TÜBA genç akademi
TURKISH YOUNG ACADEMY of SCIENCES

HAPPY 2026 NEW YEAR

TÜBA
TURKISH ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

Newsletter

ISSUE 18
December
2025

2025 TÜBA and TÜBİTAK Science Awards Find Their Winners

The "TÜBA and TÜBİTAK Science Awards Ceremony," jointly organized by TÜBA and the Scientific and Technological Research Council of Türkiye (TÜBİTAK) under the auspices of the Presidency, was held with President Recep Tayyip Erdoğan as the host. The ceremony, held at the Beştepe National Congress and Culture Center with the participation of President Recep Tayyip Erdoğan, was attended by Minister of Industry and Technology Mehmet Fatih Kacır, TÜBA President Prof. Dr. Muzaffer Şeker, TÜBİTAK President Prof. Dr. Orhan Aydın, rectors from various universities, award-winning academics, and their families.

At the ceremony, 38 awards were presented: 2 International Academy Prizes to Prof. Dr. Mutlu Özcan and Prof. Dr. Dirk M. Hermann, 28 TÜBA-GEBİP Awards to scientists, and 8 TÜBA-TESEP Awards to publications.

The 2025 "TÜBA International Academy Awards," established by TÜBA as part of its mission to encourage and recognize scientists and open to all scientists worldwide, were awarded to Prof. Dr. Özcan and Prof. Dr. Hermann in the Health and Life Sciences category. In 2025, 28 outstanding young scientists won the TÜBA-GEBİP Award, which is given annually as part of TÜBA's mission to encourage, recognize, and reward scientists, including the Ahmet and Nezahat Keleşoğlu TÜBA-GEBİP Pharmacy Special Award. This brings the total number of scientists who have won the TÜBA-GEBİP Award to date to 697. Eleven scientists from eight different universities received TÜBİTAK Science and Incentive Awards, while TÜBA Full Member Prof. Dr. Alper Kiraz was presented with the TÜBİTAK Science Award.

Within the scope of TÜBA-TESEP, a total of 8 works were deemed worthy of awards: 4 works received the Copyright Award in the field of Social Sciences, 1 work received the Halil İnalcık Special Award, and 3 works received the Jury Special Award. A total of 8 works were awarded in 2025, bringing the total number of works awarded to date to 254.

53,000 projects in 20 years to spread science and culture

In his speech, President Erdoğan said, "With our National Space Program, our National and International Leading Researchers Program, and our scholarships, internships, training, and workshop programs at different levels, we stand by all young people who want to learn, teach, produce, and contribute to our country."

President Erdoğan stated that, with the aim of spreading the culture of science to every corner of the country, they have provided 8.22 billion lira in support to 53,394 projects since 2007, according to current figures. He noted that they have increased the number of technology parks from two to 113, increased the number of R&D centers from zero to 360, and increased the

from the president...

Dear Newsletter Readers,

Science is a systematic set of efforts that operates through the accumulation of knowledge, aiming to reveal the structure and behavior of the physical and natural world. The evidence-based scientific process is humanity's common heritage, and every global development, invention, discovery, social event, or crisis has essentially influenced the advancement of science. Alongside humanity's experiences in the development of science, science itself should be seen as focused on the benefit of living beings and should form the main axis in solving global crises.

Despite the development of science over time and the technological advances that have emerged over the last century, there has been a shift from a focus on global benefit to the prominence of scientific knowledge as an element of competition. It is clear that science must focus on solving global uncertainties and multi-layered crises, rather than serving the goals of local powers, those in power, or those aspiring to be in power. Essentially, the main axis of science should be trust, prosperity, and future generations. The crises caused by global developments have evolved into a form that threatens future generations beyond today, and the solution must again be based on science. Regional conflicts threatening the globe, the abduction of resources or leaders from other countries, have caused a significant loss of trust in global governance mechanisms, and humanity is now in a state of deeper anxiety than ever before. Preventing humanity from heading toward a total crisis requires an approach based on science itself, as well as communication and diplomacy. In this context, efforts toward science diplomacy are fundamental to world peace and the improvement of people's perceptions. As an indispensable component of world peace, sustainable development, and multilateral cooperation, science diplomacy focuses on transferring the academy's accumulated knowledge and human resources to global peace and beneficial processes.

The Turkish Academy of Sciences (TÜBA), with its approach that addresses science based on universal values, continues its work with a global sense of responsibility, focusing on science diplomacy for the benefit of humanity. In this sense, our academy's perspective goes beyond international representation or cooperation and reaches the understanding of “science for the benefit of humanity.” It aims to contribute to a shared vision of the future for all living beings and, within this framework, strives to contribute globally to the development of policies addressing all existing problems in the world. Actively participating in international scientific networks, TÜBA endeavors to be a leading actor in solving global problems. In its broad sphere of influence, stretching from Europe to the Middle East, the Balkans, Africa, and Central Asia, TÜBA works to establish a common ground that transcends political tensions. In an age where knowledge has become a strategic power, transparent, reliable, and inclusive scientific communication directly affects countries' global positions. With this awareness, TÜBA is determined to continue its responsibility as a leading institution that strengthens peace-oriented science diplomacy capacity and brings science together on the basis of tangible benefits, a sustainable environment, collective wisdom, and contributions to prosperity.

Our Newsletter aims to make our vision visible by sharing our activities that reflect this perspective with our stakeholders. The work of our Academy members, our international collaborations, our scientific meetings, and our programs for young scientists are concrete examples of how science is produced with a Türkiye-centered but globally oriented understanding. I hope this issue contributes to building a more just, peaceful, and collaborative world through the universal language of science, and I thank everyone who contributed to it.

Prof. Dr. Muzaffer Şeker
TÜBA President

TÜBA
Turkish Academy of Sciences

Newsletter
ISSN: 2757-6183

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December 2025 Issue 18
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number of provinces with technology parks from two to 64.

"With our National Space Program, our National and International Leading Researchers Program, and our scholarships, internships, training, and workshop programs at different levels, we stand by all young people who want to learn, teach, produce, and contribute to our country," said President Erdoğan, continuing: "We have gained significant momentum with our national technology initiative. Last September, we brought millions of young people together with science, technology, and innovation at the 13th TEKNOFEST. We have equipped all 81 provinces of Türkiye with libraries, science, education, and youth centers, in addition to our universities. In seven years, we have increased the library usage area from 325,000 square meters to 800,000 square meters today. With the new ones to be opened, we aim to increase our total library usage area to 1 million square meters and our seating capacity to over 200,000 people by 2026."

Minister of Industry and Technology Mehmet Fatih Kacır stated that they have increased the export of medium-high and high-tech products from $10 billion to $109 billion in 23 years, saying, "We achieved a 9.6 percent increase this year. Our goal is to exceed $210 billion in 2030."

A beacon of hope for humanity, Türkiye

Kacır said that the Turkish nation's rise to prominence in history has always been achieved through its progress in science and technology, adding that the Seljuk and Ottoman empires also rose through scientific endeavors. Emphasizing that scientific endeavors are one of the nation's most valuable assets, Kacır said, "Whenever we strayed from scientific endeavors, we lost our influence. Whenever we embraced science and technology, we regained our strength." Kacır noted that the combined effects of artificial intelligence, biotechnology, and quantum technologies are being discussed, adding that it is a crucial question whether these technologies will be used for the common good of humanity or in the hands of a handful of power-hungry individuals to threaten humanity's future. If there is a glimmer of hope on earth in this gloomy picture, it is Türkiye," said Kacır, adding that Türkiye, with its civilization mission throughout history, is the bastion of hope for humanity.

Türkiye takes the lead in terms of female inventors

Stating that they have made great strides under the leadership of President Recep Tayyip Erdoğan, Kacır said that they are gradually building a Türkiye that is a playmaker in the region and a major player in the world. He mentioned advances in national unmanned aerial vehicles, naval platforms, satellite systems, and the cyber domain, noting that Türkiye has made a great leap forward in technology and engineering. He stated that the number of universities in Türkiye has increased from 76 to 208, and that the number of scientific publications originating from Türkiye has risen from 9,000 to 52,000 in one year.

One of the most important dimensions of scientific competition is "prestige."

TÜBA President Prof. Dr. Muzaffer Şeker began his speech by congratulating the award-winning scientists, their mentors, and their families, and continued, "The world has entered an era where science and knowledge have become strategic powers, and technology has become a determinant of competition. Global competition now takes place not only in production but also in the research ecosystem, talent attraction, standard setting, and scientific reputation. The countries that stand out in this race are those that preserve and develop their qualified human resources, strengthen their research infrastructure, and manage science with a long-term state vision. Behind the global competition we find ourselves in today lies not only a crisis of technology, but also a crisis of "lifestyle" and "values." The irresponsible consumption fueled by savage capitalism and the aggressive and uncontrolled approach to production are rapidly destroying natural resources, causing irreversible damage to the environment and all other living beings, and eroding not only nature but also social conscience by normalizing luxury and waste. Generations with a sense of responsible consumption are the bearers not only of sustainable development but also of world peace," he said.

He stated that Türkiye's strong position in the race for artificial intelligence and advanced technologies is possible not only through infrastructure investments focused on speed and capacity but also through conscious human capital that produces in line with the principles of law, ethics, and social benefit.

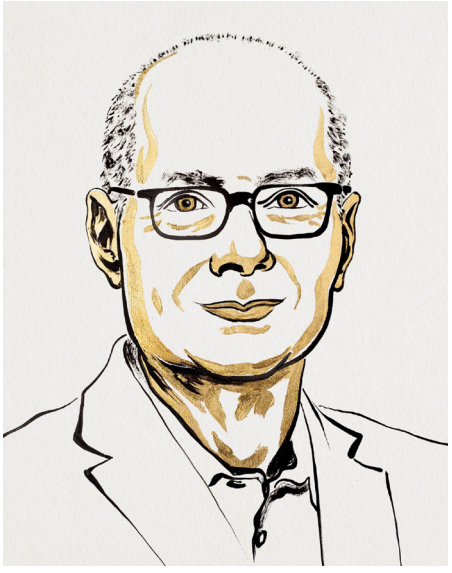
President Şeker underscored that one of the most important dimensions of scientific competition is "reputation," noting that the award programs conducted under the auspices of the Presidency are a strategic indicator of reputation that makes Türkiye's scientific claim visible, nurtures international prestige, and instills strong self-confidence in younger generations.

In his speech, President Şeker emphasized that one of the most concrete indicators of this quality and international level is TÜBA Honorary Member Prof. Dr. Omar Yaghi, one of the scientists who won the 2025 Nobel Prize in Chemistry.

Reminding the audience that Prof. Dr. Yaghi was awarded the 2016 TÜBA International Academy Award at a ceremony held at the Presidential Complex, Şeker said, "The success story of Omar Yaghi, who grew up in a refugee camp in Jordan until the age of 15 as the child of a Palestinian refugee family, is particularly meaningful in this regard. This picture clearly shows that the TÜBA award programs represent a quality that is recognized not only nationally but also globally." He stated that Prof. Dr. Yaghi's example sends an important message about Türkiye's institutional capacity to be a reputable actor within the universal language of science. On the other hand, he stated that investment in science is not a short-term output calculation but a claim to civilization. "Every work we are rewarding here today is actually a tangible legacy left to Türkiye's future. On the other hand, the crises and conflicts experienced at the global level also remind us how necessary the ethical compass of science is. Science, while pursuing the truth, must also represent a stance that prioritizes human life, dignity, and justice. As TÜBA, while encouraging scientific production, we also advocate that science must be conducted in accordance with the conscience of humanity. Academic freedom, human rights, and the principles of justice are fundamental values that ensure the social legitimacy and sustainability of scientific development." He concluded his speech by congratulating the award-winning scientists.

President Erdoğan personally presented the awards to the academics who received the TÜBA and TÜBİTAK Science Awards and took commemorative photos with the award-winning scientists to mark the occasion.

TÜBA Academy Prize Laureate Professor Omar M. Yaghi Receives the 2025 Nobel Prize in Chemistry



The Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences has announced the recipients of the 2025 Nobel Prize in Chemistry. Professor Omar M. Yaghi, who received TÜBA International Academy Prize in 2016 and is renowned for his work in sustainable energy, environmental protection, and water technologies, has been awarded the 2025 Nobel Prize in Chemistry.

"Metal-organic frameworks have enormous potential, bringing previously unforeseen opportunities for custom-made materials with new functions," says Heiner Linke, Chair of the Nobel Committee for Chemistry.

Professor Yaghi, who received the news of the award while on a flight, said that he was astonished and delighted. Emphasizing that his family was almost illiterate, Prof. Yaghi stated, "Science made this long journey of mine possible. When I was ten years old, I read a book about molecules, and that's how my interest in the field began. Since then, I have chosen my research based on the beauty of molecules."

The statement released by the Academy reads as follows: "The 2025 Nobel Prize in Chemistry has been awarded to the scientists who developed molecular structures containing large cavities through which gases and other chemicals can pass. These structures, known as metal-organic frameworks (MOFs), can be used to collect water from desert air, capture carbon dioxide, store toxic gases, or catalyze chemical reactions."

Susumu Kitagawa, Richard Robson and Omar Yaghi are awarded the Nobel Prize in Chemistry 2025. They have developed a new form of molecular architecture. In their constructions, metal ions function as cornerstones that are linked by long organic (carbon-based) molecules. Together, the metal ions and molecules are organised to form crystals that contain large cavities. These porous materials are called metal-organic frameworks (MOF). By varying the building blocks used in the MOFs, chemists can design them to capture and store specific substances. MOFs can also drive chemical reactions or conduct electricity.

It all started in 1989, when Richard Robson tested utilising the inherent properties of atoms in a new way. He combined positively charged copper ions with a four-armed molecule; this had a chemical group that was attracted to copper ions at the end of each arm.

When they were combined, they bonded to form a well-ordered, spacious crystal. It was like a diamond filled with innumerable cavities.

Robson immediately recognised the potential of his molecular construction, but it was unstable and collapsed easily. However, Susumu Kitagawa and Omar Yaghi provided this building method with a firm foundation; between 1992 and 2003 they made, separately, a series of revolutionary discoveries. Kitagawa showed that gases can flow in and out of the constructions and predicted that MOFs could be made flexible. Yaghi created a very stable MOF and showed that it can be modified using rational design, giving it new and desirable properties.

What happened?

Professor Omar M. Yaghi, a faculty member of the Chemistry Department at the University of California, Berkeley, won the TÜBA International Academy Award in 2016. On January 31, 2017, he delivered a lecture titled "The Chemistry and Applications of Frameworks" at the Ankara University 100th Anniversary Conference Hall. He received his TÜBA Award in the category of Science and Engineering from President Recep Tayyip Erdoğan at the TÜBA Awards Ceremony held at the Presidential Complex on February 1, 2017. He was also elected as an TÜBA Honorary Member at the 56th TÜBA General Assembly held on December 29, 2019.

Who is Prof. Dr. Omar Yaghi?

Omar M. Yaghi received his B.S. from State University of New York at Albany (1985) and Ph.D. in Inorganic Chemistry from University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign (1990). He was an NSF Postdoctoral Fellow at Harvard University (1990-92). He started his independent career as an assistant professor in 1992 at Arizona State University, moved to University of Michigan at Ann Arbor as Robert W. Parry Professor of Chemistry in 1999, and then UCLA in 2006 as Christopher S. Foote Professor of Chemistry and Irving and Jean Stone Chair Professor in Physical Sciences. Since 2012 he has been the James and Neeltje Tretter Chair Professor of Chemistry at University of California, Berkeley, and a Senior Faculty Scientist at Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory. He is the Founding Director of the Berkeley Global Science Institute, and the Co-Director of the Kavli Energy NanoSciences Institute, and the California Research Alliance by BASF.

His work encompasses the synthesis, structure and properties of inorganic and organic compounds and the design and construction of new crystalline materials.

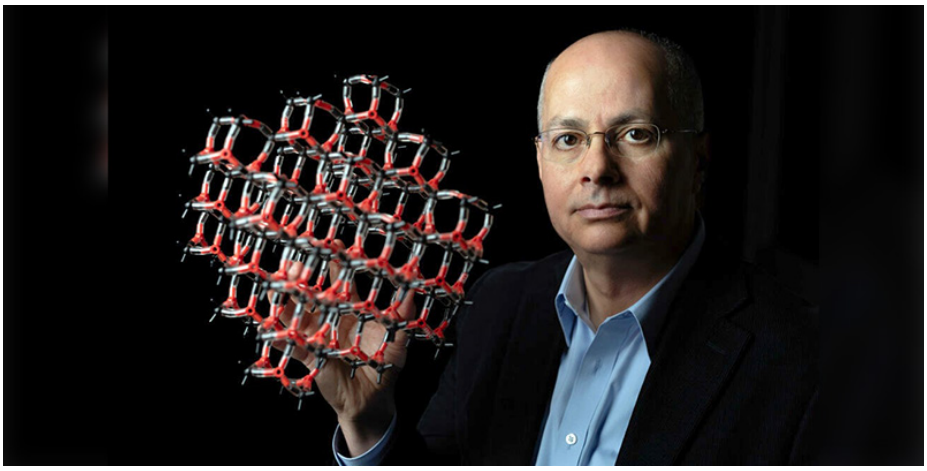
He is widely known for the discovery and for pioneering the development of several extensive classes of new materials: Metal-Organic Frameworks (MOFs), Covalent Organic Frameworks (COFs), and Zeolitic Imidazolate Frameworks (ZIFs). These materials have the highest surface areas known to date, making them useful in many applications including the (1) storage and separation of hydrogen, methane, and carbon dioxide, (2) conversion of carbon dioxide to fuels and high value chemicals, (3) capture of water from air for fresh water production (4) highly selective cleavage of peptides using enzyme-inspired catalysis, and (5) storage of ions in supercapacitor devices, and transport of protons and electrons in conductive frameworks. The building block approach he developed has led to an exponential growth in the creation of new materials having a diversity and multiplicity previously unknown in chemistry. He termed this field 'Reticular Chemistry' and defines it as 'stitching molecular building blocks into extended structures by strong bonds'. This chemistry is now being practiced using methods developed by Yaghi since 1995 in hundreds of laboratories in academia and industry worldwide.

His early accomplishments in the design and synthesis of new materials were honored by the Solid-State Chemistry Award of the American Chemical Society and Exxon Co. (1998) and the Sacconi Medal of the Italian Chemical Society (2004). His work on hydrogen storage was recognized by Popular Science magazine, which listed him among the 'Brilliant 10' scientists and engineers in the United States (2006), and the US Department of Energy Hydrogen Program Award for outstanding contributions to hydrogen storage (2007). He was the sole recipient of the Materials Research Society Medal for pioneering work in the theory, design, synthesis and applications of metal-organic frameworks and the AAAS Newcomb Cleveland Prize for the best paper published in Science (2007). He is also the recipient of the American Chemical Society Chemistry of Materials Award for pioneering methods for the design and synthesis of metal-organic frameworks of exceptional porosity and industrial applications (2009), Izatt-Christensen International Award (2009), United Kingdom's Royal Society of Chemistry Centenary Prize (2010),

China Nano Award (2013), King Faisal International Prize in Science for seminal contributions to metal-organic frameworks (2015), Mustafa Prize in Nanoscience and Nanotechnology for extensive research in the field of MOFs and clean energy (2015), Turkish Academy of Sciences Prize in Basic and Engineering Sciences for establishing Reticular Chemistry (2016), Royal Society of Chemistry Spiers Memorial Award for pioneering the conceptual and experimental basis of crystalline metal-organic frameworks and covalent organic frameworks (2017), the King Abdullah II Order of Distinction of the First Class - the highest civilian honor bestowed by the King of Jordan (2017), and the Albert Einstein World Award of Science conferred by the World Cultural Council for his ground-breaking scientific contributions in the development of metal-organic frameworks (MOFs) and covalent organic frameworks (COFs), and for establishing a new field of chemistry – Reticular Chemistry (2017). Yaghi was also awarded the BBVA Foundation Frontiers of Knowledge Award in Basic Sciences from Spain, and the Wolf Prize in Chemistry for pioneering reticular chemistry via metal-organic frameworks and covalent organic frameworks (2018). Additionally, Yaghi received the Prince Sultan bin Abdulaziz International Prize for Water (2018) at the United Nations Headquarters in New York, the Eni Award for excellence in energy from Italy (2018), the Gregori Aminoff Prize by the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences (2019), the MBR Medal for Scientific Excellence - the highest national scientific honor of the United Arab Emirates (2019), the Nano Research Award by Springer Nature (2019), as well as being elected to the US National Academy of Sciences (2019). He published over 280 articles, which have received an average of over 300 citations per paper. He is listed among the top five most highly cited chemists worldwide.

