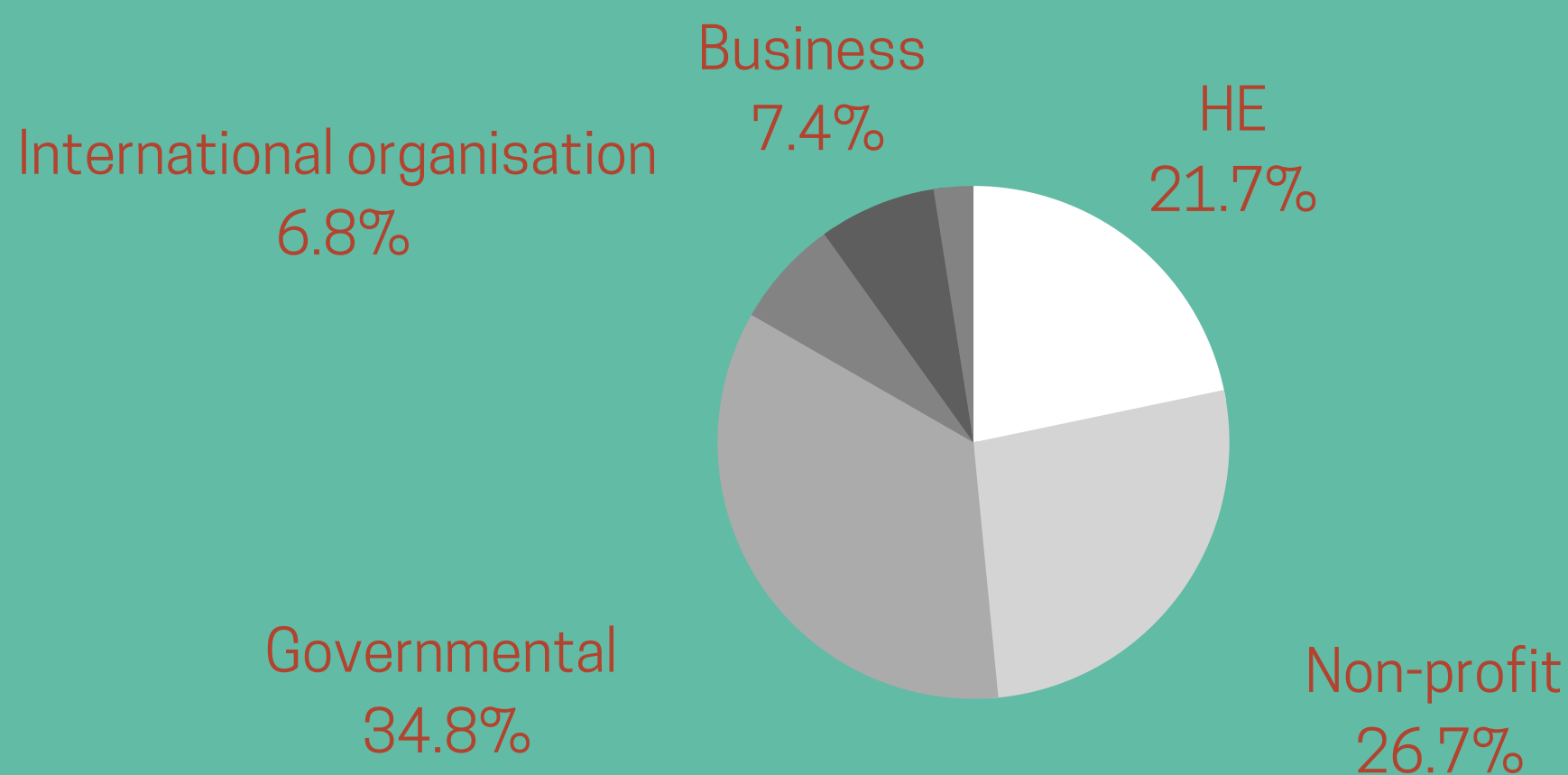


# THE AUSTRIAN SCIENCE DIPLOMACY ECOSYSTEM



# 157 INSTITUTIONS

## SECTORS



Most institutions are research institutions.

Source: Mapping of the Austrian Science Diplomacy Landscape (ZSI)

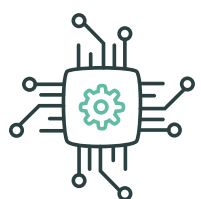
## THEMATIC PRIORITIES



**CROSS-CUTTING:** Most institutions were identified as "cross-cutting" meaning that they work on a variety of topics and have a more general agenda such as science internationalisation or development.



