TÜBA genç akademi
TURKISH YOUNG ACADEMY of SCIENCES

TÜBA
TURKISH ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

Newsletter

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TÜBA Young Academy Regulations Published

TÜBA genç akademi
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The TÜBA Young Academy Community Regulations have been published in Official Gazette of the Republic of Türkiye and is now in effect.

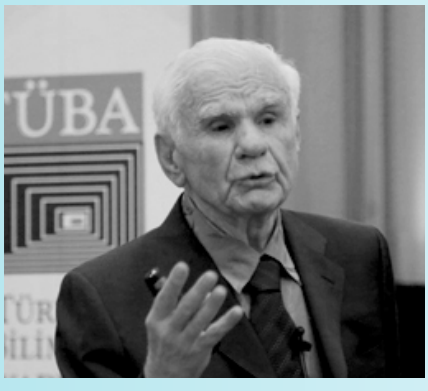
The Young Academy Community was established to promote scientific thinking among young scientists in Türkiye. It will represent the country in international young academy events within the framework of science diplomacy. The TÜBA Young Academy will prepare academic and scientific reports on thematic issues for TÜBA and conduct studies to contribute to TÜBA working groups. Its organizational structure, duties, authorities, and operational principles have been defined in the published regulations.

Scientists who have won the TÜBA Outstanding Young Scientist Awards (GEBİP) will become natural members of the Young Academy with the approval of the TÜBA Academy Council. Members of the Young Academy will also be selected from among scientists who are under the age of 45, have been recommended with a reasoned proposal, have been successful in scientific peer review processes, or are recipients of the TÜBİTAK Incentive and Türkiye Health Institutes Presidency (TÜSEB) Aziz Sancar Award. Membership will end when the member reaches the age of 50 or becomes an associate member of TÜBA.

The term of office of the president will be three years.

The president of the TÜBA Young Academy Community will be elected by the Academy Council among its members. With the condition that the president's activities are approved by the TÜBA Academy Council each year, the term of office will be three years. The same person may serve as president for a maximum of two terms. Candidates for the presidency must have previously served on the TÜBA Young Academy Community's board of directors. The founding president and board of directors will be appointed by the TÜBA Academy Council. The regulations also detail the general assembly, board of directors structure, division of duties, meeting procedures, and financial support mechanisms of the TÜBA Young Academy Community.

TÜBA Member Prof. Dr. M. Gazi Yaşargil Has Passed Away



TÜBA Honorary Member and the most accomplished neurosurgeon of the century Prof. Dr. Mahmut Gazi Yaşargil passed away at the age of 99.

We wish Allah's mercy to Prof. Dr. Yaşargil, who devoted his life to science, trained countless scientists all over the world, was the founder of microneurosurgery, and whose contribution to modern medicine and thus to humanity is invaluable. We wish patience to his family, relatives and the world of science.

TÜBA President Prof. Dr. Muzaffer Şeker stated that he learned about Prof. Dr. Yaşargil's passing with sadness and said, "May Allah have mercy on our esteemed teacher, a great scientist who guided science and wisdom, offered cure to humanity, and raised countless students. I wish patience to his family, his students and our scientific world."

TÜBA's Science Bridge to the Turkic World: 7th Turkology Summer School

TÜBA continues to bring together young academics from Turkic States, enabling them to deepen their theoretical and practical knowledge in the field of Turkology. Applications for the seventh annual "Traditional Turkic States Turkology Summer School" have been completed.

Young Turkologists of 12 countries will meet in Karabakh

The Summer School, organized in cooperation with TÜBA and the International Turkic Academy, will be held between August 10 and 17, 2025 at Karabakh University in Khankendi, Azerbaijan. The Summer School aims to help participants improve their skills in interrelated areas such as scientific publication, presentation and utilization of research funds. Within this framework, the training programmed for the 2025 Summer School will be in the fields of Turkic World Relations, History of Turkic States, Archaeology of the Turkic World, History of Art and Thought of the Turkic World, and Turkic Dialects and Literatures.

In the Summer School, the following countries are represented: Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, Northern Macedonia, Kosovo, Albania, Montenegro, Mongolia, Uzbekistan, Türkiye, and Turkmenistan. The aforementioned countries are represented by individuals who are below the age of 35 and are employed within the scope of the specified subject will take part in doctoral theses and post-doctoral research projects.

The program, which includes daily lectures, technical seminars and cultural activities in Turkish, will be carried out by the academicians of the Turkic States who have carried out international studies in their field, and the travel, food and accommodation expenses of the participants will be covered.

TÜBA Member Prof. Dr. İhsanoğlu at the Global Baku Forum

Prof. Dr. Ekmeleddin İhsanoğlu, Honorary Member of TÜBA and Honorary President of the Turkish Society for History of Science, attended the "12th Global Baku Forum" held in Baku, the capital of Azerbaijan.

The opening speech of the Forum was delivered by the President of Azerbaijan Ilham Aliyev. Around 400 participants, including more than 60 countries and at least 50 current and former presidents and prime ministers, as well as heads of United Nations organizations and leading academics, took part in the forum.

The meeting focused on geopolitical shifts, responsible partnership or competition, rethinking multilateralism for a multipolar world; building a new global consensus for the UN; middle powers in the new world order; restructuring: regional stability; and new technologies for a new world.

