From Vision to Impact: Unveiling the Journey of the EU Science Diplomacy Alliance

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The EU Science Diplomacy Alliance, also referred to as the Alliance, is a key facilitator for advancing interaction, dialogue, training, and capacity building in the vital and dynamic area of science diplomacy. Serving as a platform for collaboration and coordination in the science diplomacy field, it unites 32 institutional members and global networking partners. The Alliance is built upon the combined legacies of three Horizon 2020 science diplomacy projects: EL-CSID, S4D4C, and InsSciDE. This article outlines the Alliance's evolution by delving into the individual contributions of these three foundational projects, illustrating their convergence and influence on the Alliance's progression from 2021 to the present. It concludes with a current snapshot of science diplomacy in Europe and the integral role the Alliance is poised to play in shaping it.

Background

Following the revolutionary report *New Frontiers in Science Diplomacy* by the British Royal Society and the American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS) in 2010, the buzzword science diplomacy began echoing in halls of government, including those of the European Union (EU). The term made its official EU debut in 2012 in the Commission Communication titled *Enhancing and Focusing EU International Cooperation in Research and Innovation: A Strategic Approach.* This document articulated that science diplomacy aims to leverage international partnerships in research and innovation as a tool of soft power and serve as a means to enhance relationships with essential countries and regions.

The idea was expanded upon in *Open Innovation, Open Science, Open to the World: A Vision for Europe* from 2016, another Commission document, which conveyed the notion that international collaboration in research and innovation – encompassing shared standards, the exchange of scientific knowledge and personnel, the pooling of resources, and scientific guidance to diplomats – can serve as a foundation for promoting effective governance and policymaking while fostering mutual comprehension and trust. In 2017, the European Commission enhanced its commitment further by commissioning the report *Tools for an EU Science Diplomacy.* The report found that science diplomacy initiatives in Europe lacked coordination and recommended developing a comprehensive science diplomacy strategy and a corresponding action plan to support the Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP).

Meanwhile, the eighth EU framework programme for research and innovation (FP8), popularly known as Horizon 2020, had already been underway since 2014. The work program of FP8 hosted a variety of sub-programs, like *Industrial Leadership and Societal Challenges.* Under the latter, a sub-sub-program called

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Europe In A Changing World - Inclusive, Innovative And Reflective Societies was introduced in order to…

> *…foster a greater understanding of Europe, provide solutions and support inclusive, innovative and reflective European societies in a context of unprecedented transformations and growing global interdependencies.*[1]

Within *Europe In A Changing World*, various topics were introduced, under which different calls were made. One topic – *Strengthening Europe's position in the global context: science diplomacy and intercultural relations* – released a call that led to a successful proposal from **EL-CSID**; another topic – *European cultural and science diplomacy: exploiting the potential of culture and science in the EU's external relations* – called for projects that **S4D4C** and I**nsSciDE** successfully responded to. These three projects, which will be explored in greater detail below, had science diplomacy at their cores. With this shared *raison d'être*, they intertwined throughout their durations, and in 2021, as the sun set on the Horizon 2020 cycle, they joined forces to create the EU Science Diplomacy Alliance. To trace the evolution of the Alliance with any diligence, it is integral to first describe the projects of its genesis.



Member composition of the three research projects EL-CSID, S4D4C and InsSciDE

EL-CSID

The first of the Horizon 2020 science diplomacy projects was *European Leadership in Cultural, Scientific, and Innovation Diplomacy*, abbreviated to **EL-CSID** (Grant n° 693799). Running from March 2016 until February 2019, EL-CSID received approximately €2.4 million in funding to pursue its three core objectives:

- To investigate how the EU engages in cultural and science diplomacy by comparing its bilateral and multilateral ties with other countries, regions, and international organisations.
- To assess how cultural, science, and innovation diplomacy can advance EU interests in the contemporary global context by examining how these forms of diplomacy could enhance Europe's international role.
- To identify ways to promote awareness among relevant stakeholders about the role of science and culture in enhancing the EU's external relations. The aim was to produce scholarly research and policy-related content to be widely disseminated through targeted channels.

