WORLD SCIENCE FORUM

The science and policy interface at the time of global transformations

20-23 November 2024
Budapest

PRELIMINARY AGENDA

WORLD SCIENCE FORUM
BUDAPEST 2024

19 NOV / DAY 0

09:00 - 17:15 / Side event - invitation only: 16TH HIGH LEVEL WORKSHOP ON THE EUROPEAN RESEARCH AREA - DAY 1

Venue: Kempinski Hotel Corvinus Budapest

Abstract:

Context

Science Europe, HUN-REN, and the Hungarian Academy of Sciences organise the 2024 edition of the High Level Workshop on the European Research Area under the auspices of the Hungarian Presidency of the Council of the European Union and with the support of the Hungarian Ministry of Culture and Innovation as the co-host of the event. Hungary, being the president of the Council of the EU in the second semester of 2024, will host various events, including the World Science Forum (WSF) on 20–23 November, enhancing the EU-wide impact and visibility of the event.

General focus and topics

This event will discuss the most timely questions of competitiveness of the European research and innovation (R&I) system, with special attention to widening the participation of all EU member states and associated countries to European R&I actions, enhancing the impact of R&I by mobilising EU-wide excellence in science, reducing R&I disparities in Europe, exploring the benefits of artificial intelligence in science policy and address European research competitiveness from a global perspective.

All topics are intricately connected with Europe’s ability to increase science impact in global competition. The themes align with Science Europe’s strategic priority towards shaping European research policy developments, building on the discussion on European R&I integration, launched in 2022.

Outcomes and impact of the event

The High Level Workshop is well-positioned to facilitate interaction among the different stakeholders of science, with high-level officials of SE Member Organisations, decision makers of EU member states, leading representatives of the European Commission, and top experts in attendance.

Acknowledging the vast experience of Science Europe members in shaping national R&I strategies as well as Science Europe’s own contribution to ERA policies (particularly to the next Policy Agenda), this event aims to invite participants to learn about each other’s goals and consider aligning priorities for a more competitive European R&I landscape.

As a result of the meeting, a public position paper will be initiated, summarising the key messages of the discussions and outlining possible collaborative actions that may contribute to improving the EU’s competitiveness.

14:00 - 15:30 / Side event: ENGAGING RESEARCHERS AND RESEARCHER ASSOCIATIONS IN SCIENCE ADVICE, DIPLOMACY AND SCIENCE FOR PEACE

Venue: Reading Room, Hungarian Academy of Sciences

In an increasingly interconnected and complex world, the importance of science diplomacy and science for peace has exponentially increased in the last decades. As producers of knowledge and innovation, researchers, Higher Education Institutions (HEIs), Research Conducting Institutions (RCIs), and researcher associations thus play a specific role in addressing global challenges, in fostering international cooperation, and in the promotion of peaceful coexistence beyond the core work of education and research. By engaging with policymakers, participating in advisory committees, and contributing to national science agendas, researchers can ensure that scientific perspectives are integrated into policy decisions.

Accordingly, the role and meaning of science diplomacy in its different forms (particularly science in diplomacy, diplomacy for science, science for diplomacy) has been evolving and changing. At the same time, associations and institutions have begun to work towards frameworks that provide guidance and clarity on the work expected, as well as on the role, responsibilities, and limitations of actors engaging in science diplomacy (e.g. most recently CAESAR position paper June 2024, the EU commission initiated a process to draft such a framework). The EU Science Diplomacy Alliance also proposed specific priorities for Europe on Science Diplomacy in the recently published policy paper.

This type of consolidation of the understanding of science diplomacy is necessary amongst others for two key reasons: For one, it necessitates additional skills, knowledge, and competencies that go beyond the core work of researchers and lecturers in higher education institutions. For another, in the current environment of increased scrutiny of the role of research and higher education in society and the politicization of research discourses, clarity and transparency can serve to protect but also foster trust in researchers as well as Higher Education Institutions and Research Conducting Institutions.

This panel will explore the ways in which researchers and research associations can effectively engage in science diplomacy and science for peace at both national and international levels. Through input by panelists, the presentation of case studies, and practical insights, we will showcase successful examples for meaningful engagement in global governance processes, but also reflect on the limits and risks of science diplomacy and science for peace.

Abstract:

Keywords: Science Diplomacy, Research Staff Associations, Peace building, Science for Peace, Interdisciplinary Research, Policy Advocacy

Agenda:

Timing	Topic	Format
14:00-14:10	Introduction + Mentimeter Moderator: Mostafa Moonir Shawrav (MCAA)	Introduction by moderator
14:10-14:25	Stella Reschke (Scientific Advisor, German Aerospace Center, Project Management Agency)	Keynote lecture

14:25-14:45	Panel Position Statements 1. Empowering ECR participation in SciDip - Hannah Schoch (Eurodoc) 2. Emphasizing the role of Young PI in SciDip and science advice for policy - Scott Bremer (YAE) 3. Leveraging Global Networks – Irene Castellano Pellicena (MCAA) 4. Role of Research Staff Associations in Science Advice and Science for Peace – Rosarii Griffin (ICORSA)	4 x 5 min talks by speakers
14:45-15:15	Questions from the Audience	
15:15-15:25	Final statements by plenaries • Panelists • Keynote Speaker	Open discussion with panel
15:25-15:30	Conclusion + Closing	Conclusion by moderator

Moderator: Mostafa Moonir Shawrav

Keynote lecture: Stella Reschke

Speakers: Hannah Schoch, Scott Bremer, Irene Castellano Pellicena , Rosarii Catherine Griffin

Rapporteurs: Katalin Solymosi, Norbert Bencze, Sal Music

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20 NOV / DAY 1

08:45 - 10:15 / Side event: EUROPEAN SCIENCE JOURNALIST OF THE YEAR

Venue: Reading Room, Hungarian Academy of Sciences

Have you ever wondered what's involved in reporting on the sciences, when we see the science journalism industry shrinking and public trust in science declining dramatically? The European Federation for Science Journalism, together with Elsevier, is hosting this special session that celebrates excellence and innovation in science journalism. We will find out how these media professionals produced their stories and how their work keeps science journalism relevant in today's world.

Abstract:

Featuring talks from the 2024 European Science Journalist of the Year finalists, we will hear how they covered their award-winning stories, and they will discuss the state of science journalism today. Hear from the very best European science journalists in this session:

- Stéphane Horel, France - an investigative journalist at Le Monde, specialising in corporate harm, toxic industries, and scientific disinformation
- Tim Kalvelage, Germany – a freelance writer and photographer focussing on ocean and climate research, often accompanying scientists on expeditions, from the equator to the poles
- Dora Kršul, Croatia – an investigative journalist with Telegram.hr news portal and reports on numerous discoveries of corruption and crime, especially in the field of higher education

Following the talks and panel discussion, the winner and runners-up will be an announced at an awards ceremony, and all are welcome to attend.

Chaired by: Krijn Soeteman, Esra Erkal

Speakers: Stéphane Horel, Tim Kalvelage, Dora Kršul

09:00 - 12:00 / Side event - invitation only: 16TH HIGH LEVEL WORKSHOP ON THE EUROPEAN RESEARCH AREA - DAY 2

Venue: Kempinski Hotel Corvinus Budapest

Abstract:

Context

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09:00 - 10:30 / Side event: BRIDGING CONTINENTS & ADVANCING SCIENCE: THE FUTURE OF ASIA-EUROPE SCIENCE DIPLOMACY

Venue: Ceremonial Hall, Pesti Vigadó (2nd floor)

The current global order is undergoing a remarkable transformation in diplomacy and industry, with a growing number of countries appointing Science Diplomats, and businesses integrating diplomats into their public policy departments. The cross-pollination of ideas and expertise drives innovation and economic growth, however at the same time, governments are also ensuring that public good remains a priority.

The increase in focus on Science, Technology & Innovation (STI) presents a unique opportunity to foster increased dialogue and cooperation among Asian and European stakeholders. Europe and Asia jointly account for a significant share of the world's population (almost 70%) collectively contributing to over 60% of the world's gross domestic product (GDP). By cooperating together and leveraging their strong diplomatic ties, they can harness their collective scientific and technological progress to develop cutting-edge solutions and innovations, thereby establishing a solid foundation for science diplomacy and international cooperation.

The Panel discussion presented by the Asia-Europe Foundation (ASEF), will showcase the initial findings from the Asia-Europe Science & Technology Diplomacy Report, mapping over 40 different country science and technology diplomacy strategies, priorities, policy tools, and their performance across countries in Asia and Europe.

The panel discussion will provide regional insights from countries in Asia and Europe, highlighting the similarities and differences in the approach to Science Diplomacy between countries, regions, and continents. The panellists will also share their recommendations to the stakeholders of science diplomacy policies, such as government agencies, higher education and research institutions, for enhanced collaboration within and across the two regions, and their views on how to prepare the next generation of young leaders for peaceful and productive collaboration for the global good.

Moderator: Zane Šime

Panellists: Kana Asano, Kotchaphan BOWONCHAIYARIT, Ms. Chi Ha Tran, Mr Maxim Vandekerckhove, Mr. Bálint Szabó, Olivia Geymond

09:00 - 15:00 / Side event - invitation only: GYA-IAP WORKSHOP ON TRUST IN SCIENCE (INVITATION ONLY)

Venue: Conference Room, Library and Information Centre of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences

09:00 - 10:30 / Side event: RETHINKING RESEARCH ASSESSMENT TO SHAPE INNOVATIVE, INCLUSIVE, AND IMPACTFUL SCIENCE IN EUROPE

Venue: Makovecz Hall, Pesti Vigadó (4th floor)

Research assessment occurs in a wide array of contexts, each with its own unique objectives, resources, and challenges. Consequently, it must be supported by carefully tailored procedures, dimensions, and criteria. The research community in Europe is in the early stages of a significant transition, with initiatives like the Declaration on Research Assessment (DORA) leading the way in promoting alternative evaluation methods that move beyond the traditional over-reliance on journal-based metrics. Established in 2022, the Coalition on Advancing Research Assessment (CoARA) has already brought together over 600 member organisations committed to reforming research assessment practices to recognise the diverse outputs, practices, and activities that enhance the quality and impact of research.

In this session, leading experts from the European research community represented in CoARA discuss the impetus for changing the status quo in research assessment, the challenges in developing new approaches to assessing research in fast evolving digital ecosystems, and the initial steps being taken in Europe towards a more open, innovative, inclusive, and impactful research culture.

Speakers: Andrea Balla, Tung Tung Chan, Natalia Manola, Pil Maria Saugmann, Katalin Solymosi

Moderator: Erzsébet Tóth-Czifra

09:00 - 10:30 / Side event: EQUITABLE RESEARCH PARTNERSHIP FOR IMPACT

Venue: Sinkovits Imre Chamber Theatre, Pesti Vigadó (4th floor)

Equitable research partnerships are essential for driving impactful change on the African continent and beyond. The 90-minute side event themed " *Equitable Research Partnership for Impact"* emphasizes the importance of building relationships that empower all stakeholders, ensuring that research not only addresses pressing challenges but also contributes to sustainable solutions that benefit everyone involved. The side event will provide an agenda setting and shaping platform for research granting stakeholders to discuss, reflect, align and build a consolidated approach leveraged upon diplomatic engagements and international cooperation. By fostering collaboration that prioritizes inclusivity, respect, and shared decision-making, we can harness diverse perspectives and expertise. High-level discussions will include promoting actionable strategies for achieving equity in research partnerships. This will enable panelists to contribute towards the enhancement of equitable partnerships in impactful research that addresses Africa’s needs and

aspirations for an integrated, prosperous, and peaceful Africa, as envisioned in Agenda 2063.
An interactive roundtable discussion will follow, focusing on identifying the opportunities and challenges in equitable and impactful partnerships in research in Africa and beyond, showcasing successful models and case studies. The session will conclude with a Q&A session to engage the audience and panelists in a deeper exploration of the discussed theme.