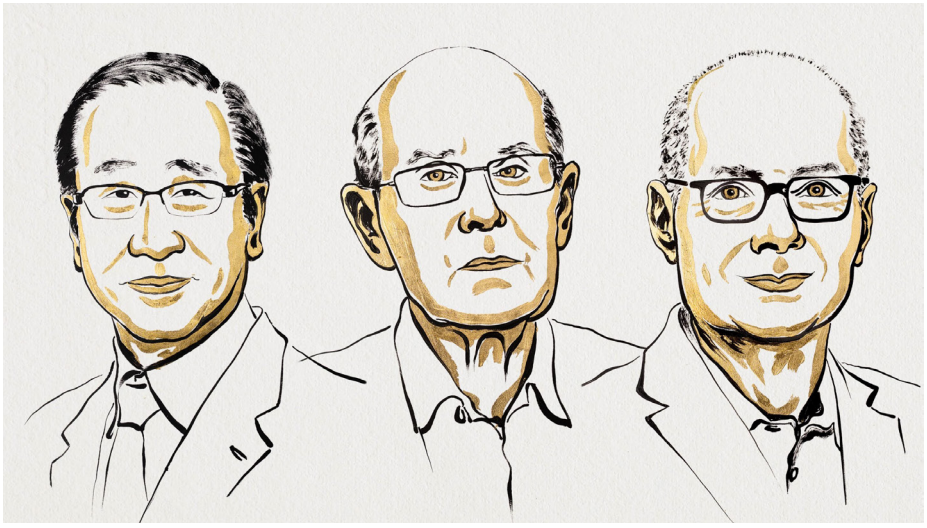
Summary of Scientific Accomplishments

The logical synthesis of materials with extended structures has been a long-standing objective in chemistry and materials science. The fundamental problem is that linking molecular building units into extended structures invariably led to amorphous or poorly crystalline solids, leading scientists to conclude that such materials defy 'logical' synthesis. In 1995, Yaghi turned this 'dream' into reality by making metal-organic frameworks (MOFs) and subsequently establishing their permanent porosity through gas adsorption experiments (Nature 1995, 378, 703; J. Am. Chem. Soc. 1998, 120, 8571; Nature 1999, 402, 276). The major conceptual advance came when he showed that metal-oxide clusters could be used as anchors for joining organic linkers into robust crystalline open frameworks (J. Am. Chem. Soc. 1998, 120, 8571; Nature 1999, 402, 276; Acc. Chem. Res., 2001, 34, 319). He then generalized this concept by using other clusters, from the almost forgotten arsenal of poly-nuclear acetates of metals, and the vast number of organic linkers to build an extensive class of porous framework materials (Nature 2003, 423, 705). His key insight was that the clusters' rigidity should impart



directionality and thus be crucial in building structures by design. Yaghi fruitfully applied this to make for the first time materials with controlled porosity, pore-functionality and metrics (Science 2002, 295, 469). To facilitate new MOF research worldwide, Yaghi, O'Keeffe, and co-workers developed a system of topology and an interactive database for the prediction of structures expected to result from linking variously shaped clusters and organic units (Acc. Chem. Res. 2005, 38, 176). On a fundamental level, Yaghi has successfully combined organic and inorganic chemistry to stitch molecules together by strong bonds and make robust materials, and thereby has created a new field of chemistry (termed reticular chemistry). This materials synthesis approach not only serves as the basis for the design of MOFs, but also led him to the discovery and development of covalent organic frameworks (COFs) (Science 2005, 310, 1166; Science 2007, 316, 268) and porous zeolitic imidazolate frameworks (ZIFs) (Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci. 2006, 103, 10186; Science 2008, 319, 939; Nature 2008, 453, 207); thus making this field one of the fastest growing in science.

Yaghi has used these reticular materials to trap voluminous amounts of carbon dioxide (J. Am. Chem. Soc. 1998, 120, 8571; J. Am. Chem. Soc., 2005, 127, 1799), which opened wide the field of carbon capture. He also showed how the interior of MOFs could be covalently functionalized with primary amines to make materials that can selectively trap carbon dioxide in the presence of water (J. Am. Chem. Soc. 2014, 136, 8863). This is the first demonstration of how carbon dioxide can be captured from the atmosphere and flue gas of power plants. Yaghi established the benchmark for carbon dioxide storage and separation research, and this has shaped the vast number of studies being done on carbon capture since. Building on his early discoveries, Yaghi and co-workers reported that multiple functionalities could be incorporated into reticular structures (MOFs/COFs/ZIFs) (Science 2010, 327, 846; Science 2013, 341, 882). These functionalities organize in sequences as nucleotides do in DNA or amino acids in proteins to perform better than the sum of the parts in the selective capture of carbon dioxide and its conversion. In addition, he showed for the first time that open metal sites within frameworks can be created and characterized, and this has proven useful in binding substrates for catalysis and the storage of hydrogen (J. Am. Chem. Soc. 2000, 122, 11559). The ability of MOFs to seek out specific molecules and store them into the pores was also applied by Yaghi to tackle another long-standing challenge: harvesting water from dry air. In recent ground-breaking reports, he showed that MOFs can be designed and their interior crafted to take up water from low-humidity (10-30% R.H.) and concentrate it into their pores (J. Am. Chem. Soc. 2014, 136, 4369). He further showed that a device based on these MOFs can be designed to harvest water from air in desert climates with no energy input aside from that of ambient sunlight (Science 2017, 356, 430).



His discovery and development of crystalline covalent organic frameworks, in which organic units are linked by strong bonds to make low density materials, has given access to a large number of covalent organic crystals. These combine porosity with being lightweight and having robust thermal and chemical properties, making them useful for water desalination and as catalysts for conversion of carbon dioxide to fuels. He recently showed how molecular catalysts could be reticulated into COFs to give the highest activity for electrolytic conversion of carbon dioxide to high value feedstock chemicals (Science 2015, 349, 1208). He also demonstrated how molecular weaving could be accomplished in chemistry (Science 2016, 351, 365): Organic threads interlaced to make covalently linked woven 'molecular fabrics'. As in his other materials, this is also a first in the history of science. The potential of these molecular woven materials lies in their ability to combine rich chemical information, mechanical flexibility, and resiliency into one material.

Yaghi has successfully taken the field of reticular chemistry all the way from discovery to applications, and changed the way scientists think about making and using new materials. This field is being widely studied by chemists, physicists, materials scientists and engineers in hundreds of laboratories in academia and industry worldwide.

TÜBA 62th General Assembly

The 62nd General Assembly and General Assembly Conference of the Academy was held on October 18 at the EBS Hotel in Ankara with the participation of TÜBA members, rectors, and heads of institutions.

Deputy Minister of Industry and Technology Zekeriya Çoştu began his opening speech at the General Assembly Meeting by stating that the foundation of Türkiye's science and technology policies is to guide development goals with scientific knowledge and to make science-based consulting the dominant approach in decision-making processes.

We thank TÜBA for its contribution to Türkiye's scientific development.

Zekeriya Çoştu said: "In line with the 'Türkiye Century' vision outlined by our President, science and technology-focused development is more critical than ever. The National Technology Initiative, a concrete expression of this vision, aims to position our country as a leader in technological revolutions rather than a follower. In this regard, the views and recommendations put forward by the Turkish Academy of Sciences and its national and international activities have always served as a guide for us. The scientific meetings held and reports prepared by the Academy through its thematic working groups strongly align with our country's strategic priorities. Your reports, works, and scientific activities show us the path we should follow within the framework of your science-based advisory role. I would like to take this opportunity to express my gratitude for your contributions to the scientific development of our country."

He emphasized that the Academy is an exemplary institution not only for its scientific production capacity but also for its sensitivity to scientific ethics, academic freedoms, and social responsibility. He stated that it is very important for the Academy to remind us at every opportunity that science is not only for economic growth and technological advancement, but also represents the common conscience and moral stance of humanity, adding, "In this context, the calls made by the Turkish Academy of Sciences to the international scientific community in the face of the humanitarian tragedy in Palestine once again demonstrated its determination to protect the universal values of science." He concluded his speech by thanking TÜBA for its support of the National Technology Initiative and its contributions to Türkiye's strategic goals.

TÜBA President Prof. Dr. Muzaffer Şeker stated in his welcoming speech that TÜBA closely follows developments in all areas, both today and for the future, given the high level of competition in the world, and pointed out that the Academy offers strategic recommendations through the work it produces in this direction, including symposiums, workshops, and reports. Prof. Dr. Şeker also remembered Prof. Dr. Gazi Yaşargil, a TÜBA Honorary Member who recently passed away. He stated that Prof. Dr. Yaşargil's contribution to world science was invaluable and expressed his sorrow at his passing.

General Assembly Conference on Education to Artificial Intelligence by Prof. Dr. Elmas, Geographic Spatial Artificial Intelligence to Environmental Relations by Prof. Dr. Kavzoğlu

TÜBA Full Member and Rector of Kocaeli Health and Technology University (KOSTÜ) Prof. Dr. Muzaffer Elmas stated in his speech titled "Change and Artificial Intelligence in Higher Education" that the world has entered a complex and challenging period where the global climate crisis, digital revolution, and geopolitical fractures are intertwined. "This new era, which

Prof. Dr. Muzaffer Elmas

Prof. Dr. Taşkın Kavzoğlu

has been described as 'the world of the future' for years, is now upon us. In this period, which is expected to last at least thirty years, fundamental change in every field is inevitable. One of the institutions that will be most affected by this change is universities," he said.

Emphasizing that artificial intelligence, microcredits, and flexible education models where students encounter real problems from the very beginning are increasingly coming to the fore in university education, Prof. Dr. Elmas highlighted that productive artificial intelligence, data analysis, literature review, hypothesis formation, and publication processes, which are at the center of research processes, have been fundamentally transformed. "This situation also brings with it a redefinition of the concepts of ethics, accuracy, and originality in the academic world. In universities shaped in this direction, change leadership is replacing traditional management approaches. Data-driven, agile, and participatory leadership approaches are increasing the transformation capacity of universities, while flexible, learning, and self-renewing dynamic policy systems are replacing long and complex strategic plans." Pointing out that this entire transformation process has also reshaped the concepts of quality and accreditation, Elmas said that the new generation of quality management has now transformed into a structure that measures impact rather than process and focuses on learning outcomes rather than documentation. Less bureaucracy, more results-orientedness, and a culture of continuous improvement are becoming fundamental values for the universities of the future, he said.

Prof. Dr. Taşkın Kavzoğlu, a member of the Turkish Academy of Sciences (TÜBA) and a faculty member at Gebze Technical University, delivered a plenary conference titled "New Horizons in Climate Change Monitoring with GeoAI: Remote Sensing and Artificial Intelligence Integration," said that climate change is one of the most urgent and complex global issues facing the world, and that its negative effects on the environment and biodiversity are increasing day by day. He emphasized that innovative technologies, rather than traditional methods, must be used to understand this change, monitor its effects, and adapt to it. He noted that Geographical Artificial Intelligence (GeoAI), in this sense, opens up revolutionary new horizons in climate change monitoring through the synergistic combination of remote sensing and artificial intelligence. "GeoAI combines geographic information systems, remote sensing, machine learning, and deep learning techniques to provide high accuracy and automation in the analysis of spatial data. When the broad data coverage provided by remote sensing technologies is combined with the high processing power of artificial intelligence, the dynamics of environmental systems can be better understood, and

scientific decision support mechanisms can be developed for sustainable development policies. This allows for a more detailed understanding of the temporal and spatial dynamics of climate-related processes such as atmospheric components, surface temperatures, vegetation changes, glacier melting, drought, and flooding. Thanks to GeoAI, we now have the opportunity to better understand our changing climate, mitigate its effects, and build a more resilient future for our planet."

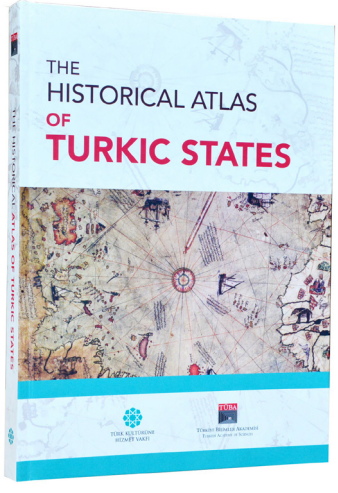
TÜBA elects new members.

As a result of the vote, Associate Members Prof. Dr. Abdulkadir Çevik, Prof. Dr. Ali Koşar, Prof. Dr. Ali Ekber Akgün, and Prof. Dr. Bayram Zafer Erdoğan, along with Prof. Dr. Sezai Ercişli, Prof. Dr. Selim Zaim, and Prof. Dr. Mustafa Oral Öncül were elected as Full Members.

Certificate Presentation to Academy Members

Certificates were presented to Prof. Dr. Zühtü Arslan, Prof. Dr. Mehmet Akif Aydın, Prof. Dr. Ömer Demir, Prof. Dr. İbrahim Celalettin Haznedaroğlu, Prof. Dr. Mehmet İpşirli, Prof. Dr. Mehmet Öcal Oğuz and Prof. Dr. Ömer Özkan, who were elected by the Academy Council, as Honorary Members; to Prof. Dr. Sezgin Bakırdere, Prof. Dr. Taşkın Kavzoğlu and Prof. Dr. Nurettin Şahiner, who were elected at the 61st General Assembly, as Full Members; and to Prof. Dr. Ahmet Can Altunışık as an Associate Member. It was stated that the certificates of Prof. Dr. Asif Šabanović, Prof. Dr. Zhichuan Jason Xu, Emeritus Prof. Datuk Dr. Osman Bakar and Prof. Dr. István Vasary would be delivered through the respective embassies.

The General Assembly concluded following the presentation by TÜBA President Prof. Dr. Muzaffer Şeker, along with the exchange of views and closing remarks.



The Historical Atlas of Turkic States

One of the most distinctive features that sets Turkish history apart from other nations is the simultaneous existence of multiple Turkish states in different regions of the world. Each of these states, with their unique characteristics, made various contributions to world history. As they spread across the world, the Turks achieved success not only in the political sphere but also in many different areas of life, leaving an important legacy in various fields with their administrative approaches and cultures.

The work stands out for its scope and content, which covers Turkish history in detail and includes maps of all Turkish states established throughout history for the first time. Completely original and featuring some maps drawn for the first time, the work is dedicated to the 100th anniversary of the Republic of Türkiye.

Brain Master Prof. Dr. Gazi Yaşargil*

Interview: Prof. Dr. Yasin Bulduklu
Photography: Fatih Akın Özdemir

Interviewing Professor Gazi Yaşargil was a great joy for me. As someone who knows his life closely, I did not expect such a warm and sincere welcome. After a short delay, we began filming. The professor also invited his wife, Dianne. From the very first moment, he was welcoming, and attentive. He recounted his memories with great clarity, almost reliving the past. His memory, patience, and storytelling skills were awe-inspiring. We covered many topics, from science to history, medicine to the development of brain surgery. At the end of the interview, he said, "I wish I had worked harder," which summed up his scientific ethics. I am proud to share this interview with readers.

Let's start with your childhood. What can you tell us about those days and your decision to move abroad?

It's been about ten years since I returned to Türkiye (2013), but until now, no one has conducted an in-depth interview with me. I am delighted to give my first interview to the Academy's publication and to have this conversation with you. I am also pleased that the questions have been carefully prepared. I am ready to clarify the false information about me; this is the first time I have given such an extensive interview. I was born in Lice. Three months before the Sheikh Said Rebellion, my family was sent to the Murat Mountains for security reasons because my father was the district governor (kaymakam) of Lice. During the Sheikh Said Rebellion, my family was forced to retreat to the mountains again. My mother became very thin during this time, and my birth was extremely difficult. The midwives thought the child was dead, but my grandmother intervened, cut the umbilical cord, and ensured my birth. In a sense, I owe my life to her. Entrusted to the son of a friendly sheikh, we set off on mules. My mother, father, and children lived in abandoned houses and caves from February to May. My mother's family was from Sinop and Karadeniz Ereğli, a wealthy family of merchants. They had ships and trade routes extending to Central Asia; many members of the family were educated at Enderun and held government positions. My father's family, on the other hand, was from Beypazarı, Ankara, and belonged to the Kayhan tribe. The family was settled in Thrace during the reign of Fatih Sultan Mehmet and later established large farms in the Balkans. Being an officer in the army was a family tradition; however, my father did not want to be a soldier and wanted to study biology or philosophy. My father graduated from high school in Skopje and from the School of Political Sciences in Istanbul; he then completed his mandatory military service as a reserve officer and served as a telegraph officer on the Eastern Front for four years during World War I. After the war, he married my mother. With the declaration of the Republic, my father was appointed to a government position and soon became the district governor of Lice. His commitment to upholding the rule of law in the places where he served led to confrontations with local powerholders (aghas). My mother wanted to study medicine, but circumstances did not allow it. She gave birth to six children. After settling in Lice, the loss of their young son Ihsan remained a deep sorrow for my mother throughout her life. Most of my siblings achieved significant success in academia. I was mainly raised in Ankara.

I did well in elementary school in Ankara. I didn't like the crowded classes in middle school. I was in regular class at

*The interview was conducted in two phases in March and April 2023 in Istanbul.

Atatürk High School. When a new class focusing on Latin and Greek opened at school, I transferred to that class because of my dream of going to Europe. There were nine of us. We couldn't learn Greek because they couldn't find a Greek teacher, even though Greek and Latin are the foundations of Western medicine and philosophy. I studied Latin for three years; while I was not able to speak it, I gained a strong foundational knowledge. When I went to Vienna in 1943, I saw the great benefit of this education. At that time, Latin was compulsory in European universities. Our next-door neighbor in Ankara was Şükrü Yusuf Sarıbaş, who was a professor of anesthesiology. He had translated the work Thoughts of a Physician on Medicine (Gedanken eines Arztes über die Medizin, published in *Münchener Medizinische Wochenschrift*) by the German physician August Bier into Turkish. He and my father would have long conversations about medical terminology. Sarıbaş, who was the chief at Numune Hospital, would help anyone in the neighborhood for without asking for anything in return even after becoming a professor.

Our house had a large garden, and I was responsible for maintaining it. I would change the soil, fertilize, water every day, and take care of the trees. My father and Şükrü Bey shared a common interest in vaccination; I would help them too. Their conversations often turned to philosophy, and they would talk about Plato. In the evenings, we would gather around the small pond we had built in the garden and have long conversations over tea and pastries. My childhood was spent in a rich and multifaceted environment.

In high school, I was in the same class as Can Yücel. At the suggestion of a friend, we dreamed of going to Vienna and started saving our money for this. Together with Can, we earned money by organizing books for months in an old library in Ankara. We were going

to go in 1943. However, due to the war conditions and the warnings of Can's father, Hasan Âli Yücel, this plan did not materialize. I don't know if I would have been successful if I hadn't gone abroad. I was very successful in high school. In 1943, I was among the students who made the honor roll for three consecutive years, as recognized by the Minister of National Education, Hasan Âli Yücel. I enrolled in Latin class because I was going to Europe. One evening at dinner, I told my father I was going to Vienna. When I said I would go by train, he said, "May Allah give you sense. Haven't you read the newspapers? Josip Broz Tito's men are constantly blowing up trains in Yugoslavia. You can't go." However, my persistent attitude eventually convinced him.

A difficult decision during wartime... What did you experience there?

After my determined stance, my father said he would speak with certain people. A solution was found through his friend from the School of Political Sciences, Hüseyin Numan Kemal Menemencioğlu, who was the Minister of Foreign Affairs at the time. It was said that a seat could be arranged for me on a plane that would take Franz von Papen back to Germany, and I accepted. We set out from Istanbul in a small twin-wing aircraft. After a short wait, flying at low altitude over Thrace, Bulgaria, Serbia, and Hungary, we arrived in Vienna. When I landed, I was left standing in the middle of the city with my bag in hand; I found the embassy by asking around. Thanks to the letter I brought from Menemencioğlu, I stayed at the Grand Hotel. I had to change locations several times.