Publications from TÜBA on Science, Education and Resource Conservation

TÜBA continues to contribute to the development of Turkish science, the adoption of innovative approaches in education and the protection of natural resources through its publications. The Academy shared its recent important studies on strengthening Turkish as the language of science, innovative approaches in mathematics education and the protection of food and water resources with the public.

Strengthening Turkish as a language of science

Within the scope of the "Bilim Terimleri Sözlüğü Programı" (Turkish Science Terms Dictionary Project), which was initiated in order to increase the Turkishization and widespread use of scientific terms, TÜBA Natural Sciences Terms Dictionary was prepared. The dictionary, which covers 10,000 terms in the fields of Chemistry, Physics, Mathematics, Biology and Molecular Biology and Genetics, is designed as a guide to ensure that scientific vocabulary is more clearly expressed in Turkish. TÜBA officials stated that the dictionary will continue to be updated.

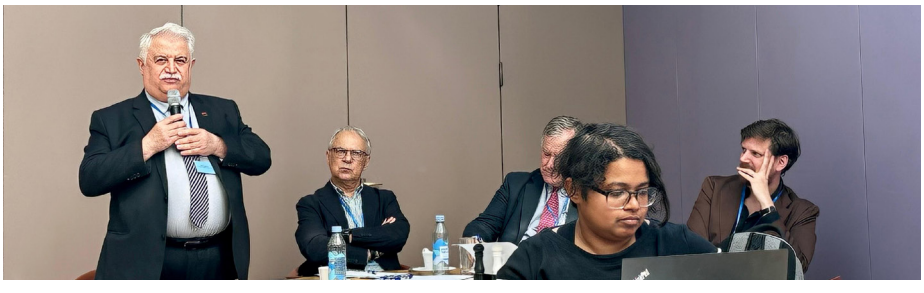
Modeling approach in mathematics education

TÜBA published the updated second edition of the book "Lise Matematik Konuları İçin Günlük Hayattan Modelleme Problemleri" (Modeling Problems from Daily Life for High School Mathematics Subjects), which links high school mathematics subjects with real-life problems. Mathematical modeling contributes to students' better understanding of mathematics, critical thinking and problem solving skills. The book includes 45 modeling problems, in-class applications and information on the historical development process.

Scientific awareness against food and water waste

TÜBA published "Gıda, Su Kaybı ve İsrafı" (Food, Water Loss and Waste) on the protection, prevention of waste and sustainable management of food and water resources. The study presents strategies at individual, social and institutional levels for the efficient use of food and water resources, innovative agricultural and logistical solutions, and the reduction of waste. TÜBA President Prof. Dr. Muzaffer Şeker stated that one third of the food produced in the world is wasted and that the unbalanced use of water resources can lead to a serious crisis and emphasized the importance of fair distribution of resources.

President Şeker at ALLEA General Assembly



TÜBA President Prof. Dr. Muzaffer Şeker attended the General Assembly of the All European Academies (ALLEA) in Copenhagen, Denmark, hosted by the Royal Danish Academy of Sciences and Letters.

The program included a scientific symposium titled "Europe and the Arctic: Science and Diplomacy," where scientists, researchers, academy presidents, and representatives from across Europe gathered to discuss how research-based Arctic diplomacy can shape a sustainable and collaborative future. In addition, a panel and roundtable discussions titled "Beyond Metrics: Challenges and Opportunities for Research Evaluation Reform in Europe," which included only ALLEA member academies and featured a presentation by Prof. Dr. Şeker, contributed significantly to interaction and knowledge exchange among scientists. Following the opening speeches by ALLEA President Prof. Dr. Paweł Rowiński and Dr. Monika Szkarłat, Prof. Dr. Lise Øvreås delivered a presentation titled "Revitalizing Arctic Science Diplomacy: From Climate Change to Security and Resource Management." A panel discussion on "Research and the Need for Global Cooperation in the Arctic" was held with the participation of Assoc. Prof. Dr. Aviâja Lyberth Hauptmann and Prof. Dr. Øvreås. The General Assembly was also represented by Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mürsel Doğrul from the Young Academy of TÜBA.

The Madame de Staël Award was presented to Prof. Dr. Viola Priesemann

At the Madame de Staël Award Ceremony, following the opening remarks by President Prof. Dr. Rowiński and the presentation speech by ALLEA Vice President Prof. Dr. Annette Grüters-Kieslich, the 2024 Madame de Staël Award was presented to Prof. Dr. Viola Priesemann. Physicist and member of the board of "Die Junge Akademie," Prof. Dr Priesemann received the award for her leadership during the pandemic, her scientific excellence, and her efforts to coordinate a Europe-wide response.

A Major Contribution to Media and Communication Literature in Partnership with TÜBA and AA

Prepared in cooperation between TÜBA and Anadolu Agency (AA), "Medya ve İletişim Kavramları Ansiklopedisi" (Encyclopedia of Media and Communication Concepts) will offer significant contributions to the literature on media and communication.

A major project aiming to fill a crucial gap in the literature on media and communication is being realized by TÜBA and Anadolu Agency. Planned to include 1,000 concepts in its initial phase and intended to serve as an expandable reference source, the "Medya ve İletişim Kavramları Ansiklopedisi" stands out as the most comprehensive and original dictionary ever prepared in the field of media and communication.