Abstract:

Keynote

- *Professor Isabella Aboderin, Chair in Africa Research and Partnerships, Director, Perivoli Africa Research Centre (PARC), University of Bristol, UK* (via video recording)

Speakers

- *Dr Ezra Clark, Chief of Section, PCB/SC, UNESCO Paris, FRANCE*
- *Dr Peggy Oti-Boateng, AAS Executive Director , Nairobi, KENYA*
- *Inga Navardauskiene, Policy Officer, European Commission, Brussels, BELGIUM*
- *Dr Salvatore Aricò, Chief Executive Officer, ISC, Paris, FRANCE*

Speakers: Ezra Clark, Peggy Efua Oti-Boateng, Salvatore Aricò, Inga Navardauskiene

10:30 - 15:30 / Side event - invitation only: WORLD FEDERATION OF SCIENCE JOURNALISTS' ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING (INVITATION ONLY)

Venue: Reading Room, Hungarian Academy of Sciences

10:30 - 11:00 / Break: COFFEE BREAK

Venue: Pesti Vigadó

11:00 - 12:30 / Side event: HUNGARY-TURKIYE RELATIONS WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF SCIENCE DIPLOMACY

Venue: Sinkovits Imre Chamber Theatre, Pesti Vigadó (4th floor)

This panel is organised by the Turkish Academy of Sciences (TÜBA) and the Hungarian Academy of Sciences (MTA). It presents a comprehensive exploration of the historical and contemporary scientific and cultural engagements between Hungary and Türkiye. The session, which forms part of the 11th World Science Forum, brings together esteemed academics to examine the multifaceted nature of Hungarian-Turkish relations, with a particular emphasis on the role of science diplomacy in strengthening bilateral ties.

The panel, is moderated by Şener Aktürk, commences with an examination of the multifaceted collaboration that has connected Hungary and Türkiye over the course of centuries. This analysis emphasises the cultural and intellectual tenets that have sustained

their enduring partnership. Muhammet Zahit Atçıl then presents a historical overview, tracing the evolution of relations between Türkiye and Hungary and examining pivotal moments that shaped

their interactions. István Vásáry offers insights into the field of Hungarian Turkology and its impact on the evolution of Turkic studies within Türkiye, emphasising Hungary's significant contributions to Turkish academia. Hacer Topaktaş Üstüner further examines the fields of Turkology and Hungarology as complementary disciplines that foster scientific collaboration and cultural exchange. She illustrates how these disciplines build intellectual bridges and advance mutual understanding. Finally, Gábor Hamza discusses the legal relations between the two countries in the 19th and 20th centuries, shedding light on the frameworks that shaped Hungarian-Turkish interactions and influenced their diplomatic and legal landscapes.

By elucidating seminal historical, cultural, and legal perspectives, this panel demonstrates the potential of science diplomacy to foster meaningful partnerships. It exemplifies a model for promoting intellectual and diplomatic collaboration through shared academic

endeavours, thereby enhancing regional and global relations.

Keywords:

Hungary-Türkiye Relations, Science Diplomacy, Turkology, Hungarology, International Cooperation

Panellists: Prof. Dr. Şener Aktürk, Doç. Dr. Muhammet Zahit Atçıl, István Vásáry, Prof. Dr. Hacer Topaktaş Üstüner, Gábor Hamza

11:00 - 12:30 / Side event: SCIENTIFIC FREEDOM AND RESPONSIBILITY AND PROTECTION OF SCIENTISTS

Venue: Makovecz Hall, Pesti Vigadó (4th floor)

Opening remarks: Peter Gluckman, Lidia Brito

Moderators: Gustavo Merino, Anne Husebekk

Panellists: Kriszta Kovács, Tiago Emmanuel Nunes Braga, Slaven Misljencevic, James Robin King, Saja Al Zoubi, Paraskevi Stavrou, Konstantinos Tararas

11:00 - 12:30 / Side event: STANDARDIZING HAZARD INFORMATION FOR POLICYMAKERS

Venue: Ceremonial Hall, Pesti Vigadó (2nd floor)

The International Science Council (ISC), in partnership with the UN Agency for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR) are conducting the first review of the UNDRR/ISC Hazard Information Profiles (HIPs), three years after their first publication in 2021. This side event: ”UNDRR/ISC Hazard Information profiles – standardizing hazard information for policymakers“ will present the HIPs and the process leading to their development and review. Examples of their uses in different contexts will also be presented to highlight the benefit of the standardization of the information on hazards to support policymakers.

Abstract:

The format of the session will combine presentations and a discussion between panel members and the audience. This session will be an opportunity to raise awareness about the HIPs and engage with the audience by sharing with them the recent call for reviewers shared with the ISC

members.

Moderator: Helene Jacot Des Combes

Chair: Virginia Murray

Panellists: Teresa A. Oliveira, Urbano Fra Paleo

12:00 - 13:00 / Press point: HUNGARIAN PRESS CONFERENCE ON WSF AND SCIENCE EXPO

Venue: Press room, Pesti Vigadó (4th floor)

Speakers: Balázs Hankó, Tamás Freund, Balázs Gulyás

12:30 - 14:00 / Side event: UTILIZING THE INTERNATIONAL DECADE OF SCIENCES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT (IDSSD) EFFECTIVELY FOR ACCELERATED SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

Venue: Festival Theatre, MÜPA

Background

In August 2023, the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) proclaimed the International Decade of Sciences for Sustainable Development 2024-2033 (hereinafter referred to as Decade), with UNESCO as the lead agency for its implementation. One of the key objectives of the Decade is “to build a robust science culture in which everyone has the right to participate in science and enjoy the benefits of scientific progress and its applications in accordance with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights”.

Objective

In an attempt to advance the objectives the UN Decade of Sciences for Sustainable Development, UNESCO, Beirut Multisectoral Office and the Hungarian Academy of Science are co-hosting a Roundtable Discussion on Utilizing the (IDSSD2024-2033) as an Effective Vehicle Towards Accelerated Sustainable Development in Developing Countries, to be held on 20th November 2024 in Müpa Palace of Arts, in the Festival theatre, in Budapest, Hungary between 12h30 – 14h00 .

The key objective of the roundtable is to gather international experts in the multi-facet field of sustainable development possible achievement in developing countries to reflect on a possible strategy and actions for promoting science cooperation for the production and utilization of actionable knowledge and technologies in the context of the UN Decade of Sciences for Sustainable Development.

Participants & Format

The participants of the roundtable include internationally renowned experts representing different perspectives of science cooperation and covering a broad range of geographic regions, scientific disciplines and relevant stakeholders, including scientists, sustainability experts, Urban planning specialists, decision and policy makers, educators and international organizations. The roundtable

will take place in a physical format, and the discussion will be held in English.

Moderator: Nazar Mohamed Hassan

Panellists: Rana Dajani, Dr. Khalid Elzahaby, Mustafa Balabare Shenu

12:30 - 14:00 / Break: LUNCH

Venue: Pesti Vigadó

13:00 - 13:45 / Side event: CO-CREATING A EUROPEAN FRAMEWORK FOR SCIENCE DIPLOMACY: SNEAK PREVIEW OF THE EXPERT RECOMMENDATIONS

Venue: Press room, Pesti Vigadó (4th floor)

Over the last year, European scientists and diplomats joined forces in the largest Science Diplomacy co-creation endeavour ever. Five EU Science Diplomacy Working Groups, established by the European Commission, developed recommendations for a future European Framework for Science Diplomacy, the first joint strategic approach to Science Diplomacy in Europe. Ahead of the publication of the report due in a few weeks, this side event will provide a “sneak preview” into key recommendations of the working groups and provide the opportunity to discuss the future of science diplomacy in Europe and beyond.

The event is co-organised by the European Commission and the EU Science Diplomacy Alliance.

Speakers: Jan Marco Müller, Dovilė Gailiūtė-Janušonė, Pierre-Bruno Ruffini

Moderator: Stella Reschke

14:00 - 16:00 / Side event: CATALYSING THE CREATION OF A WORLD NETWORK OF ONE SUSTAINABLE HEALTH INSTITUTES

Venue: Kodály Hall, Academy Club

One Health - planetary, animal and human - interdependent, fragile, weakened by past and present human behaviour, needs the World’s full attention. By mobilizing the determination and commitment of influential entities in different regions around the World, the One Sustainable Health Institute initiative aims to contribute to the global awareness of the issues, but above all, solutions for reversing the negative trends perpetrated by humankind and thereby progressively enhance One Health in a sustainable manner for all.

Abstract:

This event is highlighting the initiative to catalyse creation of a global network of One Sustainable Health Institutes to serve as the focal point for generation of operational guidelines, training programs, and certification thereof, for the institutes within the network. Speakers will present their vision on how this initiative would accelerate the operationalisation of One Sustainable Health. This will be achieved through leveraging local competence, knowledge, commitment and resources – financial and other, to facilitate understanding, development and implementation of One Sustainable Health solutions in different world regions.

This network, the One Europe for Global Health Coalition, driven by Civil Society in concert with government, and regulatory agencies, is founded on a transversal and multidisciplinary cross-section of Society, comprised of individuals, Associations, Foundations, enterprise, governmental representation, public and private operators and academics, with the objective of identifying impactful operational programmes, pilot actions, and innovative guidelines for their funding and implementation.

Please find herewith the Zoom link.

Topic: WSF - OEGH HUN - OSH Institute NETWORK

Time: Nov 20, 2024 13:45 - 16:15 Paris

Join Zoom Meeting

https://us06web.zoom.us/j/88402617603?pwd=iAXnQmvmivwyse44XERdyUHwkugRkU.1

Meeting ID: 884 0261 7603

Passcode: 441232

Speakers: President Benoit Miribel

14:00 - 16:00 / Side event - invitation only: EUROPEAN RESEARCH COUNCIL (ERC) EVENT

Venue: Vörösmarty Hall, Academy Club

14:00 - 15:30 / Side event: HOW TO MAKE ACADEMIC CAREERS ATTRACTIVE AND SUSTAINABLE

Venue: Ceremonial Hall, Pesti Vigadó (2nd floor)

The role of science is crucial in these times of global crises, where armed conflicts, health emergencies like pandemics, the threatening consequences of climate change, and the unknown consequences of the use of artificial intelligence dominate our lives.

However, despite their critical importance, careers in research fail to attract and retain many talents, posing a significant threat to our collective ability to tackle these crises. Pursuing a career in research is fraught with challenges: Most early to mid-career researchers and scholars face uncertain job prospects, precarious positions often associated with significant international mobility constraints, limited funding, and intense competition for grants. The academic “publish or perish” culture can lead to burnout and stifle creativity. Excellence is often defined and assessed in a unidimensional way, i.e. associated with academic research output only, mostly in the form of prestigious publications. Many key researcher competencies and contributions (e.g. teaching, mentoring, leadership, involvement in science policy or science advice for policy) often go unrecognised and unrewarded, exacerbating problems tackling equity, diversity, and inclusion among researchers. Moreover, the path to becoming an established researcher often requires long years of low-paying postdoctoral positions of short durations, making it financially unviable for many, which in turn results in a consequential loss of talent. The classic, linear academic career path towards professorship is the reality for very few researchers. Most researchers, research

support staff and PhD holders will work in industry, in the public administration, in NGOs and other sectors.

In this panel, members of researcher organisations representing early career and senior researchers will discuss the question of how to make academic careers more sustainable and attractive by engaging directly with the audience. We will start with 5 keynote statements from our respective representatives, followed by breakout sessions with the audience for detailed discussions with the panelists in a roundtable format, each facilitated by moderators. At the end of the programme, we will share the main conclusions of each breakout session in the plenary to ensure that there are concrete takeaways.