I applied to the university in Vienna, but I was told that I first needed to study Latin. A Turkish engineer suggested sending me to another city for a short time so that I could learn German. However, when people learned that I wanted to study medicine, they recommended the University of Jena. There, the Latin requirement was waived, but I had to serve in a hospital for six months. Because of the war, doctors were at the front. I began working as a hospital orderly in the men's internal medicine ward. I did every kind of work, from cleaning to patient care. My diligence attracted the attention of the head nurse and the chief surgeon; before long, I was assisting in operations. After air raids, large numbers of wounded were brought in. Three months later, I began my medical studies.

In Jena, I rented a room with the family of an engineer, who treated me like one of their own children. During this period, news arrived that Türkiye would declare war on Germany. I would either return home or cross into Switzerland. We waited for about a month at a barracks near the Swiss border. In April 1945, I crossed into Basel, Switzerland, and continued my education there.

How did your interest in neurosurgery begin?

Basel first became an opportunity for me. Switzerland is a country that stands out for its deep-rooted history and strong culture. With its rich museums and a history dating back to the 15th century, the University of Basel became an important milestone for me. The dean reviewed my courses and said he could accept me, but that I lacked documentation of laboratory experience. In Jena, I had not been able to receive this training due to a shortage of microscopes. To overcome this issue, I was referred to the renowned zoologist and thinker Prof. Dr. Adolf Portmann. At his request, I took a microscopy course from Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mislini. In the laboratory, I learned how to take a microscopic specimen from a frog's pituitary gland. I did not know then

that this would mark the beginning of a path that would, years later, lead to microsurgery.

When I told the professor of anatomy in Basel that I wanted to become a neurosurgeon, we realized that the internal structure of the brain was not being taught sufficiently. As a result, I met Prof. Dr. J. Klingler. Under his guidance, I studied the internal structure of the human brain for three months. I learned to conceive of the brain as a structure with rooms and corridors. This work extended over three years and profoundly influenced my scientific outlook. During semester breaks, I worked in hospitals. My first assistantship was at Münsingen, Switzerland's largest psychiatric hospital. There, I conducted research on delirium seen in alcoholic patients. My investigations showed that the problem was not alcohol itself, but metabolic disorders resulting from hunger, deprivation, and pneumonia. This work formed the basis of my doctoral thesis.

In 1953, I began neurosurgery in Zurich. At that time, neurosurgery in Switzerland was still in its infancy. Prof. Dr. H. Krayenbühl had laid the foundations of the field in 1936 and had established a disciplined and strong team. At our first meeting, he praised my knowledge of anatomy but asked about my experience with cerebral vessels and angiography. He emphasized that blood vessels are critical in neurosurgery and that cerebral vessels must be visualized. He asked me to try transcutaneous angiography. In my first attempt, I successfully visualized the main vessels in the neck. This method soon spread, and Zurich became a center for angiography. I performed single-, double-, and four-vessel angiography on thousands of patients. With images taken from five different angles, we developed stereo angiography and revealed

the three-dimensional structure of cerebral vessels. In 1965, I worked with Parkinson's patients and operated on 800 of them.

Professor, what would you say about microsurgery?

Prof. Dr. Åke Senning came to Zurich from Stockholm. He was highly successful in coronary surgery; however, in some patients emboli were traveling to the brain. A 17-year-old girl had a 1-millimeter vessel occlusion in her motor cortex. I performed the angiography. Senning immediately asked me to operate. However, we had neither a microscope nor fine surgical instruments. Despite this, he told me that I had to learn microsurgery.

My research led me to the United States, to Prof. Dr. R. M. P. Donaghy in Burlington, Vermont. I stayed there for 14 months. We first worked on animals—studying vessels of the legs, arms, and brain. During this period, fine surgical sutures were developed. At the same time, in New York, Prof. Dr. Leonard Malis developed the bipolar coagulation device, which allowed extremely delicate work. However, this instrument could not yet be used in the operating room. Together with my wife Dianne and technicians in Zurich, we adapted the device for surgical use. This step paved the way for microsurgery.

In Zurich, we developed a new microscope. Because of this, we became able to perform brain operations through very narrow openings. Drawing inspiration from the distance between the human eyes, we demonstrated that it was possible to work safely within a confined surgical field. I argued that bypass surgery could be performed in patients with occlusion of more than one major cerebral artery. In 1967, I performed the first cerebral bypass on a patient with two occluded main arteries, and the patient recovered. Dozens of cases followed successfully, and the method spread rapidly.

What advice would you give to your young colleagues and to younger generations in general?

Every human brain contains an immense treasure; young people should be aware of their brains. In our brains there is a social domain that I call the "community brain." This area begins to take shape in the womb and continues to develop within the family, at school, and through the environment. Each individual builds this social brain through lived experiences. Curiosity is the foundation of learning. Young people should cultivate themselves with this awareness, discover the precious resource within their brains, and work tirelessly.

The brain is anatomically unique; none of us resembles another. The brain is like a musical instrument: the more it is practiced, the more it develops, enabling a person to overcome difficulties. I myself have only been able to understand this extraordinary instrument in part. There is no end to learning. I hope that this conversation will serve as a note for the future. If it makes even a small contribution to encouraging younger generations toward science, I would be very pleased. I would like to express my gratitude above all to Prof. Dr. Muzaffer Şeker, to the Turkish Academy of Sciences, and to everyone whose efforts made this interview possible.

We extend our gratitude to Mrs. Dianne Bader Gibson Yaşargil, the esteemed wife of Prof. Dr. Mahmut Gazi Yaşargil.

TÜBA Participated in MTA's 200th Anniversary Celebrations in Budapest

The Bicentenary Celebratory Events program, held in Budapest to mark the 200th anniversary of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences (MTA), brought together scientists, academy members, and young researchers from different countries around the world.

Representing Türkiye at the program, which was prepared in honor of the MTA's 200-year legacy and aimed to strengthen scientific solidarity and cooperation among national science academies in Europe, were TÜBA President Prof. Dr. Muzaffer Şeker and Turkish Young Academy Representative Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mürsel Doğrul.

Speaking at the opening of the event program, MTA President Prof. Dr. Tamás Freund emphasized the role of science in social development and the leadership of academies in this process.

The scientific sessions and panels organized in partnership with the MTA and the European Academies (All European Academies-ALLEA) within the program addressed knowledge sharing, common research areas, and scientific collaboration opportunities among science academies in Europe. Sessions were held on 'The Future of Scientific Collaboration', 'The Interaction between Science and Society', 'The Global Role of Young Scientists', and 'Preserving Scientific Heritage and Digital Transformation'. In addition, the session titled 'Maintaining Integrity in Scientific Advice: Fundamental Principles and Challenges' discussed the preservation of ethical values in scientific advisory, transparency, reliability, and the future of science-policy relations. TÜBA shared its views and experiences on scientific ethics and trust-based advisory models with other national academies in Europe.

President Şeker discussed programs and projects that could be carried out in cooperation with academies in Europe and Asia. At the end of the program, scientists who have made outstanding scientific contributions since the establishment of MTA were honored, and the importance of sustainable cooperation between scientific institutions was emphasized. During his visit, TÜBA President Prof. Dr. Şeker presented the academy presidents with copies of TÜBA's recent publications, Science Diplomacy for Global Challenges and The Historical Atlas of Turkic States, and shared the Academy's work in the field of international science diplomacy and multilateral academic relations.

TÜBA and EMAN Collaboration Science Diplomacy Brings Together and Reconciles Differences in International Politics

The international conference titled "UN/Governance in the Mediterranean Region and the Global System," organized in collaboration with the TÜBA International Relations Working Group and the Euro-Mediterranean Academic Network (EMAN), was held at Istanbul Nişantaşı University. The EMAN Executive Committee Meeting was also held within the scope of the conference.

Held to mark the 80th anniversary of the founding of the United Nations (UN), the two-day conference presented solutions to current issues related to governance and lack of governance in the global system and the Mediterranean region. The event, which aimed to provide a broad perspective for academics, policymakers, and the public, addressed themes such as governance in health, human security, energy supply security, human rights, sustainability, and cultural interaction from different angles.

The opening speeches of the conference were delivered by TÜBA President Prof. Dr. Muzaffer Şeker, TÜBA Full Member, EMAN and Asian Academies and Societies of Sciences (AASSA) President Prof. Dr. Ahmet Nuri Yurdusev, and TÜBA Full Member and Nişantaşı University Rector Prof. Dr. Ayşegül Komsuoğlu.

To understand the global system, governance dynamics must be examined

In his opening speech at the conference, TÜBA President Prof. Dr. Muzaffer Şeker emphasized the importance of the meeting being held in the 80th year of the United Nations' founding, stating, "The United Nations was established to promote peace, cooperation, and human dignity in the wake of global turmoil. For decades, it has provided a unique framework for international dialogue and coordination. However, today this framework faces new and complex challenges: rapid technological change, environmental crises, geopolitical tensions, and economic inequalities are reshaping global governance."

Noting that the Mediterranean region is one of the areas most affected by these challenges, Şeker said, "The Mediterranean region is a bridge between East and West, a region where cultures and civilizations intersect, and where migration, climate risks, and political diversity are experienced. Understanding the dynamics of governance and lack of governance in this region offers valuable insights into broader transformations in the global system."

Reminding that governance is not static but a constantly evolving process, Şeker emphasized the importance of national academies, saying, "Global problems such as pandemics, cyber threats, and climate change cannot be solved by the efforts of states alone; they require regional and international cooperation guided by scientific knowledge and shared ethical values."

EMAN President Prof. Dr. Yurdusev stated that governance issues at the regional and global levels cannot be separated from one another, and that

governance established at the regional and global scales are interconnected. He noted that discussing the issue starting from the Mediterranean basin is appropriate in demonstrating this interconnection.

Prof. Dr. Ayşegül Komsuoğlu, Rector of Istanbul Nişantaşı University, expressed her satisfaction at hosting the conference, saying, "Within the framework of science's transnational nature, we will continue to contribute to regional and global cooperation."

During the general session of the conference, which was completed in four sessions, academics, together with representatives of relevant institutions and organizations, discussed the relationship between governance and the topics of science diplomacy, human rights, culture, security, sustainability, and coexistence. TÜBA Full Members Prof. Dr. Ali Balcı, Prof. Dr. Şener Aktürk, Prof. Dr. Mehmet Akif Kireçci, Prof. Dr. Çiğdem Üstün, and Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mürsel Doğrul served as moderators during the sessions.

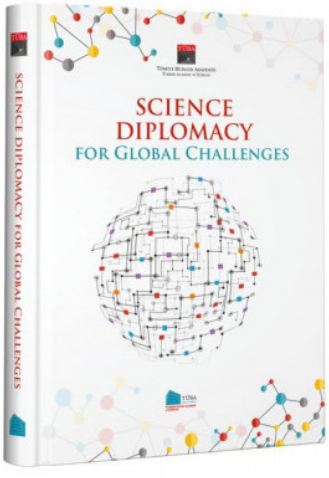
EMAN Board of Directors Meeting Held

While the conference program continued, the EMAN Board of Directors also held its meeting for the 2024–2027 term. The meeting, which lasted approximately two hours, was organized in collaboration with EMAN and TÜBA.

At the opening of the meeting, EMAN President Prof. Dr. Ahmet Nuri Yurdusev and TÜBA President Şeker emphasized the importance of science diplomacy, solidarity, and academic cooperation in the Mediterranean region.

EMAN's 2024 activity report was evaluated during the meeting. EMAN's strategic priorities for 2025–2027 and opportunities for cooperation with the InterAcademy Partnership (IAP) and other partner academies were discussed. Recommendations were shared on increasing EMAN's institutional communication and visibility. The session concluded with a closing speech by Prof. Dr. Ahmet Nuri Yurdusev after summarizing the decisions taken and determining plans for the next period.

The Global Science Diplomacy Book: "Science Diplomacy for Global Challenges" Published



The book Science Diplomacy for Global Challenges, prepared in collaboration between TÜBA and the Association of Academies and Societies of Sciences in Asia (AASSA), has been published. This comprehensive work approaches the most important issues of our time from the perspective of scientific cooperation and diplomacy.

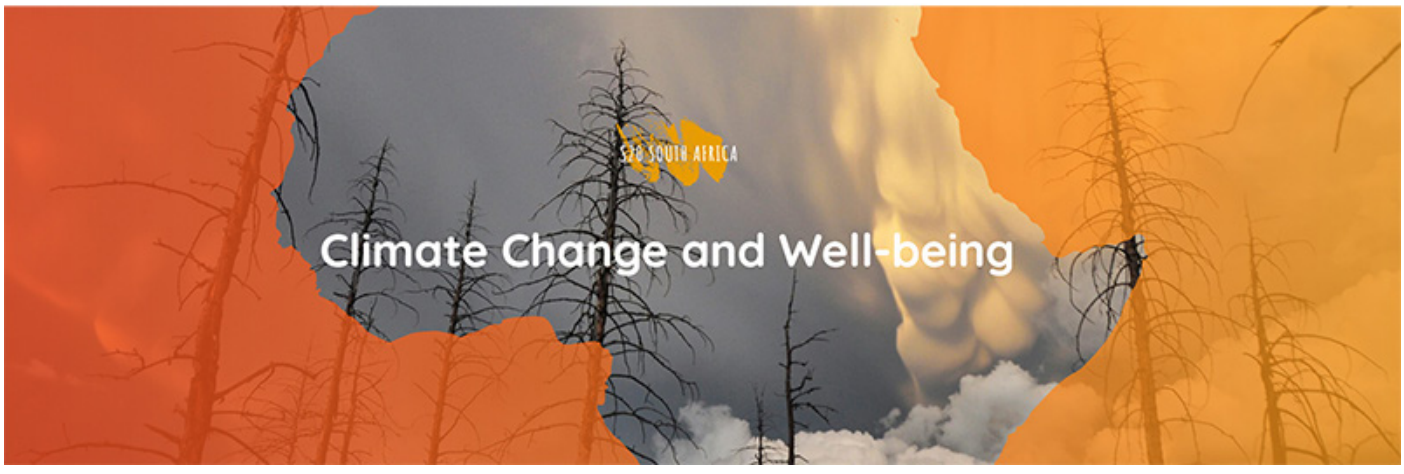
Edited by TÜBA President Prof. Dr. Muzaffer Şeker and Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mürsel Doğrul, The work, structured around two main sections titled "The Foundations and Frameworks of Science Diplomacy" and "Science Diplomacy in Sustainable Development and Global Challenges," consists of 21 distinct chapters contributed by over 35 authors.

Science diplomacy is at the center of our international vision

Focusing on how science diplomacy can be a tool for trust and cooperation, the study details with concrete examples how scientific knowledge can be leveraged as diplomatic power in the face of many global challenges, from climate change to energy security, public health to food crises. The book also places special emphasis on the role of young academics and researchers in this ecosystem. The contributions of international scientific institutions are also noteworthy in the book. The World Science Forum (WSF), the International Science Council (ISC), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS), The World Academy of Sciences (TWAS), the InterAcademy Partnership (IAP), and the All European Academies (ALLEA) are featured in the book as prominent actors in the global architecture of science diplomacy.

President Şeker emphasized that the work is not only valuable for academics and scientists, but also serves as a valuable resource for science policy makers, diplomats, and all stakeholders interested in global governance. In the book's foreword, he stressed that science diplomacy has become a necessity for peace, sustainability, and global understanding in today's world. "This book is not just a publication; it is an expression of a joint effort that transcends borders, a path from science to peace. As TÜBA, we have placed science diplomacy at the center of our international vision," he said.

S20 South Africa 2025 Declaration Joint Action for "Climate Change and Well-being"



The Science20 (Science20) 2025 Opening Meeting, held in South Africa, which will assume the G20 Presidency in 2025, was accompanied by a series of meetings attended by TÜBA President Prof. Dr. Muzaffer Şeker and TÜBA Full Member Prof. Dr. Ahmet Nuri Yurdusev.

S20 2025 emphasized that combating climate change is a process that requires global cooperation. Following the work carried out with the world's science academies throughout 2025, the South Africa 2025 Declaration was published as a result of the contributions made. The academies of the United States, China, Japan, Germany, the United Kingdom, France, Italy, Canada, Russia, India, Brazil, Mexico, Indonesia, Saudi Arabia, South Korea, Australia, Argentina, South Africa, and Türkiye signed the declaration. The declaration emphasized that decisive, science-based, and inclusive actions and efforts could yield multiple shared benefits in the areas of public health, equality, food and water security, biodiversity, and sustainable innovation.

The communiqué, published under the theme of "Climate Change and Well-being," addressed climate change as an urgent, human-induced threat to health, livelihoods, ecosystems, and the stability of life support systems. The S20 agenda was aligned with South Africa's G20 priorities under the theme of "Solidarity, Equality, and Sustainability."

The communiqué listed five priority areas and the measures to be taken in relation to them. Under the One Health approach, strengthening regulations on air and water quality, developing monitoring systems, and increasing disaster preparedness—and thus protecting human and environmental health—took its place in the first item. Attention was drawn to ensuring the important relationship between food, water, and energy is placed on a sound footing by promoting climate-friendly, nature-positive agricultural practices, establishing resilient local food systems, and promoting compact and low-emission urbanization. It was decided that the inclusion of indigenous peoples, local communities, and vulnerable individuals in decision-making mechanisms and ensuring their access to early warning systems would be possible through the participation of local communities and vulnerable groups in decision-making processes.

The development of risk-based infrastructure, strengthening region-specific data access, and the renewal of the ecosystem were highlighted in the declaration as areas that must be supported, emphasizing the critical importance of ensuring harmony among all these elements.

Academies from G20 countries signed a joint statement on advancing research subject to regulation concerning the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, thereby increasing renewable energy and energy efficiency, adopting circular solutions, improving waste management, removing carbon from the atmosphere, and managing solar radiation.

Academic Cooperation Protocol Signed in China

TÜBA President Prof. Dr. Muzaffer Şeker attended the 23rd Conference on International Exchange of Professionals (CIEP) held in Shanghai, as well as the Global Academic Exchange Program organized in Nanjing, China.

During CIEP, President Şeker met international experts, university leaders, diplomats, and professionals from the business sector. Hosting more than 2,000 participants, the Conference provided a global platform for dialogue and interaction among professionals, fostering international cooperation and strengthening partnerships. The program also offered opportunities to share innovative ideas and explore new avenues for professional development across various fields.

In his presentation, President Şeker emphasized the critical importance of scientific and technological innovation for economic growth, security, and societal well-being. He highlighted the multiplier role of researchers, engineers, and educators in transforming investments into tangible outcomes. He also shared up-to-date data on Türkiye's progress in science and technology. Underscoring the value of Science Diplomacy in addressing global challenges, he noted that TÜBA actively contributes to platforms such as the Asian Science Academies Forum and the Union of National Academies of Sciences of the Turkic World (UNASTW), supporting mobility programs, joint workshops, and young researcher exchange initiatives.

President Şeker recalled his 2013 visit to China as Rector of Necmettin Erbakan University, where he attended the Guang Fu Miao Hui Festival in Guangzhou. Referencing the S20 (Science 20) Summits, the International Council for Science (ISC), and the InterAcademy Partnership (IAP), he underlined the importance of sustained cooperation and expressed TÜBA's intention to deepen engagement with the Chinese Academy of Sciences and other scientific institutions. He pointed to potential cooperation areas, including joint doctoral and postdoctoral exchange programs in aerospace and aviation technologies, short courses and summer schools on digital twins and AI-assisted design, bilateral research calls, and internship opportunities for students.

President Şeker concluded his presentation with the message: "Science and talent are strategic assets – invest, connect, and sustain." He stated that TÜBA is prepared to develop partnerships with NUAA on exchange programs, joint workshops, and young scientist support. He also introduced TÜBA's national programs such as GEBİP (Outstanding Young Scientist Award Program), the Turkish Young Academy, Publications and Policy Reports, and its involvement in international forums. He once again highlighted the role of Science Diplomacy in addressing global challenges by facilitating cross-border knowledge transfer, innovation, and talent mobility, strengthening international networks and evidence-based policymaking, and enabling researchers and institutions to contribute to global problem-solving.