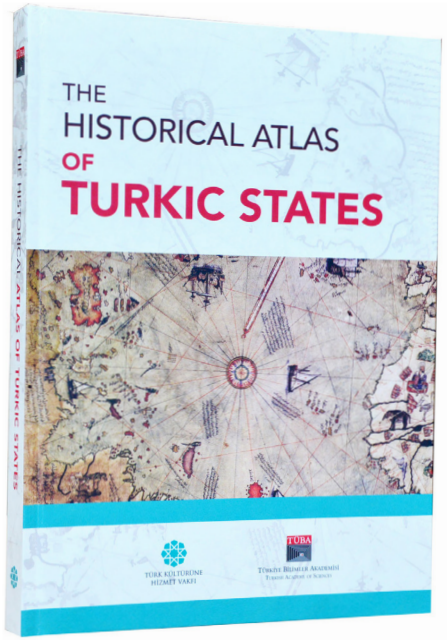
The "Medya ve İletişim Kavramları Ansiklopedisi", which is aimed to be completed within 12 months, will be prepared under four main categories: concepts, persons, works, events, and periods. It has been reported that the work will continue to grow with the addition of new concepts and updates following the completion of the project, and that each entry will be written by experts in the respective fields.

The editorial work of the project, in which approximately 100 distinguished figures of the field will take part on the referee and advisory board, will be carried out by academics from İzmir Kâtip Çelebi University (IKCU). The Editorial Board of the project consists of Prof. Dr. Yasin Bulduklu, Vice Rector of İzmir Kâtip Çelebi University; Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mehmet Emin Satır, Vice Chair of the Department of Media and Communication at the Faculty of Social and Human Sciences; Dr. Teaching Assistant Emrah Başaran, Vice Chair of the Department of Sociology; and Research Assistant Hüseyin Enes Balcı from the Department of Media and Communication.

TÜBA President Prof. Dr. Muzaffer Şeker emphasized that the "Medya ve İletişim Kavramları Ansiklopedisi" project, which constitutes another example of TÜBA's contributions to the scientific world through comprehensive and voluminous works, is being carried out meticulously, and stated his belief that the work would significantly address the deficiency in the field. Indicating that the dictionary will stand out with its original content and systematically present the concepts and information of the media and communication field, Prof. Dr. Şeker expressed his pleasure in supporting the work. Announcing that the "Medya ve İletişim Kavramları Ansiklopedisi" will be made accessible both in print and digitally, Prof. Dr. Şeker noted that the project is of exemplary nature.

Prof. Dr. Yasin Bulduklu, Vice Rector of İzmir Kâtip Çelebi University (IKCU) and head of the Editorial Board of the "Medya ve İletişim Kavramları Ansiklopedisi" project, emphasized the necessity of defining the concepts belonging to the discipline of media and communication in today's context, where media is present in all areas and every moment of life and communication has become multi-dimensional and comprehensive. Stating that the project will respond to such a need, Prof. Dr. Bulduklu said: "The project, planned to be realized in partnership between TÜBA and Anadolu Agency, aims to fill a significant gap in the field. The localization and definition of fundamental concepts in the field of communication from a domestic perspective is of utmost importance. For this reason, as the Editorial Board of the encyclopedia, we are conducting a meticulous study. We aim to produce a comprehensive and dynamic encyclopedia involving experts in the field."

A New Perspective on Turkish History with New Maps Drawn for the First Time



TÜBA has published "The Historical Atlas of Turkic States", which meticulously maps the political, cultural and geographical changes of the Turkic world and comprehensively addresses the process of Turkic states throughout history.

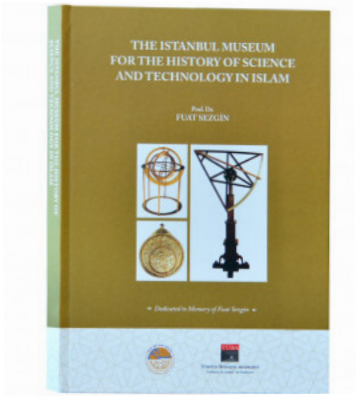
The work, which is the result of the great efforts of a team of academics and experts, was prepared with the aim of evaluating the history of Turks from a broad framework and attracts attention with its maps of all Turkic states established throughout history. The maps are completely original, some drawn for the first time. Dedicated to the 100th anniversary of the Republic of Türkiye, the publication fills an important gap in the field and serves as a source for future studies.

The work includes maps drawn for the first time on Turkish history.

TÜBA President Prof. Dr. Muzaffer Şeker stated that in an era when global problems necessitate unity and cooperation, the lessons to be learned from the common heritage of Turkic peoples have an even greater meaning, and that the work, which tells the extraordinary journey of Turkic states over time, was achieved thanks to the cooperation of TÜBA and the Turkish Cultural Foundation. TÜBA President Prof. Dr. Muzaffer Şeker said, "By combining the original maps in the work with academic narratives, it builds a bridge between the past and the present, bringing generations together with the rich texture of Turkish history. The work not only contributes to a better understanding of our past, but also reinforces the sense of unity among Turkish communities around the world."

Prof. Dr. Azmi Özcan, one of the editors of the work, underlined that the atlas covers Turkish history in terms of time and place and aims to reveal the state tradition of the Turks, especially for students as well as those who are interested. He said that the maps in the work provide the development of historical awareness by placing the abstract past on a concrete ground.