Agenda:

Abstract: 14:00-14:10 = 10 min	Introduction + Mentimeter **Moderator**: Rosarii Griffin (ICoRSA) **Rapporteur:** Hannah Schoch (Eurodoc)	Introduction by moderator
14:10-14:30 = 20 min	Panel Position Statements 1. Slaven Misljencevic (EC DG RTD) 2. Carl Vannetelbosch (UNESCO) 3. Nicola Dengo (Eurodoc) 4. Katalin Solymosi (YAE) 5. Gian Maria Greco (MCAA)	5 x 4 min talks by speakers
14:30-15:00 = 30 min	Roundtable Discussions	4 group discussions by audience
15:00-15:10 = 10 min	Roundtable Summaries	4 summaries by rapporteurs
15:10-15:25 = 15 min	Plenary Panel Discussion • Panelists • EMCRs	Open discussion with panel
15:25-15:30 = 5 min	Conclusion + Closing	Conclusion by moderator

Rountables:

Table	**Moderator**	**Topic**
1	Moderator: Pil Maria Saugmann (Eurodoc) Rapporteur: Norbert Bencze (Eurodoc)	Doctoral Education: Challenges for Researcher Careers

2	Moderator: Rosarii Griffin (ICoRSA) Rapporteur: Katalin Solymosi (YAE)	Does the European Research Competence Framework Address Career Progression and Precarity? What Are Other International Frameworks' Best Practices?
3	Moderator: Philippa Warren (YAE) Rapporteur: Pavlo Bazilinskyy (MCAA)	Can Tenure Track Models Tackle Precarity and Make Academia More Attractive?
4	Moderator: Mostafa Moonir Shawrav (MCAA) Rapporteur: Slaven Misljencevic (EC DG RTD)	Tripple i Mobility - Pension and Social Security Schemes to Reduce Precarity

Moderators: Rosarii Catherine Griffin, Pil Maria Saugmann, Philippa Warren, Mostafa Moonir Shawrav

Speakers: Slaven Misljencevic, Carl Vannetelbosch, Nicola Dengo, Katalin Solymosi, Gian Maria Greco

Rapporteurs: Hannah Schoch, Norbert Bencze, Katalin Solymosi, Pavlo Bazilinskyy, Slaven Misljencevic

14:00 - 15:30 / Side event: WATER-ENERGY-FOOD NEXUS FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Venue: Sinkovits Imre Chamber Theatre, Pesti Vigadó (4th floor)

The water–energy–food nexus constitutes a framework for analyzing the dynamic interactions between water, energy and food systems and developing strategies for sustainable development. This session will underscore the interconnectedness of water, energy, food security, and climate change, highlighting the urgency of integrated solutions for a more sustainable and resilient future.

Key focus areas include earth observations and advanced technologies for water and energy efficiency, sustainable agricultural practices that conserve water while enhancing food security, and cross-sector strategies to reduce carbon footprints. By exploring these interconnections, the session aims to foster a holistic understanding of global sustainability challenges.

This session targets policymakers, industry leaders, environmental advocates, researchers, and community stakeholders, aiming to inspire collaborative efforts and actionable solutions. Participants will engage in multidisciplinary discussions spanning technological innovations, policy frameworks, and community-driven strategies.

Expected outcomes include the development of actionable strategies for various domains, formation of cross-sector partnerships, and heightened global awareness of the nexus approach. Ultimately, the session will contribute to advancing the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, particularly those focused on clean water, affordable

energy, sustainable cities, and climate action.

Attendees will gain valuable insights into the challenges and opportunities within the water-energy-food nexus, becoming part of a global movement toward sustainability. Together, we can pave the way for transformative solutions.

Moderator: Junguo Liu

Panellists: Eddy Moors, Toshio Koike, Junguo Liu

14:30 - 15:30 / Side event: ADVANCING SCIENCE DIPLOMACY THROUGH THE INTERNATIONAL DECADE OF SCIENCES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Venue: Festival Theatre, MÜPA

The side-event is poised at a critical juncture in global scientific policy and diplomacy. As the world grapples with unprecedented transformations, the intersection of science, policy and diplomacy grows ever more vital. This session draws upon the momentum from the Summit of the Future, pushing forward its outcomes toward tangible, cooperative efforts. It also aligns with the evolving European Framework for Science Diplomacy, reflecting a consolidated approach to leveraging scientific endeavors for diplomatic engagement and international cooperation. The gathering serves as a strategic platform to discuss, disseminate, and develop the pivotal roles that science and diplomacy collectively play in the global arena.

Abstract:

This session is designed to delve into the nuanced relationship between science diplomacy and the broad objectives of the International Decade of Sciences for Sustainable Development (IDSSD). It will provide an overview of how science diplomacy operates and its critical role in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Emphasizing the IDSSD, the discussion will underscore the importance of this initiative in fostering global scientific cooperation and bolstering diplomatic relations. The session aims to showcase how international collaborations in science, exemplified by research infrastructures like ICTP or SESAME as well as policy advisory bodies like IPCC or IPBES, can significantly advance diplomatic and sustainable development agendas by promoting peace, prosperity, and planetary health.

A diverse panel comprising government officials, academicians, representatives from international organizations, and civil society stakeholders will share insights and experiences from successful science diplomacy initiatives. The session will explore how the IDSSD could amplify efforts in science diplomacy and enhance international cooperation in the basic sciences. An interactive roundtable discussion will follow, focusing on identifying the opportunities and challenges in utilizing the IDSSD for science diplomacy. This segment will foster a dynamic dialogue on practical strategies for embedding science diplomacy within national and international frameworks, concluding with a Q&A session to engage the audience and panelists in a deeper exploration of the discussed themes.

Opening: Lidia Brito, Jan Marco Müller

Speaker: Peter Gluckman

Panellists: Csaba Kőrösi, Atish Dabholkar, Saja Al Zoubi, Vaughan Charles Turekian, Peggy Efua Oti-Boateng

Closing: László Péter Kollár

Moderator: Ana Persic

15:45 - 17:00 / Side event: EDUCATION AND RESEARCH NETWORKS: PAVING THE WAY FOR SCIENCE DIPLOMACY - A TOOL FOR STRENGTHENING TRUST IN SCIENCE AND FOSTERING INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Venue: Festival Theatre, MÜPA

As the global landscape becomes increasingly interconnected, the role of education and research networks in science diplomacy is pivotal for fostering trust in science and enhancing international relations. This session will explore how structured networks for education and research can be leveraged as tools for international cooperation and diplomacy. It brings together a diverse set of actors from the science diplomacy ecosystem, encompassing representatives from higher education and research institutions, European Union and government agencies, civil society organizations, and scientific and diplomatic communities.

Abstract:

Opening with an introduction to the CatalySD project, the session will delve into key themes, including cross-sectoral knowledge transfer as a means of building public trust in science, education and research networks as drivers of sustainable international cooperation, and the emerging concept of city-led science diplomacy. An interactive discussion will follow, encouraging a dynamic dialogue around the opportunities and challenges in applying science diplomacy at national and international levels. The event will conclude with a Q&A, allowing the audience to engage directly with the panellists and deepen their understanding of the practical applications of science diplomacy in fostering cooperation.

Chair: Gábor Pörzse

Co-Chair: Richárd Bodrogi

Moderator: Claire M. Mays

Panellists: Norbert Bencze, Richárd Bodrogi, Sanja Damjanovic, Lili Érmezei, Luke Incorvaja, Szilvia Szántó

17:30 - 18:30 / Opening Ceremony: OPENING ADDRESSES

Venue: Béla Bartók National Concert Hall, MÜPA

Master of Ceremony: Szilvia Becze

Welcome: Tamás Freund
Message from UN Secretary-General António Guterres: Xing Qu
Opening addresses: H.E. Tamás Sulyok, Xing Qu, Peter Gluckman, Sudip Parikh

18:30 - 18:50 / Opening Ceremony: UNESCO SULTAN QUABOOS PRIZE CEREMONY

Master of Ceremony: Antonio Domingos De Sousa Abreu
Address: Xing Qu, H.E Dr. Madiha Ahmed Al Shaibani
Prize winner: Viktoria Keding

18:50 - 19:15 / Opening Ceremony: SCIENTIFIC LECTURE 'SYNTHESIS OF ARTIFICIAL LIFE'

Lecture: Eörs Szathmáry

19:15 - 19:45 / Opening Ceremony: CONCERT

Venue: Béla Bartók National Concert Hall, MÜPA
Abstract:

"Keserű víz nem hittem, hogy édes légy”

(Hungarian folk song)

Ági Szalóki (song)

“Csikorog a szekér” (Hungarian folk song)

Ági Szalóki (song), János Balázs (piano)

Liszt: Hungarian Rhapsody No. 6

János Balázs (piano)

Bartók: Romanian folk dances

Kristóf Baráti (violin), János Balázs (piano)

Bartók: Allegro barbaro

János Balázs (piano)

Hungarian folk music with dancers

István Berecz & dance company

Choreography by István Berecz

Kodály: Kállai Kettős (Kálló Two-Step)

Ágnes Szalóki, János Balázs, folk musicians,

István Berecz & dance company

Choreography by Gergő Sánta

19:45 - 20:15 / Press point: OPENING PRESS CONFERENCE

Venue: MÜPA Budapest

Speakers: Tamás Freund, Peter Gluckman, Sudip Parikh, Lidia Brito

20:00 - 22:00 / Social event: OPENING RECEPTION

Venue: MÜPA Budapest

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21 NOV / DAY 2

09:00 - 10:30 / Plenary session: PLENARY SESSION I – TRUST IN SCIENCE – CONCEPTUALIZING TRUST IN SCIENCE

Venue: Ceremonial Hall, Pesti Vigadó (2nd floor)

The session Conceptualizing Trust in Science aims to put trust in science into context through the exploration of key themes such as capacity building, public understanding and accountability. Discussions will navigate the complexities of trust in an evolving world, offering insights and actionable steps for diverse societal actors to strengthen trust in science. They will explore the wider range of factors and stakeholders that play a role in influencing the level of uptake of science, to enhance evidence-informed decision-making and behavior, enabling more effective actions when tackling global challenges.

Research reveals a nuanced landscape of trust in science globally. Whereas some highlight the damaging effects of the proliferation of disinformation and misinformation, exacerbated by social media and artificial intelligence, others contrastingly indicate high or increasing levels of trust in science internationally. The situation also varies across countries, disciplines and topics. As we face global transformations and challenges, trust in science does appear to influence the uptake of science, but is just one of multiple such factors. This is supported by the findings of the International Science Council's recent report, "The Contextualization Deficit: Reframing Trust in Science for Multilateral Policy," which, in addition to recognizing the need to promote trust in science, emphasizes the need to understand the contextual intricacies shaping the adoption and acceptance of science by societal and policy actors.

An important aspect of this contextualization exercise is the issue of ‘values’ and the creation of an enabling environment for trust in science. The study notes the need to recognize and address the differing values of publics and stakeholders involved in multilateral problems and policy-making. In this regard, the systematic application of the universal values of human rights – and the emphasis on freedom of scientific research, the right to scientific advancement and its benefits, inclusion and non-discrimination,

transparency and accountability – can provide solid guidance in situations of real or perceived clash.

Summary of the session by session rapporteur Dr Márton Kolossváry, Head of Department of Education and Research, Gottsegen National Cardiovascular Center:

At the plenary session entitled “Trust in Science” (plenary session I), speakers took as a starting point for their discussion the tenet that trust is needed for science to have an effect on our societies. As **Sudip Parikh**, CEO of the American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS) pointed out, the scientific profession has one of the highest trust indexes among all professions. Even though this has gone from 80% to 70% during the COVID pandemic in the US, it has rebounded since then. While politics polarizes our societies, the trust in science needs to be universal among all levels of our communities.

Tamara Elzein, Secretary General of the National Council for Scientific Research of Lebanon, emphasized in her keynote address that in order to increase trust further and to counter misinformation, we need an effective educational system equipping citizens with the necessary knowledge to understand scientific findings. Further, the scientific community needs to regain focus and at the same time it needs to bring science closer to society. This can be done by conducting research that aims to foster humanity and bring greater good to all. However, the current trend of commercialization of scientific research has led to science focusing on research bringing financial gains. What is more, the tyranny of metrics when it comes to the evaluation of scientific impact further misguides researchers, turning them into machines of publishing.

As **Lisa Herzog**, Dean of the University of Groningen, pointed out, all researchers start their careers driven by idealism. They want to make a difference, enjoy the outreach and collaborative activities involving research. We need to foster these intentions rather than increasing the pressure on them. Furthermore, we need to find ways in which those taking an active part in training the new generation are acknowledged for their efforts in helping young researchers nurture their genuine and pure intentions.

Panelists agreed on the need to build structures which enforce the perpetual usefulness of science. We need to provide frameworks that support scientific research which aims to increase the good of all humankind and use it for creation rather than destruction.

Moderator: Sudip Parikh

Keynote: Tamara Elzein

Speakers: Takaaki Kajita, Lisa Herzog, Elisa Reis, Maria Leptin

Rapporteur: Márton Kolossváry

10:00 - 16:15 / Side event: FOCUS ON OPEN SCIENCE

Venue: Reading Room, Hungarian Academy of Sciences

The Library and Information Centre of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, in collaboration with Scientific Knowledge Services and LIBER (Association of European Research Libraries), organises the annual Focus on Open Science one-day international conference on research

support as a satellite event of World Science Forum. The conference aims to bring together research support professionals from the Central European region, to provide an opportunity to exchange experiences with the most eminent European representatives of the field, to promote the concept of open science and scholarly communication, with a special focus on cooperation, tasks and opportunities for researchers and libraries.The Library and Information Centre of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, in collaboration with Scientific Knowledge Services and LIBER (Association of European Research Libraries), organises the annual Focus on Open Science one-day international conference on research support as a satellite event of World Science Forum. The conference aims to bring together research support professionals from the Central European region, to provide an opportunity to exchange experiences with the most eminent European representatives of the field, to promote the concept of open science and scholarly communication, with a special focus on cooperation, tasks and opportunities for researchers and libraries.

