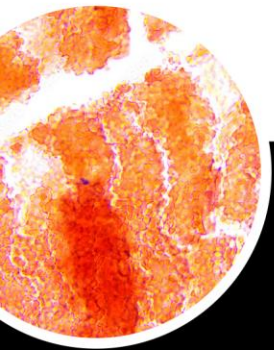





What is Science Diplomacy?

Kim Montgomery, Ph.D.

International Affairs and Science Diplomacy Director

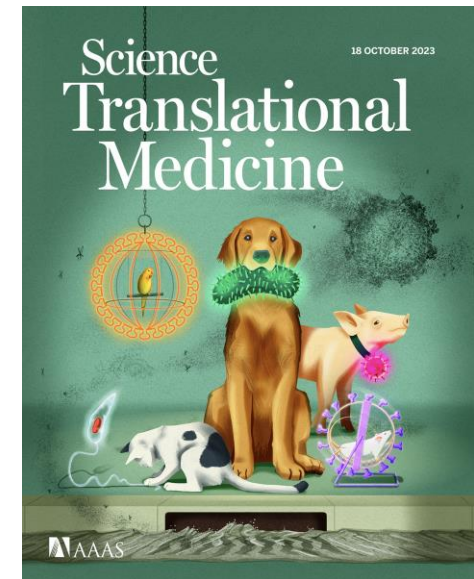
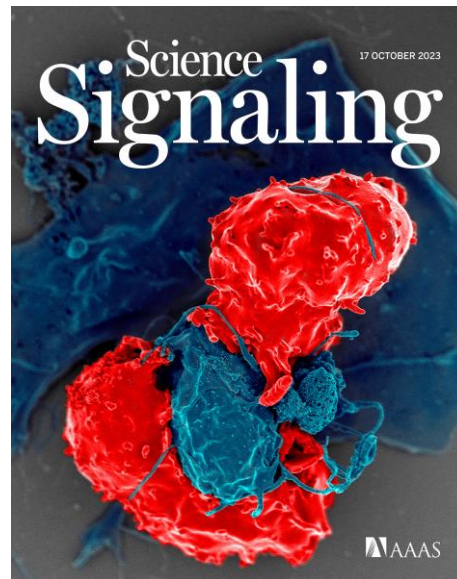
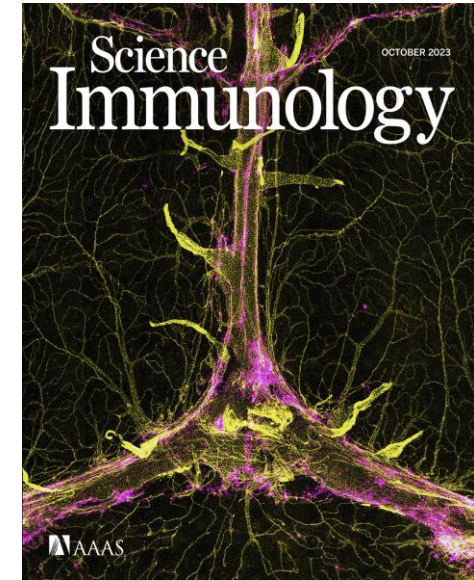
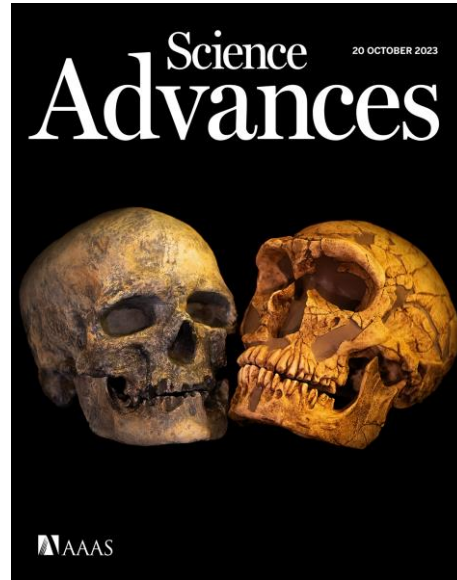




The mission of AAAS is to advance science, engineering, and innovation throughout the world for the benefit of all

Advancing Science, Serving Society

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE



AAAS Strategic Goals

Focused and Refined

ADVANCE SCIENTIFIC EXCELLENCE AND ACHIEVEMENT

AAAS recognizes, inspires, and enables a robust research ecosystem that drives discovery and innovation and prepares future scientists and engineers

FOSTER EQUITY AND INCLUSION FOR SCIENTIFIC EXCELLENCE

AAAS fosters the diverse, equitable, open, and inclusive scientific enterprise that is essential for scientific excellence

BUILD TRUST AMONG SCIENTISTS AND COMMUNITIES

AAAS builds trust among scientists and engineers and broader communities and is a valued source of accurate scientific information that is foundational to countering misinformation

CATALYZE PROGRESS WHERE SCIENCE MEETS POLICY

AAAS provides actionable evidence for public policy that serves society and promotes policies that enable quality science

Antarctic Treaty - 1959

- Established Antarctica as a natural reserve devoted to peace and science
- Signed by 12 countries; now has more than 50 signatory nations
- Treaty parties meet annually to discuss and make decisions.