**GREEN DIPLOMACY:** The second most common thematic priority is "Green diplomacy". A quarter of the institutions focus on 'green' topics such as sustainability, the environment, and climate change.



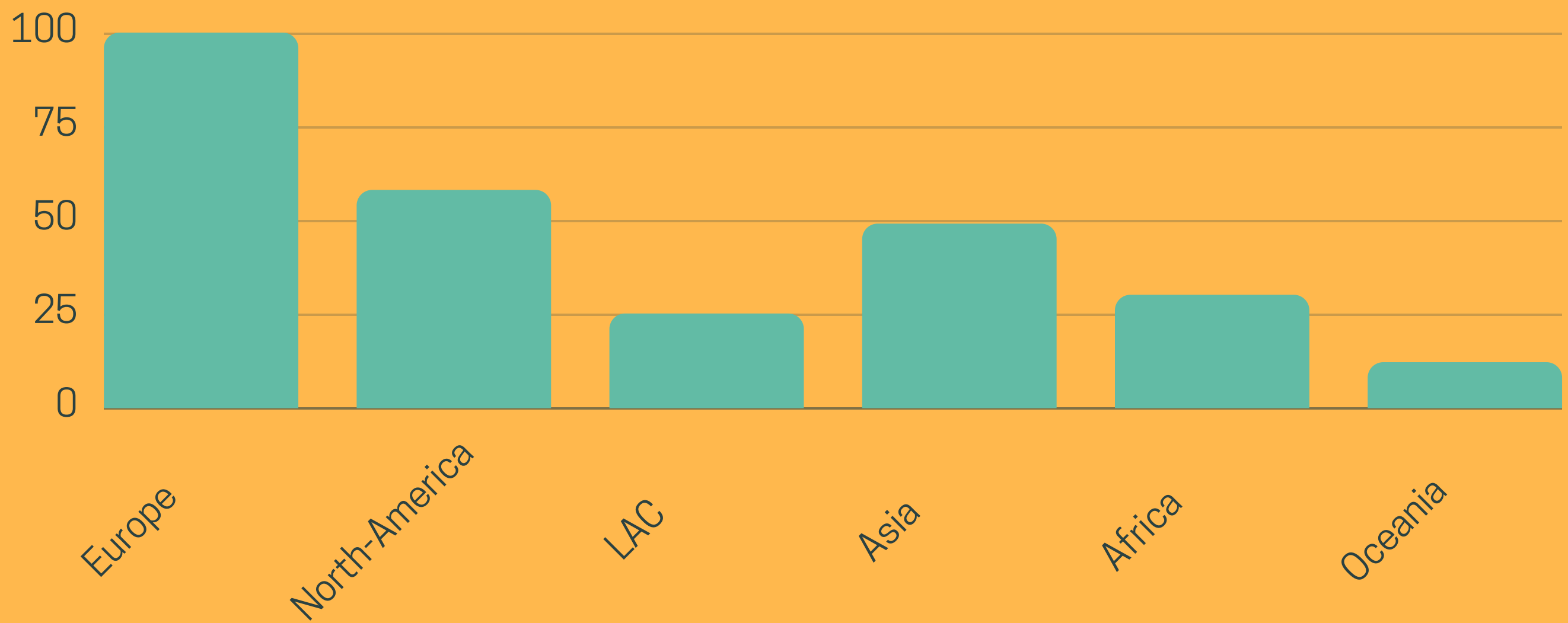
**TECH DIPLOMACY:** The third most common research thematic priority can be grouped under the term "tech-diplomacy", which encompasses institutions involved with topics such as digitalization, AI, etc.



**HEALTH DIPLOMACY:** In this last category we find 14% of the organisations. This makes it the least common priority together with the "other" category.

