

Science academies creating and sustaining science diplomacy

**10th Danube Academies Conference
Prague, 30 Oct 2019**

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H2020-InsSciDE*

CNRS - Sorbonne Université & Symlog



H2020 InsSciDE Project

2018-2021

Responding to Cmr. Moedas' call for effective European Science Diplomacy

Our starting hypotheses:

- ❑ A great capital of science diplomacy experience at Member State level, fragmented and underutilized at Union level
- ❑ Need to reveal, formalize, communicate this experiential knowledge

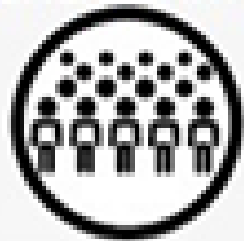
Our approach:

- ❑ **Rigorous historical research**
- ❑ **Lively joint analysis of practices, networks & strategies of cooperation**
- ❑ **Co-development of theory and strategy**





ENGAGEMENT & INTERFACE



Summer Schools
Open Conferences

Academies of Science or of Technology/Engineering, and embassy Counsellors or Attachés are the carriers of Europe's intangible capital for science diplomacy.

Visits, presentations, interviews, data gathering, joint reflection...

Advisor:
Prof. Thierry COURVOISIER
(President, EASAC)

The life of Science: by definition transnational

- **International exchanges** exist since the beginning of the modern era: forming European space through ample correspondence, direct meetings
- **Personal relations** of a small number of exceptional individuals
- **17th and especially 18th centuries**: Academies emerge to promote and structure scientific exchanges within nations, advise governments, and stimulate international channels
- **Explosion 1880-1914**: Transport and communication technologies support internationalization – Unions, meetings, initiatives, widely disseminated international journals

Opposing trends 1914 - 1990

- Technologies offer **mounting potential for exchange**, scientific advances produce greater volumes of data and variety of concepts to be confronted
- World Wars, totalitarianism, **Europe cut in two** by the Cold War: the political context hampers circulation of people and ideas and therefore transnational scientific life

❖ ***1990** onwards: freedom of movement restored, opening of world regions, digital advances; European Academy of Sciences and Arts...*

Mid-century adaptation: Bilateral networking

- Despite political barriers, **continuing arc of international exchange** among Academies
- Bilateral exchanges typical until the 1950s, rarely formalized
- Key vector: **Foreign members or correspondents**, a group of excellence allowing an institutionalized relationship between the different Academies and the rest of the world
- **1950-1960: Official conventions** multiply. Academies reveal their power to circumvent barriers of Cold War
- Some Academies are reluctant, believing that their relations will **benefit from remaining informal**

Evolving societal relations push transnational focus

- Academies take up **questions implying territories, interests and data that cross national borders**: Human Rights, Emergence of Global South, Space, Poles, Environment...
- **European construction questions the relevance of the National Academies**. EASA is created, but National Academies continue to promote networks of academies rather than "integration"
- Today's widespread interest in and **demand for Science Diplomacy should put a spotlight on Academies'** role, dense tissue, classical forms and present-day innovations
- ❖ *Fast forward: The 10th Danube Academies Conference cross-cutting awareness and inclusive thinking*

Conceptualizing and documenting the internationalization of Academies

- **A double movement, fostering internationalization of knowledge and the use of science in international relations**
 - Which informal practices allowed the Academies of Science to foster and respond to the 1st phase of internationalization of science (17th-19th c)?
 - How can they be analysed today, with the help of political and international relations theory, the tools of history, the insights of practitioners?
 - What lessons and strategies can be revealed for the present day?
- **Assess links to the emergence of national science diplomacy**
 - Academies structured on national lines may have built parallel diplomatic networks complementary to other more classical forms of diplomacy
 - Show areas of mutual benefit and of possible tension

Science Academies focus in historical case studies

*InsSciDE studies the evolution of these **spaces and networks** as a process of construction of institutions, but also of savoir-faire and methods*

- ☐ Where and how have the Academies of Science become an instrument or a resource for national diplomacies?
- ☐ Have Academies developed a “track-2” diplomacy of their own, through informal or formal channels?
- ☐ Do they use diplomacy / diplomatic networks to achieve their own agenda?
- ☐ What is the particular symbolic or pragmatic function of foreign members?
- ☐ How do the European Science Academies contribute to the scientific and technological development of Global Neighbor countries in connection, or not, with diplomats?

Seeking cooperation with the Academies

Please express interest via contact@insscide.eu

☐ Connect with your own historians to act as InsSciDE reference persons – **Possible seminars**

in 2020 to:

- ☐ Share historiography, bibliography, insights
- ☐ Share supervision of young historians
- ☐ Share Oral History approach and questions

• **Nominate Summer School Trainees**



InsSciDE organizes its first Summer School for scientists and diplomats!

In June 2020, we will assemble lessons learned into case studies and strategy exercises - to teach the first edition of InsSciDE's Science Diplomacy Summer School.

