



# unitar

United Nations Institute for Training and Research

## Unitar Online Catalogue

### Science as Enabler for Peace and Development: UNITAR and CERN engagement to imbed Science and Technology into the Multilateral Diplomacy Environment

Plazo: 26 Jul 2017

Tipo:	Public Lecture
Ubicación:	Geneve [Genève (fr)], Switzerland
Fecha:	27 Jul 2017
Duración:	1 Days
Área del programa:	Peace Security and Diplomacy, , Multilateral Diplomacy
Sitio web:	<a href="http://www.unitar.org/mdp">http://www.unitar.org/mdp</a>
Precio:	0,00 US\$
Correo Electrónico del Centro de Coordinación del Evento:	alain.nellen@unitar.org
Número del Centro de Coordinación del evento:	0229178677
Colaboración:	Conseil Européen pour la Recherche Nucléaire

#### ANTECEDENTES

The event takes place at the **Palais des Nations, Room S4, Building S from 6pm until 8pm.**

The speaker, Dr. Maurizio Bona, will discuss the role of science for society as well as its potentials, based on the experience developed by CERN in its more than sixty years of existence.

After a brief presentation of the Organisation, including its governance, objectives, programmes and main achievements, the "CERN model" will be described. The multi-faceted international role of CERN as a research laboratory, an inter-governmental organisation as well as a center for international cooperation will be discussed, focussing on the role of science for the social and economical development of the society.

The presentation will highlight the strategy developed by CERN in the recent years to become an active contributor to the multilateral dialogue, on themes related to science, technology and STEM education. The results achieved so far will be presented, together with the long-term objectives.

As an example of CERN's participation to major multilateral processes, the input given by the Organization to the definition and implementation of the UN 2030 Agenda for sustainable development will be discussed. Finally, a few examples of past and present CERN's contribution to peace and to building bridges between different cultures will be presented, with the aim to stress not only the contribution science gives to development and peace, but also the positive synergies that may be developed thanks to a virtuous interaction between the world of science and that of diplomacy.

## **OBJETIVOS DEL EVENTO**

This public lecture is part of a UNITAR-CERN joint initiative addressed to the actors of multilateral diplomacy. It is aimed at raising the awareness on the importance of science, technology, innovation and STEM education for the sustainable development of the society, the intercultural dialogue, and peace.

Science is often not adequately accounted for in the main societal discussions and in the related decisions and strategies. Diplomats and policy makers may profit from a better knowledge of the world of science and its operational models, which in some cases may inspire policies and solutions also in fields other than

science.

Objective of the presentation is to contribute bridging between the apparently distant fields of scientific research, diplomacy and policymaking. This public lecture could be the initial step of a training initiative on science for diplomacy that UNITAR and CERN are planning to develop for the multilateral diplomatic community.

The lecture will be followed by an interactive dialogue with the audience.

## PÚBLICO OBJETIVO

Public lecture for representatives of international organizations, diplomatic community, academia, NGOs.

## INFORMACIÓN ADICIONAL

### **About the Speaker**

Dr. Maurizio Bona, *CERN – European Organization for Nuclear Research, Geneva, Switzerland.*

Maurizio Bona was born in Milan. He holds an engineering degree (1979) and a Doctor degree on material science (1983) from Politecnico di Milano.

Starting in the mid-eighties he participated in the design and development phases of the LHC\* superconducting magnets. In particular he was in charge of the finiteelement structural design of the main dipole, as well as of the development in industry of some short-length prototypes, of the first three 10-m long prototypes and of the first 15-m long prototype.

In the period 1993-95 he was also Invited Professor at University of Genoa, teaching applied superconductivity and superconducting magnets. Once the R&D phase of the LHC dipoles concluded, he led the Technical Group (1998) and the Integrated Safety and Environment Group (2003) of the CERN Safety department. He then led the Safety department from June 2006 until the end of his mandate in December 2008.

From 2009 to end 2015 he was *the Advisor to the Director-General, charged with relations with international organizations*. He was instrumental to develop the CERN network of relations with other international organizations and to obtain the status of Observer for CERN in the General Assembly of the United Nations in December 2012. From January to September 2016 he served as *the Head of Relations with international organizations*.

As from October 2016 he is *Senior Advisor for relations with Parliaments and Science for policy*, as well as *Senior Advisor on knowledge transfer*.

\* CERN's Large Hadron Collider (LHC), is the world largest (27 km circumference) and highestenergy accelerator. Details: [www.cern.ch](http://www.cern.ch)