Coordinated by the Vrije Universiteit Brussel (VUB) with Luk Van Langenhove as the principal investigator, the EL-CSID consortium constituted a vast network of partners from Europe and beyond: the University of Warwick, WZB Berlin Social Science Center, the Euro-Mediterranean University (EMUNI) headquartered in Slovenia, the Centre d'Etudes Diplomatiques et Stratégiques (CEDS) in Turkey, the Joint Institute for Innovation Policy (JIIP), the United Nations University's Institute on Comparative Regional Integration Studies (UNU-CRIS) in Belgium, the Graduate School of Public Policy at Nazarbayev University (NU) in Kazakhstan, and the Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy at the National University of Singapore (NUS). In addition to one dedicated to management and dissemination, the work was divided between six thematic work packages:

1. *Europe and European Praxis in Cultural and Science Diplomacy in Comparative Perspective* (VUB)
2. *Science for Diplomacy versus Diplomacy for Science: The Tension between Innovation Policy and Sovereignty* (WZB and JIIP)
3. *Cultural and Science Diplomacy: The Transnational and Collaborative Dynamic* (Warwick, NU and NUS)
4. *EU Cultural and Science Cooperation: From the Outside Looking In* (EMUNI and CEDS)
5. *Exploring the Effectiveness of EU's Promotion of Regional and Inter-regional Processes in the South through Science, Cultural and Economic Diplomacy* (UNU-CRIS and VUB)
6. *Leveraging Diplomatic Capacity* (VUB)

Over three years, EL-CSID produced an impressive corpus of work that included three book chapters, four reports, 14 scholarly articles, 20 policy briefs, and 24 working papers, raising essential questions in the domains of cultural, science, and innovation diplomacy in the EU. For example, one paper outlined the ad hoc presence of science and innovation in EU trade policy and argued for much-needed integration between the two domains. Another traced the complex web of transnational governance bodies that engage in science diplomacy. The evolving face of multilateralism and the augmented space it affords to the science and technology community was also addressed in the project. Running alongside a surge of populist movements like the Brexit campaign and Donald Trump's *Make America Great Again,* EL-CSID also explored the role of science diplomacy in an arena increasingly crowded with populist sentiments. The extensive body of work generated by EL-CSID not only highlighted the dynamic interplay between diplomacy and scientific advancement but also underscored the urgent need for a cohesive and strategic approach to science diplomacy within the EU framework.

In EL-CSID's final report, it was argued that while there had been an increase in the volume of cultural and science diplomacy activities in Europe during the project's duration, the effectiveness of EU leadership in these areas remained uncertain. It highlighted the potential for EU leadership in cultural and science diplomacy while emphasising the need for improved organisation and communication, recognition of changing political dynamics (namely vis-à-vis the rise of populist nationalism), and proactive engagement with the evolving global order. For science diplomacy specifically, the project picked up on a lack of clear definition and varied interpretations across EU member states. This ambiguity, it argued, hindered the development of a unified strategy and supported skepticism among scientists. EL-CSID emphasised the need for a broader understanding of science diplomacy, not just as a profession or policy tool but as a holistic approach that integrates scientific activities with diplomacy. However, as the project wrapped up, the concept of science diplomacy remained largely unrecognised or even doubted within the scientific community. A coherent EU strategy for science diplomacy, aligned with national policies, was deemed essential amid rising global challenges.

S4D4C

In January 2018, the second science diplomacy project with Horizon 2020 funding set sail under the *Europe in a Changing World* program. This one, *Using Science For/In Diplomacy for Addressing Global Challenges,* shortened to **S4D4C** (Grant n° 770342), received €2.5 million in EU funds for its mission to enhance EU science diplomacy for foreign policy and societal benefit by analysing relevant cases, crafting a governance framework, and developing training modules. The project revolved around the following objectives:

- Enhance knowledge and deeper comprehension of the role of science diplomacy in achieving foreign policy objectives;
- Promote efficient and effective platforms for the execution of European science diplomacy;
- Guide policy for future science diplomacy actions;
- Strengthen the science diplomacy profile and recognition at the European level;
- Build capacity and augment capabilities;
- Expand global influence and visibility of European science diplomacy.

