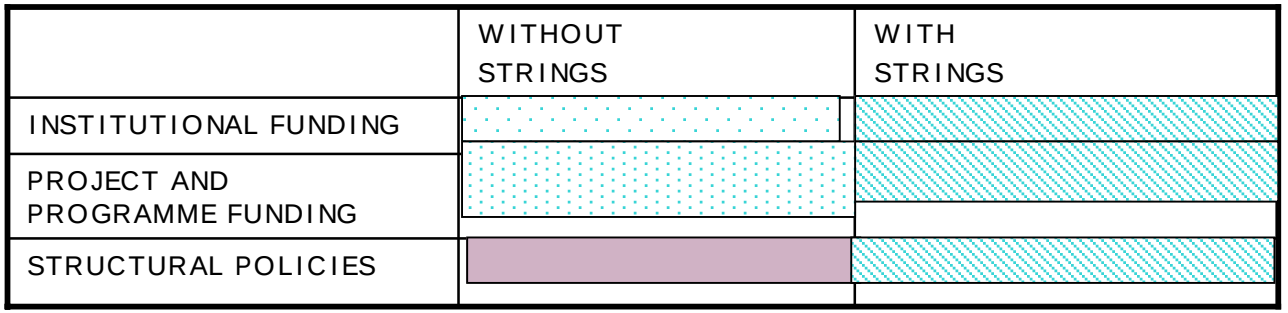
Third period: sectoral governance paradigm

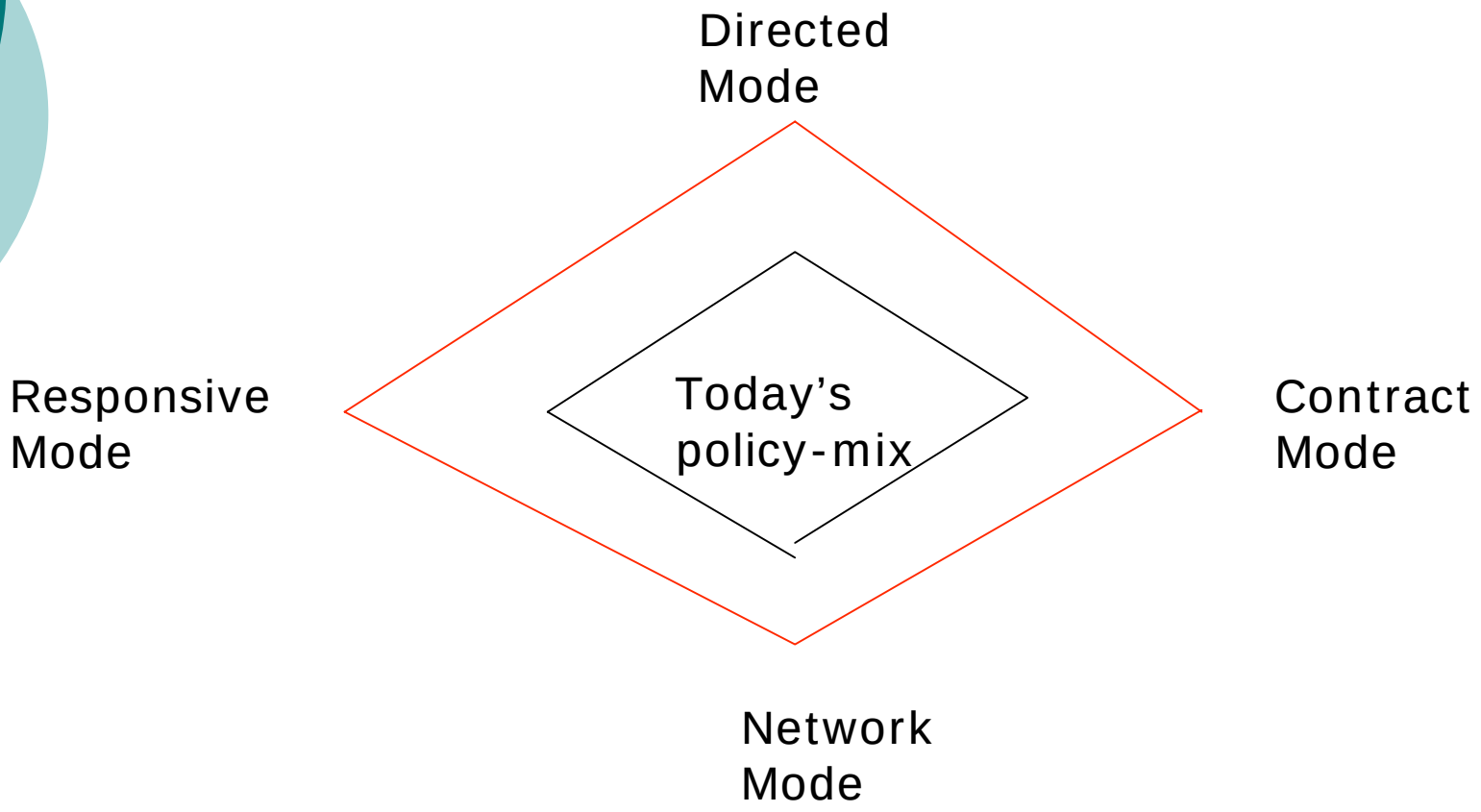
Deep Core

(Re)Production Paradigm

Sectoral Governance Paradigm

Global Governance Paradigm



Consequences: Focus on knowledge transfer between academia and industry, on innovation as the key reference point of knowledge production; on networks as the adequate form of organisation; on trans- and interdisciplinarity, on a strengthening of coordination, on the “adaptive policy-maker”; on inclusion of actors in the research sector in policy formulation and implementation

Policy-mix in today's policy-regime