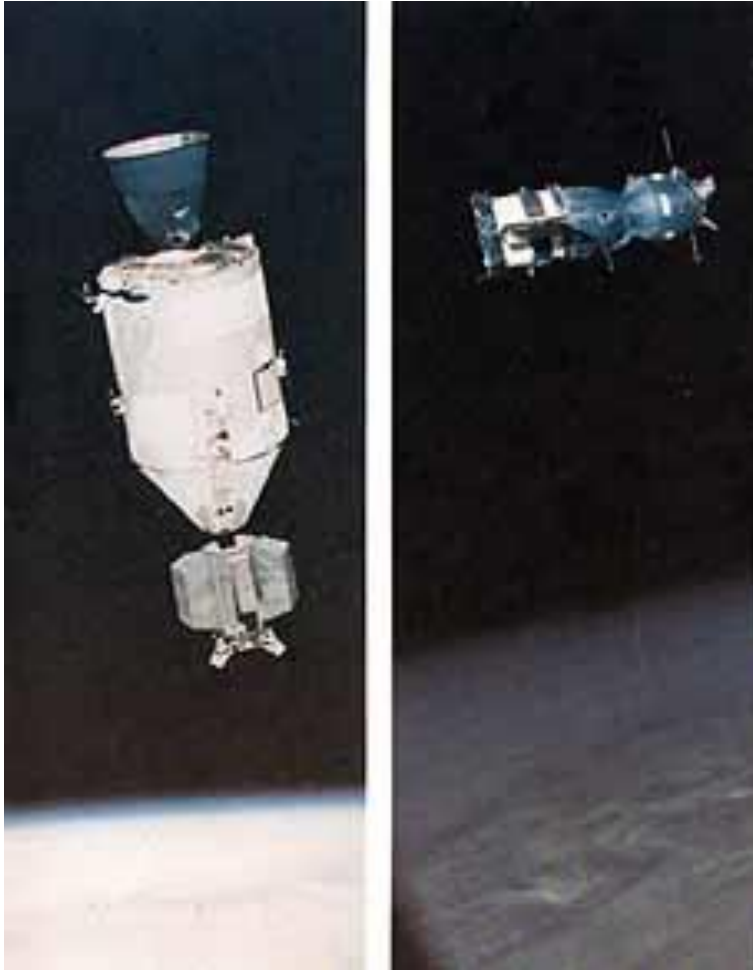


U.S. – Japan Cooperative Science Program



Source: White House, JFK Presidential Library and Museum

Apollo – Soyuz “Handshake” 1975



Source: NASA



Source: NASA

AAAS – Royal Society Framework for Science Diplomacy



- Science for Diplomacy
- Science in Diplomacy
- Diplomacy for Science

Science In Diplomacy

Foreign policy and global issues with science basis and the scientific/technical aspects of formal diplomatic processes