Speakers: Eva Méndez, Julien Roche, Jean-Claude Burgelman, Daniel Spichtinger, István Szabó, Tiberius Ignat

10:30 - 10:45 / Break: COFFEE BREAK

Venue: Pesti Vigadó

10:45 - 12:00 / Thematic session: THEMATIC SESSION I/A – BUILDING TRUST IN SCIENCE: THE ROLE OF OPEN SCIENCE AND SCIENCE LITERACY

Venue: Makovecz Hall, Pesti Vigadó (4th floor)

Background

Science is an important tool for addressing complex social and environmental challenges of our time and shaping a sustainable future and fosters innovation. Enabling societal actors and policy makers to act upon scientific insights requires a foundation based on public understanding and trust in science.

Research reveals a nuanced landscape of trust in science globally. Whereas some research reveals the damaging effects of the proliferation of disinformation and misinformation[1], exacerbated by social media and artificial intelligence, others contrastingly indicate high or increasing levels of trust in science internationally[2],[3]. The situation also varies across countries[4], disciplines and topics. As we face global transformations and challenges, trust in science does appear to influence the uptake of science[5],[6] but is just one of multiple such factors. This is supported by the findings of the International Science Council's recent report, "The Contextualization Deficit: Reframing Trust in Science for Multilateral Policy,"[7] which, in addition to recognizing the need to promote trust in science, emphasizes the need to understand the contextual intricacies shaping the adoption and acceptance of science by societal and policy actors.

An important aspect of this contextualization exercise is the issue of ‘values’ and the creation of an enabling environment for trust in science. The study notes the need to

recognize and address the differing values of publics and stakeholders involved in multilateral problems and policy-making. In this regard, the systematic application of the universal values of human rights – and the emphasis on freedom of scientific research, inclusion and non-discrimination, transparency and accountability - can provide solid guidance in situations of real or perceived clash.

This Thematic Pillar aims to put trust in science into context through the exploration of key themes such as capacity building, public understanding and accountability. Aligned with the 2024 World Science Forum's theme, "The science and policy interface at the time of global transformations," the Plenary Sessions, ministerial and thematic sessions on "Trust in Science" will navigate the complexities of trust in an evolving world, offering insights and actionable steps for diverse societal actors to strengthen trust in science. They will explore the wider range of factors and stakeholders that play a role in influencing the level of uptake of science, to enhance evidence-informed decision-making and behavior, enabling more effective actions when tackling global challenges.

Abstract:

[1] https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/10.1177/00027162221084709

[2] https://wellcome.org/reports/wellcome-global-monitor-covid-19/2020

[3] https://multimedia.3m.com/mws/media/2183175O/3m-state-of-science-index-sosi-2022-global-report.pdf

[4] Americans' Trust in Scientists, Other Groups Declines | Pew Research Center

[5] Trust in science, social consensus and vaccine confidence | Nature Human Behaviour

[6] PsyArXiv Preprints | Can we rely on trust in science to beat the COVID-19 pandemic? (osf.io)

[7] https://futures.council.science/publications/trust-in-science

Draft Agenda

90 minutes	**Thematic Meeting 1: “Building Trust in Science: The Role of Open Science and Science Literacy”** This session focuses on the role of different actors in building trust in science. Topics that could be covered include: • Open Science (particularly open engagement, open dialogue across communities) and transparency • Diversity and inclusivity- heterogeneity of actors in society and science • Combatting predatory academic journals and conferences • Global perspectives • Public perception and understanding • Education and capacity building for scientists, communicators, policy makers and societal actors • Outreach and reflective communication • Engagement with societal actors • Responsibility of scientific institutions

Summary of the session by session rapporteur Dr István Hatvani, Senior Researcher, HUN-REN Research Centre for Astronomy and Earth Sciences, Institute for Geological and Geochemical Research:

Trust in science is essential for tackling global challenges and fostering evidence-based decision-making. However, its impact varies across contexts, disciplines, and stakeholders, necessitating nuanced approaches that incorporate values, transparency, and accountability. These elements are key to building public understanding and strengthening the science-policy interface.

During the session, **Lidia Brito**, Assistant Director-General for Natural Sciences at UNESCO, emphasized the critical role of open science in fostering trust. She highlighted the power of science literacy to empower individuals to make informed, evidence-based decisions, enabling them to become active participants in the scientific process.

In her role as moderator of the session, she opened the discussion by asking participants how open science contributes to science literacy and trust in science within their respective fields.

Ana María Cetto, Professor at the Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, noted that while global literacy rates are improving, science literacy remains comparatively weak. She urged scientists to give up their traditional isolation and engage with societal needs, emphasizing that open science can serve as a vital bridge in this effort. Cetto stressed that trust in science is shaped by variations across countries, disciplines, and topics, and that scientists must also strive to become socially literate.

Building on this, **Tamara Elzein**, Secretary General of the National Council for Scientific Research of Lebanon, explained that trust in science is shaped by the interplay between

three spheres: knowledge production, society, and mediators such as journalists and scientists who make science accessible to the public. She called for reforms in evaluation mechanisms to encourage scientists to prioritize meaningful societal engagement.

The discussion further explored the role of open science in addressing global inequalities, as **Quarraisha Abdool Karim**, President of The World Academy of Sciences emphasized. She connected open science with sustainable development, highlighting the need to consider the social inequalities and unique contexts under which knowledge is generated. She argued that scientific efforts must go beyond mission-oriented goals and reflect on historical challenges to create a lasting legacy for future generations.

Adding to these perspectives, **Peggy Oti-Boateng**, Executive Director of the African Academy of Sciences, presented the Academy's values of integrity, diversity, excellence, empathy, collaboration, and fairness as guiding principles for open science. She underscored the importance of recognizing indigenous science in addressing local and global challenges, illustrating how diverse perspectives enrich scientific efforts.

The session illuminated several key challenges and opportunities in fostering trust in science. Participants emphasized that capacity building must involve equitable partnerships between the Global North and South, built on mutual respect and trust. Open science, they argued, must extend beyond publications to ensure that its benefits are accessible to all. Concerns were raised about the lack of dynamic science education in schools, where students often receive static information without understanding the processes behind scientific discovery. This disconnect limits the development of critical thinking and scientific skills.

Reaching marginalized and remote communities emerged as another pressing issue. Participants stressed the need for co-designed and co-developed science, created in collaboration with local communities to demystify science and build trust. This engagement aligns with the growing importance of citizen science, which involves the public in scientific research to promote literacy and inclusivity. The discussion also touched on the vital role of science in helping communities recover from crises and distress.

The session concluded with powerful take-home messages.

- **Tamara Elzein:** "We have to not just trust science, but have faith in it to build peace and develop applications. Science for peace!"
- **Quarraisha Abdool Karim:** "Science is our source of hope. We have to be immersed in science wherever we live to listen to and share solutions for challenges we face and which are to come."
- **Peggy Oti-Boateng:** "Now is a call for partnership, to work together for the better of humanity."
- **Ana María Cetto:** "Science has to flourish in a multilingual, multicultural environment. Science cannot be communicated in one dominant language. Multilingualism and science for peace must be advocated for urgently."

- **Lidia Brito:** “Science is our shared responsibility. We must make science accessible for all through open science and guarantee, through science literacy, to bring it to the people.”

The session underscored the transformative potential of open science in building trust, fostering collaboration, and empowering society. By making science more inclusive, accessible, and integrated into the fabric of society, it can become a cornerstone for global progress and sustainable development.

Moderator: Lidia Brito

Speakers: Ana María Cetto, Tamara Elzein, Quarraisha Abdool Karim, Peggy Efua Oti-Boateng

Rapporteur: István Hatvani

10:45 - 12:00 / Thematic session: THEMATIC SESSION I/B – BRIDGING THE GAP: TRUST AND EVIDENCE-INFORMED POLICY AND DECISION MAKING

Venue: Sinkovits Imre Chamber Theatre, Pesti Vigadó (4th floor)

Summary of the session by session rapporteur Dr Zsuzsa Kaló, Associate Professor, ELTE Eötvös Loránd University, Faculty of Education and Psychology, Institute of Psychology:

The session explored the challenges and opportunities in fostering trust between science and policy-making, emphasizing the roles of effective communication, interdisciplinary collaboration, and societal engagement. Speakers highlighted that while trust in the scientific method remains strong, skepticism towards scientists and their conclusions persists, often fueled by online misinformation and political polarization. **Gustavo Merino** noted that public skepticism, including hesitancy around vaccines, stems from selective trust and a lack of critical thinking, which needs to be countered through better communication strategies. **Asad Ramzanali** addressed the trust gap between science and society, stressing that the scientific community must avoid being overly "preachy" and instead focus on accessible, actionable messages that resonate with people. **Ruth Morgan** underscored the unique role of universities in fostering interdisciplinary research and translating findings into meaningful societal impact, but also pointed to the systemic challenge of dedicating adequate time and resources to such efforts.

The panel discussion further addressed the erosion of trust and the necessity of creating inclusive spaces where diverse stakeholders can collaborate on developing actionable knowledge. **Patrick Caron** rejected the metaphor of a "tango" between scientists and policymakers, advocating instead for the co-creation of knowledge ecosystems that foster mutual understanding and collective learning. Participants highlighted the need to move beyond a narrow scientist-policymaker dialogue to engage broader societal actors, including civil society and industry. **Saini Yang** emphasized the importance of balanced

and realistic applications of technology, particularly in complex fields like disaster risk reduction, advocating for mutual respect and co-development over blind trust in science.

To wrap up, the moderator, **Paraskevi Stavrou** emphasized the need for trust, critical communication, and inclusive collaboration in bridging the gap between science and policy-making. Participants highlighted the importance of the interplay between knowledge, belief systems, and societal engagement in addressing 21st-century challenges.

The session concluded with a call to action for scientists to embrace their roles as changemakers, fostering long-term trust and collaboration by planning for the future with open-mindedness, humility, and a focus on inclusivity.

Moderator: Paraskevi Stavrou

Speakers: Asad Ramzanali, Patrick Caron, Ruth Morgan, Saini Yang , Gustavo Merino

Rapporteur: Zsuzsa Kaló

12:00 - 12:15 / Break: COFFEE BREAK

Venue: Pesti Vigadó

12:15 - 13:30 / Ministerial roundtable: MINISTERIAL ROUNDTABLE I – STRENGTHENING TRUST IN SCIENCE: PROMOTING EFFECTIVE SCIENCE-POLICY-SOCIETY NEXUS AND VALUES IN SCIENCE

Venue: Ceremonial Hall, Pesti Vigadó (2nd floor)

Abstract:

Summary of the roundtable by session rapporteur Dr Imola Wilhelm, Senior Research Associate, Biological Research Centre, Szeged:

Moderated by **Lidia Brito**, Assistant Director-General for Natural Sciences at UNESCO, the panel explored the critical issue of the erosion of trust in science and strategies for its restoration. In her opening remarks, Lidia Brito emphasized the imperative for science to address societal needs, highlighting that science-based solutions and informed decision-making are pivotal to achieving sustainable development. She observed that growing societal resistance to scientific evidence, coupled with rising inequalities and the looming threat of violence, necessitates the development of robust tools to confront these challenges. Among the key instruments she cited were UNESCO's 2017 *Recommendation on Science and Scientific Researchers* and the *UNESCO Recommendation on Open Science* .

The panel discussion commenced with members sharing their perspectives on the primary challenges undermining trust in science. **Tiago Braga**, Director of the Brazilian Institute of Information in Science and Technology, analyzed the components of information disorder and highlighted the largely untapped potential of social media as a tool for rebuilding trust. **László Bódis**, Deputy State Secretary for Innovation at the Ministry of Culture and Innovation of Hungary, emphasized that *“science needs to reach beyond the academic*

community” and stressed the importance of enabling the public to understand the work of scientists and the collaboration between scientists and policymakers. Professor **Ruth Morgan**, from the UCL Arista Institute at University College London, pointed to the insufficient dialogue between scientists, policymakers, and the public as a critical barrier. In support of these observations, Professor **Ana María Cetto**, from the Instituto de Física at Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, underscored additional obstacles, including low levels of science literacy and increasingly fragmented societies.