"The maps were prepared using Geographical Information Systems (GIS), and geographical elements were identified using satellite images. Although the historical borders are not precise on the maps, general outlines were determined based on the settlement centers of the period. In order to reflect historical continuity, this atlas also includes some historical entities such as the Mongolian and Tibetan Empires, which were established in some historical periods with Turkish traditions. Our ultimate goal is to ensure that this work plays an important role in the preservation and promotion of Turkish historical and cultural heritage."



The Istanbul Museum for the History of Science and Technology in Islam

Based on Prof. Dr. Fuat Sezgin's five-volume work "Science and Technology in Islam," the book "The Istanbul Museum for the History of Science and Technology in Islam," published jointly by TÜBA and the Foundation for the History of Islamic Science Research (İBTAV), features nearly 600 replicas of tools, devices, model drawings, and photographs displayed at the Museum of the History of Science and Technology in Islam, located in Istanbul's Gülhane Park, along with historical details.

GIVING BIRTH TO THE NEW INTERNATIONAL ORDER

TÜBA Honorary Member
Prof. Dr. Jeffrey D. Sachs*

The multipolar world will be born when the geopolitical weight of Asia, Africa, and Latin America matches their rising economic weight.

Writing in his cell as political prisoner in fascist Italy after World War I, the philosopher Antonio Gramsci famously declared: "The crisis consists precisely in the fact that the old is dying and the new cannot be born; in this interregnum a great variety of morbid symptoms appear." A century later, we are in another interregnum, and the morbid symptoms are everywhere. The US-led order has ended, but the multipolar world is not yet born. The urgent priority is to give birth to a new multilateral order that can keep the peace and the path to sustainable development.

We are at the end of a long wave of human history that commenced with the voyages of Christopher Columbus and Vasco da Gama more than 500 years ago. Those voyages initiated more than four centuries of European imperialism that peaked with Britain's global dominance from the end of the Napoleonic Wars (1815) to the outbreak of World War I (1914). Following World War II, the US claimed the mantle as the world's new hegemon. Asia was pushed aside during this long period. According to widely used macroeconomic estimates, Asia produced 65 percent of world output in 1500, but by 1950, that share had declined to just 19% (compared with 55% of the world population).

In the 80 years since World War 2, Asia recovered its place in the global economy. Japan led the way with rapid growth in the 1950s and 1960s, followed by the four "Asian tigers" (Hong Kong, Singapore, Taiwan, and Korea) beginning in the 1960s and 1970s, and then by China beginning around 1980, and India beginning around 1990. As of today, Asia constitutes around 50% of the world economy, according to IMF estimates.

The multipolar world will be born when the geopolitical weight of Asia, Africa, and Latin America matches their rising economic weight. This needed shift in geopolitics has been delayed as the US and Europe cling to outdated prerogatives built into international institutions and to their outdated mindsets. Even today, the US bullies Canada, Greenland, Panama and others in the Western Hemisphere and threatens the rest of the world with unilateral tariffs and sanctions that are blatantly in violation of international rules.

Asia, Africa and Latin America need to stick together to raise their collective voice and their UN votes to usher in a new and fair international system. A crucial institution in need of reform is the UN Security Council, given its unique responsibility under the UN Charter to keep the peace. The five permanent members of the UN Security Council (the P5) – Britain, China, France, Russia, and the United States – reflect the world of 1945, not of 2025. There are no permanent Latin American or African seats, and Asia holds only one permanent seat of the five, despite being home to almost 60% of the world population. Over the years, many new potential UN Security Council permanent members have been proposed, but the existing P5 have held firmly to their privileged position.

The proper restructuring of the UN Security Council will be frustrated for years to come. Yet there is one crucial change that is within immediate reach and that would serve the entire world. By any metric, India indisputably merits a permanent seat on the UN Security Council. Given India's outstanding track record in global diplomacy, its admission to the UN Security Council would also elevate a crucial voice for world peace and justice.

On all counts, India is a great power. India is the world's most populous country, having overtaken China in 2024. India is the world's third largest economy measured at international prices (purchasing-power parity), at $17 trillion, behind China ($40 trillion) and the United States ($30 trillion) and ahead of all the rest. India is the fastest growing major economy in the world, with annual growth of around 6% per year. India's GDP (PPP) is likely to overtake that of the US by mid-century. India is a nuclear-armed nation, a digital technology innovator, and a country with a leading space program. No other country mentioned as

candidate for a permanent UN Security Council member comes close to India's credentials for a seat.

The same can be said about India's diplomatic heft. India's skillful diplomacy was displayed by India's superb leadership of the G20 in 2023. India deftly managed a hugely successful G20 despite the bitter divide in 2024 between Russia and the NATO countries. Not only did India achieve a G20 consensus; it made history, by welcoming the African Union to a new permanent membership in the G20.

China has dragged its feet on supporting India's permanent seat in the UN Security Council, guarding its own unique position as the only Asian power in the P5. Yet China's vital national interests would be well served and bolstered by India's ascension to a permanent UN Security Council seat. This is especially the case given that the US is carrying out a last-ditch and vicious effort through tariffs and sanctions to block China's hard-earned rise in economic prosperity and technological prowess.