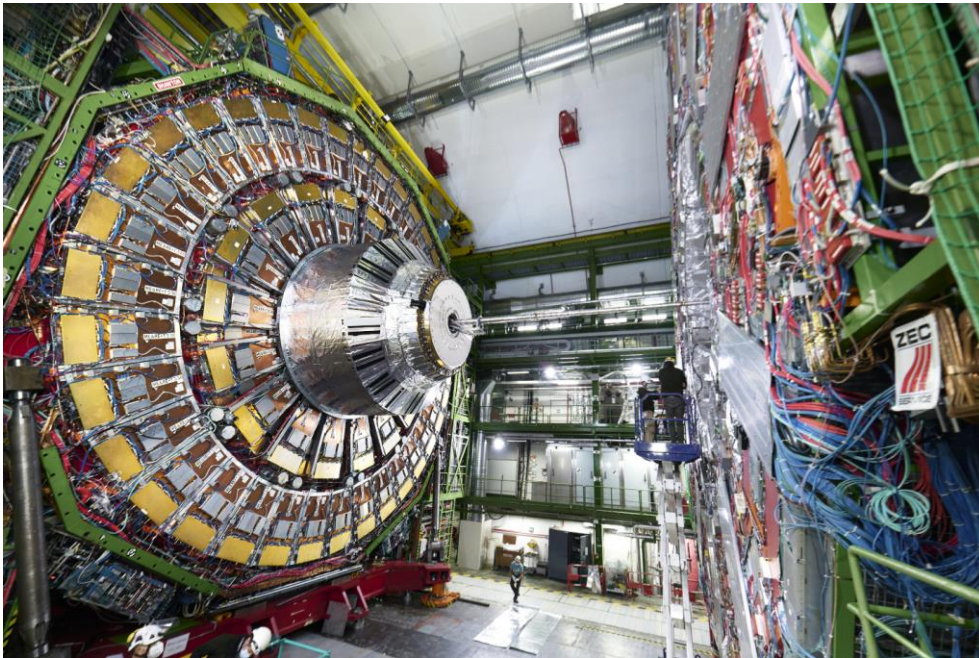
Source: BBC



Source: New York Times

Diplomacy For Science

Formal diplomatic means to achieve scientific goals



Source: CERN



Source: SESAME

Science For Diplomacy

International engagement through science to develop, sustain, or enhance relationships between countries



Credit: Sputnik/SPL

From L-R: AAAS delegation to North Korea, 2013; UK ; UK crystallographer Dorothy Hodgkin and Soviet physicist Moisey Markov at a 1983 Pugwash conference.

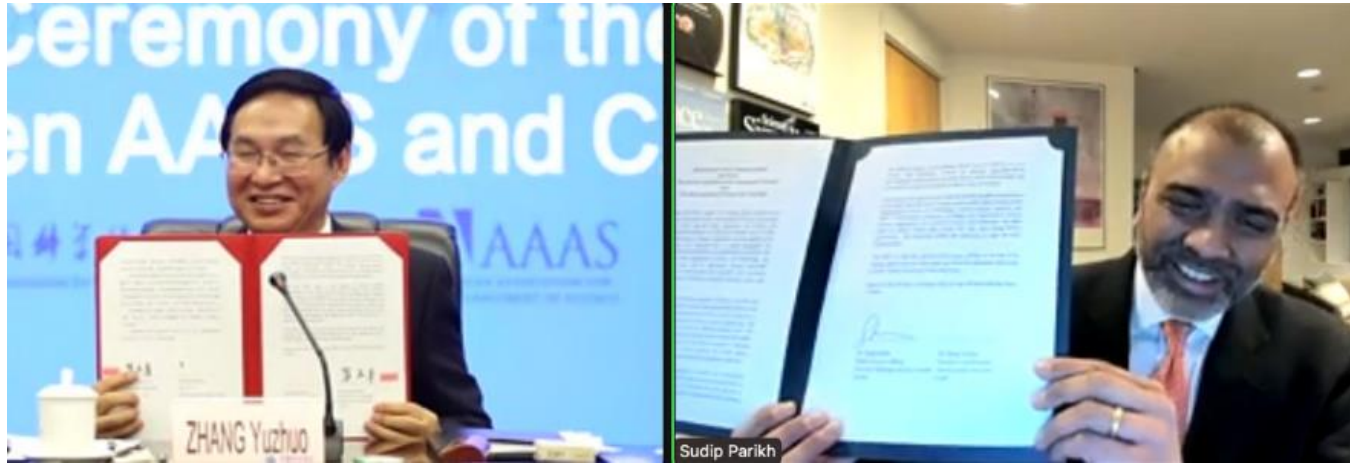
Science Diplomacy is not just another word for International Scientific Cooperation

- The motivation for International Scientific Cooperation is to advance science
- The motivation for Science Diplomacy is to affect relationships

AAAS Center for Science Diplomacy

- Established in July 2008
- Focuses on three strategic goals:
 - **Relationship Building:** Demonstrate the important role science can play between nations and regions, even where there are challenging diplomatic relationships.
 - **Community Building:** Build a cohesive science diplomacy stakeholder community.
 - **Capacity Building:** Catalyze and reinforce the intellectual development of the field for the practical benefit of the foreign policy and scientific communities.

Relationship Building



From L-R: AAAS CEO Sudip Parikh and former CAST Executive Vice President and Chief Executive Secretary Zhang Yuzhu renewing an MoU between AAAS and CAST, 2022; AAAS CEO Sudip Parikh meeting with Dr. Kazuhito Hashimoto, President of the Japan Science and Technology Agency (JST), 2023.

AAAS Work in Cuba



From L-R: Sudip Parikh and Gilda Barabino at the Cuban Academy of Sciences; Sudip Parikh signing the renewed MoU with the Cuban Academy of Sciences President, Dr. Luiz Velazquez Perez



U.S. and Cuban delegation members to the March 2023 professional meeting



From L-R: Joyelle Kalei Dominique from NIAID speaking at a session; Stephen Whitehead from NIAID speaking in a panel; Valerie Miller form the Environmental Defense Fund speaking at a session, and Fernando Bretos from The Ocean Foundation speaking in a panel.

