

FALLING WALLS CIRCLE

PLENARY TABLE “TRANSATLANTIC SCIENCE BRIDGE IN KEY SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENTS”

Conditions to cooperate in the international science arena are becoming increasingly complex as scientific communities address urgent challenges while respecting technological sovereignty. This Falling Walls Circle addresses the role of transatlantic cooperation on key science and technology developments. The panelists discuss the challenges and opportunities of multilateral partnerships in various areas such as quantum computing and semiconductors and bio preparedness research.

Panelists: [Asmeret Asefaw Berhe](#) (U.S. Department of Energy, US), [Cornelia Denz](#) (Physikalisch-Technische Bundesanstalt, DE), [Young-Kee Kim](#) (University of Chicago, US), [Maria Leptin](#) (European Research Council, BE), [Arik Willner](#) (DESY, DE), and moderator [Eric Isaacs](#) (Carnegie Science, US).

KEY TAKEAWAYS

- 1. Reinvent the Transatlantic Science Bridge as a bridge of trust.** Despite concerns about technology theft and area-specific trust issues, in fields such as quantum computing, vaccines, AI or semiconductors, the experts advocate for sharing knowledge on a global scale rather than building walls. They stress the importance of collaboration not only in the development, but also in the deployment of scientific innovations, emphasising the need for openness and exchange. In the words of Maria Leptin: "We not only need a Transatlantic Bridge, but a lot more bridges to other regions, especially to the Global South."
- 2. Empower the next generation of scientists.** In order to generate short and medium-term impact, young scientists need structures and opportunities. "We need to demonstrate a willingness to share science in an equitable manner in order to nurture and empower the next generation of the science workforce", says Asmeret Asefaw Berhe. International partnerships can help, as they allow like-minded partners to align and combine their ideas.
- 3. Huge breakthroughs require interdisciplinary and interregional collaboration.** The experts emphasise the necessity of co-creation among different scientific fields from different regions. Young-Kee Kim points to projects like the Large Hadron Collider, which only exists because of global collaborative efforts, which in return comes from decades of trust in each other. Trust-building efforts, long-term strategic planning, and shared responsibility must remain at the heart of successful multilateral partnerships. It is important for both scientists and politicians to keep in mind that in many ways, the interests of national funding and global outcomes are aligned.

This event is supported by DESY & Carnegie Science.