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Addressing Global Challenges: The Invention of Science Diplomacy

Discovery Round Table: SECURITY

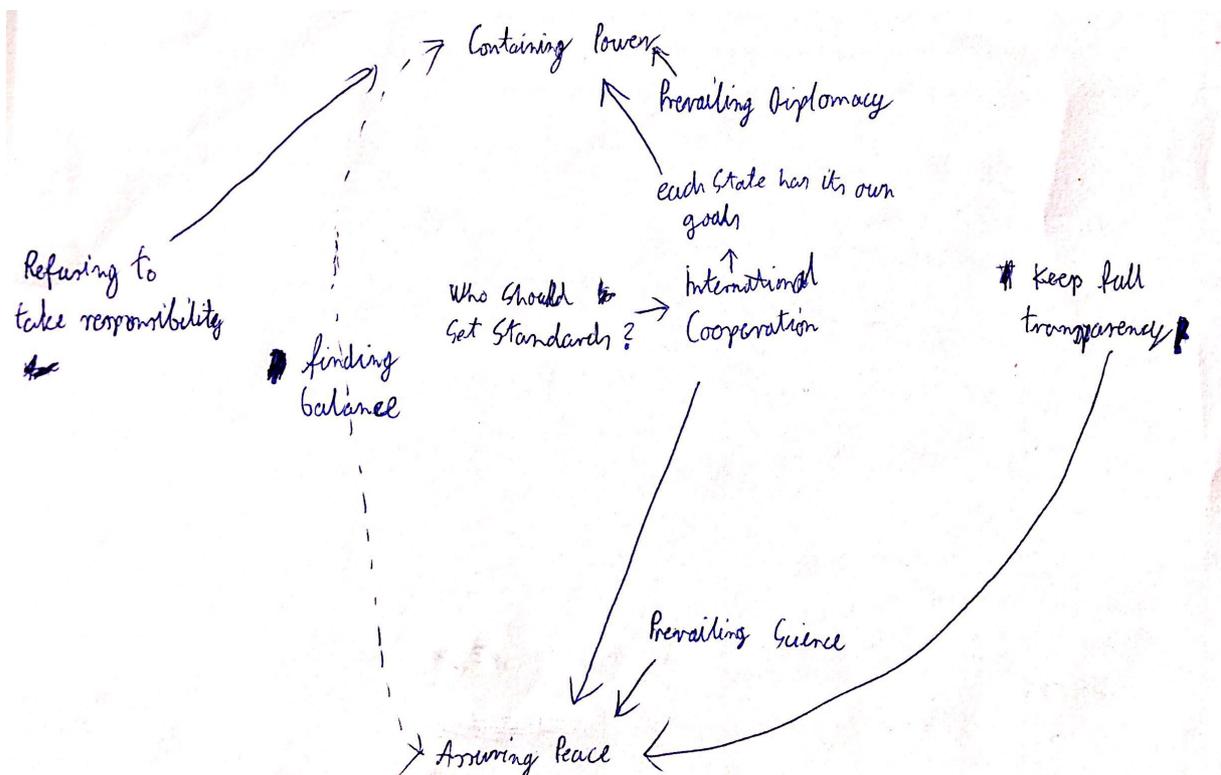
Security and Nuclear Diplomacy: Moving from the instrumental to the constructivist model of science diplomacy and from the traditional to critical understanding of nuclear security

Summary of 'Academy of Young Diplomats' Participants' Notes (15 sets)

1/ Does the historical case provide any lessons to you?

- **Learning from the past** (9/15): Security as a complex phenomenon where in-depth analysis is needed; Current development of Science Diplomacy in the nuclear area is rooted in past decisions, events and practices (e.g. nuclear weapons, Cold War)
- Importance of **science in diplomacy** (8/15): Security became a supranational challenge with the emergence of advanced technologies; Scientific cooperation may help diplomacy to shape public opinion on security issues; Science and diplomacy cooperation fosters win-win perspectives
- Science applications have **life-changing consequences** (2/15) (e.g. nuclear bombs, Chernobyl)

2/ Please map key ideas and their interrelations (why not make a drawing?)



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3a/ Thinking about European Science Diplomacy, in the historical case and in the present time... List some GOOD PRACTICES or LIMITS in terms of bringing together science and diplomacy...

GOOD PRACTICES: Collaboration (15/15)

- Improving safety (e.g. through CERN (European Organization for Nuclear Research))
- Switch from bilateral to multilateral cooperation (e.g. providing more checks and balances)
- Development of nanotechnology along with nuclear safety
- Taking responsibility (e.g. recognition of climate change)
- Science in diplomacy: Providing evidences; Neutral language; Harmonization of scientific knowledge

LIMITS (7/15)

- Using science as an excuse to exert power
- Lack of transparency (e.g. withholding information, fake news)
- Science Diplomacy as an emerging practice (not enough implemented; too early to evaluate the results)

3b/ ...and in terms of "European" coordination for this Global Challenge or area?

GOOD PRACTICES

Improving European cohesion (4/15)

- More balanced nuclear power among European states
- Europe as a nuclear block (energy, no proliferation, supporting Iran deal)
- Science Diplomacy as an opportunity to improve (economic) development in Europe
- NATO as an example of Science Diplomacy providing security

LIMITS (8/15)

- Lack of coordination: European approach is still to be elaborated (e.g. moral guideline)
- Weight of international relations: European coordination should be envisaged in a broader way (e.g. Europe can act as an interlocutor between USA and China)

4/ How could - or should - European Science Diplomacy look in the near future, to address Security challenges? Recommendations and/or strategic suggestions

- **Collaboration (7/15):**

- *Transparency and inclusiveness
- *Interdisciplinarity: Science and diplomacy (e.g. diplomats should take the scientific reports into consideration); Link scientific work with economic and social research
- *Unified European goals: Dealing with European issues and their links with external actors; Curbing national interests in Science Diplomacy

- **Raising awareness (6/15):**

- *Public diplomacy: Include citizens; Communication
- *Education: Science and Diplomacy in Universities; Emphasizing the dangers of destructive science

- **World security and development (4/15):**

- *Pursue the Sustainable Development Goals
- *Focus on the weakest and deprived countries