

Science Diplomacy

A Brief Excursion into Basic Concepts and Key Issues

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1. Vocabulary
2. Science diplomacy: old wine in new bottles?
3. A quick look at national approaches
4. Is there a European science diplomacy ?

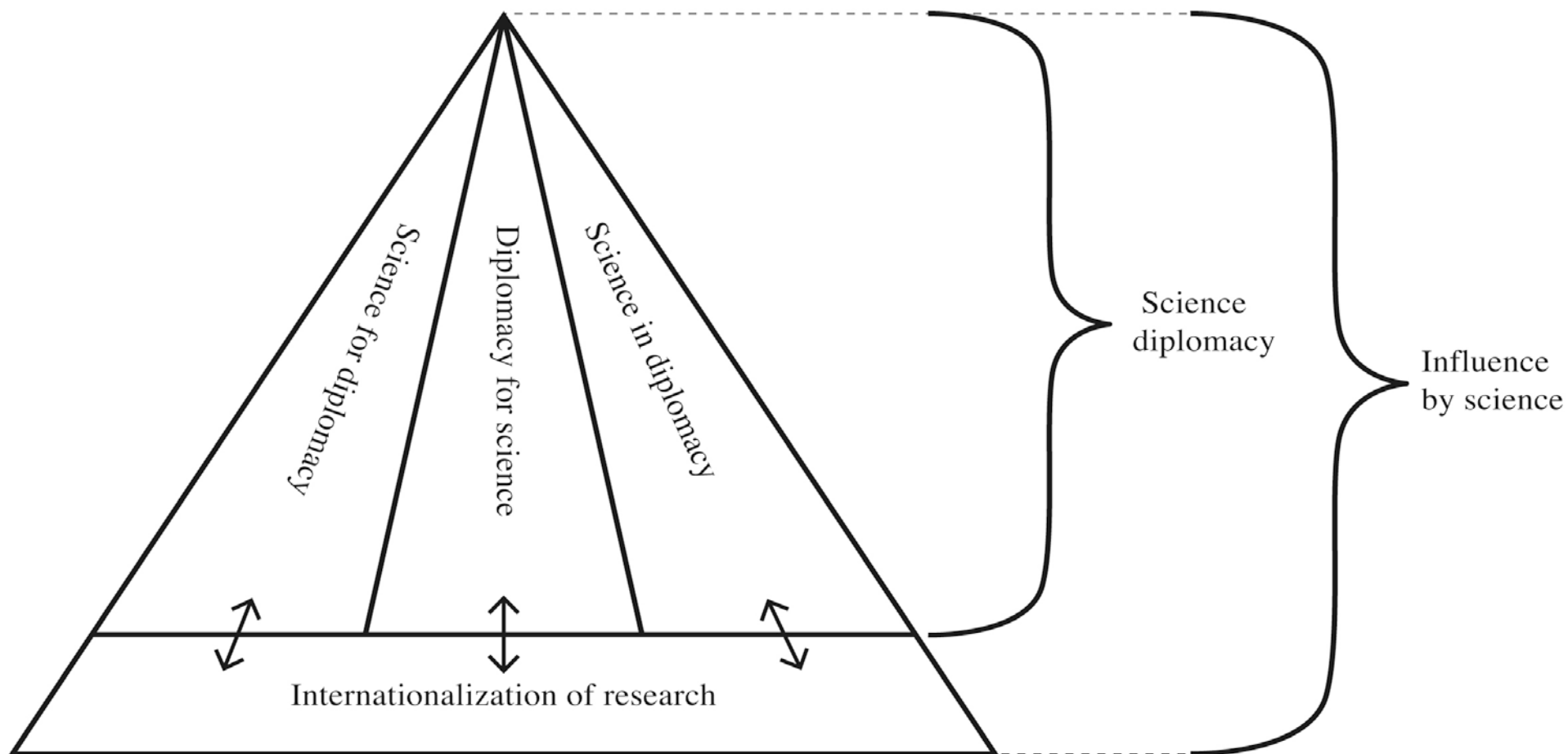
1. Vocabulary

SCIENCE DIPLOMACY

Connecting science and foreign affairs
foreign policies
geopolitics

Bilateral/multilateral levels

Science diplomacy should not be confused with
international scientific co-operation