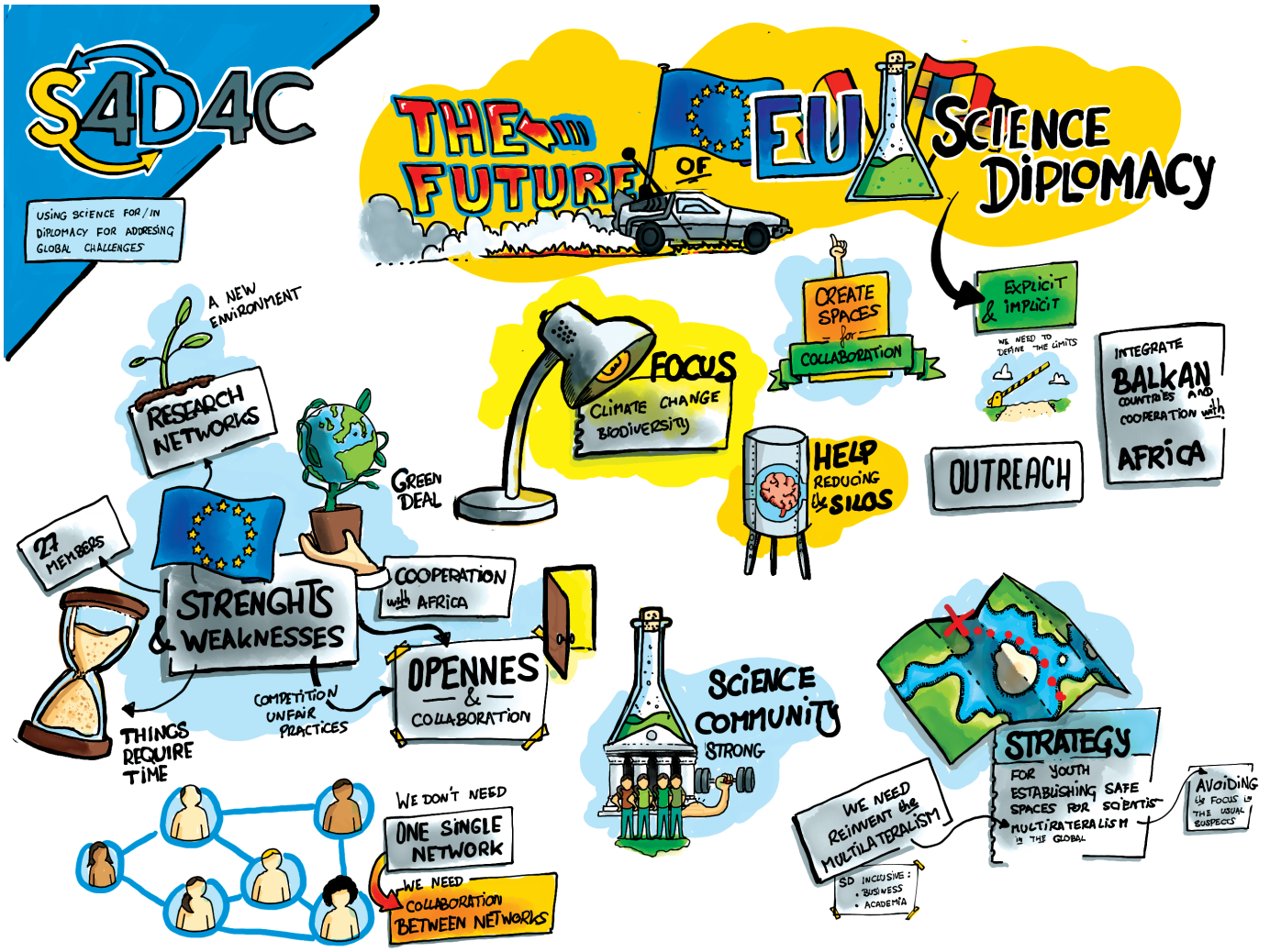
The S4D4C consortium was led by the Centre for Social Innovation (ZSI) in Austria, with Elke Dall as project coordinator. It included a diverse array of partners: the Charles University in Prague (CU), the German Aerospace Centre's Project Management Agency (DLR-PT), the German Centre for Science Studies and Higher Education Research (DZHW), the Spanish Foundation for Science and Technology (FECYT), the World Academy of Sciences (TWAS), the University of Lille (ULille), the University of Sheffield (USFD), and the University of Twente (UT). The work of the project was divided into six work packages:

1. *Ethics Requirements* (ZSI)
2. *Conceptual Framework* (DZHW)
3. *European Science Diplomacy Addressing Global Challenges* (CU)
4. *Science Diplomacy Governance Framework: Processes and Interfaces* (UT)
5. *Training and Knowledge Resources for Science Diplomacy* (DLR-PT)
6. *Management, Dissemination, Exploitation, and Stakeholders* (ZSI)

Like EL-CSID, S4D4C broke ground in the theoretical study of science diplomacy, but it also pioneered putting it into practice. It produced a trove of valuable science diplomacy training materials, such as a comprehensive toolkit for trainers, infographics, engaging videos, simulation games, and an in-depth online course that, to date, has been completed by approximately 1,300 certificate-receiving participants. Still available on the website, these deliverables continue to have an impact far beyond the project's lifetime. S4D4C also championed cohesion between the scientific and diplomatic worlds through scores of webinars and events, including conferences in Madrid and Berlin and three-day workshops in both Trieste and Vienna that brought together diplomats, civil servants, and scientists to strengthen the role of science diplomacy in policymaking.[2] In October 2018, S4D4C initiated its *Open Doors Programme* to educate dedicated scientists in science diplomacy. This selective program provided five recipients with the chance to interact with various diplomatic entities throughout Europe, allowing them to acquire practical diplomatic skills.

By the time the project concluded in April 2021, S4D4C had contributed many high-quality publications[3], including nine case studies[4] showcasing the intersection of science and diplomacy in areas such as transborder water management, cyber security, and joint international research programming.

Perhaps most momentous was S4D4C's consolidation of the science diplomacy community around a common conceptualisation articulated in the Madrid Declaration on Science Diplomacy. Stemming from the first Global Meeting on Science Diplomacy in 2018, the declaration positioned science and technology as pivotal in addressing the myriad challenges and opportunities faced by societies worldwide. Signed by nearly 200 experts at the cross-section of science and diplomacy, the declaration underscored the necessity of integrating science into foreign policy, not only to advance national interests but also to collaboratively tackle global challenges. This move represented a significant step in fostering a unified vision and approach within



Visual notes taken by a graphic artist at the S4D4C Final Networking Meeting during 15-19 March 2021

the science diplomacy community, emphasising its role in building bridges between science, technology, and innovation practices with national, regional, and global interests.

S4D4C's impact report illustrated significant strides in advancing science diplomacy. Additionally, S4D4C's interactions with government officials at national and European levels influenced the development of science diplomacy policies, aiding in the strategic integration of science diplomacy into the EU's foreign policy framework. At its conclusion, S4D4C's work was expected to continue shaping the EU's approach to science diplomacy, enhancing global influence and sharpening responses to societal challenges.

InsSciDE

Inventing a Shared Science Diplomacy for Europe, or **InsSciDE** (Grant n° 770523), was the final Horizon 2020 project dedicated to science diplomacy, receiving approximately €2.5 million for a period running from December 2017 through to June 2022. The 2016 funding call under *Europe In A Changing World* reflected the recent determination by the European Commission that Europe must develop an effective science diplomacy. InsSciDE responded with a hypothesis: the Member States possess a great capital of experience from which they can draw. Domestic and transnational initiatives have long used science in global diplomatic engagements in diverse ways and contexts. However, InsSciDE posited that this practice is fragmented, unrecognised, or lacking an overall model that could bring it into view and let it be shared, leveraged, and consolidated for Europe. InsSciDE, therefore, engaged historians of science and technology, STS scholars, political scientists, and practitioners to reveal, formalise, and communicate this intangible capital.

The consortium was the largest of the three projects. Coordinated by the French National Centre for Scientific Research (CNRS) with linked parties in Paris' Sorbonne and Pantheon-Sorbonne Universities, InsSciDE's principal coordinator was Pascal Griset, professor at Sorbonne University (UMR Siricie). The project's umbrella extended over the European Academy of Diplomacy (EAD) in Warsaw; Institut SYMLOG de France; the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO); the University of Tromsø – The Arctic University of Norway (UiT); NOVA University Lisbon; the National Technical University of Athens; the Royal Institute of Technology in Stockholm (KTH); the University of Padova (UNIPD); the University of Vienna (UNIVIE); the Johannes Gutenberg University of Mainz (JGU Mainz); the Swedish Institute of International Affairs (UI); Chalmers University of Technology in Gothenburg; the University of Veterinary Medicine in Budapest; the University of Manchester; and the University of Erlangen-Nuremberg (FAU). Reflecting this broad consortium was a wide array of work packages:

1. *Engagement and Interface* (EAD and Symlog)
2. *Power With Science Diplomacy: From Theory to Strategy* (UiT)
3. *Science Diplomats: Fluid Identities and Emergent Practices* (NOVA)
4. *Heritage: the Past as a Challenge to Build up a Future?* (JGU Mainz)
5. *Health: Diplomacy as a Tool for a Strengthened and Innovative Europe* (UNIVIE)
6. *Security: Scientific and Technical Cooperation in the Context of European Diplomacy* (FAU)
7. *Environment: Monitoring as an Arena for Science Diplomacy* (KTH)
8. *Space: European Science Diplomacy for Cooperation in a Global Spare Competition* (UNIPD)
9. *Communication, Impact and Project Legacy* (UNESCO)
10. *Coordination* (CNRS)

The InsSciDE project review by the European Commission monitors stated that groundbreaking conceptual advances had been obtained in the realm of science diplomacy. Central to these advances was the open-access book *Interdisciplinary Case Studies to Think with History*, a collection of 28 case studies spanning 250 years and myriad focus areas: heritage, health, security, environment, and space. Another notable contribution was the open-access paper *Leveraging Science Diplomacy in an Era of Geo-Economic Rivalry: Towards a European Strategy*, which laid out ways that the EU can solidify its role as a science diplomacy actor. Thematic learning and deep exchanges with practitioners resulted in sectoral policy briefs. Strategic analyses yielded guidance for policy considerations and decision-making at both EU and national levels. Additionally, two week-long pilot summer schools allowed 50 early career scientists and diplomats from 6 continents to activate the future of science diplomacy by considering its past.

Among its impacts, InsSciDE boosted a vanguard start-up: ICONEM, which was responsible for digitising endangered cultural heritage sites and achieving an original science diplomacy field intervention in the Near East. Considering the reactions and support from stakeholders, the assessment suggests that InsSciDE's outputs will continue to serve as valuable resources in the ongoing theoretical and practical work on science diplomacy within the EU and beyond.[5]

InsSciDE also made great strides in teaching and training science diplomacy, notably through the two editions of the Warsaw Science Diplomacy School (WSDS) held online in 2020 and 2021. This one-week intensive course, co-organised by EAD and Symlog, engaged project authors and strategists to offer insight into science diplomacy through historical case studies, future scenario exercises, and consideration of risk and security challenges to science diplomats moving across geopolitical borders. At InsSciDE's final conference in Paris, Maria Cristina Russo, Head of International Cooperation in Research and Innovation at the European Commission, praised the WSDS as a "trademark in science diplomacy training".[6] The network created among WSDS participants continues to generate collaborations.

As InsSciDE wrapped up in 2022, it was clear that the legacy would continue, with the newly elected president of Sorbonne University, Nathalie Drach-Teman, announcing that project outcomes would guide her administration's focus on science diplomacy. In a similar vein, Maria Cristina Russo, Head of International

Cooperation in Research and Innovation at the European Commission, commended the project for its findings and the impact they will have on European science diplomacy in the future.[6] Most recently, in autumn 2023, the InsSciDE team organised a 6-day hybrid training with the Agence Universitaire de la Francophonie (AUF) to foster science diplomacy in new linguistic spaces.

The EU Science Diplomacy Alliance

At the start of 2021, EL-CSID had already ended, S4D4C was beginning to wrap up, and InsSciDE was well past its halfway point. It was then that the S4D4C team initiated a plan to sustain the impact of these projects beyond their funding period. The impetus stems from an S4D4C policy brief earlier that year: *Nurturing the EU Science Diplomacy Community: The Launch of an EU Science Diplomacy Alliance for Addressing Global Challenges*. S4D4C proposed a *letter of intent* (LoI) to the coordinators of EL-CSID and InsSciDE, envisioning a platform for "interactions and dialogue, training, institutional capacity building, and coordination of grant-seeking or use of joint funding." This proposal evolved into the EU Science Diplomacy Alliance, which was publicly introduced by the coordinators of the three projects at S4D4C's Final Networking Meeting on 19 March 2021.