Cooperation Protocol Signed Between TÜBA and NUAA

President Şeker and Prof. Dr. Jianng Bin, President of Nanjing University of Aeronautics and Astronautics (NUAA), signed a scientific cooperation protocol between TÜBA and NUAA. Following the signing ceremony, Prof. Dr. Bin conferred upon Prof. Dr. Şeker the title of Honorary Professor.

President Şeker stated that the protocol represents not only an institutional partnership but also a sincere commitment to knowledge, friendship, and international peace.

He said: "Science and education have always been bridges that transcend distances and differences. With this Memorandum of Understanding, we reaffirm our shared vision. Enhancing scientific cooperation, promoting the

exchange of ideas and scholars, and contributing jointly to global efforts for sustainable development and innovation remain among our priorities. This partnership reflects mutual respect and the spirit of fraternity among nations, shaped by a shared commitment to a brighter future. At a time when the world faces major and complex challenges, scientific cooperation serves as a tool that strengthens understanding, empathy, and innovation."

Expressing his confidence that the protocol will pave the way for new research initiatives, joint academic programs, and stronger communication between researchers and institutions from both countries, President Şeker added: "Knowledge unites, science enlightens, and cooperation strengthens the bonds of humanity."

President Şeker Chaired the Session on Science Diplomacy in the Age of Artificial Intelligence

TÜBA's program at the 2025 InterAcademy Partnership (IAP) Triennial Conference and General Assembly in Cairo, Egypt, was moderated by TÜBA President Prof. Dr. Muzaffer Şeker.

The session demonstrated that science diplomacy in the age of artificial intelligence has evolved beyond a purely technical field into a new model of cooperation encompassing multidimensional elements such as the circulation of knowledge, ethical compliance, global equality, resource sharing, and combating disinformation. TÜBA Member and AASSA President Prof. Dr. Ahmet Nuri Yurdusev, Prof. Dr. Zeliha Tufan, Prof. Dr. Ercan Öztemel, and Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mürsel Doğrul spoke at the session.

In his opening speech, Prof. Dr. Şeker emphasized that international cooperation, ethical governance, and trust-building have become the focus of science diplomacy in the global scientific environment, which is rapidly being transformed by artificial intelligence. Stating that artificial intelligence creates new diplomatic responsibilities with its complex ethical, social, and security dimensions while increasing scientific capacity, President Şeker noted that the IAP platform plays a critical role in inter-academic coordination in this process.

Speaking at the session, TÜBA Member and President of the Association of Academies and Societies of Sciences in Asia-AASSA (Association of Academies and Societies of Sciences in Asia-AASSA), Prof. Dr. Ahmet Nuri Yurdusev, assessed the historical relationship between classical diplomatic traditions and contemporary science diplomacy, stating that inter-academic cooperation in Asia is of strategic importance, particularly in the fields of health, disaster management, climate, and digital transformation. "Even if technology changes, norms, identities, and power relations remain the same. Therefore, science diplomacy must be conducted with historical awareness and a civilizational perspective," he said.

Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University Professor Dr. Zeliha Kocak Tufan highlighted the decisive role of science diplomacy during times of crisis. She stated that the Middle East Academic Heritage Protection Project, carried out under the auspices of the Presidency of the Republic of Türkiye, could serve as a best practice example for science diplomacy, as it introduces support mechanisms for refugee academics and researchers to the world. Referring to Türkiye's experiences of interdisciplinary cooperation during the pandemic, Tufan stated that realistic actions must be taken to ensure the continuity of interdisciplinary, international, and intergenerational bridges, saying, "Strengthening global ties requires action; scientists must play a greater role in diplomacy, and policymakers, diplomats, and academics must act together."

Prof. Dr. Ercan Öztemel from Marmara University stated that artificial intelligence is both a tool and a subject of diplomatic negotiation in science diplomacy. He conveyed that AI-based solutions such as joint modeling, early warning systems, and multilingual communication strengthen international cooperation, drawing attention to data inequality, systemic

biases, security vulnerabilities, and the threat of misinformation. He stated, "Transparency, accountability, inclusivity, and security are indispensable for reliable artificial intelligence."

Turkish Young Academy Representative Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mürsel Doğrul noted that artificial intelligence has fundamentally transformed the daily work practices of young researchers. Stating that artificial intelligence tools create opportunities as well as ethical and inequality-based risks, Doğrul emphasized the increased need for scientific integrity, data protection, transparency, and ethics education. He underscored that young academies need to take on more visible responsibility in AI governance, stating, "Young scientists should not only be users of artificial intelligence but also actors shaping its ethical framework."

After the session, Prof. Dr. Şeker met with Prof. Dr. Ismail Serageldin, Founding Director of the Library of Alexandria in Egypt and former Vice President of the World Bank, and Prof. Dr. Gina Samy El-Feky, President of the Academy of Scientific Research and Technology of Egypt (ASRT). Following the meeting, Prof. Dr. Şeker presented Prof. Dr. Serageldin and Prof. Dr. El-Feky with the work Osmanlı Müellifleri (Ottoman Authors), which was first published in Turkish and later in Arabic within the scope of the Turkish Islamic Science and Cultural Heritage (TİBKM) Project. He also presented Dr. Vaughan Turekian, Director of the U.S. National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine, with two of TÜBA's recent prominent publications: G8–G20 Joint Statements from Science Academies to World Leaders and Science Diplomacy for Global Challenges.

President Şeker Attends the Executive Committee Meeting of the World Science Forum 2026

TÜBA President Prof. Dr. Muzaffer Şeker participated in the Executive Committee Meeting held in Jakarta, the capital of Indonesia, as part of the preparations for the World Science Forum (WSF) 2026. The two-day meeting was hosted by the National Research and Innovation Agency (BRIN) of the Republic of Indonesia.

In addition to the invited Executive Committee Member Prof. Dr. Muzaffer Şeker, scientists from countries such as Japan, France, Canada, Jordan, Brazil, Hungary, and South Africa presented strategic recommendations for the 2026 Forum based on experiences from previous editions of the World Science Forum. Prof. Dr. Şeker emphasized that Türkiye is one of the countries making an active contribution to science diplomacy and highlighted the importance of addressing topics such as sustainable development, science-society relations, scientific ethics, and open science as key items on the forum agenda.

The meeting also brought together representatives from numerous international organizations including UNESCO, ISC (International Science Council), AASSA, TWAS, and IAP, as well as senior delegates from science academies of various countries.

Key elements such as the theme, program structure, organizational model, cultural events, and side sessions of WSF 2026 were discussed in detail. The program began with welcoming speeches by BRIN President Dr. Laksana Tri Handoko and President of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences Prof. Dr. Tamás Freund, reaffirming the Forum's role in global science diplomacy. Comprehensive presentations were delivered on the event timeline, task distribution, proposed session formats, and the hosting infrastructure. In addition to the sessions held at BRIN's headquarters, the prospective venue areas for the Forum were also examined on-site.

A Scientific Bridge from TÜBA to the Turkic World

Organized in cooperation with TÜBA (the Turkish Academy of Sciences) and the International Turkic Academy, with the support of TİKA (Turkish Cooperation and Coordination Agency) and YTB (Presidency for Turks Abroad and Related Communities), the 7th Traditional Turkic States Summer School of Turkology was held between 10 and 16 August 2025 at Karabakh University in Azerbaijan.

As a significant initiative reflecting TÜBA's vision of strengthening scientific collaboration in the Turkic world, the summer school was designed to promote the sharing of common cultural values, foster academic knowledge production, and contribute to the training of future generations of Turkologists. The program brought together young researchers from across the Turkic world with leading scholars in their respective fields, creating a valuable platform for both scientific cooperation and cultural exchange.

During the opening ceremony, Assoc. Prof. Dr. Şahin Bayramov, Rector of Karabakh University; Prof. Dr. Şahin Mustafayev, President of the International Turkic Academy; and Prof. Dr. Muzaffer Şeker, President of TÜBA, delivered speeches.

In his speech, Prof. Dr. Muzaffer Şeker expressed his satisfaction with organizing such an event in the liberated Karabakh region. He stated, "Hosting a program of this nature at Karabakh University in the city of Khankendi, which remained under occupation for many years, holds great significance in every respect. We are in close collaboration with the International Turkic Academy in organizing this event. Through this initiative, we aim to further strengthen academic cooperation with Azerbaijan. The program will contribute to the development of a shared scientific vision within the Turkic world. As the academy of Türkiye, we are ready to enhance collaboration in all fields and will continue to provide all necessary academic support."

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Şahin Bayramov emphasized that the summer school serves as a vital platform that will accelerate scientific activities and encourage joint research in the Turkic world. Prof. Dr. Şahin Mustafayev highlighted the historical and spiritual significance of Karabakh, underlining that the liberation of Khankendi after 30 years of Armenian occupation represents not only a historical victory for Azerbaijan but for the entire Turkic world. He noted that the Turkology Summer School builds enduring bridges of friendship and cooperation among young scholars and Turkologists.

The summer school, which includes participants from Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, Mongolia, Iran, North Macedonia, TRNC, and Türkiye, offers a rich academic program on Turkish language, literature, history, archaeology, music, and cultural heritage. Classes are supported by scientific discussions, cultural trips, and workshops.

Within the scope of the program, "Common Alphabet in the Turkic World", "Shamanism and Belief Practices in the Turkish Cultural Paradigm", "Ottoman Archives and Turkology Studies", "Trade in Turkic States: From the Past to the Future" were presented by academicians specialized in their fields. Participants also had the opportunity to get to know the historical and cultural heritage of Azerbaijan on site with trips to Shusha and Baku.

2025 TÜBA - TEKNOFEST Doctoral Science Awards Found Their Owners

2025 TÜBA-TEKNOFEST Doctoral Science Awards were presented by President Recep Tayyip Erdoğan to their recipients at TEKNOFEST, Türkiye's largest Aviation, Space, and Technology Festival.

The program, established to encourage, support, and honor outstanding doctoral theses with the aim of increasing the number of qualified human resources in all fields, saw 14 researchers receive awards for the fifth time.

The winners received their awards from President Recep Tayyip Erdoğan.

President Erdoğan congratulated the 13,000 finalists and award-winning teams at TEKNOFEST, wishing them continued success, and thanked the jury members for their hard work and dedication in evaluating all competition processes with the utmost care. President Recep Tayyip Erdoğan presented the TÜBA-TEKNOFEST Doctoral Science Awards to the winners: Dr. Salah Eddine Zegrar in the field of Science and Engineering, Dr. Habibe Güneş in the field of Social and Human Sciences, Dr. Melis Erçelik in the field of Health and Life Sciences, and Dr. Selen Ayaz in the field of Basic Sciences.

The second place winners of the award program were Dr. İbrahim Yıldırım and Dr. Armed Tusha in the field of Science and Engineering, Dr. Samet Çelik in the field of Social and Human Sciences, Dr. Gizem Gülfidan Yıldız in the field of Health and Life Sciences, and Dr. Ömer Kaan Koç in the field of Basic Sciences, while the third place winners were Dr. Erman Çokduygulular in the field of Science and Engineering, Dr. Benzegül Durak in the field of Social and Human Sciences, Dr. Nurbanu Demirtürk in the field of Health and Life Sciences, Dr. Sercan Önder and Dr. Hamza Alaşalvar in the field of Basic Sciences.

Science Awards bring science and technology to the public.

Speaking at the presentation ceremony, Minister of Industry and Technology Mehmet Fatih Kacır congratulated all the researchers who won awards and were nominated, emphasizing the great importance of the Doctoral Science Awards organized by TÜBA in this context. Noting that TEKNOFEST makes scientific work visible to a wide range of people, from young researchers to academics, Kacır said, "This platform acts as a bridge that brings science and technology to the public." "Each piece of research reduces our country's dependence on foreign countries in critical areas and accelerates our scientific development. These awards, supported by institutions such as TÜBA and TÜBİTAK, open the way for our young scientists," said Kacır, noting that scientific innovation will increase Türkiye's power in global competition.

Science and history intertwined at the TÜBA stand. Works published by the Academy, scientific reports, and projects were presented to visitors. Additionally, models of inventions developed centuries ago by Muslim scientists were exhibited as part of the "Science History" exhibition. Winners of the knowledge competitions, which included participants of all ages, received gifts from TÜBA publications. President Şeker spoke with visitors individually and appeared as a guest on the T3 Podcast, answering questions about TÜBA during the broadcast.

TEKNOFEST once again attracted millions.

More than 565,000 teams and 1.1 million competitors applied to participate in the technology competitions held as part of the event, hoping to turn their dreams into reality. Having welcomed nearly 11 million visitors to date, TEKNOFEST hosted activities appealing to technology enthusiasts of all ages, from children to young people to the elderly.

Speaking at the closing ceremony of TEKNOFEST, Selçuk Bayraktar, Chairman of the TEKNOFEST Istanbul Board of Directors, said, "You will rise like the sun on the horizon of our civilization. You will build a fully independent and prosperous Türkiye. You are the future, dear friends."

The festival featured air shows, concerts, stage performances, educational workshops, simulation experience areas, a planetarium, science shows, the TEKNOFEST Time Tunnel, and exhibitions of national sea, land, and air vehicles, as well as offering students a special first flight experience opportunity.

TEKNOFEST Istanbul also hosted air shows by the aviation and defense industries. On the last day of the event, SOLOTÜRK and Turkish Stars performed alongside F-16 fighter jets. The festival also featured ATAK helicopters, Hürkuş, ANKA, Bayraktar TB2, Bayraktar TB3, and Bayraktar AKINCI. Turkish Air Force refueling aircraft performed in-flight refueling for F-16 fighter jets. The show, which drew great interest, saw citizens capturing the moments on their cell phones and cheering as the planes flew by.

Honorary Professorship Title Awarded to President Şeker in China

Muzaffer Şeker, President of the (TÜBA), who was in China to participate in the 23rd China International Professionals Exchange Conference (CIEP) held in Shanghai and the Global Academic Exchange Program in Nanjing, was awarded the Honorary Professorship title by Prof. Dr. Jianng Bin, President of Nanjing University of Aeronautics and Astronautics (NUAA).

In his statement, Şeker said: "I would like to express my sincere thanks to Prof. Dr. Jianng Bin, President of Nanjing University of Aeronautics and Astronautics, and to the university administration for deeming me worthy of this meaningful Honorary Professorship. I believe that this kind recognition, which contributes to strengthening scientific and academic cooperation between Türkiye and China, will open new horizons for joint projects and lasting academic ties. I am also grateful for the hospitality shown and the warm welcome."

The History of Science in the Footsteps of TÜBA Member Prof. Dr. Fuat Sezgin

TÜBA President Prof. Dr. Muzaffer Şeker delivered a speech at the International Prof. Dr. Fuat Sezgin Symposium on the History of Islamic Science, to which TÜBA also contributed. Organized in cooperation with Fatih Sultan Mehmet Vakıf University (FSMVÜ) and Istanbul University (İÜ), the symposium was held for the fourth time this year under the theme "History of Islamic Geography and Maritime Studies."

Hosted at FSMVÜ's Ayasofya Campus, the program brought together 83 scholars from 22 countries and opened with a dedicatory statement honoring the scholarly legacy of Prof. Dr. Fuat Sezgin, one of the foremost figures in the history of science. TÜBA Members, university rectors, academics, researchers, and experts participated in the symposium. The opening lecture was delivered by Prof. Dr. Dionisius Agius.

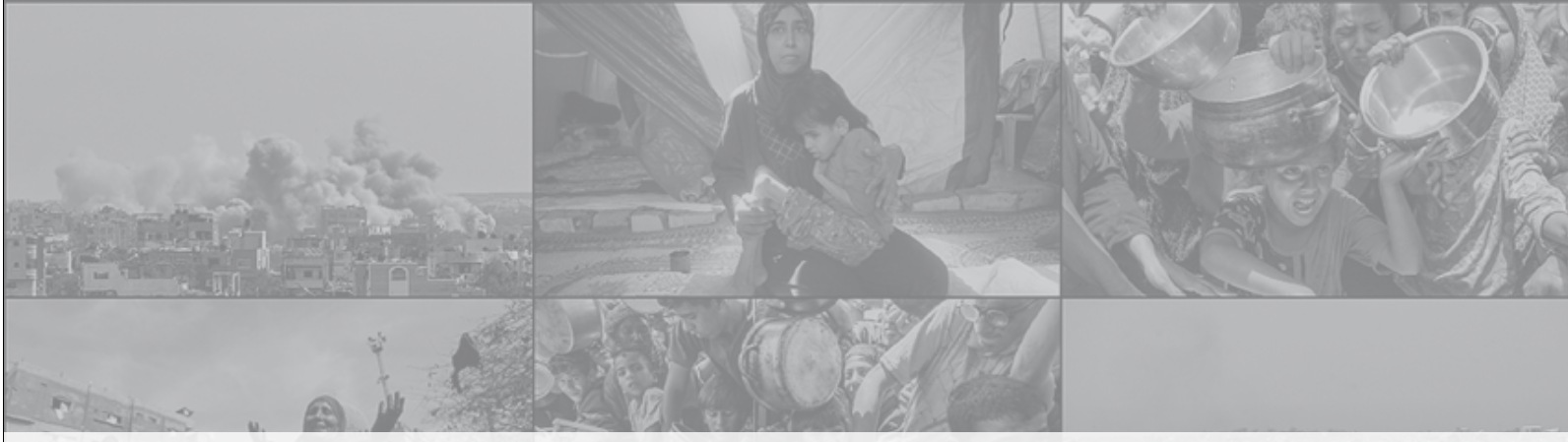
The sessions—focusing on the historical development of geography and maritime studies, two foundational fields that mutually nourished one another in the Islamic world—were complemented by museum visits and evaluation meetings, forming a rich scientific agenda. Topics such as Islamic geographical thought, cartographic traditions, navigation technologies, and the applied knowledge of Muslim seafarers were discussed in depth. In addition, the Islamic Atlas Exhibition, Piri Reis' Mediterranean Exhibition, and the Astrolabe and Astronomical Instruments Exhibition showcased historical and modern examples of maps, portolans, maritime tools, and celestial measurement instruments produced within the Islamic scientific tradition.

Fuat Sezgin Reconstructed the Global Memory of the History of Islamic Science

In his opening address, TÜBA President Prof. Dr. Muzaffer Şeker emphasized that Prof. Dr. Fuat Sezgin was not only a leading scholar in the history of Islamic science but also a figure who shaped global historiography of science.

Prof. Dr. Şeker continued as follows:"Prof. Dr. Fuat Sezgin devoted his life to uncovering the rich legacy of Islamic scientific and intellectual history and, in doing so, established a perspective that enables a renewed, global reading of the history of science. His monumental body of work not only illuminated the scholarly heritage of the past but also provided new generations with a robust academic reference framework. The symposium held here today carries great significance as it demonstrates the continuation of the path he opened."

Referring to the symposium's theme, Prof. Dr. Şeker underscored that reassessing the geographical and maritime heritage of the Islamic world constitutes an important field of study that reveals the scientific dynamism of Islamic civilization.



TÜBA

TÜRKİYE BİLİMLER AKADEMİSİ
TURKISH ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

Statement of the TÜBA on the Gaza Blockade

TÜBA, follow with deep concern the blockade of Gaza, which has continued for more than two years in the form of an open-air prison before the eyes of the entire world, and the humanitarian catastrophe it has caused. In this unprecedented process, civilian structures such as schools, hospitals, and places of worship have been bombed and destroyed. The State of Israel is systematically and collectively annihilating civilians — including children and the elderly— by depriving them of access to basic necessities such as water, food, and medicine.

The United Nations has shared with the world Israel's crimes of genocide committed in Gaza. In the face of these attacks on innocent civilians, Israel's unlawful obstruction of civilian initiatives seeking to deliver humanitarian aid to Gaza is incompatible with international law, maritime law, and universal human values.