Source: Mapping of the Austrian Science Diplomacy Landscape (ZSI)

# INTERNATIONAL OUTREACH



Interactions outside of Austria in percentage share. Austrian science diplomacy landscape survey (ZSI), number of respondents=67 May-June 2021

# ACTORS OF THE ECOSYSTEM



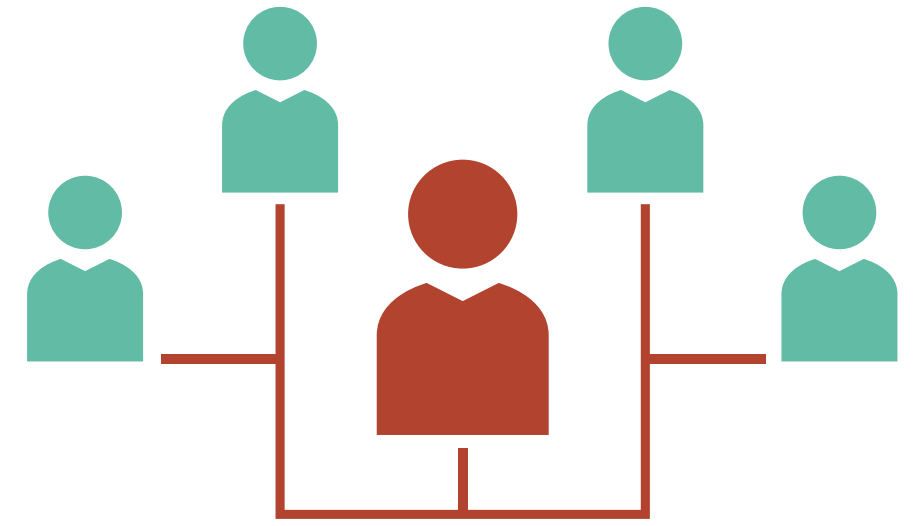
Disclaimer: the taxonomy was created according to a point system allocating points to institutions whose respondents identified the work of their institution as practicing science diplomacy "to a large extent" or "fully" and to those who were recurrently identified as SD actors by stakeholders. The size of the circles varies with the number of points (from 2 to 16),

# HIGHLIGHTED INSTRUMENTS



## SWISSNEX

The network connects 5 STI offices and Swiss S&T attachés around the world and binds them together in a comprehensive framework. The platform provides visibility to the activities of Swiss STI around the world.



## The Dutch Science Diplomacy Fund

The SDF releases annual calls for proposals aimed at promoting relations with countries of diplomatic importance. The funds are allocated to knowledge institutions and diplomatic representation's activities that fit into the explicit focus of the fund: Science diplomacy. The fund promotes diplomatic relations through science and gives visibility to science diplomacy as a practice.



## The European Union Science Diplomacy Alliance

The alliance is an example of a "bottom-up" network. Initiated by research institutions it strives to foster the knowledge about and the practice of science diplomacy.



## "Raising the profile of Science Diplomacy"

This prize increases the visibility of international scientific and educational cooperation by rewarding individuals that engage in such activities. The winners are asked to widely communicate their activities in the year that follows the reception of the award. The prize sheds light on science diplomacy.



## UniPID

UniPID connects HE institutions on the SDGs. It engages with policymakers and provides networking opportunities between sectors. It is a good example of thematically oriented science diplomacy.

# COMPARISON WITH SIMILAR COUNTRIES



## 1 WHAT CHARACTERISES THE SCIENCE DIPLOMACY APPROACH OF...

### AUSTRIA



#### STRATEGY ON SCIENCE DIPLOMACY

No. The only official document is the "Science Diplomacy in Austrian International Cultural Relations" report from the BMEIA.



#### THEMATIC PRIORITIES

Climate change, development, technology and innovation.



#### HIGHLIGHT

Commitment of relevant ministries.



#### CHALLENGE

Integration of existing initiatives, engagement of HE and international organisations.



### FINLAND



#### STRATEGY ON SCIENCE DIPLOMACY

Finland does not yet have a science diplomacy strategy. However, it is currently under discussion.



#### THEMATIC PRIORITIES

Environment, technology & innovation and Arctic research.



#### HIGHLIGHT

Involvement of stakeholders and mix of bottom-up and top-down approaches.



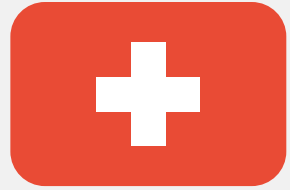
#### CHALLENGE

Coordination and integration of initiatives and narratives.

# COMPARISON WITH SIMILAR COUNTRIES



## 1 WHAT CHARACTERISES THE SCIENCE DIPLOMACY APPROACH OF...



### SWITZERLAND



#### STRATEGY ON SCIENCE DIPLOMACY

No, but several documents and strategies include science diplomacy explicitly.



