

The roles of Science and Technology Advisor for Science Diplomacy

Teruo KISHI

**Science and Technology Advisor
to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan**

International Seminar on Science and Diplomacy:
A Pragmatic Perspective from inside
24 October 2018 @GRIPS

Appointment of the S&T Advisor to the Foreign Minister

24 September, 2015



Dr. Teruo KISHI, Professor Emeritus of the University of Tokyo, an Expert of Materials Science, appointed by Foreign Minister Kishida as the S&T Advisor to the Minister for Foreign Affairs

Roles of the S&T Advisor to the Foreign Minister



- ❑ **Advice** and Recommendations
- ❑ **Network** buildings among S&T advisors, scientists/academics
- ❑ Active Public relations/
Promotion of Japan's STI

https://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/press/release/press4_002474.html

Advisory Board Chaired by Prof. Kishi for the Promotion of S&T Diplomacy

- Gather specialized knowledge in a variety of science and technology fields
- Utilize it in the process of planning and formulating various diplomatic policies, including high-level bilateral and multilateral diplomacy



https://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/press/release/press4_006031.html

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Advice and Recommendations



Emphasis on “**Evidence-based policy-making**” supported by scientific data
→ reflected on the outcome documents **G7 Ise-Shima Summit** in 2016
(elements of “Medical Data” and “Marine Observation” included)



Recommendation to the Minister for Foreign Affairs on;

- Enhance S&T standards (From **Brain drain to Brain circulation**)
- Incorporate R&D outcomes into society (**social implementation**)



Recommendation to the Minister for Foreign Affairs on;
Knowing, preserving, and utilizing the Arctic through **four “i”s**
international, interdisciplinary, inclusive and ingenuity

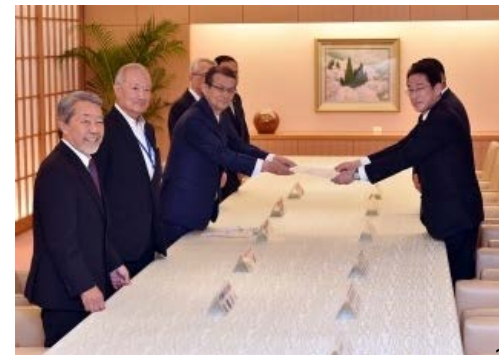


Recommendation to the Minister for Foreign Affairs for the Future STI
as a **Bridging Force** to Provide Solutions for Global Issues **Four Actions**
of Science and Technology Diplomacy to Implement the SDGs
[May 2017]

Four Actions:

- 1. Change**
- 2. Grasp and Solve**
- 3. Link and Unite**
- 4. Foster**

Recommendation to the Minister for Foreign Affairs on; STI to Achieve the SDGs and its Guiding Tool, the **STI Roadmap**
～ To Think, Proceed and Create Together with the World ～ [May 2018]





https://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/ic/gic/page23_002540.html

Prof. Kishi joined as a panelist of the session for **STI roadmaps** and introduce the efforts of Japan in accordance with his recommendations.

The next step, and the Japan's role to fulfill

- Promote each stakeholder's initiatives towards the formulation of the **STI roadmap** including in the context of the Osaka G20, TICAD7 and 2019 SDGs Leaders' Meeting
- **Share a common perspective** with everyone and develop the STI roadmap through contribution to the international community

Network buildings among S&T advisors, scientists/academics

Foreign Ministries Science and Technology Advice Network (FMSTAN)

█ Began in **February 2016** with a meeting convened by the U.S. Science and Technology Advisor to the Secretary of State at the National Academy of Sciences in Washington, D.C.



█ This initial meeting involved the four S&T advisors to foreign ministers from **Japan, New Zealand, United Kingdom** and **United States** along with diplomats from twelve other nations: Chile, Ghana, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Malaysia, Oman, Panama, Poland, Senegal, South Africa, Ukraine, and Vietnam

█ Co-authored to the journal of Science and Diplomacy
Peter D. Gluckman, Vaughan C. Turekian, Robin W. Grimes, Teruo Kishi

Three new categories for science diplomacy:

- **Actions** designed to directly advance a country's **national needs**
- Actions designed to address **cross-border interests**
- Actions primarily designed to meet **global needs and challenges**.



https://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/dns/inec/page25_001031.html

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Article

Science Diplomacy: A Pragmatic Perspective from the Inside

By [Vaughan C. Turekian](#), [Peter D. Gluckman](#), [Teruo Kishi](#), and [Robin W. Grimes](#) - 01.16.2018

The two lenses that have typically defined international science cooperation are international collaboration— as either advancing knowledge and ensuring scientific capability— or advancing core national interests. It is the latter perspective, advancing both direct and indirect national interests, that the evolving concept of science diplomacy primarily encompasses. This is also reflected in the creation by a growing number of foreign ministries of formal links to the science system by appointing science advisors or embedding science and technology (S&T) units within ministries. While there is no sharp distinction between the two spheres, they are often administered through different agencies and different funding streams, which can cause potential conflicts between—and confusion within—agencies. Indeed, better coordination could resolve such issues, while enhancing the value generated by such endeavors.

