Perspectives d'avenir pour des initiatives et des projets franco-allemands au sein d'une diplomatie scientifique conjointe Le rôle des Académies des sciences

- Les missions de l'Académie des Sciences
- Le rôle de l'Académie des Sciences dans la diplomatie scientifique internationale
- Le couple franco-allemand

Missions de l'Académie des Sciences

- Créée en 1666, l'Académie des Sciences française est aujourd'hui placée sous la protection du Président de la République. L'Académie des Sciences est une institution indépendante qui a comme mission globale de « contribuer au perfectionnement et au rayonnement des sciences » (loi du 18 avril 2006).
- Missions liées aux lois et décrets se réalisent grâce aux travaux de l'Académie: Publications, rapports, avis, expertises, éducation à la Science, actions au niveau international...)
- Missions liées à ses fondations : suivre les obligations testamentaires (Prix, aides, bourses, actions culturelles).

Conditions de qualité des activités de l'Académie

- The actions of the Academy: publications, notices, reports require expertise.
- Screening the conditions provided for the activities of the Academy involve a high demand for quality of the expertise. The selection of its members is essential to the quality requirements.

What is an expert?

- An expert, is someone with extensive knowledge based on research, experience, or occupation in a particular area of study, and status by their peers in a specific welldistinguished domain.
- Experts are called in for advice on their respective subject by those who have not the direct knowledge but have to make the decisions.

Good expert? No conflict of interest No lobbying & ideology

What is an expertise?

- Expertise is an approach commonly used to develop opinions, recommendations, to anticipate, prevent, innovate, build...
- The process of expertise is:
 -evaluation of the question
 -selection of experts
 - -choice of the method
 - -implementing actions to achieve the expertise -critical analysis
 - -give the expertise product

Countries in international context

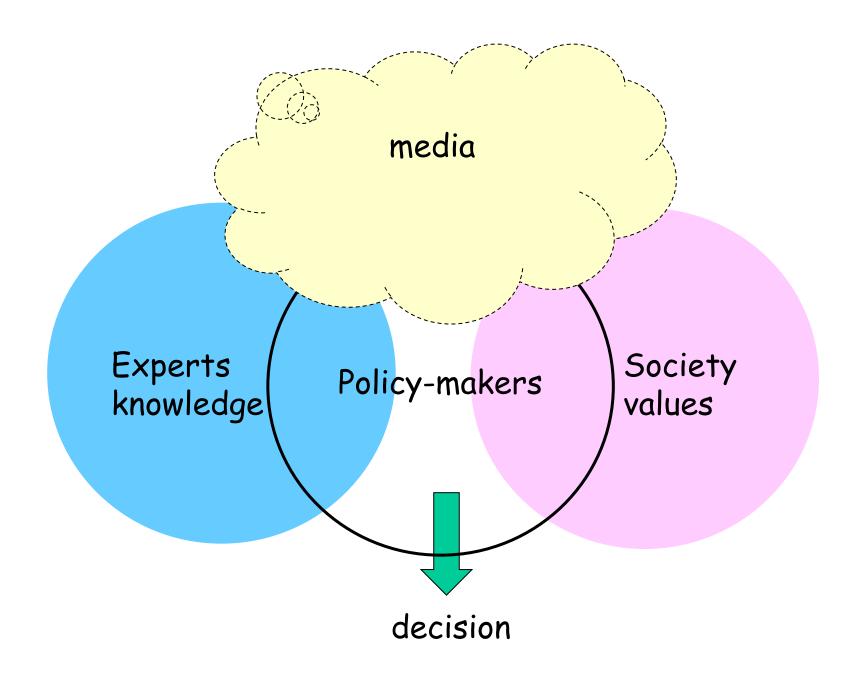


Science Diplomacy: science in diplomacy, science for diplomacy, diplomacy for science

Policy-maker

- Policy-makers often make decisions that depend on variables over which they have no direct knowledge. In these situations, they query experts who have relevant information.
- As it is often the case, these experts may also have a conflict of interest with the policy maker and incentives to misrepresent their information.
- A large literature has recently investigated this problem, analyzing the condition under which information can be extracted from these parties, with simplifying the problem with the assumption that experts have perfect information on the state subject.

Policy Advice with Imperfectly Informed Experts by Marco Battaglini from Princeton University



The models for expertise

- Social acceptability is a complex synthesis of multiple opinions, values, and attitudes, and indicates that both qualitative & quantitative social science research are required to identify social acceptance
- Two models for expertise : "positivist approach" vs "Hybrid forum, citizens", based on the idea that the only scientific rationality does not incorporate the full complexity of life

Two models for expertise

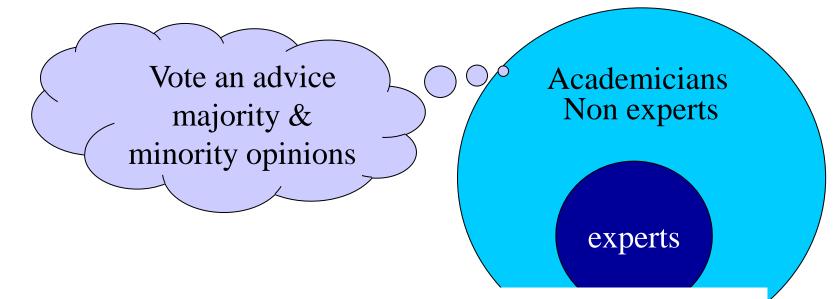
 The debate lies in the tension between these two approaches, which in 1990s and 2000s, give rise to the creation of specialized agencies, charters, forums...

IPCC created November 1988 IPBES (Intergovernmental Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services) 2011

• ! Making Science is not a democratic procedure

The Academies facing the expertise issue

- Expertise is required to the Academy
- Scientific experts provide scientific advice
- The Academy gives an opinion on the relevance of the action to be taken.



Networking Academies should give common advices at international level. Example $G20 \rightarrow GS$

Science Diplomacy

- Science in diplomacy,
- Diplomacy for science
- Science for diplomacy

Science Diplomacy

- * Science in diplomacy. science as part of the decisions and diplomatic relations
- Diplomacy for science: diplomacy in support of scientific relations
- Science for Diplomacy: Science as a precursor of diplomatic relations
- * According to the Royal Society & the American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAS)

Science in diplomacy

- The dissemination and exchange of scientific knowledge, methods and processes are probably the oldest example of "globalization" : geography of knowledge and known-how.
- Nowdays all diplomatic relations includes strong scientific relations
- The relative positioning of a country in the scientific and technological competition is an important part in diplomatic relations.

All diplomatic relations between developed and developping countries are now integrating this parameter.

Diplomacy for science

- The intensity and easyness of exchanges and scientific relations between countries are highly dependent on administrative and legal framework previously established by diplomacy: bilateral or multilateral, integrated joint actions, stability and the legacy of trade and intellectual property ...
- Examples
 - a) ERC after European discussions
 - b) Chili observatory

c) Negotiations France-Germany ITER/ FAIR (Facility for Antiproton and ion Research in Darmstadt + European X ray free electron laser project XFEL in Hamburg (tunnel of 3.4 km long)

Science for diplomacy

- Political neutrality of science allows scientific exchanges to develop even if the political the context does not allow diplomatic relationships. Scientific collaborations, even at low intensity, create a context favorable, in time, to the emergence of diplomatic relations
- Examples UPM: MISTRALS; SESAME (Jordan)

The couple Franco-German : role of the Academies

- Role of the Academies of Sciences in the politics of convergence of the two systems of public research institutions countries.
- Community of actions between France and Germany in international scientific cooperation.
- Joint our expertise