Turning to potential solutions, Ana María Cetto highlighted open science as a means to extend the benefits of science to all sectors of society. *“We need a new social contract with science,”* asserted Ruth Morgan, once again emphasizing the vital importance of fostering dialogue. László Bódis observed that *“the best ambassadors are the greatest scientists,”* underlining the need for prominent figures in science to lead outreach efforts. Tiago Braga concluded by stating that the *“popularization of science is something that we have to take care of.”*

Following the panelists' concluding reflections, Lidia Brito invited input from the audience. One participant stressed the importance of encouraging scientists to take an active role in communication, while another highlighted the growing workload scientists must cope with and the need for task delegation to alleviate pressures. A third contributor linked trust in science to a sense of responsibility, prompting Ana María Cetto to offer a final remark: namely that trust in science demands professional, social, and moral accountability from all stakeholders.

Moderator: Lidia Brito

Speakers: Ana María Cetto, Ruth Morgan, László Bódis, Tiago Emmanuel Nunes Braga

Rapporteur: Imola Wilhelm

13:30 - 14:30 / Break: LUNCH BREAK

Venue: Pesti Vigadó

13:30 - 14:00 / Press point: DAY 2 MID-DAY BRIEFING

Venue: Ceremonial Hall, Pesti Vigadó (2nd floor)

14:30 - 16:00 / Plenary session: PLENARY SESSION II – RISK ASSESSMENT – WEIGHING RISK IN POLICYMAKING

Venue: Ceremonial Hall, Pesti Vigadó (2nd floor)

Abstract:

When scientists provide evidence to inform policy, evidence is only one component of the decision-making process. There are multiple competing risks, values and factors that inform policy. In a world of increasing geopolitical tensions and immediate risks to human and national security, communicating risk at the science-policy interface can be fraught. How can science provide and communicate evidence that speaks to both immediacy and

complexity of risk, especially in cases where risks may compound?

Summary of the session by session rapporteur Dr Zsuzsa Bagoly, Associate Professor, University of Debrecen, Faculty of Medicine, Department of Laboratory Medicine, Division of Clinical Laboratory Sciences:

When scientists provide evidence to inform policy, evidence is only one component of this decision-making process. There are multiple competing risks, values and factors that inform policy. In a world of increasing geopolitical tensions and immediate risks to human and national security, communicating risk at the science-policy interface can be fraught.

Margaret Hamburg (Co-President of the Interacademy Partnership, IAP) explained that we are living in a golden age of science - the pace of which has never been faster. Regulatory decisions must be grounded in science, and evidence has to be the foundation of decision-making. However, national and cultural values must be reflected during the process. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) faces difficult problems when a product needs to be removed from the market, as often there may be poor other options left. The point of view of the patient needs to be carefully assessed in all such cases. The introduction of new tools and approaches to streamline transparency about the decision-making process is critical.

Toshio Koike (Executive Director, International Centre for Water Hazard and Risk Management, Public Works Research Institute) was of the opinion that the gap between society/stakeholders and the science community needs to be bridged. He provided an example in which well-informed decisions on water resilience under climate change can be made. A water resilient future in an age of climate change can be created by facilitators between science and society across disciplines and sectors based on quantified uncertainty and integrated knowledge.

Narinder K Mehra (Vice President, Indian National Science Academy) talked about the twin crises of air pollution and microbial resistance. Environmental pollution and antimicrobial resistance (AMR) are two of humanity’s most important challenges that we are going to face in the next 50 years. Interdisciplinary research, political advocacy and a sustained global effort are all urgently needed in order to tackle these two intertwined global challenges. According to estimations, by 2050, AMR may cause 1.91 million deaths each year, and a further 8.22 million people may die annually from illnesses associated with antimicrobial resistance. Therefore, the critical role of climate change and the environment in the development, transmission and spread of AMR needs to be understood. Understanding how AMR has evolved alongside climate change could provide insights on which policy and effective interventions could be based.

Eörs Szathmáry (Research professor, HUN-REN Centre for Ecological Research) described his view of an evolving AI as an existential threat to humanity. He explained how digital organisms can reproduce, mutate and evolve in a virtual environment by drawing an analogy between the natural selection and evolution of living organisms and those of digital organisms. AI programs can write new programs and can replicate themselves, and a replicator can be very dangerous even it if lacks consciousness. He insisted that a fully autonomous reproduction of artificial intelligence must never be allowed and called for more scientific studies on artificial intelligence.

Marina Rantanen-Modéer (Manager, Saab Underwater Systems) outlined the way in which autonomy forces a paradigm shift in R&D. Autonomy is the capability and mandate to make meaningful decisions. Technology may be used to forecast better investments. At the same time, she suggests to use robust approaches and leverage AI when investing in the technologies that make up autonomy.

Moderator: Clive Cookson

Speakers: Margaret Hamburg, Toshio Koike, Narinder Kumar Mehra, Eörs Szathmáry, Marina Rantanen-Modéer

Rapporteur: Zsuzsa Bagoly

16:00 - 16:15 / Break: COFFEE BREAK

Venue: Pesti Vigadó

16:15 - 17:30 / Thematic session: THEMATIC SESSION II/A – HOW CAN POLICY ADDRESS HEALTH IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE? SCIENCE, UNCERTAINTY AND RISK

Venue: Makovecz Hall, Pesti Vigadó (4th floor)

Climate change is having an increasingly negative impact on many aspects of human health. A 2022 IAP report (based on four regional studies) analysed these effects in detail [1].

Taking action on climate change can improve public health, but this requires systems-based studies and multi-sectoral collaboration to develop and implement policies. This session will review some case studies that use systems-based approaches to make policy recommendations[2], and addresses the challenges of conveying uncertainty and risk in the health and climate arenas.

Abstract:

More specific topics to be discussed may include:

- Systems-based case studies of health and climate change;
- Risk and behaviour in public health;
- Climate change mitigation and uncertainties;

Science/health advice: navigating the science-policy interface.

[1] https://www.interacademies.org/project/climate-change-and-health
[2] https://www.interacademies.org/publication/climate-change-adaptation-health-book-case-studies

Summary of the session by session rapporteur Dr Ágnes Máté, Research Fellow, Library of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences:

The original panel of speakers listed in the printed programme was extended to include Anthony Clayton, Professor of Caribbean Sustainable Development at the University of the West Indies. The moderator asked each speaker to give a 10-minute-long speech on the case studies they had conducted from 2021 up to the present about the effects of climate change on human health.

Montira Pongsiri, representing “Save the Children”, remarked that nowadays we live in times when we are experiencing “the most rapid transformation of the human relationship with the natural world in the history of human kind”. Among other effects, the unprecedented heath changes, air pollution, drought and floods make the life of younger generations harder and their future less predictable. The organization “Save the Children” helps those generations through information and education on the environmental effects of climate change. In particular, it facilitates better representation of the younger generations in decision-making processes.

Claudia Canales Holzeis from the Kirkhouse Trust talked in her presentation about ongoing projects that are being carried out especially in the African continent, which aim to reduce the risks involved in farming activities. Specifically, Claudia Canales described a project on the cultivation of four different types of legumes which help ameliorate soil conditions due to their specific natural biochemical capacities.

Anthony Clayton spoke about four main areas of future challenges humankind will have been facing by the end of the century, and presented four key directions of change. After a steady population growth there will come a sharp decline in population in most parts of the world, with aging generations who by that time will be living in cc. 200 newly-built mega cities. According to Clayton, societies will have to increase efficiency in using and distributing water, electricity and goods; in order to cater for an aging population, more health-conscious education and biomedical solutions are needed. To make urban living sustainable, new solutions of construction, work and transport are to be invented, operating on low-carbon energy supplies.

Shouro Dasgupta, environmental economist from Centro Euro-Mediterraneo sui Cambiamenti Climatici (CMCC), speaking about the increasing exposure to high temperatures of workers around the globe, cautioned that “our future will be very bright but very bleak at the same time.” In order to reduce the already present effects of heat stress on labour supply and productivity in high exposure sectors such as agriculture, he proposed to increase employment in low-exposure sectors such as manufacturing.

After the presentations moderator **Salim Abdool Karim** asked each of the presenters to name what they consider to be the biggest obstacles they are facing in reaching out with a view to bringing about any change in the relevant policies, whether they be obstacles of a political or economic nature or connected to distrust in science. Montira Pongsiri, for her part, was of the view that in her area „not having the right people around the tables where decision-making happens” is a visible obstacle, and she stressed the necessity to increase inclusiveness in participation and representation. Claudia Canales called attention to the underfunding of research on soil-friendly seed systems in every country, and the political voicelessness of those farming communities which through their own everyday agricultural activities could help bring about positive changes in soil quality. Anthony Clayton, in a somewhat self-confessed hopeless tone, mentioned four crucial points he faces in his

everyday work: politicians' disregard for waterguarding areas when building new homes, corruption of developers, compensation expected for negative environmental effects like some kind of an extended aid programme from developed countries, and the life-long election of politicians who represent outdated attitudes towards climate change.

All of the panellists agreed, however, that 1) there is a general consensus on all levels of decision making around the globe that people accept the reality of climate change and 2) politicians expect solutions from scientists to the biggest problems. Shouro Dasgupta also called attention to the fact that the possibilities and limitations of implementing best practices are always to be monitored, and best practices in fighting climate change should be also adapted to local environmental and societal factors.

Moderator: Salim Abdool Karim

Speakers: Dr. Montira Pongsiri, Dr. Shouro Dasgupta, Claudia Canales Holzeis

Rapporteur: Ágnes Máté

16:15 - 17:30 / Thematic session: THEMATIC SESSION II/B – THE INTERPLAY BETWEEN AND REGULATION OF RAPIDLY DEVELOPING TECHNOLOGIES

Venue: Sinkovits Imre Chamber Theatre, Pesti Vigadó (4th floor)

Summary of the session by session rapporteur Dr Bálint Hartmann, Senior Research Fellow, Budapest University of Technology and Economics, Department of Electric Power Engineering:

The session on "The Interplay Between and Regulation of Rapidly Developing Technologies" explored the dynamic relationship between emerging technologies and the regulatory frameworks that govern them. As innovation accelerates, technologies such as artificial intelligence, biotechnology and quantum computing are increasingly converging, creating both opportunities and complexities.

This interplay often leads to unanticipated ethical, societal, and environmental implications, demanding nuanced regulatory responses. Reflecting on this issue, the panellists emphasized the importance of foresight on technology in their opening pitches. As **Clarissa Rios Rojas** (International Science Council) pointed out, "diplomatic talks and policy don't have the same speed as science and technology do".

A central challenge lies in fostering international cooperation, given the global nature of these technologies and the divergent regulatory approaches of various countries. One of the success stories is the "UNESCO Recommendation on the Ethics of Artificial Intelligence", which is applicable to all 194 member states of UNESCO. Still, as AI is agnostic, risks of misuse are present. There is a need for transparent mechanisms to build public trust, since benefits are limitless, but so are the risks.

Yanan Sui (Tsinghua University) brought into the discussion the aspect of risk anticipation. As he pointed out, the field of AI dominantly relies on open sourcing, which not only accelerates the development of the technology, but allows the incorporation of the knowledge of agencies as well, thus providing a certain safeguard. In his reply,

Thomas Hartung (Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health) voiced his doubts on slowing down AI development. As he said, "this year's AI is eight times more powerful than last year's", which also means that as soon as a new model is developed, it gets to be deployed. He also added that on the positive side AI liberates researchers and recreates a healthier work-think balance.

Discussing questions from the floor, the panellists emphasized stakeholder inclusivity, and anticipatory governance to ensure regulations remain relevant. The session provided insights into effective models of regulation and the roles of policymakers, industry leaders, and scientists in co-creating solutions.

