The role of IIASA in science diplomacy

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The three strands of science diplomacy

- Diplomacy for Science
 (= nations supporting international science projects)
- Science for Diplomacy
 (= science helping relations between nations)
- Science in Diplomacy
 (= science providing advice to foreign policy;
 note: this is a subset of "science for policy")

New frontiers in science diplomacy, AAAS/Royal Society 2010



IIASA is a child of diplomacy for science



CHARTER OF THE
INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR
APPLIED SYSTEMS ANALYSIS

PREAMBLE

The Academy of Sciences, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; The Committee for the International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis, Canada;

The Committee for the International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic;

The French Association for the Development of Systems Analysis, France;

The Academy of Sciences of the German Democratic Republic;

The Japan Committee for the International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis;

The Max Planck Society for the Advancement of Sciences, Federal Republic of Germany;

1972



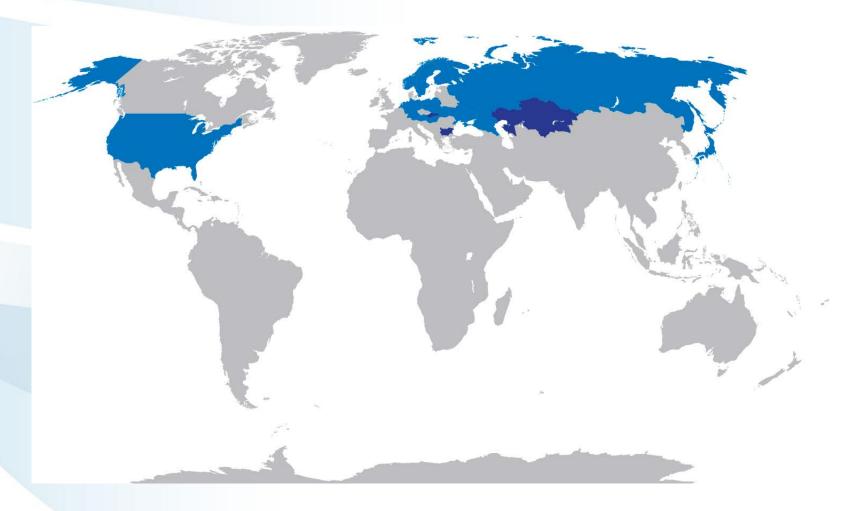


Preamble of the IIASA Charter:

"....Convinced that science and technology, if wisely directed, can benefit all mankind,
Believing that international co-operation between national institutes promotes co-operation between nations and so the economic and social progress of peoples;
Hereby resolve to establish an International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis."



Historical focus: East - West



2000: 12 National Member Organizations (NMOs)

+ 3 affiliate NMOs (= Global North)



IIASA's Impact: 1972-1989

Researchers from Canada, France, Italy, West Germany, Japan, UK and USA



Researchers from Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Poland, and USSR Firsts include:

Global energy assessment

International assessment of climate change

National water policies

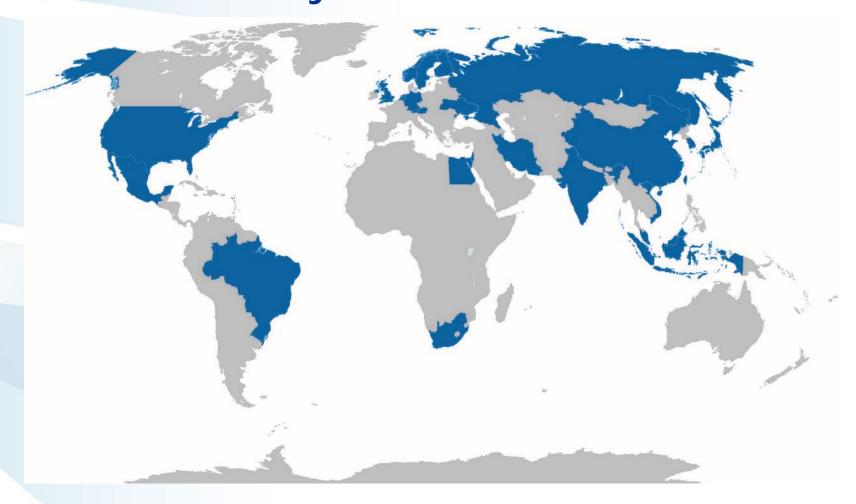


Thawing of the Cold War...