By supporting India for the UN Security Council, China would establish decisively that geopolitics are being remade to reflect the true multipolar world. While China would create an Asian peer in the UN Security Council, it would also win a vital partner in overcoming the US and European resistance to geopolitical change. If China calls for India's permanent membership in the UN Security Council, Russia will immediately concur, while the US, UK, and France will vote for India as well.

The US geopolitical tantrums of recent weeks – abandoning the fight against climate change, attacking the Sustainable Development Goals, and imposing unilateral tariffs in contravention of core WTO rules – reflect the truly "morbid symptoms" of a dying old order. It's time to make way for a truly multipolar and just international order.

**Jeffrey D. Sachs is a University Professor and Director of the Center for Sustainable Development at Columbia University, where he directed The Earth Institute from 2002 until 2016. He is also President of the UN Sustainable Development Solutions Network and a commissioner of the UN Broadband Commission for Development. He has been advisor to three United Nations Secretaries-General, and currently serves as an SDG Advocate under Secretary-General Antonio Guterres. Sachs is the author, most recently, of "A New Foreign Policy: Beyond American Exceptionalism" (2020). Other books include: "Building the New American Economy: Smart, Fair, and Sustainable" (2017) and "The Age of Sustainable Development," (2015) with Ban Ki-moon.*

The Heart of Technology Beats Again in Istanbul; TEKNOFEST Opens Its Doors September 17–21!

The world's largest Aviation, Space, and Technology festival, TEKNOFEST, is opening its doors for the 12th time this year! The festival will take place in Istanbul from September 17 to 21, led by the Türkiye Technology Team Foundation (T3 Foundation) and the Republic of Türkiye Ministry of Industry and Technology, and will be held at Atatürk Airport. Having inspired nearly 11 million visitors to date, TEKNOFEST will bring the winds of technology and innovation to the unique atmosphere of Istanbul, the cradle of civilizations.

Bringing together young people from all over the world who are guided by science and technology, who dream of the future, design it, and make it a reality, TEKNOFEST will once again make a global impact this year by setting new records in Istanbul with the excitement of innovation. After being held earlier in 2025 in the sister country TRNC (Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus), the second stop for TEKNOFEST this year will be Istanbul. TEKNOFEST Istanbul, to be held at Atatürk Airport from September 17 to 21, will host numerous activities that combine innovation-filled competitions, breathtaking air shows, technology, and excitement.

With 54 different competitions, the heart of technology and innovation will beat at TEKNOFEST Istanbul!

Standing out with its ever-evolving competition categories each year, TEKNOFEST Istanbul will feature 54 main competitions and 127 sub-categories. Teams that pass the preliminary selection stage will benefit from over 85 million TRY in financial support, and winning teams will receive a total prize pool exceeding 65 million TRY. In addition, the extensive material support provided to participants will help elevate projects to a higher level. Contestants from around the world will share their knowledge and experiences, taking significant steps in technology development.

Moreover, in addition to technology competitions, TEKNOFEST Istanbul–taking place at Atatürk Airport from September 17 to 21–will welcome visitors with many captivating events. The festival will offer breathtaking air shows, various exhibitions and workshops, simulationbased experience zones, a planetarium, fair events, and flight activities specially organized for students, providing a technology and excitement-filled experience.

www.teknofest.org/en

TÜBA Issues Call for Academic Mobilization in Support of Strategic Transformation

The Artificial Intelligence Workshop organized by TÜBA brought together experts and academics in the field in Istanbul. The workshop, which discussed Türkiye's artificial intelligence strategy through interdisciplinary cooperation, evaluated the future of artificial intelligence, data management, ethics, law, education policies, and human resources in all their dimensions in sessions titled "Artificial Intelligence in Natural and Life Sciences" and "Artificial Intelligence in Education."

Academics speaking at the workshop emphasized that artificial intelligence is not merely a tool but a fundamental building block in the transition to an information society. The message that stood out was, "We must develop language models, meaning, and governance capabilities, not just data processing." In the sessions, which featured many scientists who have made significant contributions in their fields, the current information pollution regarding artificial intelligence, the need for transformation in education, strategic planning deficiencies, and legal infrastructure problems were discussed.

We are ready to put our hands to the task

TÜBA President Prof. Dr. Muzaffer Şeker stated in his evaluation at the end of the workshop that Türkiye should develop policies focused on application and production in the field of artificial intelligence without wasting any time. President Şeker said, "Artificial intelligence is not just a matter of technology, but also the reconstruction of humanity's relationship with knowledge. Therefore, limiting discussions on artificial intelligence to technical developments alone means addressing the issue on a very superficial level. What we need to do is to lead a mental transformation that will make this technology compatible with the common values and social needs of our country and then of humanity. Every speech we heard at the workshop showed that this transformation must be addressed not only in terms of engineering, but also in terms of society, law, ethics, education, communication, culture, and public policy. In this context, as TÜBA, we invite our scientists, institutions, and decision-makers to act in interdisciplinary cooperation. It seems imperative to create an artificial intelligence strategy document without delay. There is an urgent need for this framework, especially in education. Türkiye has the data and the human resources. At this point, Türkiye's young and dynamic population, developing academic infrastructure, and large data pool hold great potential for becoming a pioneer in artificial intelligence. However, it is not possible to activate this potential without a strategic vision. As TÜBA, our call is for the construction of an artificial intelligence ecosystem that centers on data-driven thinking, critical thinking, and multidisciplinary work. We need to transform ourselves into a society that not only uses artificial intelligence but also develops, manages, and understands it within an ethical framework. Many developed countries have already done this, producing AI models that incorporate their own languages, cultures, and ethical norms. We, on the other hand, are still in a position where we provide data to these systems but cannot obtain solutions that are appropriate for our own social context in return. This clearly shows that Türkiye must now move beyond simply using artificial intelligence and become a producer country that determines its own language model, ethical framework, and strategic orientations. We are ready to put our hands to the plow to demonstrate this determination."