- ✓ free for select candidates
- ✓ financial support offered for their Warsaw stay







Warsaw, Poland

Partner with InsSciDE to create our 2020 Summer School dynamic

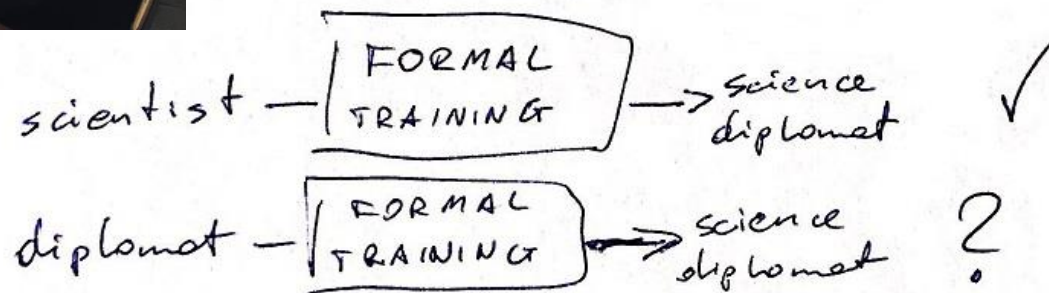
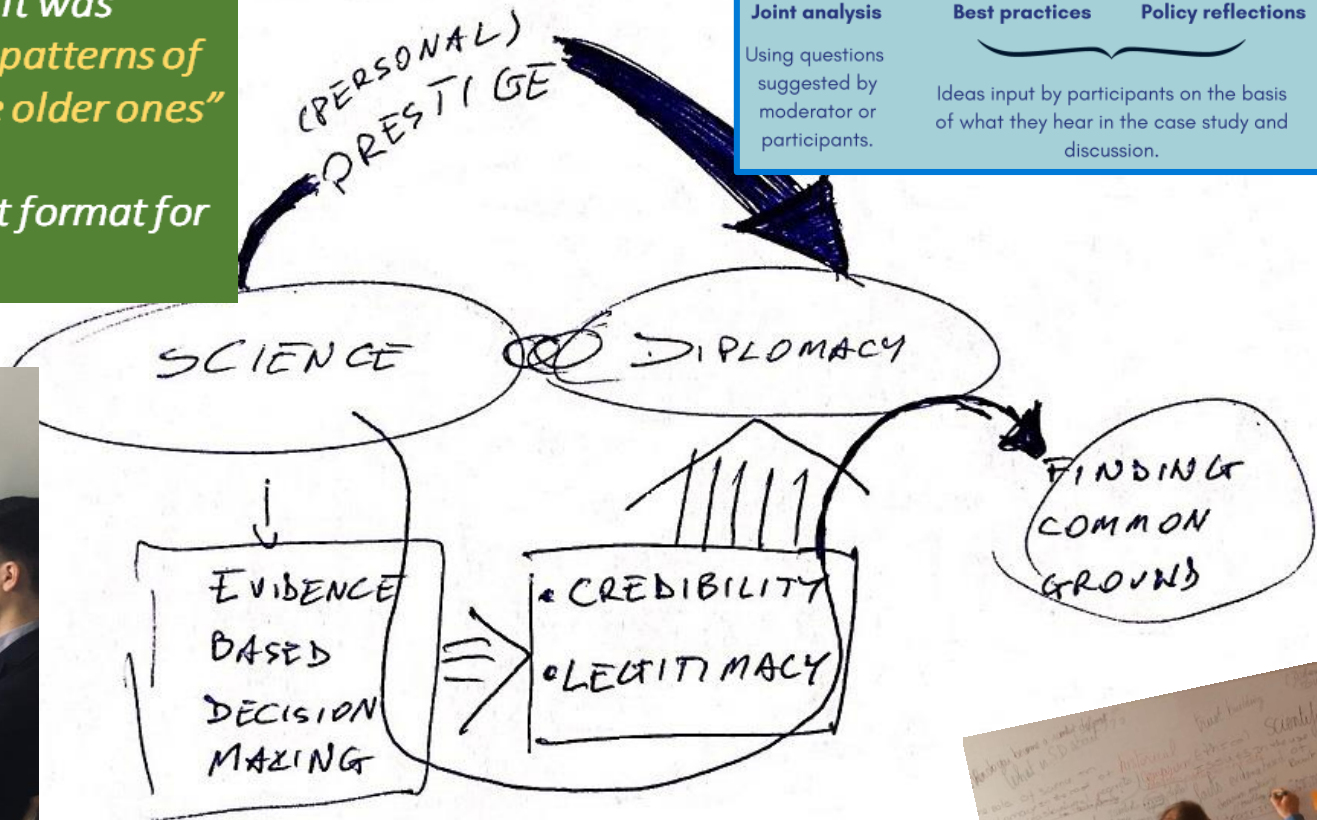
InsSciDE innovates by fostering a 3-way dialogue among early career scientists, traditional diplomats, and academics, mentored and challenged by senior practitioners and researchers.

We invite your nomination of science diplomacy trainees!

- ➡  Academies of Science/Engineering and Science Advisory bodies
- ➡  Ministries of Foreign Affairs
-  University Departments
-  Innovators

"All of the parts had something interesting, but the fishbowl method of sharing expertise among various experts according to a particular set of rules was the most interesting. This was the first fishbowl I've attended. I enjoyed it and found it useful. It was especially refreshing in its departure from widespread patterns of younger professionals being somewhat lectured by the older ones"

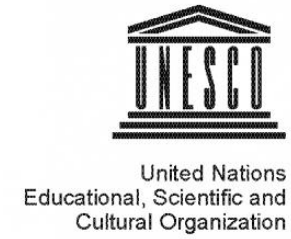
"The Round Table was extremely well done and a great format for interaction"



The InsSciDE Consortium



A Horizon 2020 project
involving 11 European
countries, 2018-2021
and targeting Diplomats,
Scientists and Researchers,
and Policy makers



InsSciDE has received funding under the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation program (grant agreement No 770523), 2018-2021