Speakers: Thomas Hartung, Francesco Pettrucione, Clarissa Jazmin Rios Rojas, Yanan Sui

Moderator: Ana Persic

Rapporteur: Bálint Hartmann

17:00 - 17:30 / Press point: DAY 2 END OF DAY BRIEFING

Venue: Press room, Pesti Vigadó (4th floor)

17:30 - 17:45 / Break: COFFEE BREAK

Venue: Pesti Vigadó

17:45 - 19:00 / Ministerial roundtable: MINISTERIAL ROUNDTABLE II – POLICY FOR SCIENCE: BALANCING RISK AND REWARD

Venue: Ceremonial Hall, Pesti Vigadó (2nd floor)

Summary of the session by session rapporteur Dr Zoltán Micskei, Associate Professor, Budapest University of Technology and Economics:

The roundtable focused on science policy through the lens of the policymaker. The speakers shared their viewpoints on how policymakers think about science. They underscored that science could have a broad impact beyond publications on society, economics, and all aspects of life. Moderator **Peter Gluckman** opened the panel by pointing out that allocation of funding or grants is only part of science policy issues. Governments address the question of science from a different angle: *what value and impact does the spending on science have on the country*? Policymakers fund research not only to produce new knowledge but also to support policy development and economic growth and provide stewardship for their citizens.

Asad Ramzanali highlighted that *R&D spending shows that you believe in your future*. The impact can be seen only after decades of breakthrough developments, as this was the case with the mRNA vaccines. Ramzanali presented several new funding and policy mechanisms supposed to support today's challenges.

Daniel Filmus presented the severe dilemma that lower-middle-income economies face: balancing spending on urgent issues and on that of research bringing a more prolonged impact. He emphasized that *countries cannot overcome poverty without science* and that cooperation between countries is essential in solving humanity's global problems.

Vahan Agopyan stressed that innovation is not restricted to making money from research. Innovation is transferring research results to society. He pointed out that sound public policies should be based on evidence, but this requires the contribution of proactive researchers as the activities involved in research continue after publishing a paper. To get the greatest impact from research, he recommended providing *autonomy to research institutions and funding agencies* and *providing transparency of research spending and its impact*.

Clarissa Rios Rojas explained policies on existential risks through the topic of bioweapons. She pointed out that we need to adapt and evolve the conventions signed in the last century to *cope with the challenges in this technological era*.

The roundtable closed with collecting *arguments for investing in science, even in lower-income countries*. On the one hand, these countries have the capability and human capacity to perform research, and their specific problems have not been solved elsewhere. On the other hand, cooperation between countries is fundamental for science.

Moderator: Peter Gluckman

Speakers: Clarissa Jazmin Rios Rojas, Daniel Fernando Filmus, Asad Ramzanali, Vahan Agopyan

Rapporteur: Zoltán Micskei

20:30 - 23:00 / Social event: RECEPTION AND CONCERT

Venue: House of Music Hungary

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22 NOV / DAY 3

09:00 - 10:30 / Plenary session: PLENARY SESSION III – SUMMIT OF THE FUTURE – TAKING FORWARD THE RESULTS OF THE SUMMIT OF THE FUTURE

Venue: Ceremonial Hall, Pesti Vigadó (2nd floor)

The implementation of the UN 2030 Agenda and the progress towards Sustainable Development Goals, adopted in 2015 by UN member states, is behind schedule as it was clearly shown in the halfway to 2030 Global Sustainable Development Report of 2023. While the reasons for going off-track are manifold and the consequences are alarming, there is a clear consensus that the solutions to accelerate the progress towards SDGs are deeply rooted in science. In an era of unprecedented interconnectedness among global and local systems of the environment, the society and the economy, both the strengthening of the science-policy interface and the analytical, predictive and transformative powers of science are needed to get us back on track towards a sustainable future and international peace and security.

As decided by the UN General Assembly, the UN Summit of the Future will take place in September 2024, and its main outcome will be an action-oriented Pact for the Future,

comprising a chapeau and five chapters on sustainable development and financing for development; international peace and security; science, technology and innovation and digital cooperation; youth and future generations; and transforming global governance.

The discussions will address the responsibilities of both science and policy and present new initiatives which aim to accelerate progress and can support the transition to a new course of development.

Summary of the session by session rapporteur Dr Dávid Havasi, Assistant Professor, BME Department of Chemical and Environmental Process Engineering:

Moderated by **Ehsan Masood**, the session was opened by **H. E. János Áder**, former President of Hungary, who discussed the shortcomings of current measurements of economic performance, such as their failure to take externalities like environmental pollution into account. In the former president's view, if these externalities are priced at zero, they will eventually incur social costs. **Hon. Emmanuel "Blade" Bonginkosi Nzimande** warned in his speech that failure to achieve at least the core sustainable development goals will have huge social and economic impacts. If Africa is considered as a young continent, it should then be viewed as a continent of the future. **Jerry Sheehan**, representing OECD, summarized the organisation's goals and efforts in the field of science, technology and innovation. He presented in more detail the OECD Agenda for Transformative STI (Science, Technology and Innovation) Policies, noting new OECD members' and non-member states' growing interest in engaging in the processes. **András Szöllősi-Nagy**, a Hungarian expert in water conflict management, focused in his speech on water as a crucial factor for the success of the SDGs. As he put it: "No water, no SDGs", given the numerous social and economic issues that can be related to water reserves and climate change. He called for boosting resilience against the changes and the potential difficulties related to water: in this effort science can give some hope for a solution. **Gustavo Merino** summarized the key takeaways of the Pact for the Future and the Summit of the Future, while providing some insights on their work in UNESCO. So far only a small portion of the SDGs have made actual advances and this has to change. Other key issues the speech touched upon included the demographic significance of youth and the protection of scientists. **Peter Gluckman** talked about the need for scientists to have their voice heard: "You don't have a voice if no one hears you". As he noted, the principal mission of ISC is to be a global voice for the scientists and to facilitate a continual adaptation to the changing nature of science. The speeches of the panellists were followed by a roundtable discussion in which a critical remark was made about many of the activities such as meetings resulting in commitments and pacts, with little room left for actual actions. The speakers shared the view that science should be in the centre of policies for the policy-to-action transfer to be more effective. In the concluding remarks coming from the audience issues such as the participation of the private sector, scientific responsibility for the future generations and the dissemination of knowledge were touched upon.

Opening: H.E. János Áder

Moderator: Hassan Ehsan Masood

Speakers: Hon Emmanuel "Blade", Bonginkosi Nzimande, Jerry Sheehan, András Szöllősi-Nagy, Gustavo Merino, Peter Gluckman

Rapporteur: Dávid Havasi

10:30 - 10:45 / Break: COFFEE BREAK

Venue: Pesti Vigadó

10:45 - 12:00 / Thematic session: THEMATIC SESSION III/A – THE SCIENCE OF MEASURING SUSTAINABILITY: GOING BEYOND GDP

Venue: Makovecz Hall, Pesti Vigadó (4th floor)

Summary of the session by session rapporteur Dr Gyöngyi Csongrádi, Associate Professor, Budapest Business University, Faculty of Finance and Accountancy:

The issue of gross domestic product (GDP) is a recurring topic in economic discourse, given that a significant proportion of economic decisions are predicated on this particular measure. However, this single figure does not provide a comprehensive picture of the state of the economy. Rather, it offers insight into the level of production. This panel discussion brought together leading experts to explore innovative approaches to measuring sustainability that transcend GDP. The first speaker, **Chantal Line Carpentier**, stressed that the UN has made considerable efforts to update the system of national accounts in accordance with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), but it has been found that neither a single figure nor a multitude of indicators can adequately represent this phenomenon. The criteria for evaluating metrics that extend beyond GDP have also been outlined. Furthermore, Carpentier stated that there is an openness to initiatives proposed by younger generations. **Huadong Guo** underscored the potential of digital technologies to facilitate the implementation of SDGs. The Earth is being monitored by satellites, and the widely available data allow the conditions of natural resources to be continuously tracked. However, the data alone are insufficient to bring about an acceleration of sustainable development. This can be accomplished through digital technologies endorsed by all participants. As **Gustavo Merino** noted, the use of indicators is crucial because improvement and measurement are inextricably linked. However, a mere focus on GDP is insufficient. There is a need for long-term goals for businesses and governments alike, as well as a more profound comprehension and more effective incorporation of scientific principles into decision-making processes. It is therefore recommended that these metrics be developed with due consideration of the barriers.

Sibel Eker presented the model developed by the International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis, which considers not only profit but also people and the planet. It is anticipated that a singular, composite, multidimensional indicator that employs empirical data will emerge as a new metric. By leveraging the “Years of Good Life” (YoGL) approach, which incorporates feedback loops and nonlinear dynamics of development, it is possible to begin to model these new metrics. **Gábor Bartus** presented the Hungarian approach to conceptualizing this new integrated system, which includes two composite indices and one

GDP-based metric, the Sustainable GDP. This methodology encompasses all 17 SDGs and does not conflate input and output variables. Consequently, trade-offs may be observed. However, the system's principal advantage is its modularity and flexibility.

Moderator: Hassan Ehsan Masood

Speakers: Chantal Line Carpentier, Huadong Guo, Gustavo Merino, Sibel Eker, Gábor Bartus

Rapporteur: Gyöngyi Csongrádi

10:45 - 12:00 / Thematic session: THEMATIC SESSION III/B – THE SCIENCE-POLICY INTERFACE: IMPLEMENTATION OF AGENDA 2030 AND THE SDGS

Venue: Sinkovits Imre Chamber Theatre, Pesti Vigadó (4th floor)

With just a few years left to 2030, transformative and accelerated actions are needed aiming at fulfilling the Global Goals and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Many countries are, however, heading in the wrong direction, and the impacts of climate change and loss of biodiversity on our lives are increasing, with damaging effects on health, poverty, hunger and pollution of land and the oceans.

Scientists have a responsibility to guide policymakers in their decisions because science has a unique role in providing solutions to how to address many of the global challenges we are facing. Politicians and scientists therefore need to build channels for requesting and receiving advice. Scientists also need to strengthen the communication with citizens to give everybody the opportunity to actively participate in the public debate on scientific issues and, not least, to be able to put pressure on policymakers. Additionally, scientists need to strengthen partnerships with other knowledge systems of humanity, for example, the traditional knowledge of Indigenous Peoples and local communities.

Academies of science have an important role in providing independent evidence-based science advice to policymakers. The European Academies' Science Advisory Council, EASAC, an affiliated network of the global InterAcademy Partnership network, mobilizes Europe's leading scientists to guide EU policy for the benefit of society by bringing together the National Academies of Science of the EU Member States, Norway, Switzerland and UK.

The focus of this thematic session will be on science for policy work connected to the SDGs, the Agenda 2030 and the Paris agreement, focusing on the impact of climate change not only on extreme weather events, but also on biological diversity and health. A keynote address will be followed by shorter contributions and a moderated discussion.

Abstract:

Keynote message: **Helena Nader:** *Science for Global Transformation*: *recommendations by the S20 academies*

followed by Introduction to Science for Policy advice by Academies: **Helena Nader** and **Wim van Saarloos** (in discussion)

Short contributions:

Rosa Castro: *Scientific advice to address climate change's (unequal) impacts on health*

Thomas Elmqvist: *Food production and food security in a changing climate*

Zsolt Molnár: *Knowledge co-production between science and traditional, indigenous and local knowledge in global science-policy fora on biodiversity (IPBES, CBD)*

Round-table discussion: **Helena Nader, Rosa Castro, Thomas Elmqvist, and Zsolt Molnár;** Moderator: **Wim van Saarloos**

Summary of the session by session rapporteur Dr Gábor Kecskés, Associate Professor, Széchenyi István University:

The focus of the thematic session (organized by European Academies Science Advisory Council – EASAC) was the analysis of impact of science for policy work connected to the SDGs, with regard to climate change, biological diversity, and health.

The keynote address was presented by **Helena, Nader**. Dr Nader introduced the S20 initiative (Science20), which has been declared as a side-document of the G20 countries recent meeting held in Rio de Janeiro. The S20 initiative (Science for Global Transformation communiqué) as well as the host nation's Brazilian approach focuses on artificial intelligence, bioeconomy, energy transition process, health challenges, and social justice. By means of recommendations, these five crucial scientific fields shall play a significant role in the global transformation of our challenging times. Dr Nader emphasized that the application of artificial intelligence is a relevant driver for development and tackling climate change.

Rosa Castro identified climate change as a major health threat, however, it has widely differing impacts on vulnerable groups (such as minorities, elderly people, and children). Therefore, science and policy should also focus on such unbalanced exposure of negative effects with regard to any sectors of policymaking.

Thomas Elmqvist addressed the issue of food safety, because food production has significant climate effects. By underlining the main message, that is, that science and policy shall take food consumption and food production into consideration simultaneously, Programme Director Elmqvist stated that "the crucial knowledge is within science", and thus, the global community needs to ensure a close collaboration between policymaking, science and other knowledge-holders.