The Alliance's website – science-diplomacy.eu – was subsequently set up to serve as a central hub for the resources developed by the three Horizon 2020 projects. This included a library of articles, blogs, and book chapters; a video gallery; policy briefs and reports; and a centralised location for the case studies from both S4D4C and InsSciDE. Meanwhile, X (earlier Twitter) and LinkedIn pages for the Alliance were established, and most accounts that followed the three projects of its genesis were carried over.

The first presidency of the Alliance was chaired by ZSI (the S4D4C coordinator). The first General Assembly in June 2021 set the groundwork for management procedures, stakeholder partnerships, and communication tools like social media and the newsletter. It was agreed that the Alliance would operate on a six-month rotational leadership basis, with ZSI holding the first term, followed by a unanimously agreed list of successors.

Membership is divided between *members* (EU-based) and *global networking partners* (non-EU or with a geographical focus beyond the EU). The list of founding members came from all three projects and beyond. From EL-CSID, VUB and UNU-CRIS came to the table under the newly formed Joint Unit on Non-Traditional Diplomacy (UNTRAD). ZSI, CU, DLR-PT, FECYT, TWAS and ULille represented S4D4C. Meanwhile, InsSciDE had CNRS, FAU, UNIPD, UiT, and EAD as vanguards of its legacy. On top of that, a few entities that were not officially part of the Horizon 2020 projects were among the founding members of the Alliance: the Robert K. Merton Center for Science Studies (RMZ) of Humboldt University in Berlin, AUF, SciDipGLOBAL, and the Marie Curie Alumni Association (MCAA). The General Assemblies, convened biannually, operate on a unanimous voting system to accept new members. Currently, the membership includes 32 members and global networking partners.

Most of the work done by the Alliance during its first two years has been through its working groups, which are either fixed, like the ones on communications and capacity building; or ad-hoc, like ones that address a certain policy issue.

Following ZSI's inaugural presidency, DLR-PT assumed the role from July to December 2021. The guiding theme of the program, *Anchoring the Alliance*, included priorities like ensuring smooth communication and exchange processes; raising awareness about the Alliance in the EU and beyond; enhancing science diplomacy training; and finding synergies within the context of EU policy. Several new members joined during this period: the Department of Political and Social Sciences of the University of Trieste, the Central European Initiative (CEI), the Department of Science, Technology, Engineering and Public Policy of the University College London (UCL), Science&TechCollab in Canada, the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR), and the University of Bergen in Norway (UiB).

CNRS held the rotating presidency from December – June 2022. With the underpinning theme of *Bringing the Alliance Forward on the International Stage*, this term was dedicated to enhancing direct interactions and dialogues with science diplomacy communities on Alliance-focused topics and actions, intensifying in-depth

discussions to further the progress of the working groups, and strengthening the policies and practices of the Alliance, including the strategic organisation of the trio*. Coinciding with the final months of InsSciDE, which CNRS also coordinated, the Alliance was undeniably brought forth internationally through two high-level InsSciDE conferences in Lisbon and Paris. Four new members joined under this presidency: the International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA), SciTech DiploHub in Barcelona, the University of Continuing Education, Krems (UWK) in Austria, and the Institute of Atmospheric and Earth System Research (INAR) of the University of Helsinki.

The final session of the last InsSciDE conference, held at UNESCO headquarters in Paris, was the stage for the CNRS presidency to hand the gavel to UNTRAD, which subsequently set off implementing its July – December 2022 program. Guided by the notion of Empowering the Alliance, the UNTRAD presidency had two priorities. The first was to continue improving the Alliance's organisational capabilities by setting up a working group on science diplomacy vis-à-vis authoritarian states and on administrative questions, where debates on membership fees, acquiring a legal personality, and moving towards a one-year presidency term took place. The second was to empower the theoretical study of science diplomacy. This was done through a conference held at the European Commission entitled *Thinking, Shaping, and Debating Science Diplomacy* and UNTRAD's success (via VUB) in securing a science diplomacy work package within the *EUTOPIA* European university alliance. Under the UNTRAD presidency, the Alliance welcomed SYMLOG de France and the Polytechnic University of Milan (POLIMI) as members.