As TÜBA, we call for:

The immediate cessation of the catastrophe in Gaza caused by the State of Israel's violation of the fundamental values of humanity, and the uninterrupted delivery of essential humanitarian aid,

The consequences of the blockade to be revealed by the United Nations and other international institutions through independent investigations in line with international standards,

Respect for the diplomatic legitimacy of the Sumud Flotilla and similar initiatives navigating in international waters to deliver humanitarian aid, and an immediate end to Israel's disproportionate interventions against them,

All states to recognize that Israel's aggressive stance poses a threat to the entire world and humanity, and therefore to form a common public opinion and exert pressure in every field,

The urgent termination of genocide and the return of Gaza to its rightful inhabitants before further humanitarian losses occur.

With the conviction that human life and dignity stand above all ideologies and politics, we declare to the public our commitment to continue defending the right to life and freedom of innocent people and to raise our voice against injustice rather than remain silent.

Council of the Turkish Academy of Sciences

President Şeker Attends the 15th Anniversary Program of the Turkic Academy

TÜBA President Prof. Dr. Muzaffer Şeker attended the 15th Anniversary Program of the Turkic Academy held in Ankara.

The program, also attended by Türkiye's Minister of National Education Yusuf Tekin, featured the opening of the exhibition "15 Years of the Turkic Academy Through Photographs." In addition to President Şeker, the event brought together Binali Yıldırım, Chairman of the Council of Elders of the Organization of Turkic States; Özgür Volkan Ağar, Deputy Minister of Trade; Derya Örs, President of the Atatürk Supreme Council for Culture, Language and History; Şahin Mustafayev, President of the Turkic Academy; and numerous invitees.

Minister Tekin, speaking at the program, stated that the Turkic Academy fills an important gap and meets a significant need, noting: "We are responsible for rewriting this history together in every field and ensuring that this unity continues in a way that resonates with future generations." Referring to the recently implemented The Century of Türkiye Education Model, the Minister also emphasized that the term "Turkestan" had been added to the curriculum instead of "Central Asia." He described this as a conscious correction of concepts introduced into the literature which, in the past, served to separate the Turkic world.

The Importance of Preserving the Works of Our Ancestors in Scientific Literature

Minister Tekin underscored the desire to see the human rights–, justice–, and law-centered values of the Turkic state tradition more prominently reflected in academic literature.

He said: "This is a heritage that can serve as a model for other states in the world. The fact that the writings of our ancestors have not yet been adequately incorporated into scientific literature is a shortcoming on our part as academics. We must address this without delay. From Beydeba (Vishnu Sharma) to al-Mawardi, these foundational works should be introduced into the literature, and scholarly research on them must be strengthened."

A Tour Guide for the Turkic World

Minister Tekin also highlighted the unifying strength of the Turkic world and reiterated the goal of establishing an umbrella structure that brings together all Turkic states. He noted the absence of an annotated Turkic World Tour Guide to be integrated into the Education Information Network (EBA), stating that such a resource will help introduce educators and students to Turkic history and culture.

The Turkic Academy Has Established a Lasting Platform for Cooperation Among Turkic States

Emphasizing that the Turkic Academy is not merely the result of an idea to establish a joint scientific institution, but also the product of a collective determination to present the historical legacy of the Turkic world through scientific methodology, President Şeker said:

"Today, the Academy stands as a lasting platform for cooperation among Turkic states, grounded in both its founding vision and intellectual depth, spanning a broad spectrum from our language and culture to our shared history and common values. Its 15th anniversary marks the institutionalization of this vision and symbolizes the strengthening of the Turkic world in scientific terms."

President Şeker also noted that TÜBA regards the work of the Turkic Academy as a strategic platform that contributes not only to the region but also to the global scientific community, and expressed his confidence that the Academy will achieve even greater success in the coming years.

Building a Resilient Future by Looking Ahead with What We Have Learned from Tradition

The International Workshop titled "Sustainability and Family Business from the Past to the Present" was organized by the TÜBA-Sustainable Development and Finance Working Group in collaboration with Istanbul Sabahattin Zaim University (IZU) and Kyoto Sangyo University.

The International Workshop was hosted by Istanbul Sabahattin Zaim University. The international workshop, which brought historical analysis and future-oriented strategies together, was designed to contribute to both scientific literature and policy and business circles in the field of sustainable family businesses. The workshop featured a total of six sessions that brought academics, experts, industry representatives, and policymakers together to address the changing role of family businesses in promoting sustainability from a multidisciplinary perspective. Online participants also contributed to the workshop. The first session, chaired by TÜBA Full Member and TÜBA-Sustainable Development and Finance Working Group Coordinator Prof. Dr. Mehmet Bulut, featured representatives from Türkiye's leading family businesses. Ziylan Group Chairman Mehmet Büyükekşi, Yıldız Holding partner Ali Ülker, Sinpaş Real Estate Investment Partnership Board Member Mahmut Çelik, Finance Director of Eksim Holding Bora Çermikli, Senior Advisor at Kale Group Yalçın Yılmazkaya, and Board Member of Hayat Holding Enes Çizmeci, detailed the stages family businesses have gone through from their founding to the present day within the framework of sustainability.

The program featured talks by international scholars, thematic paper sessions, and interactive panels. In the sessions chaired by Prof. Dr. Metin Toprak, Prof. Dr. Nihat Erdoğmuş, TÜBA Members Prof. Dr. Nazım Ekren and Prof. Dr. Bayram Zafer Erdoğan, along with Prof. Dr. Ömer Torlak, over 40 academics and experts discussed 22 topics ranging from Generations and Marketing Approaches to the Social Responsibility and Sustainable Development of Family Enterprises, as well as the evaluation of the sustainability of Family Businesses in Türkiye in terms of Ownership, Business, and Family Relations.

Sessions conducted through case analyses from countries such as Japan, Europe, China, Indonesia, Malaysia, Kyrgyzstan, and Türkiye included comparative assessments and practical examples. The workshop also offered practice-oriented perspectives for business owners, consultants, and policymakers. Questions such as "How can family businesses adapt to global environmental challenges?", "What are the most effective governance structures that ensure intergenerational sustainability?", and "How can public policies strengthen the long-term economic and social contributions of family businesses?" were addressed.

In his opening speech, he began by stating that addressing the theme "Sustainability and Family Businesses from Past to Present" creates a need to look both backward and forward. "By looking back, we learn from strong traditions. By looking ahead, we build resilient futures," he said.

President Şeker continued: "Family businesses are among the oldest social and economic institutions in the world, carrying values and memory across generations. While trying to remain loyal to their founders, they also adapt to change. So how can family businesses remain true to their values while adapting quickly enough to climate and sustainability needs? This is a question directed not only at companies but also at society. When a family business manages its financial, natural, and social resources well, the benefits extend to suppliers, local communities, regions, and national economies. Today we will examine examples and ideas from countries such as Japan, Europe, China, Indonesia, Malaysia, Kyrgyzstan, and Türkiye. This broad perspective shows us universally effective practices such as good governance and accurate reporting. It also helps us understand areas that depend on local culture and regulations, such as financial instruments and frameworks. Our goal is to turn high-level objectives into concrete steps," he said.

Science Is Not a Privilege, It Is a Shared Heritage

TÜBA President Prof. Dr. Muzaffer Şeker participated in the G20 Chief Science Advisers Roundtable (CSAR) held in South Africa. The meeting's final communiqué was published.

The meeting in the capital Pretoria was held under the title "Equity-Based Science, Technology, and Innovation for Inclusive Human Development and Global Sustainability" which is in line with South Africa's G20 Presidency theme of "Solidarity, Equality, Sustainability." The opening of the program, which was also attended by Prof. Dr. Ahmet Nuri Yurdusev, President of the Association of Academies and Societies of Sciences in Asia (ASSAA), was conducted by Tilson Manyoni, President of the National Advisory Council on Innovation (NACI). In addition to representatives from the science academies of G20 countries and organizations such as the United Nations (UN) and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the event was also attended by managers of South African science and technology institutions.

Science and technology should be used not only for growth, but also for social peace and justice.

Participants were informed about the results of the first meeting on global science, technology, and innovation policy, held on April 24 and 25, 2025. These results were also submitted to the secretariat for the ministerial meeting held on September 23, 2025.

President Şeker noted in his speech at the meeting that the era of rapid change, with new technologies emerging every day, offered great opportunities in artificial intelligence, digital tools, biotechnology, and green energy, but also brought great inequalities. "Many countries and communities cannot access these opportunities. This is a challenge we face. Science and technology should not only bring growth. They should also serve peace, justice, and social cohesion. Otherwise, progress will divide us even further." He stated that education systems need to be re-examined. He emphasized the need to develop digital policies that preserve values, prevent harm, and promote prosperity. Speaking about the importance of justice at the global level, Şeker said that developed countries benefit most from science and technology and therefore have greater responsibilities. He said that justice is sharing knowledge, resources, and technology, and that this sharing is the only way to ensure a safe and sustainable future for everyone. Emphasizing that open science is an important tool, Şeker underlined that knowledge should not be the privilege of the minority. "Education, teaching, and joint projects are very important. We must turn brain drain into brain circulation. Let's allow experts and scientists to cross borders. In this way, we can build a future where no society is left behind, where science unites rather than divides," he said.

The declaration highlights three main points: the global agenda, open information systems, and capacity building in Africa.

Şeker stated today that Türkiye welcomed the final declaration announced at the end of the day, saying that the future agenda we have adopted is shaped on the basis of partnership and justice.

"We have published a declaration that reflects the intensive efforts of all delegations. The declaration, which is a very clear and concise text, also sets out our common views on science, technology, and innovation. It reminds us that science and technology are not the goal in themselves, but rather tools for achieving justice, peace, and sustainable growth. The declaration focuses on three main priorities: it emphasizes the vital importance of establishing a global agenda for science and technology that supports the Sustainable Development Goals, namely a fair and inclusive energy transition, and the need for an open and fair information system for all countries. He states that openness will strengthen trust in science and bring new partners into the global community. Thirdly, capacity building in developing countries, particularly in Africa, is envisioned as an important

step towards long-term stability and human development."

He specifically noted that the call to transform "brain drain" into "brain circulation" would help all regions benefit from the circulation of scientists and experts. He also considered it valuable to focus on creating an inclusive infrastructure and good governance for science, stating that these steps are crucial for building both strong and sustainable systems.

Şeker stated that the declaration was clear on the subject of open science, noting that the observations regarding the sharing of data and results under fair conditions were very appropriate, and that this fair approach would prevent divisions and encourage cooperation. "The declaration is not just words. It is a commitment. If we act together, this declaration will guide us towards inclusive human development and global sustainability."

Shaping Scientific Partnership from Central Asia to Transcaucasia

Under the auspices of the International Council for Science (ISC) and in cooperation with the Ministry of Higher Education, Science and Innovation of Uzbekistan, the Agency for Innovative Development, and the Uzbekistan Academy of Sciences, the consultative meeting titled "Science Priorities and ISC Regional Focal Point Central Asia–Transcaucasia" was held in Tashkent, the capital of Uzbekistan.

Organized to strengthen regional scientific cooperation and more effectively integrate the scientific communities of Central Asia and Transcaucasia into the global science ecosystem, the meeting shaped a joint regional scientific agenda. The program brought together representatives of the science academies, ministries, and stakeholders from Uzbekistan and Türkiye, as well as from Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Armenia, Georgia, Iran, and Russia.

TÜBA was represented by Assoc. Prof. Dr. Cem Korkut, Advisor to the President of the Academy, during the meeting, where the science, technology and innovation policies and common priorities of regional countries were evaluated. Assoc. Assoc. Prof. Dr. Korkut shared TÜBA's views and proposals on joint programs that could be carried out through the Academy's advisory-oriented academy model.

Cooperation opportunities among regional science academies in areas such as sustainability, biodiversity, and young researcher exchange programs were discussed. Participants expressed a shared commitment to deepening cooperation and strengthening regional capacity for science that advances knowledge, prosperity, and the well-being of humanity.

The communiqué issued following the meeting affirmed the need for a cooperation framework to address common regional priorities of critical importance for science and society. Shared priorities emphasized in the communiqué included sustainable agriculture, food security, mobility of scientists, support for early and mid-career researchers, climate change adaptation and mitigation, water security, and stronger integration between the social sciences and natural sciences.

The participating academies recognized the key role of the ISC in facilitating future cooperation and coordination among scientific communities in the region, and affirmed their commitment to sustained collaboration and open exchange of data, ideas, and expertise among researchers and institutions. The communiqué emphasized that science would be promoted as a fundamental driver of sustainable development, innovation, and evidence-based policymaking across the region. It underscored the importance of investing in and strengthening national and regional science systems to enhance excellence, inclusiveness, and resilience. The communiqué further expressed a joint commitment to fostering regional and international partnerships linking scientific research with societal needs and ensuring that knowledge produced in the region contributes to global welfare.

TÜBA Member Prof. Dr. Sachs: "The Key to Peace is Not Power, but Justice"

Interview: Prof. Dr. Yasin Bulduklu
Dr. Zeynep Aysan Şahintaş

The United Nations is celebrating its 80th anniversary. As an important institution for the future of global governance, the UN's perspective on global issues such as the climate crisis, artificial intelligence, digital transformation, and social inequality shapes international policies. There is a shared belief that many of the problems experienced at the global level can be solved through the common perspective and responsibility of nations. We spoke with Prof. Dr. Jeffrey David Sachs, economist, global development expert, and Chair of the United Nations Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN), about the changing role of the UN in its 80th year, the impact of technological developments on sustainability, and the transformative power of science in global policy-making.

The United Nations (UN) is celebrating its 80th anniversary. In your view, what has been its greatest contribution to humanity during this time? What is its mission, and how successful has it been?

The UN has enabled the world's nations to set many worthy goals, including nuclear-non-proliferation, peaceful resolutions of crises, universal human rights, sustainable development, climate safety, and others. This global goal setting is important and novel from the perspective of human history. For the first time in human history, nearly all the world's governments are represented in a forum in which peaceful deliberation, debate, planning, and goal setting takes place. Yes, it is true that until today, the UN is better at setting goals that achieving them. The UN needs strengthening in its means of implementing what the governments agree to accomplish. Nonetheless, the goal setting is invaluable.

Is there a need for reform within the UN? If so, in which areas is it most needed?

We need a UN2.0. The UN needs to better reflect a multi-polar world in which power is now dispersed far more widely than in 1945, when the UN Charter was adopted. The UN Security Council needs expanded representation and more effective work. The UN needs the command of a much larger budget and the ability to move far larger flows of finance to achieve global goals. The institution should have multiple major campuses around the world, not only in the US and Europe, but also much more in Asia, Africa, and Latin America. All these reforms should aim for greater representation, true multilateralism, and the ability of the world to achieve the goals that are adopted.

In an increasingly unstable world, do we need new organizations outside the UN? Is the UN able to keep up with changing conditions?

Of course, we need many kinds of organizations that operate globally and regionally, but the UN should remain at the center of international law, peacemaking, and sustainable development.

Considering wars and global income inequality, what measures should governments take?

The wars that are raging today – in Ukraine, Gaza, and elsewhere – have roots in political issues and are

prolonged because of dangerous and irresponsible great-power competition. In Ukraine, for example, peace should be based on Ukraine's neutrality. The US push for NATO expansion to Ukraine was a deadly mistake. In Gaza, peace should be based on the two-state solution, with a State of Palestine established on the borders of 4 June 1967 and with its capital in East Jerusalem. In the US-China competition, peace should be secured by the US accepting the One China Principle and therefore stop meddling in China's internal affairs.

Natural resources are being depleted at an alarming rate. In your opinion, what are the most vital steps needed to establish a more just and sustainable global order?

The main steps are (1) to transform the energy system to a zero-carbon system, (2) to transform agriculture to precision agriculture and thereby to end deforestation, (3) to protect endangered marine and terrestrial ecosystems (such as fisheries and rainforests) by making business operate within ecological limits; and (4) to achieve a circular, zero-waste economy in industry and services. These are technological and systems changes within reach, but they require government leadership, technical innovation, and regulation of the market economy.

We are entering the final five-year period of the UN Sustainable Development Goals. Which goals do you think will play the most critical role in shaping global development during this time?

The single most important goal is education (SDG 4) – quality education, universally accessible, at all levels from primary to advanced tertiary education. Education for all unlocks economic development and greater social

equality. Of course, the government's role in ensuring quality infrastructure, including zero-carbon energy, public transportation, climate resilience, safe water and sanitation, universal health coverage, are all important. Yet a highly educated population lies at the base.

Is artificial intelligence a potential savior, or merely a transformed version of injustice and exploitation?

AI is a potential greater instrument of sustainable development. AI can help to deliver quality education, health care for all, improved farm and industrial processes and much more. Yet for all of this to occur, governments need a strategy for universal access of the population to digital services as well as advanced programs in AI training and deployment.

As the President of SDSN and based on your expertise in the area, how do you assess Türkiye's progress toward its sustainability goals so far, and what key steps would you suggest for the country to accelerate its performance in the coming years?

Türkiye has made major progress in many areas of the SDGs, but Türkiye's policy environment has also been difficult, with the Ukraine War, the wars in the Middle East, the pandemic, and the global financial instability, all making it difficult to pursue long-term strategic investments. Most of all, Türkiye would benefit by an end of the wars in the region, as this would make possible an era of rebuilding and economic growth in the Eastern Mediterranean and Black Sea region in which Türkiye would play a major role.

If you had to name one sector where Türkiye should urgently focus its sustainability efforts—energy, food systems, education, etc.—which would it be, and why?

At the heart of the SDGs is to make progress simultaneously on many fronts – education, energy, agriculture, so there is no one magic key. I do like to emphasize that educational excellence is the long-term base for all other societal advances.

Science and science diplomacy are known to serve as bridges between nations. Do you think science academies are showing sufficient sensitivity in the face of global crises? How would you evaluate TÜBA in this context?

The national and global scientific community plays several unique and critical roles. Science enables us to understand our situation and challenges. Without the Earth sciences, including climatology,

ecology, oceanography, and other others, we would not even understand the challenges and crises we face. Without science-based engineering, we would lack the tools to address these challenges. Without scientific cooperation across borders, we would lack the common language for the world to set goals and move towards them. In this regard TÜBA's role is essential, both as the institution promoting scientific excellence in Türkiye, and also as Türkiyea's institutional link to scientific academies throughout the world.

When we speak of science and academia, academic autonomy comes to mind first. Do you think academies around the world are truly free and autonomous, or is academic freedom partly an illusion?

There is, of course, no complete academic freedom anywhere these days. In the US, the universities are under political assault from Washington for absolutely spurious reasons (false claims of antisemitism when students and faculty protest Israel's unjust and illegal war in Palestine). Yet academic freedom is key to scientific excellence and to the ability to attract the top global talent in the world.

In recent years, new and complex debates have emerged on campuses. In light of your experience at Columbia University, how do you assess the current state and future of academic freedom?

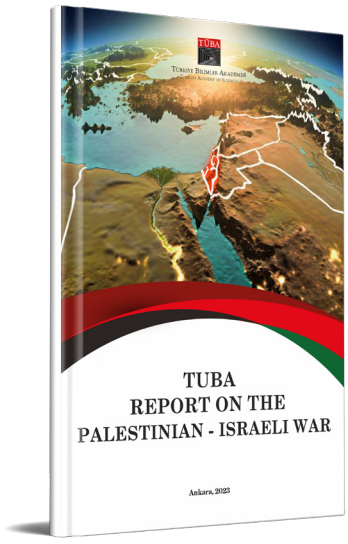
We are in a crisis in the US, in which the campuses are being dragged into the political debates and polarization in US society. Unfortunately, far too many politicians in the US are more interested in scoring points than they are in US higher education and scientific excellence. The US will pay a heavy price for such political irresponsibility.

In an age of rising anti-intellectualism, how should scholars balance their role as experts with the need to engage and build trust with the public?

I believe that the norms of truth-seeking and truth-telling are the highest norms of academic life. Our entire academic edifice depends on the search for truth and the propagation of truth.

To what extent do you see social media fueling distrust in experts, and in your view, what are the most important factors driving anti-intellectualism today? How do you see these trends evolving in the coming years?