Community Building

MARCH 2012

SCIENCE & DIPLOMACY

A quarterly publication from the AAAS Center for Science Diplomacy

Science and Diplomacy: The Past as Prologue
Vaughan C. Turekian and Norman P. Neureiter

Science Diplomacy and Twenty-First Century Statecraft
Robert D. Hormats

Nunn-Lugar: Science Cooperation Essential for Nonproliferation Efforts
Richard G. Lagar

South African Science Diplomacy: Fostering Global Partnerships and Advancing the African Agenda
Naledi Pandor

From Cold War to Warm Relations: Fertile Ground for Science Diplomacy in Central Asia
Alice P. Gast

Rediscovering Eastern Europe for Science Diplomacy
Marek Konarzewski and Grażyna Zebrowska

International Fusion Energy Cooperation: ITER as a Case Study in Science and Diplomacy
Todd K. Harding, Melanie J. Khanna, and Raymond L. Orbach

WWW.SCIENCEDIPLOMACY.ORG



NEW CONVERSATION

Science and Technology – Bridges for International Cooperation: A Conversation with Ambassador Martínez, Panama’s Ambassador to the United States

06/09/2023

AMBASSADOR RAMÓN EDUARDO MARTÍNEZ DE LA GUARDIA has led the Panamanian Embassy to the United States since June 2022. Previously, he was the Minister of Commerce and Industries, where he promoted the development of industry, local

NEW CONVERSATION

Pandemic-Preparedness, Collaboration, and Representation: A Conversation with Dr. Mona Nemer, Canada's Chief Science Advisor

<https://doi.org/10.1126/scidip.adi9019>

05/23/2023

DR. MONA NEMER HAS SERVED AS CANADA’S CHIEF Science Advisor since 2017. In this role, she advises Canada’s Prime



AAAS Center for Science Diplomacy

SPECIAL ISSUE
Science Diplomacy and Emerging Technologies

Call for Submissions
June 10 – September 10, 2021

sciencediplomacy.org

PERSPECTIVE

Russia’s Invasion of Ukraine: What Can U.S. Scientists Do?

By Gerson S. Sher, Cathleen A. Campbell, Alfred Watkins, and Glenn E. Schweitzer - 03/03/2022

DURING THE FIRST WEEK OF THE HORRIFIC INVASION of Ukraine by Russia launched on February 24, 2022, *Science & Diplomacy* asked four U.S. scientists and former diplomats who have spent several decades involved in scientific collaboration with the USSR, Russia, Ukraine, and post-Soviet states to respond to this question:

“How can U.S. scientists and the U.S. government best help Ukrainian scientists, Russian scientists who are protesting, and Russian scientists who are too afraid to speak up, as well as possibly engage Russian and Ukrainian scientific institutions in ways that could lead to a better outcome?”



From top left to bottom left, clockwise: Gerson Sher, Cathleen Campbell, Alfred Watkins, and Glenn Schweitzer. Credit: authors and CRDF Global.

Left side: The Center’s online publication *Science & Diplomacy*; Conversations with the Panama’s Ambassador to the U.S. Ramón Eduardo Martínez de la Guardia; Conversation with Dr. Mona Nemer, Canada’s Chief Science Advisor; Special issue on Science Diplomacy and Emerging Technologies; and Special mini-issue on the role of U.S. scientists after the continued invasion of Ukraine by Russia.

Capacity Building



Since 2021, the participants in the course have been pairs of a scientist and diplomat/policymaker taking the course together.

In 2023, after three years of online course due to the pandemic, we returned to Trieste, Italy to hold the course in person!

From L-R: AAAS-TWAS Course on Science Diplomacy Group Photo, Italy, 2017; AAAS-TWAS Course on Science Diplomacy Group Photo, Italy, 2023

International Partners

- Royal Society, UK
- The World Academy of Sciences (TWAS), UNESCO-Italy
- Cuban Academy of Sciences
- Royal Scientific Society, Jordan
- Japan Science and Technology Agency (JST)
- Inter-American Institute for Global Change Research (IAI)



AAAS & Royal Scientific Society
World Science Forum, 2022

Opportunities for Science Diplomacy

- Using scientific engagements to foster relationships between countries
- Strengthening connections between the scientific and foreign affairs communities
- Reinforcing the trust in the international scientific enterprise
- Fostering an international science diplomacy community

Challenges for Science Diplomacy

- Complex geopolitical environment where S&T can be the subject of tensions across nations
- Increasing rules and limits on topics for international scientific collaboration
- Creating partnerships where there is asymmetry in scientific capacities
- Lack of resources for science and technology engagement

Thank you!



<https://www.aaas.org/programs/center-science-diplomacy>

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