



InsSciDE Work Package 3: Science Diplomats: Fluid Identities and Emergent Practices	
Case Study n°3.1	Emergence and 21st century development of international activities of Academies of Science and Academies of Technology
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Abstract

The case study *Emergence and 21st century development of international activities of Academies of Science and Academies of Technology* focuses on:

- whether and to what extent the Academies of Sciences became an instrument or a resource for national diplomacies;
- whether they themselves developed a “track-two” diplomacy, of their own, through informal or formal channels (international cooperation and agreements);
- whether they used diplomacy / diplomatic networks to achieve their own agenda.
- how did / do the European Science Academies contribute to the scientific and technological development of Global South countries in connection, or not, with diplomats.

Introduction

In order to contribute to a shared science diplomacy in Europe, the project InsSciDE addresses the emergence and development of international academies from a historical perspective, covering a timespan from the 18th century to the present.

Across time, academies aimed at ascertaining the role of the sciences in building national identity and empowering states, as well as struggling for hegemony within and beyond Europe. Their scientific aims cannot be disentangled from implicit and explicit political ambitions. The case study will approach this history by identifying foreign correspondent members, and their varying functions, in the circulation of academicians and experts and the ways they helped build academic scientific networks of trust across Europe. We will pay particular attention to the professionalization of specific disciplines as well as their role in processes of colonization, or during the ravaging 20th century wars, from WWI to WWII and the Cold War.

Actors

Within the rich set of scientific and technological academies in Europe, we focus on a subset from both the so-called center — the Royal Society of London, the Académie des Sciences de Paris— and “peripheries” — Royal Academy of Sciences of Lisbon, the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences, the Russian Academy, and contrast them with the European Academy of Sciences (EurASc) mainly concerning their origins, goals and agency.



Fields and disciplines, interfaces with technology

From their inception scientific academies were crucial to build, shape and strengthen scientific networks among scholars, intellectuals and elite people across Europe, all keen on exchanging ideas, practices, objects and instruments. Although they were created as national institutions, they were also envisioned as nodes of international networks. From the thematic point of view, they evolved from covering a broad range of scientific areas (as in the emblematic cases of the Royal Academy of Sciences and the Académie des Sciences de Paris in the 17th century), to greater specialization (as in the case of the Linnaean Society of London dedicated to botany and created in the 18th century). In more recent times, scholars have reassessed the role of academies as part of an extremely complex and diverse institutional landscape, giving them greater importance as tools to counteract increasing scientific fragmentation. This is illustrated in the case of the European Academy of Sciences.

Additionally, if possible, we plan to contrast the scientific societies with technology-driven associations created more or less at the same time with complementary purposes. We have in mind the Lunar Society and national associations of engineers, as well as the recent Euro-CASE which is an illustration of the move to reduce fragmentation.

Disciplinary/methodological approach

Methodologically, our research will include archival research and interviews.



InsSciDE Work Package 3: Science Diplomats: Fluid Identities and Emergent Practices	
Case Study n°3.4	Relations between national science diplomacies and European science diplomacy
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Abstract

The study "Relations between national science diplomacies and European science diplomacy" aims at analyzing and answering these critical questions:

- What is (or should be) the role of research policy in the construction and implementation of the European Union's (EU) diplomacy?
- What is (or should be) the articulation between the science diplomacies of member states and the science diplomacy of the EU?

Introduction

To a varying degree, European member states have entered of their own accord into the process of science diplomacy. The EU itself has a clearly designed research policy with successful achievements. To construct a genuinely European science diplomacy policy important questions have to be addressed. Is the diversity of national approaches an asset or a weakness? Can we capitalize on good national practices to build science diplomacy at the EU level? Does European science diplomacy effectively complement member state policies?

Our research will aim to characterize with precision what could or should be the science diplomacy policy of the EU, in the view of contemporary practitioners.

Special attention will be given to the question of developing a 'European science diplomacy culture' among science diplomats. Do science diplomats from different European countries share a common culture? Is it possible to build a shared culture through formal or informal associations bringing together science diplomats of different embassies? Should joint actions by science diplomats of different countries – notably toward third countries – aim to contribute to such a result?

Actors

Paralleling member states, in which two leading departments (the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Research) typically guide initiatives regarding science diplomacy, the major European Union actors of science diplomacy are the European External Action Service and the Directorate-General (DG) for Research and Innovation. For the purposes of this research, the DG is the most interesting of the two because it is in charge of developing and implementing the Union's research policy, and it exercises control over the network of scientific attachés of the EU.

Fields and disciplines, interfaces with technology

Understanding the science diplomacy of the EU requires the understanding of its research policy towards countries outside the Union. We hypothesize that the diplomatic priorities of the Union can be derived by analyzing the granting to non-member states of rights to benefit or not from its programs and research grants. Therefore, we will provide an historical analysis of the access of researchers from non-member countries to the successive Framework Programmes for Research and Technological Development. In this way all the fields



and disciplines as well as interfaces with technology covered by these programs will be examined.

Politics and policies

The articulation of European science diplomacy and the science diplomacies of member states is a major policy challenge. We will explore the manners in which member states integrate the European dimension into their own science diplomacy and contribute to the science diplomacy of the EU. The findings should allow us, in company with practitioners, to generate recommendations for a fair division of competencies between the member states and the Union.

Disciplinary/methodological approach

Our analysis will rely on three sources of information:

- data on the participation of researchers from non-member countries in EU research programs and fellowships;
- interviews with “science policy makers”, at the level of both the DG for Research and Innovation and the relevant ministries of the main member states;
- interviews with the EU-level scientific attachés.

Essential references

Ruffini, P.B. (2017) *Science and Diplomacy: A New Dimension of International Relations*. Springer International Publishing.