There are many drivers of anti-intellectualism today. Rising inequality, often driven by differences in access to quality education, is one driver. The manipulation of science by big corporations – such as the US tech companies – is another. The public believes that many claims of "science" are merely claims for corporate profits. The misuse of science for private commercial purposes or for abuses of power by the government also foster an anti-science backlash. To overcome the anti-science, anti-intellectual backlash we therefore need two main changes. First, our societies need to become more fair and less unequal. Second, our scientific and academic institutions need to adhere to ethical standards, and not to be corrupted by money and power.



TÜBA Report on the Palestinian - Israeli War

This study, compiled with the efforts of TÜBA International Relations Working Group, analyzes the historical, current and future dimensions of the Israeli-Palestinian War in the light of theoretical literature and current data. On October 7, 2023, the armed strikes by the military wing of Hamas targeting Israelis and the 'Operation Iron Swords' launched by Israel in response, have caused serious concerns in the international community in the context of humanitarian crisis and global chaos. The multi-actor nature of the Palestinian-Israeli War, its impact and historical origins have made it necessary to examine this issue once again by focusing on historical ruptures. Israel's disproportionate retaliation, violations of established international norms and laws of war/conflict, and attacks on civilians, including hospitals, have had/are having serious repercussions on international relations and the Middle East region in particular. The findings of the report reveal that the events in the region have led to the recognition of the humanitarian crises in the Palestinian territories and a shift away from the traditional power-oriented pro-Israel stance, as countries that rejected the humanitarian tragedy in the Gaza Strip began to recognize the humanitarian crises in the Palestinian territories after the domestic protests. However, due to the unfair structural and institutional bias of national and international politics, individual, academic and freedom of expression still remain under extreme pressure to protect Israel.

The 8th General Assembly of the Union of National Academies of Sciences of the Turkic World

The 8th General Assembly of the Union of National Academies of Sciences of the Turkic World (UNASTW) was held in Azerbaijan under the chairmanship of UNASTW President Prof. Dr. Muzaffer Şeker, within the scope of the 80th anniversary celebrations of the Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences (AMEA).

The meeting, held in the AMEA Executive Board Hall in Baku under the theme "Scientific Cooperation Among the Academies of Sciences of the Turkic World: Facts and Perspectives," opened with a speech by AMEA President Prof. Dr. Isa Habibbeyli entitled "The Calls of Turkology in the 21st Century and Preparations for the Turkology Congress."

Following the speech by Prof. Dr. Şahin Mustafayev, President of the International Turkic Academy (Turkic World Educational and Scientific Cooperation Organization-TWESCO), titled "The Scientific Integration Process of the Academies of Sciences of the Turkic World, Achievements and Outlook for the Future," Prof. Dr. Şeker spoke on "Turkic Academies Cooperation: Important Scientific Results and Opportunities." Prof. Dr. Akhylbek Kurişbayev, President of the National Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Kazakhstan, President of the National Academy of Sciences of the Kyrgyz Republic Prof. Dr. Kanatbek Abdrakhmatov, President of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan, which has been granted full membership status, Prof. Dr. Şavkat Ayupov, and President of the Academy of Sciences of Turkmenistan Prof. Dr. Allaberdi Aşirov also spoke at the meeting. The theme "Strengthening the Turkish Scientific Union" was discussed at the opening session of the General Assembly. The roadmap for the Union's future programs and projects was discussed. In this context, the cooperation efforts to be undertaken were emphasized. While coordination among members was discussed, the Union's common scientific future plan for the Turkic world was detailed.

AMEA President Prof. Dr. Habibbeyli Receives TÜBA Membership Certificate

As part of the program, President Şeker presented AMEA President Prof. Dr. İsa Habibbeyli with the TÜBA Honorary Member certificate. Expressing his pleasure at seeing Prof. Dr. Habibbeyli, who was elected in 2024, as a TÜBA Member, Prof. Dr. Şeker said that working in cooperation with AMEA and Prof. Dr. Habibbeyli and contributing to world science through joint programs and projects as the academies of two brotherly countries is very valuable.

In his presentation at the General Assembly, Prof. Dr. Şeker summarized the activities carried out by UNASTW during the 2024-2025 period and shared the steps taken to strengthen scientific and cultural cooperation in the Turkic world. He stated that the "Aziz Sancar Research Scholarship Program," launched in collaboration with TÜBA-TÜBİTAK, provides young researchers with the opportunity to work in Türkiye, and that the Turkic States Summer Schools and Turkology Summer Schools bring scientists together around common themes. President Şeker also provided information about the international symposium organized on the occasion of the 550th anniversary of Ali Kuşçu's death, the new academic publication titled "Reflections from Turkish Cultural Life," "The Historical Atlas of Turkic States," and "Emir Timur and His Legacy."

The symposium "Azerbaijan and Türkiye in World Politics," organized in Baku in collaboration with TÜBA and AMEA, stood out as an important event where relations between the two countries were discussed on a scientific basis, said Şeker, noting that many initiatives were undertaken during the UNASTW period to strengthen science diplomacy in the Turkic world. He emphasized that TÜBA actively participated in international congresses, workshops, and scientific meetings held in Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, and Azerbaijan. He stated that the 1st International Conference and Workshop on Artificial Intelligence Ethics in the Turkic World presented a common vision in terms of ethical and academic cooperation in the digital transformation process. The closing session of the General Assembly was

held under the title "Commitment to the Future of Turkish Science." The General Assembly ended after a group photo was taken.

The Union of National Academies of Sciences of the Turkic World (UNASTW) consisting: Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Türkiye, Bashkortostan, Uzbekistan, Tatarstan, and the International Turkic Academy. The Union was established to expand comprehensive cooperation among its members, create favorable conditions for the development and implementation of all fundamental and applied research and innovative projects in the fields of science and education, prepare proposals on joint fundamental and applied research and projects, train competent experts in various fields of science and education, and develop their skills.

Academies Reunite in the 100th Anniversary of Turkology

Within the scope of the 80th anniversary events of the Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences (Azərbaycan Milli Elmlər Akademiyası – AMEA), a Memorandum of Understanding was signed between TÜBA and AMEA to organize the Turkology Congress 2026, following the 8th General Assembly of the Union of National Academies of Sciences of the Turkic World (UNASTW). Muzaffer Şeker stated that the partnership between TÜBA and AMEA is highly valuable as a form of cooperation aimed at strengthening scientific and cultural solidarity across the Turkic world.

The Turkology Congress 2026, to be held on the occasion of the centenary of the The First All-Union Turkological Congress, which is an event that marked a historic turning point for the scientific, cultural, and linguistic unity of the Turkic world, will be jointly organized by the two academies with the signatures of TÜBA President Muzaffer Şeker and AMEA President İsa Habibbeyli.

The Turkology Congress 2026 is planned to reassess the past, present, and future of Turkology on a scientific basis; to combine the legacy of The First All-Union Turkological Congress with contemporary scientific approaches; and to establish a sustainable platform for cooperation among academies of the Turkic world by encouraging joint scientific projects, publications, and young researcher exchange programs. TÜBA, which will prepare the scientific program together with AMEA, will shape the content of the academic sessions in the field of Turkology and organize the overall program.

Turkish - Islamic Scientific and Cultural Heritage Project's 62nd Work: Suleiman the Magnificent's Eastern Campaign Diary

The 62nd work published as part of the Turkish-Islamic Science and Culture Heritage (TİBKM) Project launched by TÜBA in 2014, Sultan Suleiman the Magnificent's Second Eastern Campaign and Campaign Diary (955-956 / 1548-1549), has been released to readers.

Continuing under the auspices of the Presidency since 2018, the TİBKM Project contributes to humanity's knowledge base by publishing facsimiles, transliterations, and modern Turkish translations of classic works belonging to the Turkish-Islamic scientific and cultural heritage, rescuing them from their neglected state in libraries and making them available to scholars, cultural figures, and future generations.

In this context, the diary prepared for publication by TÜBA Full Member Prof. Dr. Feridun M. Emecen and Prof. Dr. Vural Genç, Kanuni Sultan Süleyman'ın İkinci Doğu Seferi ve Sefer Rûznâmçe Defteri (Kanuni Sultan Süleyman's Second Eastern Campaign and Campaign Diary) (955-956 / 1548-1549), details the daily income and expenses of the treasury prepared by the Ottoman financial bureaucracy in relation to the organization of the campaign. The series of diaries, known as ruznamçe, provide unique information for studies on logistical issues.

Income and expense ledger: Treasury holdings recorded in detail

Prof. Dr. Emecen emphasized that these works, which are of great importance in the history of Turkish thought and were originally written in Arabic, Persian, and various Turkish dialects, have been translated into modern Turkish and made available to 21st-century readers, thus making an important contribution to reminding people of the position of Turks in the history of thought and culture. He said the following about the work: Sefer Rûznâmçe Defteri was kept during Sultan Suleiman the Magnificent's second Eastern campaign in 1548. It is both extremely valuable and a rare early example that clearly demonstrates the perfection achieved by the Ottoman bureaucracy, as it shows the revenues recorded in the treasury and the expenditures made from it on a daily basis throughout the 1548-49 Eastern campaign. The ledger, which details the treasury's cash and goods holdings, meticulously records where and when revenues and expenditures occurred during the campaign. This allows for a clear understanding of the sources of revenues and exactly where they were spent. This information also provides the capacity to be converted into statistical data," he said.

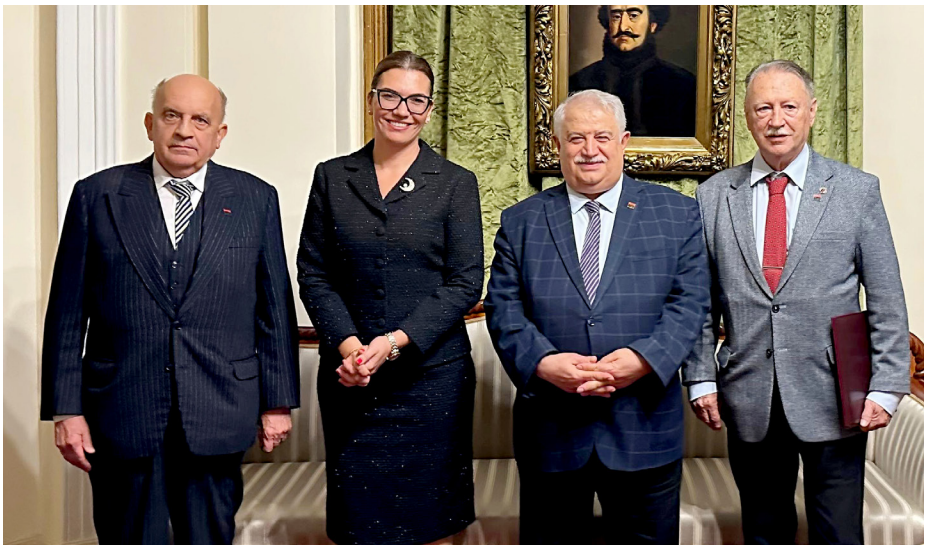
Based on the information provided in the Ruznamçe (logbook), it is possible to calculate the approximate average of income and expenses per month over this approximately two-year period, determine how much of this income was recorded in cash and goods for the treasury, how much of it was spent, and whether the treasury experienced a cash shortage. -expenditure by month, and whether the treasury faced cash shortages. He stated that expedition expenses were planned accordingly, representing an approach somewhat akin to modern bureaucratic understanding and serving as a unique example in this regard. He emphasized that the ledger is extremely important not only in terms of treasury transactions but also in terms of providing access to crucial information based on historical events related to the expedition and demonstrating the level and accumulation of Ottoman bureaucracy. He also stated that the work is a fundamental source for those who will conduct research on Ottoman financial history, organization, and bureaucratic mentality.

A New Era in Turkish-Hungarian Scientific Cooperation

TÜBA President Prof. Dr. Muzaffer Şeker was invited to Budapest by the Hungarian Academy of Sciences (MTA) to mark the 200th anniversary of its founding. President Şeker was accompanied by Turkish Young Academy Representative Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mürsel Doğrul.

During the program, President Şeker and MTA President Prof. Dr. Tamás Freund renewed the Memorandum of Understanding on cooperation between the two academies. The renewed protocol aims to encourage the sharing of knowledge and experience and research collaboration between scientists in Türkiye and Hungary. It also prioritizes contributing to the transformation of scientific studies into economic growth and social benefit.

Prof. Dr. Şeker stated that the agreement symbolizes not only its scientific importance but also the lasting friendship between Türkiye and Hungary, two countries linked by historical and cultural ties. He said that the cooperation between TÜBA and MTA has expanded through joint research, academic exchange programs, and scientific meetings. He stated that the renewal of the cooperation agreement opens a new chapter in scientific partnership and will therefore offer new opportunities. Prof. Dr. Şeker presented Prof. Dr. Freund with a copy of the book "Science Diplomacy for Global Challenges," recently published by TÜBA as part of its Science and Thought Series.



Hungarian Turkologist Prof. Dr. István Vásáry was Awarded TÜBA Honorary Membership

At the meeting, which was also attended by Ambassador Gülşen Karanis Ekşioğlu, Turkish Ambassador to Budapest, and TÜBA Honorary Member Prof. Dr. Gabor Hamza, President Şeker presented Prof. Dr. István Vásáry with the TÜBA Honorary Membership certificate. Reminding that Prof. Dr. Vásáry is the recipient of the 2024 TÜBA International TÜBA Academy Award, Prof. Dr. Şeker expressed his pleasure at seeing this wise figure in Turkish-Hungarian relations as a TÜBA Member. He presented Prof. Dr. Vásáry with a copy of the Academy's recent publication, "The Historical Atlas of Turkic States," which details Turkish history and includes maps of all Turkish states throughout history for the first time.

During his visit to Budapest, President Şeker also visited the International Maarif School, established by the Turkish Maarif Foundation, which will begin education in the 2025 Turkish-Hungarian Year of Science and Innovation. He said that the school, which was recently inaugurated by Turkish Grand National Assembly President Numan Kurtulmuş and Hungarian Parliament President László Kövér, successfully represents Turkish educational understanding, values, and culture.

President Şeker: "We Must Read History with Curiosity and Measure."

TÜBA President Prof. Dr. Muzaffer Şeker spoke at the 2nd Evliya Çelebi Symposium held in Bosnia and Herzegovina, jointly organized by Sarajevo University's Oriental Institute and Fatih Sultan Mehmet Vakıf University (FSMVÜ), with TÜBA as a partner. Asst. Prof. Mehmet Tuğrul, his advisor, accompanied President Şeker.

Hosted by the Oriental Institute of the University of Sarajevo, the symposium's theme was "Cultural and Historical Processes in Bosnia and Herzegovina from the 15th to the 19th Centuries." The program, also organized on the occasion of the Institute's 75th anniversary (1950–2025), examined the institutional, social, and cultural reflections of Ottoman rule and addressed the region's long-term historical transformation through an interdisciplinary lens. It explored areas such as urbanization, architecture, religious life, art, education, and manuscript traditions, offering an opportunity to reinterpret Evliya Çelebi's observations on Bosnia and to assess the region's cultural and historical developments within the broader Ottoman geography.

The two-day symposium consisted of four sessions on the first day—Ottoman Bosnia: Political and Military History; Evliya Çelebi and Bosnia and Herzegovina; Seyahatnameler (Books of Travel) and Literary Texts—and four sessions on the second day titled Cultural and Material Heritage in Bosnia and Herzegovina; Ottoman Bosnia: Institutions and Society; Economy and Society; Bosnia and Herzegovina and Historiography. More than 50 scholars and experts from Türkiye, Cyprus, Macedonia, Austria, Croatia, Italy, and Serbia participated. TÜBA Full Member Prof. Dr. Feridun Emecen served on the Scientific Committee, and Assoc. Prof. Dr. İlhami Danış, editor and project coordinator of TÜBA's publication "Local History of the National Struggle 1918–1923," served on the Organizing Committee.

The symposium opened with speeches by TÜBA President Prof. Dr. Muzaffer Şeker, IRCICA Director General Prof. Dr. Mahmud Erol Kılıç, FSMVÜ Rector Prof. Dr. Nevzat Şimşek, University of Sarajevo Rector Prof. Dr. Tarik Zaimović, FSMVÜ Evliya Çelebi Studies Center Director Prof. Dr. Musa Duman, and Dr. Aladin Husić, Director of the Oriental Institute. It continued with a keynote lecture titled "The Historiography of Ottoman Rule in the Balkans and Bosnia" by Sabancı University Emeritus Prof. Dr. Fikret Adanır.

Seyahatname (Book of Travels) Sheds Light on Many Disciplines

In his opening speech, Prof. Dr. Muzaffer Şeker stated that the theme of the symposium evokes historical richness and a deep shared memory. He emphasized that for centuries the region had been a meeting point of different cultures and that cities had become centers of civilization. Şeker noted that the symposium offered a strong opportunity to rethink this rich heritage and carry it into the future. He described Evliya Çelebi—who referred to himself as "seyyâh-ı âlem ve nedîm-i âdem"—as a great traveler who recorded what he observed. He explained that the Seyahatname is not merely a travel narrative; it is a unique work that records the order of cities, the pulse of trade, and the scenes in which education and art come to life. He underlined that this work has inspired many disciplines—from historians and art historians to sociologists and philologists—guiding and illuminating research.

Sarajevo, Hub of Wisdom

President Şeker emphasized that TÜBA values not only the preservation of knowledge but also its production through sound methods and its dissemination to society. He continued: "The first of our Academy's three principles is a respectful language of history. Understanding the past requires a fair viewpoint supported by strong sources. An academic environment where different perspectives can be freely expressed strengthens both our ideas and our shared memory.

The second is a culture of collaboration and sharing. Scientific production today is no longer the responsibility of a single institution but of archives, libraries, and universities working together. Interinstitutional bridges make knowledge permanent. The third is accessibility. Making knowledge available in different languages and to different communities enhances the credibility of science. Bringing Evliya Çelebi's legacy to new generations is possible only through open access, digital platforms, and clear expression." He added that the papers to be presented cover a wide range– from urbanization and architecture to religious life and manuscript culture. This diversity, he said, offers the opportunity to view history not one-dimensionally but holistically. The period from the 15th to the 19th centuries is a history not only of change but also of continuity. The details in the margins of the Seyahatname provide invaluable clues for understanding that continuity.

Referring to Sarajevo as an ancient center of culture and learning, a place where the past meets the future, President Şeker praised the 75-year legacy of the Oriental Institute as a remarkable example of how this heritage has been carefully preserved. He added that the curiosity and dedication of the young researchers attending the symposium would write new chapters of this story. He emphasized the importance of the "curiosity" and "measure" that Evliya Çelebi left as a legacy. Curiosity that seeks to understand what is seen, and measure that carefully chooses every word, he said, are of great value. He concluded by saying: "Let us keep these two values alive in our discussions today. May our curiosity remain vibrant, and our measure remain sound."

Silver Prize Medal from MTA to President Şeker

The President of TÜBA Prof. Dr. Muzaffer Şeker, who attended the program organized on the occasion of the 200th anniversary of the establishment of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences (MTA), was presented with the MTA Silver Prize Medal by the President of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Prof. Dr. Tamás Freund, in recognition of his significant contributions to the development of relations between the Turkish and Hungarian academies and to the strengthening of international scientific cooperation.

Expressing his appreciation, Prof. Dr. Muzaffer Şeker stated that being deemed worthy of such a prestigious distinction by the Hungarian Academy of Sciences was a great honor for him on behalf of his country, Türkiye, and his academy.

Prof. Dr. Şeker further noted: "We will continue our efforts to ensure that the friendly relations between the two countries and their academies, which are built upon a long-standing tradition of mutual respect, will continue to grow and strengthen in the future, just as they have in the past and today."

Artificial Intelligence is at the Center of Global Politics

TÜBA President Prof. Dr. Muzaffer Şeker attended the Ethics of Artificial Intelligence Conference held in Azerbaijan.

Hosted by Baku State University, the conference brought leading scientists, intellectuals, and policymakers from the Turkic world together to evaluate the ethical and academic implications of artificial intelligence, as well as its transformative impact on higher education, scientific research, and the future.