Related concepts

- Soft power
- Smart power
- Public diplomacy
- Track 2 diplomacy
- Diplomatie d'influence

American vs. Chinese Soft Power

	<i>Latin America</i>		<i>Africa</i>	
	American Chinese		American Chinese	
<i>Median % positive view of...</i>	%	%	%	%
Scientific & tech. advances	74	72	83	75
Music, movies and television	63	25	58	34
Ways of doing business	50	40	73	59
Ideas about democracy	43	--	73	--
Ideas and customs spreading	32	30	56	46

Latin American countries include: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, El Salvador, Mexico, Venezuela.

African countries include: Ghana, Kenya, Nigeria, Senegal, South Africa, Uganda.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q48-Q52, Q60-Q63.

PEW Research Center – Global Attitudes & Trends 2013 Survey

In summary:

- A country's science diplomacy stands at the intersection of science and foreign policy
- It refers to all practices in which actions of researchers and of diplomats interact
- there is no science diplomacy without a direct relation to the interests of governments, in one way or another.
- But some other practices of researchers are not directly related to a government's interest, but contribute to strengthen a country's influence on the world stage (“tacit”, “silent” diplomacy)

2. Science diplomacy: old wine in new bottles?

What is *not* new:

- History bears witness to longstanding ties between science and foreign policy/diplomacy

Great voyages of exploration

Colonization

Cold War

What is new:

- The 21st century brought science diplomacy to light as a claimed and assumed approach of a growing number of countries.

Why now?

- (bilateral level): *competition through soft power* in the post Cold War period
 - (multilateral level): the rise of concerns about *global issues* (environment, health, security...)
- Science diplomacy is an emerging field in public policies as well as in academic studies
- papers in journals, conferences...
 - PhD theses in progress...
 - 3 research calls of the European Union
 - etc.

3. A quick look at national approaches

Countries differ in different ways:

- Emphasis put on science in public policy?
Pioneering: USA, United Kingdom
- Official science diplomacy strategy?
USA, United Kingdom, France,
Germany, Japan
- Importance of S&T in diplomatic networks?

Geographical coverage of S&T diplomatic networks

(Diplomacy for science)

- Number of foreign countries with at least one full-time science diplomat:

France (50), China (46)

US (33), UK (29), Canada (25), Japan (25)

Germany, Italy, Switzerland: around 20

Country models of S&T diplomatic networks

- Environment and global challenges profile
USA, United Kingdom
- Trade and business profile
Canada
- Academic profile
France, Germany, Italy
- Higher education, research and innovation integrated profile
Switzerland

4. Is there a European science diplomacy ?

- The EU diplomacy is weak
- ... but the EU's research policy is effective and influential
- *Attraction, cooperation, and influence*: these three core principles of science diplomacy are present in EU's research policy

More than 50 countries are engaged in the Bologna (LMD) process

The European program "Horizon 2020" associates 15 non-member countries

Over 4000 Marie Curie Fellowships have been granted over the past decade to researchers working in 50 countries, representing over 90 nationalities

(..)

- EU's research policy is also influential within Europe

The European Research Area is a driving force of the integration process

Cross-border cooperation favors the advent of an integrated European community of scientists

EU's research policy acts as a as facilitators to build political Europe

- Research policy is a tool for promoting the European model inside and outside Europe
- A good example of *Science for Diplomacy*

Merci pour votre attention!

	Diplomacy for science	Science for diplomacy	Science in diplomacy
Expression	Intergovernmental agreements on scientific cooperation	Parallel diplomacy <i>(Track 2 diplomacy)</i>	Scientific expertise
	Action of scientific and technological networks	<i>Science Envoys</i>	Science-policy interfaces
Advantages for diplomacy	Promoting cooperation as mode of relations between states	Support to the normalization of diplomatic relations	Better understanding of global issues
	Influencing through science		Assistance with the preparation of multilateral negotiations
Advantages for science	Support for the creation of large research infrastructures	Expression of a scientific patriotism	Capability of influence on major societal choices
	Support of diplomatic networks to the internationalization of research (mobility, visas...)	Influence on the governance of international territories	Social recognition of science