

FIRST OPEN CONFERENCE | Krakow, 20 January 2019
Addressing Global Challenges: The Invention of Science Diplomacy

Discovery Round Table: SPACE

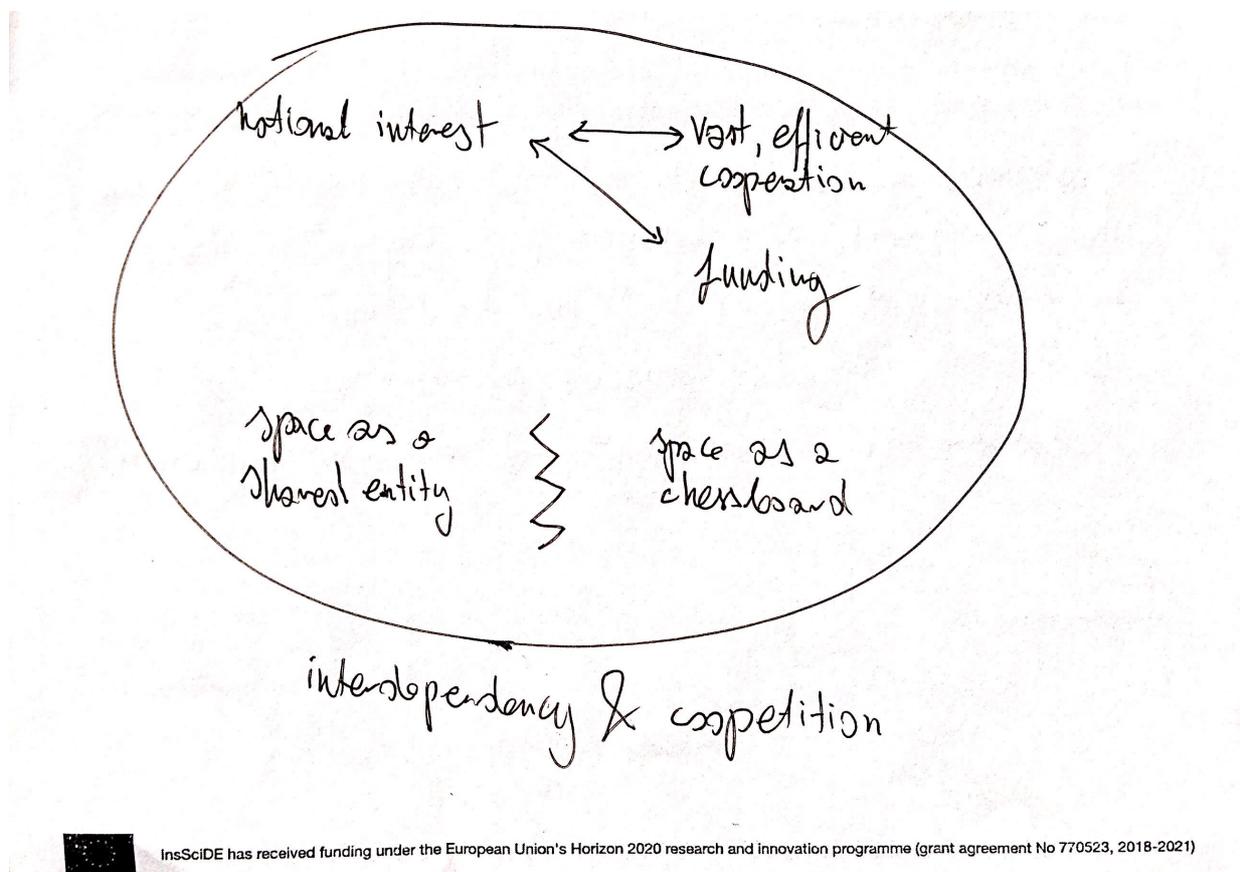
Leadership and Partnership in European Human Spaceflight: A Productive Tension for Space Diplomacy?

Summary of 'Academy of Young Diplomats' Participants' Notes (13 sets)

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

- Space "coopetition" (6/13): Achieving national interests while collaborating for a bigger project; Involves issues of prestige and power
- Importance of including space in the political agenda (4/13): Extremely technical area; Requires skillful diplomacy and scientific awareness
- Implementing collaboration (3/13) (e.g. joint approaches could be made more effective; negotiations may be jeopardized by member states acting alone; lack of communication)
- Space exploration offers opportunities to develop new technologies (1/13)

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





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 (13/13):

- Admitting the need of cooperation (e.g. achieving more together)
- Accommodating dialogue among disciplines and nations (e.g. normalizing relations between actors in conflict)
- Exploration and discovery (space, creating new technologies, R&D)
- Tackling global challenges
- Fostering trust among partners (e.g. exchange of technology)

LIMITS (13/13)

- Competition: Focus on national interests; Fight for prestige
- Attempt to enforce policies
- Science Diplomacy remains too weak
- Lack of coordination: Timing (e.g. space projects need to be introduced early enough into the agenda); Responsibility (who is responsible for what? Companies, scientists, governments?)
- Little promotion of public image; Need for consistency of the message

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

GOOD PRACTICES: Coordination (11/13)

- Space research as a common goal: Friendly competition?
- ESA (e.g. connects disciplines, including diplomacy)
- Include smaller countries (e.g. Denmark)
- Work inside viable institutions
- Europe's ability to enhance communication on this global challenge

LIMITS: Lack of coordination (12/13)

- Space race: Allowing political influences; Unhealthy competition; Risk of forgetting European prestige
- Success of joint efforts? (e.g. limited ESA results despite funding)
- Lack of efficiency (e.g. partners working on their own on big projects instead of sharing tasks)
- Lack of experience (Europe should therefore collaborate with the US?)

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

- **Collaboration (13/13):**

- *Common European strategic plan for Space endeavors
- *Space research: Common goal; More experts; Interdisciplinarity
- *Partnerships (including with private sector): Foster diversity of viewpoints and projects

- **Space Science Diplomacy measures (6/13):**

- *Implementing strategy: Focus on specific and well-defined issues (case-by-case?)
- *Create space rights and legal regulations (e.g. to avoid a militarization of space)
- *Allocate enough budget for R&D

- **Raising awareness (3/13):**

- *Communication (e.g. through ESA)
- *Curb gender gap (e.g. more women in space)