Today's focus: Global

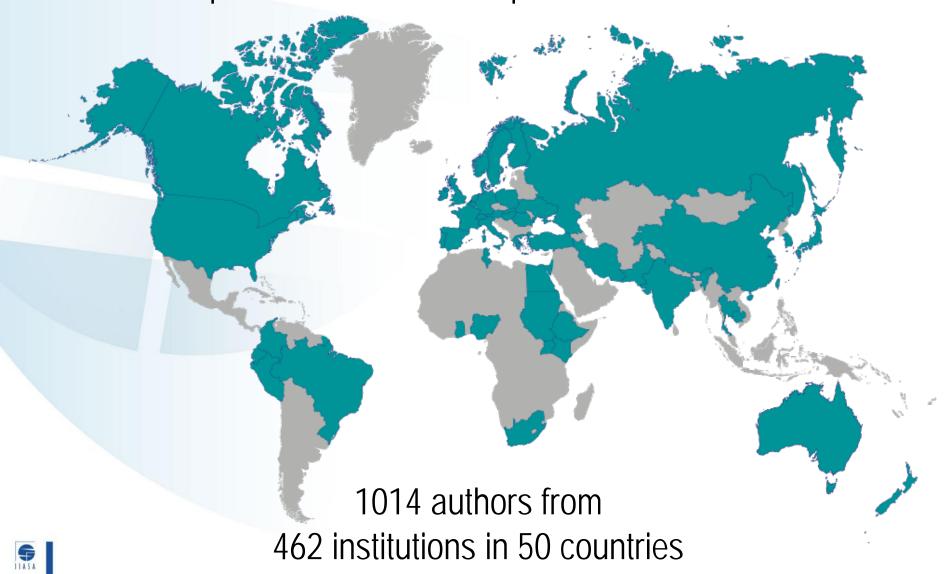


Dec 2017: 23 National Member Organizations (Global North and Global South)



International collaborations (2015)

562 publications, incl. 315 peer-reviewed articles



2018 - global fragmentation continues... A need for bridging new divides





Science for diplomacy: IIASA continues to build bridges between people and nations, including those with special relations

USA - Russia

Russia - Ukraine

USA - Iran

Iran - Israel

Israel - Egypt

Korea - Japan

Finland - Russia

USA - Mexico

China – Japan

Japan - Russia

China - Vietnam

USA - Vietnam

Germany - Israel

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SUSTAINABLE GALS DEVELOPMENT GALS





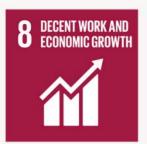


































Science in Diplomacy:

Diplomatic interests can be categorized as follows (according to Sir Peter Gluckman):

- Global interests
 (Interest in the planet / the well-being of humanity as a whole)
- Common interests
 (shared / joined interest of a group of countries)
- Direct national interests ("selfish" interests of a nation)



Science *in* Diplomacy: Global interests

- SDGs (incl. climate action)
 - > e.g. The World in 2050, FABLE project
- Ungoverned spaces (Oceans, Polar zones, Outer Space, Internet)
 - e.g. Arctic Futures Initiative
- New technologies that avoid jurisdictional control (e.g. blockchain, artificial intelligence)
 - e.g. Transitions to New Technologies Program



Science *in* Diplomacy: Common interests

- Resource management (e.g. trans-boundary resource issues, conservation/environmental management, biosecurity)
 - e.g. Integrated Solutions for Water, Energy and Land (ISWEL), Haze in SE-Asia
- Joint political / socio-economic / cultural interests
 - e.g. Eurasian Economic Integration Futures Initiative
- Crisis and disaster management
 - > e.g. Risk & Resilience Program



Science in Diplomacy: Direct national interests

- Voice / influence / soft power / reputation (bilateral relations, projection, development assistance)
- Security (emergencies, technical aspects of treaties, tension resolution, threats incl. cyber)
- Economic (trade, standards and definitions)
- National needs and capability (technical capabilities, access to knowhow, develop domestic STI)
- ➤ Cooperation with National Member Organizations



Science in Diplomacy: IIASA's foreign policy partners

- Global interests
 - UN bodies (FAO, UNEP, UNIDO, etc.), OECD
- Common interests
 - Regional bodies (EU, OSCE, EAEU, AU, ASEAN, etc.), some national governments
- Direct national interests
 - Foreign / trade / development aid ministries

Note: IIASA also works with other national portfolio ministries beyond foreign relations (environment, energy, finance, planning commissions, etc.), but this is science to policy, not science diplomacy





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Science Diplomacy

Science cooperation is a fantastic way to developing links of all kinds (human, political, business oriented...), and maintaining them when other kinds of direct relations are difficult (cf. Iran).

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Science diplomacy: Why IIASA? (1)

- Scientific excellence and reputation providing systemic solutions
- Mandate to tackle complex challenges no single country can solve
- IIASA membership represents 75% of the global economy and 60% of the global population
- IIASA is perceived as a neutral and independent honest broker and thus has convening power



Science diplomacy: Why IIASA? (2)

- Due to its genesis IIASA is perceived to be part of the diplomatic world ("Stallgeruch") and is embedded into the Vienna diplomatic hub
- Long-lasting cooperations / excellent relations with international organizations at both working floor and leadership levels
- IIASA is well connected to the key players (e.g. Foreign Ministries S&T Advisors)



Science & art is a powerful tool for science diplomacy







Thank you for your attention!