The MCAA took the reins from January – June 2023, adopting *Science Diplomacy for Enhancing Global Cooperation* as the guiding theme. This period was marked by a commitment to organisational stability, fostering enhanced collaboration among members, and expanding global networking partnerships. A key initiative was the introduction of a comprehensive survey that delved into important questions about science diplomacy, effectively gauging diverse perspectives in the field. Additionally, the MCAA made significant contributions to the European Science Diplomacy Agenda, details of which will be addressed in the subsequent section. Also noteworthy was MCAA's Cordoba conference, *Challenges in Science Diplomacy & Sustainable Development,* which included a session focusing exclusively on the Alliance. It was decided at MCAA's General Assembly that presidencies henceforth would have a one-year duration. Three new members joined the Alliance during this period: the French Institut de Recherche pour le Développement (IRD), the Association pout la Valorisation des Relations Internationales Scientifiques et Techniques (AVRIST), and the Society of Spanish Researchers in the UK (SRUK/CERU).

The current presidency of the Alliance is held by FECYT, which will keep the position until June 2024. The priorities of this presidency are to advance the European Science Diplomacy Framework by engaging Alliance members in its development and steering committees in November 2023; strengthen the Alliance's organisational stability through its registration as a non-profit entity in Belgium, with the process beginning in early 2024; and enhance collaboration and engagement with diplomatic stakeholders in science diplomacy. This includes expanding Alliance membership, fostering active partnerships, and organising events.

The Alliance and the EU Science Diplomacy Framework

In May 2021, the European Commission unveiled its new strategy for global collaboration in science and technology, titled the *Global Approach to Research and Innovation.* This emphasised the EU's commitment to open cooperation grounded in shared values to jointly address global challenges while underscoring the necessity of reciprocal relations and equitable conditions for building trust with international partners. It also highlighted the importance of integrating science and technology more prominently into the EU's foreign and security policies. In the Competitiveness Council's *Conclusions on the Global Approach* (28/09/2021), the call was made for the Commission and the External Action Service (EEAS) to "to develop a European Science Diplomacy Agenda" to aid the integration of the Global Approach into the EU's external action.

The Alliance has played a significant role in collaboration with the Commission and the EEAS to develop

* Borrowed from the Council of the EU, the trio system refers to the current presidency and those immediately pre- and proceeding.

the European Framework for Science Diplomacy*. Alliance members have actively participated in the steering group responsible for guiding the framework and are prominently represented in the five working groups tasked with its development:

1. *Using science diplomacy strategically to tackle geopolitical challenges in a fragmented, multipolar world*
2. *Making European diplomacy more strategic, effective and resilient through scientific evidence and foresight*
3. *Strengthening science diplomacy in EU and Member States' delegations and embassies and fostering the EU's global science diplomacy outreach*
4. *Building capacity for European science diplomacy*
5. *Definition, principles and EU added value of European science diplomacy*

Alliance members co-chair the second, fourth, and fifth working groups, and the coordinator for the chairs of all working groups is Luk Van Langenhove, the coordinator of EL-CSID and co-chair of the UNTRAD presidency of the Alliance.

As it is an ongoing process, what will emerge from the European Framework for Science Diplomacy cannot be written with certainty. However, one thing is sure: the momentum for science diplomacy continues to build, particularly with Madrid hosting the First EU Science Diplomacy Conference on 18-19 December 2023 under the Spanish Presidency of the Council of the EU. This event, supported by the current presidency of the Alliance, FECYT, marks five years since the Madrid Declaration showcased a strong commitment to integrating science and diplomacy. It is poised to further reinforce this connection by providing a platform for evaluating the progress of the Framework and discussing future directions.

Meanwhile, projects like the training program delivered by CNRS, DLR-PT, and Sorbonne University at the French Institut Pasteur, which was held in November, or the science diplomacy seminars organised by VUB on behalf of EUTOPIA show that the Alliance is involved in many facets of European science diplomacy. This article will end here, but the evolution of the Alliance will most certainly not.

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5. https://zenodo.org/communities/insscide. Of note, in 2024, the project website will again become available (after a hacking episode) at the new address: insscide.cnrs.fr.
6. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IX0RB3vkOjM Closing Address by Director Maria Cristina Russo, European Commission, final InsSciDE Conference, June 2022.

* What was initially referred to as the EU Science Diplomacy *Agenda* is now referred to as the EU Science Diplomacy *Framework*.