

*Science Diplomacy Review*  
**Special Issue**

*New dimensions of Science Diplomacy for the Twenty-First Century*

**Call for Contribution**

Guest Editors: Joy Y. Zhang (University of Kent), Trude Sundberg (University of Kent)  
Editors: Bhaskar Balakrishnan (RIS), Ravi Srinivas (RIS)

Science diplomacy is not new, but its ambition, substance and actual delivery are constantly evolving. This is due to shifting paradigms of geopolitics, but also a result of the changing nature of contemporary science: how it is organised, who manages its framing and delivery. While diplomacy remains one of the most ancient forms of statecraft, the delivery of diplomacy including science diplomacy no longer hinges on state or institutional actors, but can be shaped and conducted by assemblages of private and public interests. This may be especially true in emerging information and biomedical technologies, where science diplomacy not only shapes social uptake of a particular innovation that is already available, but also may have long-term impacts on the socio-political discourses that frames the future norm of that technology. Many international partnership projects have also shown that science diplomacy can help ameliorate regional tensions, but can also whitewash neo-colonial intentions and aggravate global inequality. The rise of actors from the Global South and new conflicts of ambition underline the importance of science diplomacy and complicates its delivery.

[Science Diplomacy Review](#) (SDR) is a peer-reviewed and open access journal published by the Forum for Indian Science Diplomacy (FISD) based at [Research and Information System for Developing Countries \(RIS\)](#), an autonomous independent policy research think tank with India's Ministry of External Affairs.

This special issue is a collaboration between RIS and the [Centre for Global Science and Epistemic Justice \(GSEJ\)](#) at the University of Kent, UK. We invite contributions that unpack the idea of 'science diplomacy' through examinations on past and emerging experiences. What does it mean to different communities? Who are the emerging actors and leaders? What are the new norms and expectations of science diplomacy in global politics? What are its real-life impacts, both in relation to the wellbeing of communities and to the development of science and innovation? More importantly, how to track and assess impacts of science diplomacy? How do governance systems respond to science diplomacy? In short, what kind of science diplomacy *should* we envision for the 21st century?

We invite both full research articles (4000 to 5,000-words) and shorter articles and commentaries (1,500-3,000 words). Papers that focus on non-state actors and/or from the Global South perspectives, and papers with novel research methods are particularly welcome.

Deadline for submission of full paper: 2 September 2022

Peer-review and editorial decision: 1 October 2022

Revision and resubmission deadline: 1 December 2022

For queries and submissions, please email: [science.diplomacy@ris.org.in](mailto:science.diplomacy@ris.org.in) and cc [GSEJ@kent.ac.uk](mailto:GSEJ@kent.ac.uk)

## Guidelines for Authors

1. Submissions should contain institutional affiliation and contact details of author(s), including email address, contact number, etc. Manuscripts should be prepared in MS-Word version, using double spacing. The text of manuscripts, particularly full length articles and essays may range between 4,000-5,000 words. Whereas, book reviews/event report shall range between 1,000-1,500 words.
2. In-text referencing should be embedded in the anthropological style, for example '(Hirschman 1961)' or '(Lakshman 1989:125)' (Note: Page numbers in the text are necessary only if the cited portion is a direct quote). Footnotes are required, as per the discussions in the paper/article.
3. Use 's' in '-ise' '-isation' words; e.g., 'civilise', 'organisation'. Use British spellings rather than American spellings. Thus, 'labour' not 'labor'. Use figures (rather than word) for quantities and exact measurements including percentages (2 per cent, 3 km, 36 years old, etc.). In general descriptions, numbers below 10 should be spelt out in words. Use fuller forms for numbers and dates— for example 1980-88, pp. 200-202 and pp. 178-84. Specific dates should be cited in the form June 2, 2004. Decades and centuries may be spelt out, for example 'the eighties', 'the twentieth century', etc.

Referencing Style: References cited in the manuscript and prepared as per the Harvard style of referencing and to be appended at the end of the manuscript. They must be typed in double space, and should be arranged in alphabetical order by the surname of the first author. In case more than one work by the same author(s) is cited, then arrange them chronologically by year of publication.