TÜBA Delegation in Oman for Global Science Collaboration

TÜBA President Prof. Dr. Muzaffer Şeker attended the International Science Council (ISC) General Assembly and Muscat Global Knowledge Dialogue Meeting organized by the Ministry of Higher Education, Research and Innovation of Oman.

In the 4-yearly General Assembly program held in Oman, President Şeker was joined by TÜBA Full Members Prof. Dr. Ahmet Nuri Yurdusev, President of the Association of Academies and Societies of Sciences in Asia (ASSAA), Prof. Dr. İlkay Erdoğan Orhan, Member of the Board of Directors of the ISC European Group, and Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mürsel Doğrul, TÜBA Young Academy Representative.

The Muscat Global Knowledge Dialogue, which started with the speeches of Prof. Dr. Rahma Al-Mahrooqi, Omani Minister of Higher Education, Research and Innovation, and Prof. Dr. Sir Peter Gluckman, ISC President, following the Pre-Event Workshops, was shaped under the main themes of Science Systems and the Future of Science, Equitable Transformations in Science and Sustainability, and Science and Society. In the parallel sessions of 3 plenary meetings on different topics; a total of 9 topics from artificial intelligence to sustainability, from the poles to education were discussed.

The plenary session "Rethinking International Science Cooperation for the 21st Century" discussed the importance of science as a global endeavor, the current challenges in international science cooperation and the need to redesign progress in this field. It focused on priorities and actions to make science systems more open, transparent, efficient, inclusive and integrated. The importance of ocean science in the context of sustainability and ISC's ocean-related work was highlighted. The changing context of science diplomacy was assessed and ISC's role in this area was discussed.

The plenary session "Emerging Technologies and the Evolution of Science Systems" on the second day of the meeting addressed the complex relationship between emerging technologies and science systems, discussing new opportunities as well as ethical concerns. Parallel sessions discussed how artificial intelligence is transforming science, the vast opportunities it offers and its impact on scientific processes. Within the framework of the UN's Decade of Science for Sustainability initiative covering 2024-2033, the contributions of science to the sustainability agenda and its future roles were discussed. Strategies and successful collaborative efforts to increase the representation of women in science were discussed, while the training of scientists and the capacity of researchers to address current and future challenges were emphasized. They also elaborated on how the International Polar Year will shape global science cooperation and what has been achieved in polar science. The final plenary session, "Beyond Borders - Science, Public Trust and Multilateral Policy", set out action plans to increase capacity and public trust in science as a universal endeavor and to strengthen cooperation on global challenges.

At the end of the General Assembly, the **"Muscat Declaration on Global Science"** was published, shaped by the contributions of ISC members.

TÜBA

TÜRKİYE BİLİMLER AKADEMİSİ
TURKISH ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

TÜBA Statement on Academic Freedom in the US

Turkish Academy of Sciences (TÜBA) is deeply concerned about recent developments at several U.S. universities, where peaceful expressions of conscience in response to the grave humanitarian crisis in Gaza have been met with serious restrictions.

The acts perpetrated in Gaza, conducted under the guise of counter-terrorism operations, have systematically targeted civilians — foremost women and children — resulting in the deaths of thousands. This ongoing process, carried out openly before the eyes of the international community for months, has reached to the level of genocide and constitutes a grave crime against humanity. These realities have mobilized students and academics around the world to raise their voices in defense of human dignity and fundamental rights.

Regrettably, measures indicate that many individuals who peacefully expressed humanitarian concernshave been subjected to disciplinary measures, suspension, or censorship. Institutions of higher education, traditionally sanctuaries of critical thought and open debate, must remain steadfast in safeguarding the right to free and peaceful expression, particularly when it is exercised in defense of universal human rights.

TÜBA acknowledges and supports the calls made by universities in the United States emphasizing the urgent need to protect academic spaces from suppression. Academic freedom is not merely an institutional value, it is a cornerstone of democratic societies and a vital mechanism through which global injustices are challenged.

We express our support for students, scholars, and academic communities striving for justice, peace, and human rights. We respectfully invite all relevant actors to ensure that universities continue to serve as environments where ideas, ethical concerns, and humanitarian principles can be voiced without fear or reprisal, especially in times of humanitarian catastrophe.

History has shown that safeguarding intellectual freedom is crucial for achieving academic excellence, effectively responding to global crises and wars, and advancing social progress and humanitarian understanding around the world.

All European Academies

April 2025

ALLEA STATEMENT ON CONTINUED ATTACKS ON ACADEMIC FREEDOM

In reaction to the most recent restrictions imposed by the U.S. Administration on the academic sector, the European Federation of Academies of Sciences and Humanities, ALLEA, strongly re-affirms the importance of upholding the fundamental principles of academic freedom and institutional autonomy.