Zsolt Molnár highlighted the local, indigenous knowledge on climate effects which are intertwined with the mainstream knowledge of science. The thorough understanding and analysis of local effects will promote the general and universal understanding of climate change.

Jason Jabbour from United Nations Environment Programme and moderator of the panel, president of the EASAC, **Wim van Saarlos** reflected on the panellists' views on the interplay between science and policy, by clarifying the role of anticipation and reciprocity between these crucial sectors as a two-way process. In the contemporary world, the science and policy dialogue on global challenges as climate change shall be a "dinner

table” topic for the wider public as well, which is to be supported by science and policymaking.

Keynote message: Helena Bonciani Nader
Moderator: Wim van Saarloos
Speakers: Rosa Castro, Thomas Elmqvist, Zsolt Molnár, Jason Jabbour
Rapporteur: Gábor Kecskés

12:00 - 12:15 / Break: COFFEE BREAK
Venue: Pesti Vigadó

12:15 - 13:30 / Ministerial roundtable: MINISTERIAL ROUNDTABLE III – TAKING FORWARD THE RESULTS OF THE SUMMIT OF THE FUTURE
Venue: Ceremonial Hall, Pesti Vigadó (2nd floor)

Summary of the session by session rapporteur Dr Kata Horváti, Senior Research Fellow, HUN-REN Research Centre for Natural Sciences, Institute of Materials and Environmental Chemistry:

The **Summit of the Future** was a high-level event held in New York in September 2024, where world leaders met and adopted the **Pact for the Future**, which includes clear commitments and concrete deliverables on a range of issues, such as the climate crisis, social inequalities, sustainable development, global security and technology. The meeting was not just a moment, but also a call to action, a declaration of unity to tackle the monumental challenges of our time. This roundtable discussion was about taking the Summit's achievements forward from a scientific perspective. **Csaba Kőrösi** underlined that the world is moving in a dangerous direction and it is clear that systemic solutions are needed to this great systemic change and set of challenges.

Sustainability transformation has a chance if pursued in parallel at national and state levels. **Filip Ivanovic** reported on how Montenegro works on reforms that are related to negotiation chapters of the accession to the European Union, that is in line with fulfilling many of the Sustainable Development Goals.

Santa Catarina, that is a small state in the South of Brazil, has decided to establish the Office of the State Secretary for International Affairs, which has the mission to promote supranational cooperation as key to sustainable economic development, technology transfer, and innovation, said **Marcelo Fett**.

On behalf of the US National Academy of Sciences, **Vaughan Turekian** announced, together with the Chinese Academy of Sciences, the creation of a **US-China collaborative on planetary health**. This is considered as a historic move to bring together the scientific communities in the US and China to address the major challenges that are to be found at that interface of food and agriculture, the process of urbanization and sustainability, and human health. It is a promise that can take us to a different direction, and away from the deep geopolitical divide.

Junguo Liu emphasized that human-induced climate change is affecting the physical aspects of water security, thereby exacerbating existing vulnerabilities related to water. The “Earth Water Future Initiative” is a very concrete way to create a global cooperation network on issues that used to divide nations for centuries and to advance the implementation of the Pact for the Future.

Javier Garcia Martinez focused on the indispensable role of youth and the transformative power of science. Institutions such as the **Global Young Academy** and the **International Science Council** play a key role in empowering and connecting early-career scientists and fostering interdisciplinary collaboration, providing leadership opportunities and promoting the inclusion of young scientists in global decision-making processes.

Another key conclusion of the Summit was that technology, and in particular AI, has transformative potential to address our most pressing challenges, particularly in mitigating and adapting to climate change.

That is how science and technology could lend a hand, highlighting the complexity of challenges in real terms and indicate the way ahead, helping decision-shaping for the future. Our task is to take a close look at the possibilities and solutions offered by science in shaping today's decisions of vital importance.

Moderator: Csaba Kőrösi

Speakers: Junguo Liu, Filip Ivanovic, Vaughan Charles Turekian, Javier Garcia Martinez, Marcelo Fett

Rapporteur: Kata Horváti

13:30 - 14:30 / Break: LUNCH BREAK

Venue: Pesti Vigadó

13:30 - 14:00 / Press point: DAY 3 MID-DAY BRIEFING

Venue: Ceremonial Hall, Pesti Vigadó (2nd floor)

14:30 - 16:00 / Plenary session: PLENARY SESSION IV – COOPERATION, COORDINATION AND GOVERNANCE IN SCIENCE

Venue: Ceremonial Hall, Pesti Vigadó (2nd floor)

Summary of the session by session rapporteur Dr András Abonyi, Institute of Aquatic Ecology, HUN-REN Centre for Ecological Research:

Cooperation, coordination, and governance might not sound immediately fascinating, as the moderator, **Vladimir Šucha**, remarked in his opening words. But before you stop reading, let me assure you: this session was engaging and enlightening. The key takeaway

strongly resonated among speakers: “better connecting the bottom and the top” and “building and rebuilding trust at and across all levels.”

Kimberly Montgomery highlighted that science diplomacy faces significant challenges today, particularly within the complex geopolitical landscape. She emphasised that scientific engagement is vital for fostering connections among nations. The Science Diplomacy course organized by AAAS exemplifies this mission, breaking down barriers across disciplines. As an example, this course allows decision-makers, policy-makers, and young researchers from the same region to study together, cultivating trust, understanding, and collaboration.

Allen Weeks presented ELI (Extreme Light Infrastructure) as an outstanding example of scientific cooperation. ELI provides open, excellence- and mission-based proprietary access to cutting-edge laser technology. Beyond its technological contributions, Weeks stressed ELI's broader impact: increasing human capacity in its region, retaining young talents, attracting collaborators, and fostering a sense of pride in science.

Lidia Borrell-Damián called for radical change in science, arguing that the current publication-driven model undermines rather than builds trust in science. She advocated for "decolonising partnerships" led by the Global North and promoting a fair and equal approach rooted in respect and reciprocity. She also pointed to the potential role of G7 and G20 nations in advancing international collaboration, emphasizing the need for science to deliver tangible outcomes to policymakers.

Rémi Quirion captivated the audience by starting his address in French, instantly commanding attention. His provocative message: “Cooperation, coordination, and governance are insufficient. We must go beyond them—be transparent collaborators who listen and prioritise genuine partnerships.” Quirion urged to "give up power", actively listen, and empower global citizens to foster trust in science and facts. While acknowledging this is easier said than done, he emphasized action over endless reports: “I prefer doing to writing (reports).”

Atish Dabholkar, a leading theoretical physicist, showcased the success of ICTP (International Centre for Theoretical Physics) as a model for inclusivity and global partnership. ICTP promotes not just gender and ethnic diversity but also geographic inclusivity. Dabholkar emphasized the importance of making advanced scientific tools—like scientific computing and AI algorithms—accessible worldwide. These efforts aim not for luxuries like self-driving cars, but for building global collaborations on critical issues such as climate change and energy. He stressed the necessity of strong scientific communities in the Global South as a precondition for meaningful participation in decision-making by those most affected.

Vladimir Šucha reflected on the mistrust that defines our time—mistrust in research, politics, and the interplay between the two. However, he placed greater responsibility on researchers for bridging the gap by communicating with policy-makers more effectively. Šucha concluded with a resonant call, echoed by the speakers and applauded by the audience, for a comprehensive study of trust in science across all levels. The session could have gone on all night without losing the audience.

Moderator: Vladimir Sucha

Speakers: Rémi Quirion, Allen Weeks, Lidia Borrell-Damián, Kimberly Montgomery, Atish Dabholkar

Rapporteur: András Abonyi

16:00 - 16:15 / Break: COFFEE BREAK

Venue: Pesti Vigadó

16:15 - 17:30 / Thematic session: THEMATIC SESSION IV/A – RESEARCH ASSESSMENT – REGIONAL PERSPECTIVES AND UNIFYING ACTIONS

Venue: Makovecz Hall, Pesti Vigadó (4th floor)

As researchers, our responsibilities extend beyond the realm of academic publishing. They encompass science outreach, education, diplomacy, policy advocacy, entrepreneurship, and collaborations aimed at addressing global challenges or progress towards more equitable societies. These efforts, however, are hampered by current research assessment practices and the academic reward system, which perpetuates a 'publish or perish' research culture. This culture confines the scope of science to academic publishing, fosters privilege-based biases, and prioritises quantity over quality, as well as prestige over integrity.

The initiative "The Coalition for Advancing Research Assessment (CoARA)" brings together a community of researchers and research enablers dedicated to reforming research assessment. CoARA's guiding principles centre on acknowledging the diversity of contributions and careers in science, shifting research evaluation towards qualitative aspects where research ethics and integrity are at the core, and recognizing that excellence is context-dependent, varying for each candidate, role, and projects.

This session, co-organised by the Global Young Academy (GYA) and CoARA, will address challenges and progress in advancing research assessment practices in different world regions, with an aim to empowering the future generation of science leaders.

Summary of the session by session rapporteur Dr Ákos Lencsés, Member, Hungarian Young Academy:

Moderated by **Carlo D'Ippoliti**, the panel discussed the latest CoARA developments concerning research assessment reforms in various world regions.

The panel began with **Yensi Flores Bueso**, who outlined the key characteristics that truly matter in academic promotions. The GYA conducted a cross-sectional analysis of the assessment criteria used in promotion policies across 121 countries. Over 500 policies were analysed, revealing 11 different types of research outputs used in research assessments. Of these, 4 are qualitative and 7 are quantitative, with most countries primarily focusing on quantitative outputs. She also highlighted that promotion criteria are not standardized.

Lidia Borrell-Damián focused on the values attributed to the research profession. She outlined six fundamental values: autonomy/freedom, care/collegiality, collaboration, equality/diversity, integrity/ethics, and openness/transparency. Borrell-Damián presented

the ten commitments of CoARA as the core foundation of the movement – a movement whose network of institutions continues to grow. She emphasized the importance of a strong commitment to open science, highlighting its alignment with research assessment reforms. Open science expands research assessment criteria beyond publications, fostering a broader and more inclusive approach.

Fang Xu presented China's research assessment system. The country's evaluation framework is built on four pillars: personnel, projects, institutions, and disciplines. She highlighted that there is no unified national assessment system for Chinese scientists, and the abundance of evaluation criteria remains one of the country's main challenges. Ongoing reforms, driven by joint efforts from the government and scientific communities, aim to shift the focus from quantitative metrics to quality, impact, and contribution.

Nosisa Dube highlighted the example of her organization as a leading voice in Africa's fragmented research assessment system. Assessments are conducted for researchers, project proposals, programmes, and institutions. Most systems used across Africa strive to balance qualitative and quantitative metrics.

Luciana Balboa joined via video connection to discuss the research assessment system in Latin America. In the region, science is regarded as a global public good. Researchers' works are often published through diamond open access rather than global publishers. Regional journals and indigenous knowledge hold particular value and are specially emphasized in the region's research assessment systems.

The presentations were followed by a lively Q&A session, during which the panellists agreed that the extreme diversity of assessment systems could hinder scientific progress. The discussion highlighted the need for a systematic review of regional methodologies and the importance of international dialogue on potential reforms. While all systems inevitably influence scientists' behaviour, it was emphasized that research integrity must remain at the core of assessment practices. Given that research careers follow diverse paths, assessment criteria must adapt to this variability.

It was also emphasized that CoARA aims to foster dialogue on research assessment reforms – a dialogue that takes place within its working groups and national chapters.

Moderator: Carlo D'Ippoliti

Speakers: Lidia Borrell-Damián, Nosisa Dube, Yensi Alejandra Flores Bueso, Fang Xu

Rapporteur: Ákos Lencsés

16:15 - 17:30 / Thematic session: THEMATIC SESSION IV/B – EDUCATION FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Venue: Sinkovits Imre Chamber Theatre, Pesti Vigadó (4th floor)

In 1987, the World Commission on Environment and Development report "Our Common Future", highlighted the central and critical role of educators and education for progress throughout societies. This was underscored in the UN "Decade of Education for Sustainable Development" from 2005 to 2014 led by UNESCO. In 2020, the "ESD for 2030 Roadmap", also under the leadership of UNESCO, brought renewed attention to educators and education for achieving the SDGs. Notwithstanding the numerous guidelines and

roadmaps, there are only sporadic examples of successful translation at a country level.