The concept of science diplomacy was given contemporary emphasis and currency by a meeting held in 2009 at Wilton House, United Kingdom, sponsored by the Royal Society, (London), and the American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS), publisher of *Science & Diplomacy*.² The most influential outcome of that meeting was the development of a taxonomy for science diplomacy that has come to be widely used:

- **Science in diplomacy:** Science providing advice to inform and support foreign policy objectives
- **Diplomacy for science:** Diplomacy facilitating international scientific cooperation
- **Science for diplomacy:** Scientific cooperation improving international relations

While this taxonomy has been useful for academic and theoretical discussions, any particular international science effort often serves multiple purposes, such as supporting better international relations as well as the goals of the scientific field itself. Such a reality has limited the impact of this traditional taxonomy on the core government agencies covering science and foreign affairs. Consider the issue of international action on climate change: it requires all three dimensions of this taxonomy. Diplomacy was needed to establish and sustain the process associated with the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) (i.e., diplomacy for science), international scientific cooperation was needed to advance our understandings of the global climate system and facilitate international agreements (science for diplomacy), and scientific measurement will be used to monitor progress against various agreements (science in diplomacy). Getting to the current juncture has required a massive joint scientific and diplomatic effort, and the science diplomacy taxonomy does not easily categorize such activities. While this discussion may seem to be one of semantics, it has a major impact on how relevant agencies view international science and science diplomacy.

<http://www.sciencediplomacy.org/article/2018/pragmatic-perspective>⁵

Active Public relations/ Promotion of Japan's STI

Overseas Outreach "Caravan" Series

- Encourage cross-ministerial collaborations between MOFA and CAO and Promote Japan's STI through collaborative Outreach event "SIP-Caravan"



https://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/dns/isc/page25_001217.html

Science Diplomacy Outreach in Japan

- Speak once a month at the various Science Diplomacy events in Japan
- Hold S&T seminar for MOFA officials to improve scientific literacy
 - Bimonthly S&T seminar with an advisory board member as a lecturer
 - Science Diplomacy Lecture at annual training course



SIP*-Caravan



* Strategic Innovation Promotion Program

- Date: June 28, 2016, 17
Venue: Japanese-German Center (Berlin) 
- Date: October 17, 2016
Venue: Permanent Mission of Japan (Vienna) 
- Date: October 19, 2016
Venue: Ecole Normale Superieure (Paris) 
- Date: October 21, 2016
Venue: Embassy of Japan (London) 
- Date: February 27 – March 4, 2017
Venue: Lembaga Ilmu Pengetahuan Indonesia (Jakarta), etc. 
- Date: June 19-20, 2017
Venue: National Science and Technology Development Agency (Bangkok), etc. 
- Date: September 11-13, 2017
Venue: University of Twente (Enschede), etc. 
- Date: January 15-16, 2018
Venue: Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation (Putrajaya), etc. 
- Date: April 10, 2018
Venue: Japan House São Paulo 

Summary and Challenges for the future

1. Science in diplomacy

Provide **Recommendations** to the Minister of Foreign Affairs based on scientific knowledge for diplomatic opportunities (G7, TICAD, UN etc.)

-> Follow up recommendations to be incorporated in real policy or activities

2. Diplomacy for Science

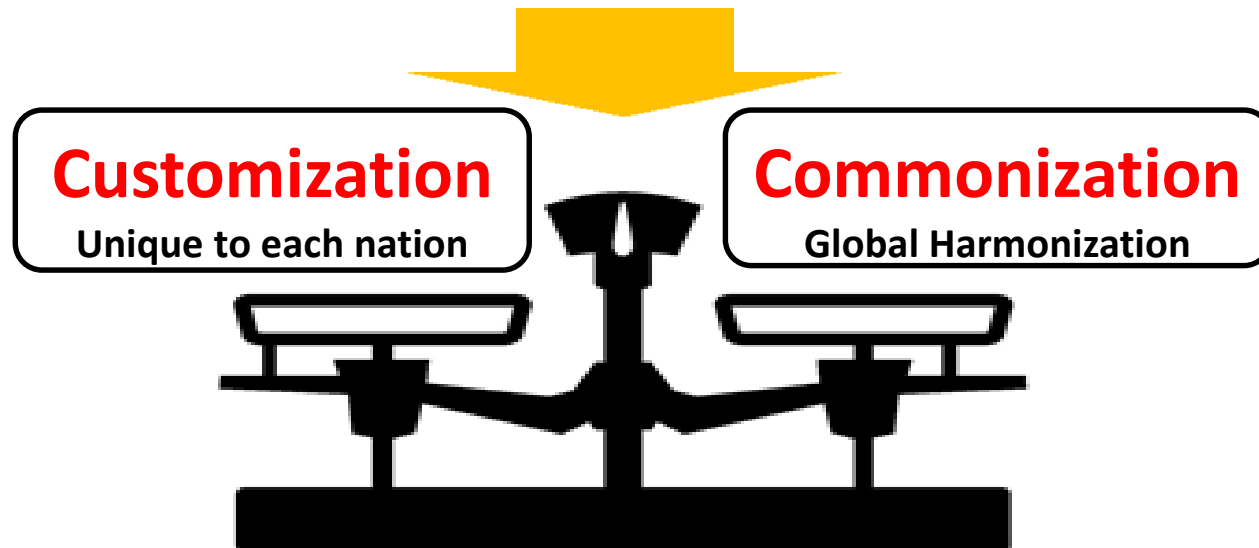
Encourage international collaborations in STI research projects through outreach activities such as **SIP-Caravan**

-> Expand collaboration between **MOFA** and Ministries dealing with STI (**CAO, MEXT, METI**, etc.) and enhance strategic outreach toward building global research network.

3. Science for diplomacy

Enforce **global networks** among science advisors, scientists, and policy makers through **FMSTAN** and other bilateral /multilateral interactions

-> Utilize the networks as diplomatic tools



Thank you for your attention