ALLEA remains deeply concerned by the continued censorship of research designs and publications in the U.S., the increasing marginalisation of scientifically relevant topics from public discourse, and the growing cuts to funding in different areas of research targeted at academic institutions. The new executive orders that freeze billions in federal research funding, including biomedical and environmental research, are likely to inflict severe harm on societies and peoples not only in the U.S., but globally. Recent political decisions risk undermining the invaluable role that science plays in creating benefits for society as a whole.

We feel encouraged by the overwhelming response to ALLEA's previous statement in February 2025 on threats to academic freedom and international research collaboration in the United States, which reflects the unity shown by the more than 160 research institutions in Europe and beyond. This mobilisation reflects a shared understanding and commitment: defending academic freedom is an urgent and universal responsibility. We will continue to stand up against serious threats to the autonomy of science, which are incompatible with the principles of an open and democratic society.

This statement of ALLEA therefore calls upon all scientific institutions, political decision-makers, and the public to recognise and defend the essential role of independent science in the U.S. and worldwide, and to counteract a normalisation of these infringements on academic freedom. We express our strongest support and admiration for those academic institutions that stand up against political pressure and the recent governmental orders.1

Clear regulatory frameworks are essential to shield academia from undue interference, guarantee rights for scholars and students, and maintain the autonomy of research. We therefore urge governments across the globe to refrain from coercive actions against academic institutions and instead call for a constructive dialogue that supports and protects the autonomy of research and higher education.

President Şeker at G20 Summit

TÜBA President Prof. Dr. Muzaffer Şeker attended the "G20 Chief Science Advisers Roundtable (CSAR)" as part of the G20 Summit in Pretoria, South Africa. In 2025, TÜBA Full Member Prof. Dr. Ahmet Nuri Yurdusev took part in the CSAR Meeting themed "Equity-based science, technology and innovation for inclusive human development and global sustainability".

CSAR, which was convened for the first time during India's G20 Presidency, was organized by the South African National Innovation Advisory Council, which has a unique role in terms of science, technology and innovation policies and their importance in national and international decision-making processes.

The meeting provided an important platform to examine the root causes of South Africa's global G20 science, technology and innovation (STI) disparities and identify approaches and strategies to address these key challenges. Both the theme and focus of the CSAR were fully aligned with the G20 Summit's key thematic objectives of "Solidarity, Equity and Sustainability".

The meeting started with a speech by Dr. Mlungisi Cele, Director General of the National Advisory Council for Innovation (NACI). The three sessions addressed the key drivers and impacts of global science, technology and innovation inequality, the dynamics of exclusion in North-South research collaborations and the key factors hindering access to knowledge and equity, and opportunities for synergistic and strategic cooperation between the G20 and the African continent, the Global South and the developing world at large.

Solidarity for Türkiye, a concrete commitment reflected in policies and resources

Stating that the decisive role of science and technology in social development is now indisputable in all sessions, President Şeker said: "The benefits of this progress are not shared equally all over the world. Structural inequalities between developed and developing countries prevent the global information system from functioning in a fair and inclusive manner. Türkiye emphasizes that science is a matter of public responsibility and advocates a collaborative and transparent approach that prioritizes domestic capacity in order to eliminate these inequalities."

Prof. Dr. Şeker continued his speech by underlining that the global information system should be fair not only in terms of access but also in the processes of producing and sharing knowledge. Prof. Dr. Muzaffer Şeker said: "Elements such as local knowledge and multilingualism should be systematically included; partnerships should be more balanced in terms of equal voice, financing and governance. G20 initiatives need to be tailored to the unique needs of Africa, the Global South and developing regions, with long-term and inclusive structures that strengthen local leadership, not just technical support. Türkiye sees solidarity as a concrete commitment reflected in policies and resources, not just rhetoric."

The First Original Educational Encyclopedia Highlighting Turkish Education History Has Been Introduced

The Turkish Maarif Encyclopedia, prepared by TÜBA and the Turkish Maarif Foundation as a gift to the 100th anniversary of the Republic, consisting of 6 volumes and 3,120 pages in total, was introduced at a meeting held at the headquarters of the Turkish Maarif Foundation in Üsküdar.

The work, which includes approximately 1300 articles written by expert authors and academics, was realized between 2021-2024 as a result of the intensive labor and detailed work of more than 700 academics and researchers from different disciplines.

Encyclopedia is now available online

The encyclopedia, which aims to contribute to the educational understanding of today's world by examining the accumulation of Turks in the field of education throughout history with scientific methods, is the first and most comprehensive publication in its field. The articles in the encyclopedia are grouped into five categories in the fields of educational sciences, history of education, culture and civilization. Concepts, artifacts, institutions, people, cities, events and periods are the main framework of the encyclopedia. In the category of concepts, concepts belonging to the Turks, who have had a profound impact on the history of world education, were presented. It was shown that the Turkish education world was able to produce many original concepts in its own past that would give self-confidence to new generations.

In the category of artifacts, the main sources of culture and civilization were included, while in the category of institutions, the institutions created by the Turkish cultural and educational world from the earliest known periods of history to the 21st century were included. In the category of people, prominent figures in the history of education were introduced and names who have set an example for human history with their lives and works were selected in addition to their own cultural environment. In the category of cities, events and periods, important cities in the history of Turkish education and culture, as well as important developments in education and periods that left their mark were discussed. The Encyclopedia of Turkish Education is now online at www.turkmaarifansiklopedisi.org.tr.