We will have a panel session on Education for Sustainable Development (ESD) with emphasis on the Global South. ESD will be considered from early primary school education through tertiary education, including lifelong learning and “leaving no-one behind”. Discussions will focus on how strategic partnerships and collaborations can advance educational efforts for sustainable development, including bridging the digital divide.

The session will explore the following issues:

-***Over-arching***: How, within rapidly changing societies and growing existential threats, education that supports and facilitates reconnecting with nature helps younger individuals comprehend and invest in human and planetary health.

-***When to start ESD*** – speaker: ***Cliona Murphy***, ALLEA Working Group on Science Education: ALLEA has just released a Statement on ‘Early Learning Opportunities for Shaping a Scientifically Literate Society’.

-***Early education in challenging settings*** – speaker: ***Rana Dajani***, Society of the Advancement of Science and Technology in the Arab World (SASTA): In addition to her scientific contributions, she is renowned for her contributions promoting reading, particularly in settings of wars, conflicts and social incohesion or other disruptions.

-***Science Education for Global Goals*** – speaker, ***Carol O’Donnell***, Director, Smithsonian Science Education Center (SSEC), Washington DC: SSEC has led a project, in collaboration with IAP, on producing a series of curricula aimed at children aged 12-17, on various topics related to the SDGs.

-***Introducing ESD into tertiary education*** – speaker ***Anthony Clayton***, Institute for Sustainable Development, UWI, Jamaica.

-***Advocating for the inclusion of nature education in UNESCO Biosphere Reserves*** – speaker: ***Minyan Zhao***, Programme Manager, Associate Professor, Alliance of National and International Science Organizations for the Belt and Road Regions (ANSO) Secretariat.

-***Additional discussions*** could cover, for example, how bridging digital divides can help the professional development of educators with respect to more contemporary pedagogies suitable for the 21st century and closing inequalities between the Global North and Global South.

Summary of the session by session rapporteur Professor Dr Andrea Toldy, Full Professor, Budapest University of Technology and Economics, Faculty of Mechanical Engineering:

The thematic session on **Education for Sustainable Development (ESD)**, organised by TWAS, UNESCO, and IAP, examined the pivotal role of education in fostering sustainable societies. The discussions, moderated by **Quarraisha Abdool Karim** (President, TWAS), addressed education from early childhood to tertiary levels, emphasising inclusivity, lifelong learning, and bridging inequalities.

Cliona Murphy opened the session by highlighting the importance of early education and the fundamental role of teachers in shaping scientifically literate societies, referencing UNESCO's report on Youth Demands for Quality Climate Change Education. **Peter McGrath**, standing in for **Carol O'Donnell** (Director of the Smithsonian Science Education Center), shared the Center's initiative to develop SDG-aligned curricula for children aged 5-18, offering a model for integrating sustainability themes into science education. **Anthony Clayton** explored the integration of ESD within tertiary education, highlighting the current challenges of educators and under-served areas such as science-policy interface, high-level applied multidisciplinary problem solving and developing policies in an age of change and uncertainty. **Minyan Zhao** advocated for including nature education within UNESCO Biosphere Reserves, underscoring the benefits of reconnecting students with natural ecosystems for both human and planetary health. **Rana Dajani** illustrated the challenges and transformative potential of promoting reading in conflict-ridden and socially disrupted environments, demonstrating how early education can build resilience.

The session underscored the vital role of education and teachers in addressing global sustainability challenges, calling for better tools, interdisciplinary approaches and recognition, to empower educators. Participants highlighted the importance of small, incremental actions and collaboration in evaluating educational initiatives, alongside the power of storytelling to inspire change through relatable role models. The discussions reinforced the urgency of promoting ESD to equip future generations with the skills and mindset needed to navigate and address the complexities of a rapidly changing world.

Moderator: Quarraisha Abdool Karim

Speakers: Anthony Michael Clayton, Rana Dajani, Peter McGrath, Minyan Zhao, Professor Cliona Murphy

Rapporteur: Andrea Toldy

17:00 - 17:30 / Press point: DAY 3 END OF DAY BRIEFING

Venue: Press room, Pesti Vigadó (4th floor)

17:30 - 17:45 / Break: COFFEE BREAK

Venue: Pesti Vigadó

17:45 - 19:00 / Ministerial roundtable: MINISTERIAL ROUNDTABLE IV – FREEDOM AND SAFETY OF SCIENTISTS

Venue: Ceremonial Hall, Pesti Vigadó (2nd floor)

Summary of the session by session rapporteur Dr Dávid Havasi, Assistant Professor, BME Department of Chemical and Environmental Process Engineering:

The session was opened by **Lidia Brito**, who listed the various threats scientists face during their work and their everyday life. Based on available data, many scientific communities are endangered by conflicts or political pressure, but also the scientific community suffers from the damage done to society's trust towards scientists. Panellists

were first asked to provide some insights on how their institutions are working on the issues and what their views are. **Asad Ramzanali** remarked that some of the threats scientists are facing are similar to what other people, especially minorities, may face. To scientists, freedom should not only include publishing, speech or professional decisions, but also the overall freedom to be whoever they want to be. **Cecil Buti Masoka** emphasized the issue of labelling scientific findings and scientists based on their origin and the countries where they performed their research, which makes scientists from countries of the Global South highly vulnerable to discrimination. In this context, **Lidia Brito** concluded that the vision would be to enable all scientists to perform their top-quality research in their home countries. Scientists are both citizens in their countries and globally as well, meaning that problems that affect humanity or many people, are common problems that should be resolved together, said **Quarraisha Abdool Karim**. If scientific communities are damaged or destroyed by conflicts, it takes decades to rebuild them, leaving society without highly qualified researchers for a long period. **Matthias Johannsen** highlighted that for science, multiple types of freedom should be granted: to access science education, training and mentoring; to participate in knowledge production; to promote and communicate science for the good of humanity and the environment. **Gustavo Merino** provided an overview of the pillars of a UNESCO programme that aims to improve the global freedom and safety of scientists. The role of alliances and the new possibilities for communication are crucial in gaining a higher degree of trust from society. **Tracey Elliott** introduced to the audience a bottom-up movement of concerned scientists. She argued that peaceful but disruptive science activism should be recognized as a necessary and legitimate part of the global science community's toolkit for communicating science and influence policy. **Lidia Brito** then asked all panellists what they think the organisations could do together to improve the freedom and safety of scientists. All panellists agreed that scientific freedom comes with responsibilities and science should be trustworthy. The scientific community and organizations aim to enhance the science-to-society communication in order to elevate the trust towards scientists. This could help eliminate some of the threats scientists face on social media and in real life.

Moderator: Lidia Brito

Speakers: Asad Ramzanali, Cecil Buti Masoka, Quarraisha Abdool Karim, Matthias Johannsen, Gustavo Merino, Tracey Elliott

Rapporteur: Dávid Havasi

19:30 - 22:00 / Social event: SCIENCE EXPO RECEPTION

Venue: Museum of Fine Arts, Budapest

Welcome: Balázs Gulyás

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23 NOV / DAY 4

09:30 - 11:00 / Ministerial roundtable: PARLIAMENTARY SESSION: REFORMING SCIENCE ECO-SYSTEMS: WHAT WORKS, WHAT IS MISSING,

HOW WE CAN DO IT BETTER?

Venue: House of Parliament

Summary of the session by session rapporteur Dr Gergely Toldi, Co-Chair, ECR Forum Committee, Royal Society of New Zealand:

As moderator of the parliamentary session, **Peter Gluckman** set the tone for the panellists' contributions and the subsequent discussion with a list of questions: Science is changing, and the role of science in the world is changing. How do we embed science more effectively in decision making? Science eco-systems are boundless: they vary by context, history, and economy in any given area.

We have created two industries: one for the production of knowledge, and one for metrics and assessing performance, intertwined with the publishing industry. What if each scientist would only have the licence to publish two papers per year? Would this improve the quality and impact of their research?

Taking the increasing involvement of the AI industry in science as a given, what will AI do to the science eco-system?

Minister Azzedine El Midaoui, Minister from Morocco reported that Morocco is committed to nurture scientific excellence and foster higher education and scientific innovation. Research & Innovation is at the forefront of Morocco's governmental priorities. Medical biotechnology, AI, water science and partnerships between universities and industry are key strategic points.

Patricia Gruber expressed her conviction that Science & Technology will drive the future of economic prosperity. Political tension and predatory journals, among many other threats, can threaten the integrity of science. Value systems are also threatened internationally. The inappropriate acquisition of technology, data and information undermine the promotion of science. Therefore, research collaborations need to be assessed from the security point of view and de-risked. This can be achieved through guidelines and training in research of security. Safeguarding integrity and transparency are a shared international responsibility.

Science policy and diplomacy is more important than ever in this changing environment. The US is supportive of growing public partnerships and bottom-up science initiatives. The public is more engaged with science than ever before. The science community needs to take more responsibility to better communicate and build trust. Policy makers and scientists need to be in constant communication, not only when there is a crisis.

Lidia Brito, representing UNESCO, explained that building trust in science by creating transparent, inclusive and open systems, as well as to rebuild confidence in science and encourage critical thinking in society are key priorities for UNESCO. The 2021 UNESCO recommendation on open science is being adopted by more and more countries – but there is a need for an even broader implementation.

Current gaps are: uneven funding and distribution of resources of science worldwide; language barriers; persistent gender gap in science; disparities in knowledge and technology between nations. These gaps undermine the human right to science. The right to be part of knowledge production is a human right.

There is a global consensus that sharing outcomes of science is not enough. We need to democratise decision making using science. Science-policy-society dialogue needs to be strengthened when traditional diplomacy falls short. Science diplomacy needs to be championed as a tool for peace. UNESCO is committed to support the next generation of science diplomats.

AAAS CEO Sudip Parikh stressed that this is an extraordinary time for pace of innovation. Science infrastructure has moved from governments to industry, e.g. AI data farms are hosted by private companies. Past structures of the science eco-system have therefore become irrelevant for today's science. We need to build what comes next as a generation, we cannot rely on the structures of the past.

The new vision for US Science & Technology relies on people, the infrastructure in industry, and diverse sources of funding, e.g. philanthropy. This needs to be expanded around the world.

Are we delusional about the value of science and its role in humanity? Our generation needs to rebuild structures of science in a realistic and optimistic manner. The values of openness and integrity need to be carried forward. The power of science is to make scarcity go away.

GYA Co-Chair Priscilla Mante remarked that the definition of effectiveness of a science eco-system is not universal, it depends on how success is defined. The current system rewards incremental and redundant research rather than transformative science. Therefore, we need to ask not only what works in science, but also for whom and under what conditions, in order to serve not only just a select few, but all humanity globally.

Despite advances, inclusiveness and equity are still missing in science, particularly for early career researchers (ECRs). They face challenges by limited funding and outdated infrastructure. ECRs are also underrepresented in decision making. The composition of decision-making bodies needs to be enhanced to better reflect diversity. Equity needs to be built into the science eco-system beyond surface-level representation. We need mechanisms to measure impact in science diplomacy.

Welcome: Balázs Hankó

Moderator: Peter Gluckman

Speakers: Azzedine El Midaoui, Patricia Gruber, Lidia Brito, Sudip Parikh, Priscilla Kolibea Mante

Rapporteur: Gergely Toldi

11:00 - 11:30 / Break: COFFEE BREAK

Venue: House of Parliament

11:30 - 12:00 / Plenary session: ENDORSEMENT OF THE DECLARATION OF WSF2024

Venue: House of Parliament

Moderator: Balázs Gulyás

Declaration presented by: Tamás Freund

12:00 - 12:30 / Closing Ceremony: ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE HOST OF WSF2026, HANDOVER CEREMONY AND CLOSING

Abstract:

Handover ceremony and closing remarks will be delivered together with the representative of the host of WSF2026 (TBA)

Moderator: Balázs Gulyás

Handover and closing remarks: Lidia Brito, Tamás Freund

12:45 - 13:45 / Social event: FAREWELL RECEPTION

Venue: House of Parliament

12:45 - 13:15 / Press point: DECLARATION OF WSF2024

Venue: House of Parliament, Room “Lajos Bánffy” No. 66

Speakers: Tamás Freund, Peter Gluckman, Lidia Brito, Sudip Parikh

13:00 - 19:00 / Side event - invitation only: INGSA GOVERNING BOARD MEETING

Venue: Széll Kálmán Room, House of Parliament

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