In the Plenary Session chaired by Prof. Dr. Şeker, topics such as AI-Based Information and Education Transformation, Artificial Intelligence: Opportunities, Threats, and Work, and the Future of Society and Cultural Sovereignty of the Turkic World in the Context of Modern Ethical Artificial Intelligence were discussed by academics and experts from Pakistan, Türkiye, and Azerbaijan. In addition to the Plenary Session, a total of five sessions were held during the program. Over the course of two days, numerous academics and experts from different countries, including TÜBA members, examined topics such as education, culture, language, excellence, localization, science, and many others through the lens of ethical concepts.

In his opening speech, President Şeker began by referring to the historical process of artificial intelligence studies since the 1950s. Emphasizing that the deep learning approaches that have developed since the 2010s are important turning points in this process, Şeker said, "Each stage has taken the learning, perception, and decision-making abilities of machines one step further. Today, with generative artificial intelligence (Generative AI), this development has reached a new dimension; artificial intelligence is no longer just an analyzer of data, but has become a creative partner that generates text, visuals, sound, and even ideas."

Emphasizing that artificial intelligence is no longer just a subject of laboratories or technical curiosity, Şeker said, "Today, artificial intelligence is at the center of global politics, economics, and international relations. It has even become the main agenda item shaping humanity's future at summits such as the G20." Noting that the development of artificial intelligence technologies has turned into a strategic competition on a global scale, Şeker reported that, according to 2024 data, the US continues to lead with $109.1 billion in private investment, while China remains at $9.3 billion and the UK at $4.5 billion. However, he pointed out that 69.7% of AI patents worldwide originate from China. "This unbalanced picture clearly shows how high the cost of falling behind is. As the Turkish World, we must also take our place in this race in a stronger position," he said.

Data security and ethics should be the core agenda for the future

In the second part of his speech, President Şeker focused on data security, ethics, and social impact, stating, "Social media platforms have become areas where individual privacy is compromised and disinformation spreads rapidly. Artificial intelligence algorithms have the potential for social manipulation through the production of fake content and automated disinformation."

He also drew attention to the risk of artificial intelligence systems reinforcing racial, cultural, or gender-based prejudices, saying, "This situation poses great risks not only to individual privacy but also to national security and social stability. Therefore, as the Turkish World, we must prioritize the principle of data sovereignty."

Ethical values-driven, human-centered artificial intelligence is our shared responsibility

Prof. Dr. Şeker also touched upon the ethical dimension of artificial intelligence in academia, stating, "Artificial intelligence tools are transforming all processes, from hypothesis development to data analysis, peer review, and

scientific publishing. However, this transformation brings with it serious risks such as 'hallucination' and 'epistemic drift'."

Emphasizing that scientific production moving away from human control could weaken critical thinking, Şeker said, "We expect our researchers to view artificial intelligence tools as a tool at the service of the human mind, never elevating them to the position of an author or perpetrator." Continuing his speech with the words, "Developing ethical, culturally aligned, human-centered, and reliable artificial intelligence systems is the shared responsibility of the Turkish World," Prof. Dr. Şeker emphasized that this technology, which will shape the future, must be guided in a manner respectful of human dignity, scientific integrity, and cultural diversity. He concluded his speech by saying, "I sincerely believe that this international meeting will make a significant contribution to the Turkish World's cooperation, shared vision, and scientific solidarity in the field of artificial intelligence ethics."

TÜBA at the Second World Summit for Social Development

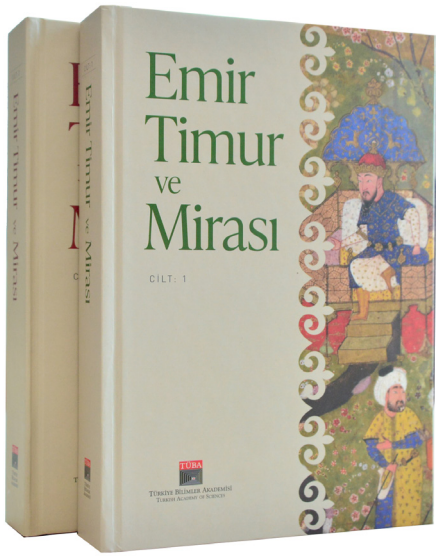
The Second World Summit for Social Development, organized by the United Nations (UN), was held in Doha, the capital of Qatar. TÜBA was represented at the summit by Full Member Prof. Dr. Ahmet Faruk Aysan and Turkish Young Academy Member Prof. Dr. Mehmet Fatih Aysan.

The summit, which was scheduled to review global commitments on social development, combat inequalities, promote decent work and inclusiveness, and accelerate the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals, was held at the Qatar National Convention Center. It brought together heads of state and government, ministers, representatives of international organizations, civil society organizations, academic institutions, and private sector representatives.

During the summit, Prof. Dr. Ahmet Faruk Aysan and Prof. Dr. Mehmet Fatih Aysan participated in numerous panels and parallel sessions on topics ranging from digital transformation and the transformation of the future labor market to education, health, inequality, and climate resilience. They stated that they exchanged information with various stakeholders during the sessions and that stating that the summit was extremely productive in terms of establishing international partnerships and increasing the contribution of scientific research to social development. They also said that they had the opportunity to introduce the Academy's projects and developed recommendations that would contribute to the science-policy-society interaction.

Emphasizing the importance of the program in terms of interacting with the international social development community and developing new partnerships, the TÜBA Delegation stated, "During the summit, we held bilateral meetings with representatives of various international organizations and non-governmental organizations (NGOs). We received information about the institutions affiliated with the UN system and their work. We held meetings with representatives of social protection and employment organizations and international CSOs working on social inclusion, poverty reduction, and the role of technology in development. During these meetings, we provided information about TÜBA and its ongoing work and discussed potential partnerships in areas such as cooperation, joint research, capacity building, and data sharing."

An Emperor Beyond History's Bounds: "Emir Timur and His Legacy"



TÜBA has published the two-volume work Emir Timur and His Legacy, offering a comprehensive exploration of Emir Timur's unique role in history and the enduring impact of his legacy.

Edited by TÜBA Full Members Prof. Dr. Feridun M. Emecen, Prof. Dr. Musa Şamil Yüksel, and Prof. Dr. Muhammed Bilal Çelik, the book brings together 33 articles written by 37 scholars. It examines the political, military, cultural, economic, and scientific dimensions of Timur and the period that followed, adopting interdisciplinary perspectives. The work spans a wide array of topics, from the Timurid administrative system to architecture, language and literature, and religious life. It delves into Timur's strategic genius, his character and leadership, his interactions with Yıldırım Bayezid, the Ottoman sultan struggling with the challenges of building a vast empire, and how Timur and Bayezid's paths intersected. The book also considers how Timur was portrayed by his contemporaries in both Eastern and Western literature, providing answers to long-standing questions.

The study further explores the successor states of Timur's empire, including the Uzbeks and Mughals, examining political relations, the Timurid administrative structure, religious thought, Sufi traditions, architecture, manuscript arts, and the construction of Timur's modern image from multiple perspectives.

In his statement, TÜBA President Prof. Dr. Muzaffer Şeker highlighted that the Timurid dynasty and its heritage, rooted deeply in Turkish history, represent more than a historical memory; they are a cornerstone of the shared cultural memory of the Turkish world. "The work not only re-evaluates a historical figure but also exemplifies the intellectual collaboration of scholars from two countries. Each article, written by an expert in the field, reflects the 'shared working memory' of historiography in Uzbekistan and Türkiye. I am confident that this study will open new avenues for both Turkish historiography and Türkiye-Uzbekistan scientific collaboration," he said. President Şeker also expressed his gratitude to the editors and all contributing scholars for their dedicated efforts in bringing this significant work to fruition.

Turkish Young Academy Visits Belarus

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mürsel Doğrul, representing Turkish Young Academy, attended the "Youth in Science" conference held in Minsk at the invitation of the Belarusian Council of Young Scientists.

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mürsel Doğrul met with young scientists from Uzbekistan, Russia, Kazakhstan, and China at the conference hosted by the National Academy of Sciences of Belarus (NASB). Doğrul stated that NASB is ready for scientific cooperation with Turkish Young Academy and presented Prof. Dr. Vladimir Karanik with the book "Science and Technology in Islam" prepared by TÜBA Honorary Member Fuat Sezgin and published by TÜBA in Russian as well.

He visited Emrah Dokuzlu and Türkiye Minsk Büyükelçisi G. Cem Işık at the Minsk Maarif Foundation Belarus-Türkiye Research Center.

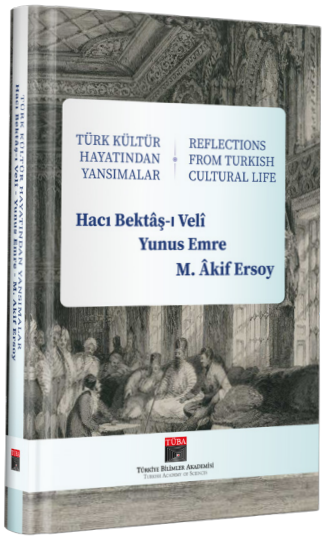
Turkology Gathering in Kazakhstan

The congress titled "Current Issues in Linguistics, Philology and Turkology in the Age of Globalization", jointly organized by the Science Committee of the Ministry of Science and Higher Education of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Akhmet Baitursynuly Institute of Linguistics, the National Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Al-Farabi Kazakh National University affiliated with the Presidency of the Republic of Kazakhstan, and the International Turkic Academy, was held in Almaty, Kazakhstan.

Dedicated to the 100th anniversary of Prof. Dr. Shora Shamgaliuly Sarybayev of the National Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the congress hosted more than one hundred national and international scholars and experts in the field of Turkology. Representing TÜBA at the congress, TÜBA President's Advisor Prof. Dr. Turgay Anar delivered a presentation titled "Turkology in Türkiye from Past to Present and the Work of the Turkish Academy of Sciences on Turkology."

Prof. Dr. Anar provided information on TÜBA's establishment, programs and projects, and introduced works such as the Historical and Etymological Dictionary of Turkey Turkish, projects including Turkish-Islamic Scientific and Cultural Heritage, and long-standing activities such as the Turkology Summer School, conducted in cooperation with international academies. He emphasized that the Academy's contributions directly support the production of enduring works in Türkiye's Turkology and enable scholars to play an active role in global Turkological studies.

Rector Tüymebayev, who received information from Prof. Anar regarding TÜBA's activities, expressed his willingness to cooperate with TÜBA on joint programs and projects in Kazakhstan, particularly at Al-Farabi University. Prof. Dr. Tüymebayev awarded Prof. Dr. Anar the Farabi Gold Medal in recognition of "his significant contributions to the development and advancement of Al-Farabi University and his distinguished services in the field of science and higher education."



Reflections from Turkish Cultural Life: International Studies on Hacı Bektâş-ı Velî Yunus Emre Mehmed Âkif Ersoy

The work in your hands examines the lives, works, and ideas of figures who have shaped the spiritual, literary, and intellectual heritage of Anatolia through an interdisciplinary approach. Produced as part of an international academic collaboration spearheaded by Turkish Academy of Sciences (TÜBA), this study reflects the research conducted by distinguished Turkologists from Georgia, Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, and Mongolia at Turkish universities. The inclusion of articles in both Turkish and English represents a significant step toward integrating this work into the international academic community. These studies, each grounded in extensive research within their respective fields, underscore the contributions of Turkish culture and civilization to universal values. A valuable resource for academics, students, and researchers working on Turkish culture, Reflections from Turkish Cultural Life: International Studies on Hacı Bektaş-ı Velî, Yunus Emre, and Mehmed Âkif Ersoy not only makes a significant contribution to the scientific corpus in the field of Turkology but also aims to open new horizons regarding the rich heritage of the Turkish-Islamic civilization.

President Şeker "Academic integrity is the conscience of science."

TÜBA President Prof. Dr. Muzaffer Şeker delivered the academic year opening lecture titled "Our Academic Responsibilities and Academic Integrity" at the Cyprus International University (CIU).

Beginning his speech by emphasizing that being a scientist is not only about producing knowledge but also about "continuing to think conscientiously," Prof. Dr. Şeker quoted Nobel Prize winner and TÜBA Honorary Member Prof. Dr. Aziz Sancar, who said, "I believe in hard work, not intelligence," and stated that the foundation of academic success lies in hard work, patience, and ethical conduct. Prof. Dr. Şeker stated that the measure of academic prestige is not titles, but science's contribution to society and the relationship of trust. He said that universities should not only be centers of knowledge production, but also carriers of a culture of ethics, justice, and responsibility: "If society loses its faith in academia, knowledge production also loses its meaning. Therefore, scientists must always protect both the conscience of science and society."

In his presentation, Prof. Dr. Şeker also touched on the transformation that artificial intelligence has created in the academic world, drawing attention to the responsibilities that come with the opportunities offered by technology. He stated that the use of content produced by artificial intelligence without citing sources threatens the concept of "originality." Within the framework of UNESCO's "Recommendations on Ethics of Artificial Intelligence," he emphasized that technological innovations must be carried out in line with the principles of human rights, transparency, and accountability.

"Universities must not lose their connection with society"

Prof. Dr. Şeker stated that universities are not only educational and research institutions, but also structures that guide society, create awareness, and support cultural transformation. "The power of academia is not measured in laboratory data, but in its ability to touch the lives of society," he said. Referring to the concept of an "ethical earthquake" in part of his speech, the President of TÜBA said that natural disasters cause much deeper social wounds when combined with ethical deficiencies, not just physical destruction. He emphasized that preparedness is not only a technical measure but also requires social responsibility and a sense of self-criticism.

"In this new era, there is a greater need for human values."

Prof. Dr. Şeker stated that digitalization has reshaped human relationships, perceptions of privacy, and ethical balances, adding, "We must protect Humanity 1.0 values in the face of Industry 5.0. We need a scientific understanding that masters technology but does not lose humanity."

Concluding his speech with Prof. Dr. Gazi Yaşargil's words, "It is necessary to work patiently, without rushing, with respect for the fabric," Prof. Dr. Şeker called on academics to show "patience, dedication, and humility." Using examples from the history of science, he reminded the audience that the enduring power of academia lies in serving humanity and intergenerational transmission, stating, "Respect is academia's quietest yet most powerful asset."

TÜBA Member Prof. Dr. Tanyel Receives Lifetime Achievement Award from WOFAPS

TÜBA Honorary Member Prof. Dr. Feridun Cahit Tanyel has been granted the Lifetime Achievement in Pediatric Surgery Award by the World Federation of Associations of Pediatric Surgeons (WOFAPS).

Prof. Dr. Tanyel received the award in recognition of his academic achievements, professional excellence, contributions to the international promotion of pediatric surgery, and his service to the World Federation of Associations of Pediatric Surgeons. The award was presented to Prof. Dr. Feridun Cahit Tanyel during the 8th World Congress of Pediatric Surgeons, held every three years by WOFAPS in Antalya.

Expressing that the award is a great honor for him, Prof. Dr. Tanyel stated: "Throughout my career, I have considered it my duty to contribute to science and children's health, guide young colleagues, and represent our country in the best possible way on the international stage. This recognition is not only for myself but also a reflection of the trust placed in all my colleagues with whom I have worked."

TÜSEB Aziz Sancar Science and Incentive Awards for TÜBA Members

Under the auspices of the Presidency of the Republic of Türkiye, the 2025 TÜSEB Aziz Sancar Science, Service and Incentive Awards were presented at the 11th Turkish Medical World Congress by President Recep Tayyip Erdoğan. TÜBA Honorary Member Prof. Dr. Uğur Türe received the TÜSEB Special Award in Memory of Gazi Yaşargil, TÜBA Full Member Prof. Dr. Fikrettin Şahin received the TÜSEB Aziz Sancar Science Prize, and Turkish Young Academy Member Prof. Dr. Sercan Karav received the TÜSEB Incentive Award.

Prof. Dr. Uğur Türe, who worked for many years with Prof. Dr. M. Gazi Yaşargil in the fields of micro-neurosurgery and surgical neuroanatomy, was granted the TÜSEB Special Award in Memory of Gazi Yaşargil in recognition of Yaşargil's legacy, contribution to science and surgery, and lasting impact on the field. Prof. Dr. Fikrettin Şahin was awarded the TÜSEB Aziz Sancar Science Prize for his pioneering work in biotechnology, innovative scientific contributions, and valuable service to the scientific ecosystem. Prof. Dr. Sercan Karav received the TÜSEB Incentive Award for his scientific potential and contributions to health science and technology.

At the same ceremony, President Recep Tayyip Erdoğan also presented the TÜSEB Service Award to Prof. Dr. Mehmet Erdem Büyükbingöl, the Health Technologies Prestige Award to Şahin Gürsel, the Innovative Health Team Award to Prof. Dr. Serkan Topaloğlu and his Team, and additional TÜSEB Incentive Awards to Prof. Dr. Erkan Yılmaz, Prof. Dr. Suat Tekin, and Assoc. Prof. Dr. Beyza Servet Göncü.

TÜBA President Prof. Dr. Muzaffer Şeker, who attended the ceremony, stated: "The recognition of our scientists at national and international levels is of great importance in demonstrating Türkiye's scientific capacity. I wholeheartedly congratulate all award recipients and wish them continued success. As TÜBA, we proudly celebrate our members whose scientific productivity and international impact inspire the next generation of scientists."

A Science Award for Turkish Young Academy Member Prof. Dr. İsmail Öçsoy

Turkish Young Academy Member Prof. Dr. İsmail Öçsoy has been presented with the Science Award by the Turkish Pharmacists' Association (TEB) Academy of Pharmacy.

At the 2025 Science, Service and Incentive Awards Ceremony, the awards—conferred to "evaluate the distin-

guished research, academic work and services of scientists who conduct research in the field of pharmaceutical sciences and/or who are members of these fields; to highlight to the public the outstanding qualifications of individuals who contribute to the pharmacy profession; and to serve as an incentive"—were presented to their recipients.

Prof. Dr. İsmail Öçsoy, a faculty member at Erciyes University, Faculty of Pharmacy, received the Science Award in recognition of his scientific research and studies, which have made significant global contributions to the field of pharmaceutical sciences.

66th Dr. Nejat F. Eczacıbaşı Medical Awards to TÜBA Members

The 66th Dr. Nejat F. Eczacıbaşı Medical Awards, organized by the Eczacıbaşı Group since 1959 to contribute to the advancement of medical and pharmaceutical sciences, have been announced. TÜBA Full Member Prof. Dr. Ali Koşar received the Medical Science Award, while Turkish Young Academy Members Assoc. Dr. Fatih İnci and Assoc. Dr. Şefik Evren Erdener were granted the Medical Encouragement Award.

Prof. Dr. Ali Koşar received the Medical Science Award for his pioneering work using micro- and nanoscale fluid flows to develop "on-chip cavitation" technology, paving the way for next-generation biomedical devices that can be used in the early diagnosis and treatment of diseases such as cancer, prostate disorders, and kidney stones. Assoc. Dr. Fatih İnci, with his innovative biotechnological solutions in early diagnosis and personalized medicine, and Assoc. Dr. Şefik Evren Erdener, whose pioneering research elucidates the role of microcirculatory disturbances in the brain in neurological diseases such as stroke and Alzheimer's, became the recipients of the Medical Encouragement Award.

The Medical Honor Award, presented since 2002 to scientists contributing to Turkish and global medicine, was granted to Prof. Dr. Mehmet Şükrü Sever, whose primary field of interest is kidney transplantation and who has made significant contributions to disaster medicine, particularly in crush syndrome. The Scientific Research Support Award was given to Prof. Dr. Seda Kızılel for her research aiming to design personalized three-dimensional implant plates containing cells and nanoparticles for patients experiencing esophageal strictures. The second Scientific Research Support Award, specially designated for this award period under the theme of "targeted therapies," was presented to Assoc. Dr. Umut Şahin for his important studies aimed at elucidating the cellular mechanisms of Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis (ALS) and developing effective treatment strategies. İsmail Emir Yassı received the Medical Student Project Award for his innovative research on understanding how the brain and autonomic nervous system respond under cognitive load, offering findings that may contribute to the development of personalized approaches in areas such as psychotherapy and education.

TÜBA Members Elected to ALLEA Working Groups

Within the scope of the call titled "Science-Policy Standing Committee & Task Forces" issued by ALLEA (All European Academies), Full Members of the TÜBA, Prof. Dr. Erol Arcaklıoğlu, Prof. Dr. Arzum Erdem Gürsan, Prof. Dr. İsmail Koyuncu, and Prof. Dr. İlkay Erdoğan Orhan, who were nominated by TÜBA, have been elected to ALLEA's working groups.

