

### **Recommendations from a historical point of view:**

- Science can be used as a tool for diplomacy: Historic example: Archaeological site in Ephesos used as a project by Emperor Franz-Joseph I to increase the prestige and power of the Habsburgian Empire in foreign relations (including colonialism), to establish and/or sharpen the historic identity of the empire and to stimulate trade with the Levante.
- Science can stimulate inter-disciplinary cooperation on an international level: Historic example: Archaeological site in Ephesos: Military, clergy, diplomats, traders and archaeologists as well as sponsors and patrons work together over more than a century.
- Science can stimulate competition between nations through diplomatic cooperation and diplomatic channels: Historic example: Archaeological site in Ephesos was a site coveted by the Austrian, Ottoman, British and Italian powers.

### **Recommendations for scientists/academic and scientific institutions:**

- Build trust with diplomatic stakeholder group through interaction in capitals or abroad (diplomatic missions, embassies, consulates).
- Break the silos! Science can drive diplomacy and vice-versa. The world is interlinked and demands solidarity of both stakeholder-groups. One world and one space is all we have.
- Presentation and negotiation skills training should be offered in all universities / research institutions to enable students/researchers to represent their projects, compete for grants and to interact with the diplomatic community in a professional way.
- Networks between scientists can be strengthened through cooperation with diplomatic delegations in the context of global challenges. Example: United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, Conferences of the Parties COP.
- Start foreign language training early on.
- Engage in intercultural, presentation and negotiation trainings.
- Familiarize yourself with substrata of (foreign) languages used in the international context. Example: "UNese English", "Brussels talk"

- Speak up! Scientists need to have a clear voice and a distinct message to be heard and understood by policy makers and the public in general.
- When communicating with non-scientists, choose language that is understandable for non-scientists in order to facilitate political decision-making and avoiding misunderstandings.

### **Recommendations for diplomats/international, regional organisations:**

- Science diplomacy can contribute to nation branding in a positive way.
- Respect scientific integrity!
- Break the silos! Diplomacy can drive science and vice-versa. The world is interlinked and demands solidarity of both stakeholder-groups. One world and one space is all we have.
- Build trust with scientific stakeholder groups through interaction in capitals and/or abroad (diplomatic missions, embassies, consulates). Diplomats should network with the scientific community from the beginning of their career. Meetings between high-potentials in the area of science (Young Scientist Award-winners) and young diplomats should be arranged.
- Scientific experts can not only be found in academic/research institutions or thinktanks, but also be in a broad range of civil society organisations.
- Scientific cooperation between countries can keep diplomatic and other important channels open in times of political tensions.
- Science diplomacy, although practised in many areas, in many forms and over many years, is a new concept in international relations and should thus be made visible in international cooperation projects and strategies.
- Scientists with expertise in negotiations should be invited for support in the context of international/regional negotiations, including in the context of EU-Council Presidency meetings, international summits and conferences. Continuity is needed in this context. It is easier to broker compromises and find agreements in international negotiations when detailed and correct information is readily available. Example: Negotiations on global health at the WHO-Headquarters in Geneva.

- Scientists as advisors and/or members of diplomatic delegations. Evidence-based information is also needed for state-of-the art political reporting. Example: Scientists can support diplomats in finding reliable information on complex topics, analysing and “digesting” it - before passing it on in the form of reports.
- Diplomats should “be approachable for” and network with representatives of the science diaspora. Example: Establish a data-base of scientists or roster of experts living abroad / in the host country of a diplomatic mission. Organise workshops, brainstorming events, social gatherings with scientists to strengthen their links with their home-countries, to assist them with their concerns , stimulate mobility – and to gain access to their academic and/or scientific institutions.
- Diplomats should also ask for, reserve and raise funds for scientific cooperation, including by working together with donors from the private sector.
- Regional networks can be a good basis for scientific cooperation. Examples: Danube strategy, Organisation Internationale de la Francophonie, Young European Ambassadors
- Scientific advisors should provide input into bilateral cooperation as well as development strategies. Examples: Bilateral agreements between two states. Development cooperation programmes between a donor country and developing countries.
- Diplomats have to be open-minded, curious and fast learners all over their career in the sense of life-long learning. Diplomats have to stay on top of digital developments and new communication methods such as social media in order to react quickly and accurately to emerging issues.
- Diplomats with knowledge about scientific advances gained in his/her own country can represent and lobby for the interests of his/her country in a more efficient and professional way.
- The MFAs should recruit scientists having received training in international relations with a broad background reaching from economy and law to humanities and natural sciences. In addition, scientific advisors directly assist political decision-makers such as ministers or heads of governments.
- A coordinated approach towards science diplomacy should be encouraged by the European Union and its member states. The new “Horizon Europe”-

strategy will create strategic advantages for Europe and should thus be widely advertised and used.

- The UN Sustainable Development Goals are a solid basis for tackling global challenges through scientific cooperation and the scientific evaluation of SDG-projects. Examples: SDGs on clean energy, climate action, global health, life below water, life on land

**Recommendations for academic and research institutions:**

- Train the trainers-programmes for science diplomacy should be developed.
- Language, intercultural, presentation and negotiation training programmes should be developed.
- Basic knowledge of international organisations relevant for the respective expertise should be made available, also through study visits.
- Diplomatic training institutions should include scientists (humanities and natural sciences) and scientific programmes into their academic offer.
- Ask for / raise scholarships for science diplomacy.