



Facilitating Arctic Science Cooperation via the Canada-EU-USA Atlantic Ocean Research Alliance

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Arctic Circle Assembly, Reykjavik, Iceland, 13-15 October 2017
Breakout Session: Science as a Catalyst for International Cooperation

Outline



- Background on the Atlantic Ocean Research Alliance (AORA)
- The AORA Arctic Working Group
- Arctic Workshop, Brussels, March 2017
- Science Diplomacy
- Enabling international Arctic science collaboration and diplomacy
- International Arctic science collaboration and diversity in science



The Atlantic Ocean Research Alliance (AORA)

- Created in May 2013 in Galway, Ireland
- The “Galway Statement” identifies five priority topics, each overseen by a working group that develops and implements specific research activities:
 - i. Atlantic Seabed Mapping and Characterization
 - ii. Aquaculture
 - iii. Ocean Literacy and Outreach
 - iv. Ocean Health and Stressors
 - v. Ocean Observation and Prediction



The Arctic Workshop

Brussels, Belgium, 29-30 March 2017

Topics

1. Key Arctic Change variables for an integrated Arctic observing system serving scientific and operational purposes
2. Status of data availability and strategies to build an integrated data access platform
3. How to facilitate international Arctic science cooperation

Keynote Speaker: David Hik

“We have all of the pieces, but what kind of ‘glue’ is needed to strengthen international Arctic science cooperation?”

1. Common Pot
2. Common or Joint Call
3. Aligned Call
4. Adding Value (“Glue Money”)



Science Diplomacy

“Smart Power”
“Soft Power”

The use of scientific collaborations among nations to address common problems and to build constructive international relationships.



R/V Araon (Korea Polar Research Institute), Arctic Ocean, Summer 2014



Adding Value: “Glue Money”

Examples

- Support mobility at the scientist-to-scientist level
- Support workshops at the project-to-project level of multiple scientists and institutions
- Support Research Coordination Networks (RCNs)
 - An activity that advances a field or creates new directions in research or education by supporting groups of investigators to communicate and coordinate their research, training and educational activities across disciplinary, organizational, geographic and international boundaries (National Science Foundation).



International Science Collaboration

Brings together

- Scientists from different countries to work together across boundaries and borders, across oceans and continents, and between hemispheres
- Different cultures and languages
- Different education and research systems
- Different backgrounds and experiences
- Different disciplines

Differences—diversity—are good for science

- Diverse groups think more broadly, consider alternatives and work harder
- Diverse groups are better at solving complex, non-routine problems
- Diverse groups are more creative and innovative
- Diversity leads to higher quality scientific research





That concludes my remarks.
Thank you.