President of TÜBA, Prof. Dr. Muzaffer Şeker, congratulated the elected TÜBA members and wished them success in their new roles. Prof. Dr. Erol Arcaklıoğlu, a faculty member at Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University (AYBÜ), will serve in the working group "Strengthening Trust in Science: Exploring the Role of Scientific Evidence in Policymaking and Scientific Literacy to Counter Mis- and Disinformation." He noted that the group will examine the dynamics between democratic resilience and public trust in scientific institutions and knowledge. He stated that the group will provide evidence-based guidance on how research communities can help rebuild trust, combat disinformation, and promote democratic engagement across Europe.

Prof. Dr. Arzum Erdem Gürsan, a faculty member at Ege University (EÜ), was elected to the working group "Equity, Diversity, and Inclusion (EDI) in Research," jointly coordinated by ALLEA and the British Academy. The group will build upon ongoing efforts to improve fairness and transparency within the European academic landscape, focusing on issues such as underrepresentation, institutional bias, and the challenges faced by early- and mid-career researchers.

Prof. Dr. İsmail Koyuncu, a faculty member at Istanbul Technical University (İTÜ), will serve in the working group "Net Zero: Promoting Climate Sustainability in the Academic System." The group will address key challenges such as balancing international collaboration with sustainability goals, reducing the carbon footprint of research infrastructures, and reforming norms around academic travel.

Prof. Dr. İlkay Erdoğan Orhan, a faculty member at Lokman Hekim University, expressed her pleasure in participating in the working group titled "Integrating Research Security and Academic Freedom: Ensuring That Research Security Measures Uphold Fundamental Academic Values and International Collaboration." Prof. Dr. Orhan stated: "We will work to ensure that emerging security frameworks safeguard core academic values and facilitate open international collaboration. At a time when the European Commission is prioritizing research security, our working group will contribute to policy development processes and collaborate with the European conference scheduled for October 2025."

TÜBA Members to Represent Türkiye at IUPAC

The appointments of TÜBA Members Prof. Dr. Sezgin Bakırdere and Prof. Dr. Önder Metin to key positions within the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry (IUPAC), the global umbrella organization of the chemistry discipline, were officially announced during the 53rd IUPAC General Assembly held in Malaysia.

Nominated by the Turkish Chemical Society for consideration by IUPAC, the TÜBA Members stood out among applicants for their scientific contributions. Following the voting process, TÜBA Principal Member Prof. Dr. Bakırdere was elected as National Representative to "Division VII – Chemistry and Human Health," while TÜBA Associate Member Prof. Dr. Metin was appointed as Titular Member to "Division II – Inorganic Chemistry." Representing Türkiye in these divisions, Prof. Bakırdere and Prof. Metin will carry out projects in their respective fields and contribute to innovative chemistry research by participating in various working groups, thereby representing Türkiye at the international level.

The International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry, founded in 1919, is an international organization that fosters ongoing collaboration among chemists across member countries. It plays a central role in standardization efforts involving nomenclature, measurement, and atomic weight determination.

TÜBA Member Prof. Dr. Aktürk Receives Outstanding Article Award from APSA

TÜBA Associate Member and faculty member in the Department of International Relations at Koç University, Prof. Dr. Şener Aktürk, has been awarded the Outstanding Article Award by the International History and Politics section of the American Political Science Association (APSA) for his article titled "Not So Innocent: Clerics, Monarchs, and the Ethnoreligious Cleansing of Western Europe."

Prof. Dr. Aktürk stated, "It is a great honor for me to be the first recipient of this award as an academic affiliated with an institution in Türkiye." He also noted that the journal in which the article was published, International

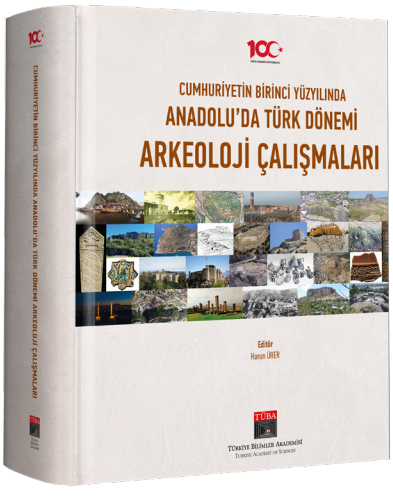
Security, ranked first among 169 journals in the field of international relations according to the 2024 Journal Citation Reports (JCR), announced in 2025. He shared that the award ceremony will take place in September in Vancouver, Canada, during APSA's annual conference.

The APSA Outstanding Article Award has been presented annually since 2017 by the association's International History and Politics section to the best article published in the previous year. In the past nine years, a total of nine articles—mostly co-authored—have received the award, along with two honorable mentions.

Turkish Young Academy Member Asst. Prof. Dr. Gheorghe Appointed Editor at International Security

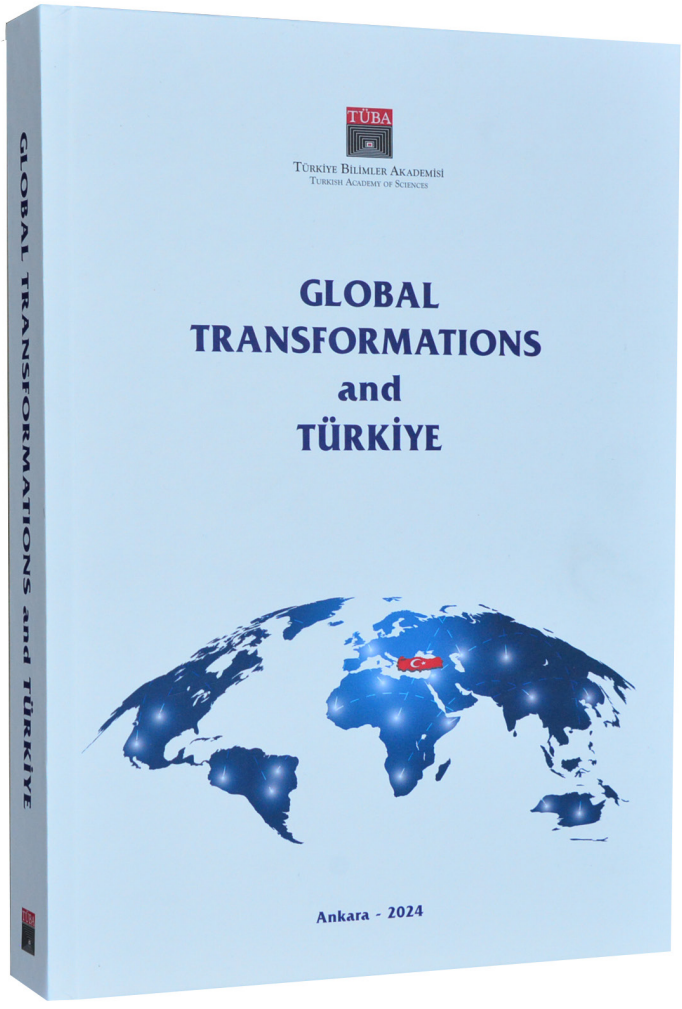
Asst. Prof. Dr. Eliza Gheorghe, a member of the Turkish Young Academy and faculty member in the Department of International Relations at Bilkent University, has been appointed associate editor of International Security, one of the world's leading journals in the field.

Asst. Prof. Dr. Gheorghe said that taking on the role of associate editor for this prominent publication is an exciting opportunity for the academic community in Türkiye. She noted that the research community here, supported by institutions like TÜBA, continues to make important contributions to the field of international and nuclear security. Through this editorial position, the aim is not only to advance academic scholarship but also to inspire and mentor the next generation of researchers in Türkiye, fostering further growth in these critical areas. She added that she aims to contribute not only to the academic literature in international and nuclear security but also to inspire young researchers in Türkiye. She also shared that her first book, "Market of Doom: Proliferation and the Logic of Nuclear Trade", will soon be published by Cornell University Press.



Archeological Studies of the Turkish Period in Anatolia During the First Century of the Republic

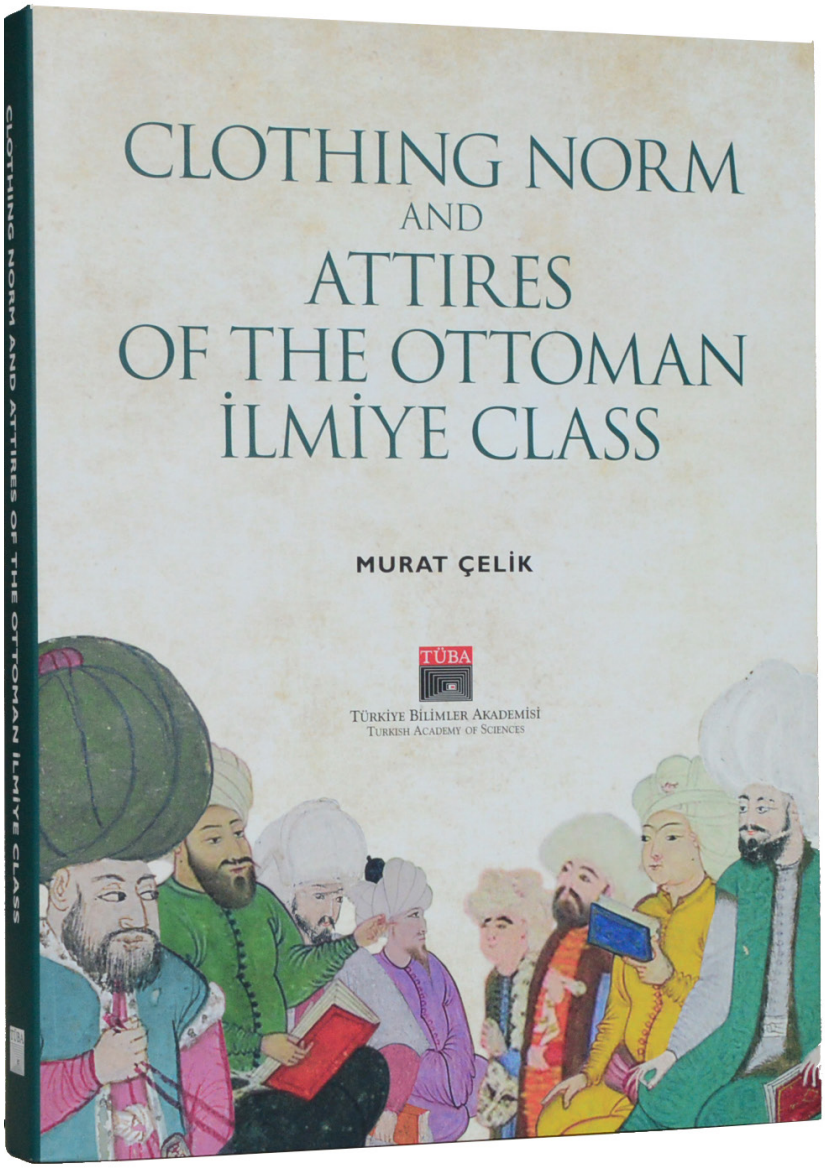
The content of "Archeological Studies of the Turkish Period in Anatolia During the First Century of the Republic" is limited to the ongoing scientific excavations. Each of the 30 excavations and researches that have direct or indirect interaction with the Turkish Period are evaluated with a comprehensive approach within the scope of the historical process of the study, the period to which it belongs and its finds, and the data are presented to the attention of the reader in all aspects. Within the scope of the book, the excavations and researches focusing on a specific area and the excavations and researches focusing on a settlement area are handled in two separate groups; the studies that make up the groups are listed according to the excavation start dates, thus providing an opportunity to evaluate the historical process related to the past of each of them. This study, written to commemorate the first century of the Republic, aims to briefly evaluate the 1000 years of accumulation in Anatolia with the data obtained in a 100-year period.



Türkiye in Global Transformations

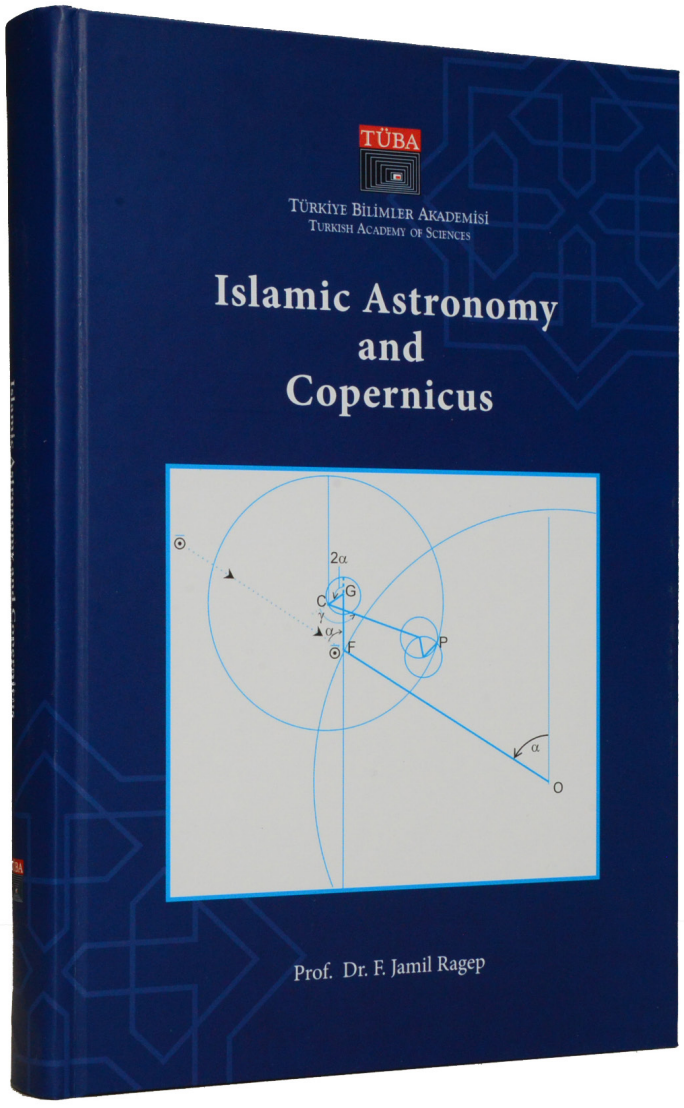
Following the editorial work carried out on the refereed articles presented at the conference organized by the International Relations Working Group in Istanbul and attended by more than 60 scientists from 20 countries, TÜBA published "Global Transformations and Türkiye", which bears the same name as the conference.

The work edited by Prof. Ahmet Nuri Yurdusev, a TÜBA Full Member and the Coordinator of the TÜBA International Relations Working Group, along with Asst. Prof. Mürsel Doğrul, a faculty member at the National Defense University, includes contributions from academics and experts from America, Asia, Europe, and Africa on various global challenges such as international relations, economic transformations, migration, and technological advancements. This study, divided into thematic sections addressing significant global issues such as the international order, the importance of middle powers, and Türkiye's strategic responses to these global changes, consists of six main sections and 36 subsections: "World Dis/orders in the Age of Global Transformations", "Great Powers and Middle Powers in a Changing World", "Türkiye on the Cusp of Persistent Challenges and Global Transformations", "Challenges of Migration and New Channels of Diplomacy", "New Media, the Challenge of AI/Cyberspace and Non-state Actors", and "Challenges in Economy, Business, and Finance."



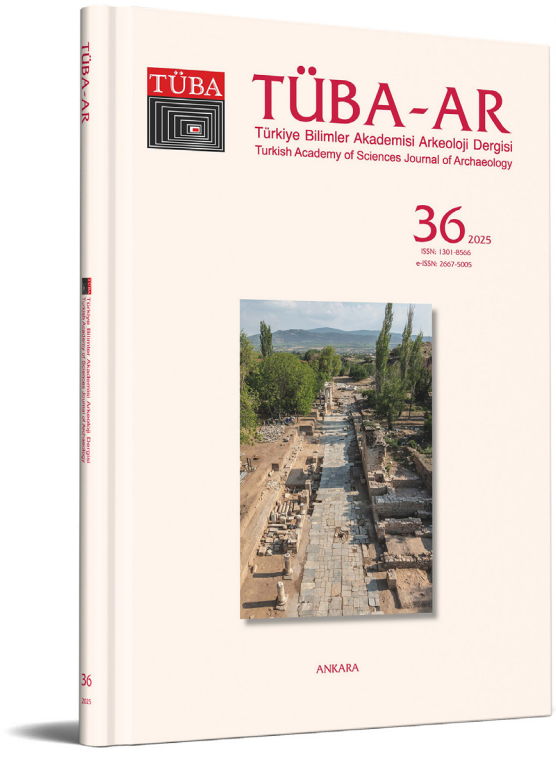
A New Perspective on the History of Ottoman Education

"The Dress Norm and Clothes of the Ottoman İlmiye Class" prepared by Murat Çelik, Faculty member is published under "Series for Scientific Thought" of TÜBA. The visuals in the work, which is the first book in which the clothes of the Ottoman İlmiye class are discussed within the framework of the history of education, are obtained from manuscript sources in Turkish and foreign collections and are associated for the first time in a study in which the clothes of the İlmiye class are included. Although the Dress Norm and Clothing of the Ottoman İlmiye Class is focused specifically on the years 1450-1650, it covers Ottoman history in general.



Islamic Astronomy and Copernicus: A Compilation Perspective on Astronomical History

Bringing together fifteen articles that have been published by F. Jamil Ragep over the last four decades, this volume offers fresh insights and a deeper understanding of how Islamic astronomical and scientific traditions influenced the emergence of the Copernican heliocentric system. These articles not only provide new technical and contentbased evidence regarding the Islamic background to Copernicus, but also highlight the importance of studying scientific and historical contexts in which Islamic astronomy could find its way into medieval and early modern European intellectual and cultural settings. Raising new questions and contributing solid research through the examination of various Islamic, Latin, and Greek scientific texts, Ragep's articles will be useful for anyone interested in engaging in the study of the Islamic- Copernicus connection from a broader multicultural perspective.

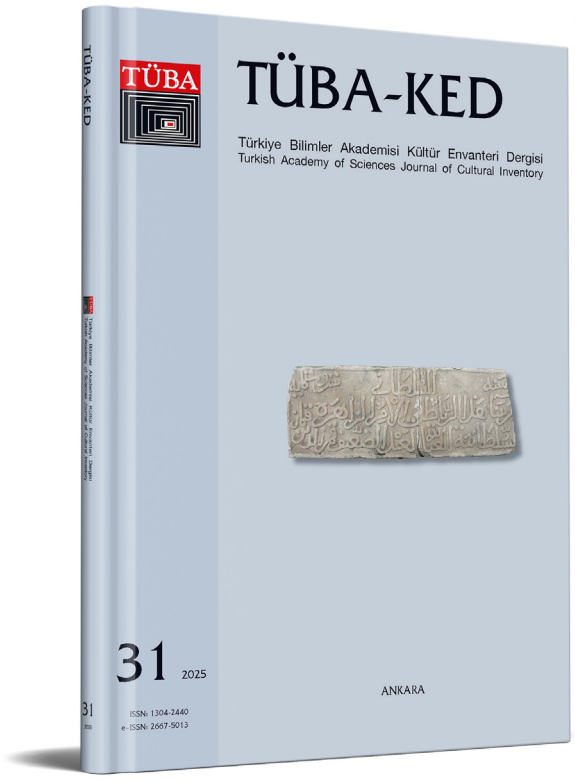


TÜBA Journal of Archaeology / TÜBA-AR

TÜBA-AR is an international peer-reviewed journal and is scanned in TÜBİTAK ULAKBİM TRDIZIN, European Reference Index for Humanities (ERIH PLUS) and EBSCO-Art & Architecture Source database.

It is published twice a year, in June and December. You can submit articles to the journal, which is open to Turkish and English articles throughout the year, via Dergipark. **https://dergipark.org.tr/en/pub/tubaar**

TÜBA-AR uses the double-blinding method in the evaluation process of all studies. In the double-blinding method, the identities of the authors and reviewers are hidden.



TÜBA Journal of Culture Inventory / TÜBA-KED

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