#### THEMATIC PRIORITIES

Digitalisation, peace and security.



#### HIGHLIGHT

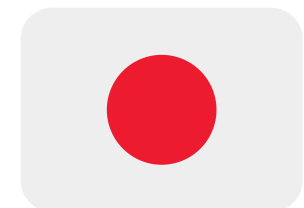
Swissnex network



#### CHALLENGE

Integrating different perspectives on science diplomacy.

### JAPAN



#### STRATEGY ON SCIENCE DIPLOMACY

Yes in 2008, but then integrated into STI strategy.



#### THEMATIC PRIORITIES

SDGs, security.



#### HIGHLIGHT

Long experience with science advisors at MFA.



#### CHALLENGE

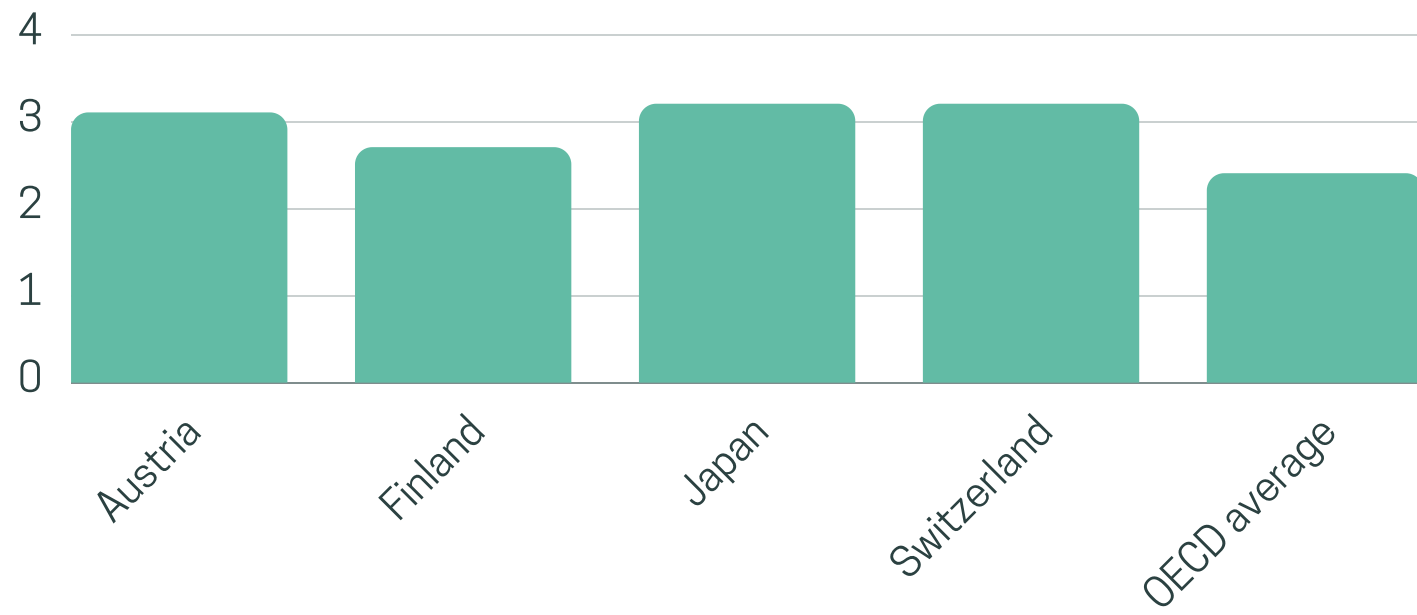
Coordination between actors of science diplomacy.

# COMPARISON WITH SIMILIAR COUNTRIES



## 2 HOW DO COUNTRIES COMPARE WITH REGARD TO KEY R&D INDICATORS?

### R&D INTENSITY



OECD(2021), R&D intensity (indicator). Data for 2017.

### RESEARCH PERSONNEL



In Finland, for 20 employees 2.99 are researchers.

In Switzerland, they are 1.84 for 20 employees.

In Japan, they are 1.97 for 20 employees.

In Austria, they are 2.31 for 20 employees.

OECD(2021), Researchers per 1000 employees (indicator). Latest data available. Transformed in Researchers per 20 employees.



This infographic is the result of a study conducted by ZSI in 2021 and commissioned by the Austrian Federal Ministry of Education, Science and Research.