Istanbul Provincial Director of Culture and Tourism Hüseyin Keskin, former Deputy Minister of National Education Prof. Dr. Osman Sezgin, Rector of Kütahya Dumlupınar University Prof. Dr. Süleyman Kızıltoprak, Rector of Nevşehir Hacı Bektaş Veli University Prof. Dr. Semih Aktekin, Rector of Fatih Sultan Mehmet Foundation University Prof. Dr. Nevzat Şimşek, writer Beşir Ayvazoğlu, writer İskender Pala and members of the board of trustees of the foundation attended the meeting.

An important source and guide that will shed light from the past to the future

In his message, the Minister of Industry and Technology Mehmet Fatih Kacır wished the meeting to be beneficial and said: "I would like to congratulate our institutions that brought this precious work, which emerged as a result of intensive efforts and studies, to our world of education. I believe that our encyclopedia will be an important source and guide that will shed light on our journey of knowledge and wisdom from the past to the future. I congratulate the Turkish Maarif Foundation and the Turkish Academy of Sciences for their meticulous work. I wish the Turkish Maarif Encyclopedia to be a blessing and good fortune to our country."

Four thousand years of history lies behind it

In his speech, TÜBA President Prof. Dr. Muzaffer Şeker stated that it is not easy to do joint work, but it is a great pleasure to see the end of a difficult work and thanked everyone who contributed, including the President of the Turkish Maarif Foundation Prof. Dr. Birol Akgün. He noted that

they will present the work to the benefit of everyone with technological developments from now on. Şeker said, "It was a long journey. It makes us extremely happy that the work put forth is permanent and that it is a work that will contribute to the notebook of all of us in the afterlife."

Prof. Dr. Ahmet Emre Bilgili, Deputy President of the Maarif Foundation of Türkiye, noted that an encyclopedia of education had not been published before and that they had initiated the work because they saw this deficiency. "This geography, this civilization has a great educational accumulation. We wanted to present this educational accumulation in an encyclopedia," Bilgili said, noting that there is a lot of labor and accumulation in the work they have been working on for four years.

First copyrighted encyclopedia of education

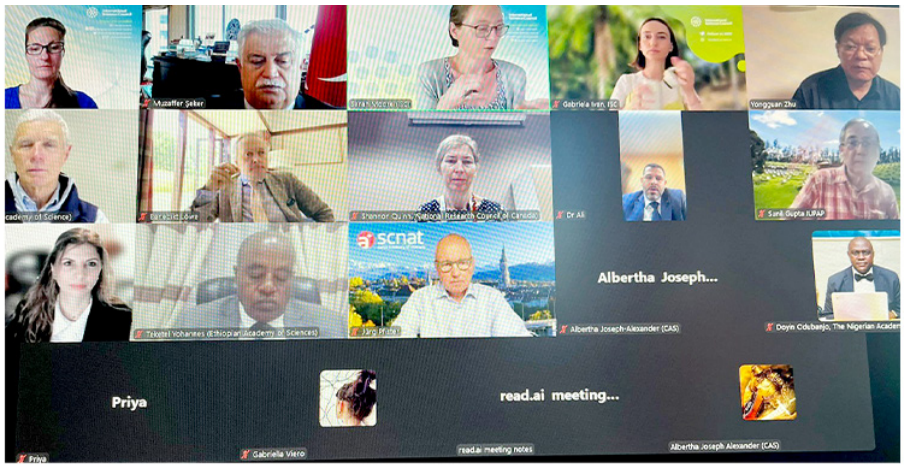
Reminding that the Maarif Foundation is a global educational organization, Bilgili said, "The most valuable aspect of encyclopedic knowledge is that it is reliable. Reliability lies in the subjectivity of that information, its sources. It passes through many channels and becomes far more reliable information. For this reason, the degree of reliability is extremely high. We have put forward our educational background through people, works, concepts and cities. We say without modesty that the Maarif Foundation of Türkiye, together with the Academy of Sciences of Türkiye, has accomplished a very strategic work."

If we want to exist, we have to leave our mark.

Prof. Dr. Azmi Özcan, Chairman of the Scientific Committee of the Turkish Maarif Encyclopedia, emphasized that behind the work is a 40-year Encyclopedia of Islam and a 4,000-year history. Özcan said, "If you want to exist in the world of being, you need to leave a mark in the time and place you live in. If you do not accomplish this, you cannot make geography your homeland. Your Turkestan becomes Central Asia, your homeland becomes the Middle East, your time becomes Greenwich. I think that the Turkish nation, we Muslim Turks, came to the

earth not to be wealthy but to exist. If we want to exist, we will leave a mark. If a nation does not have an encyclopedia, if it does not have an atlas, if it does not re-embroider its founding texts for each new generation, it is not possible for it to continue this competition." Noting that the skill is in keeping the work alive, Özcan thanked those who worked day and night for this work. After the speeches, members of the scientific board were given certificates of appreciation and the meeting ended with a family photo.

Membership Policies in the ISC Committee



TÜBA President Prof. Dr. Muzaffer Şeker participated in the International Science Council (ISC) Meeting, which was held online.

The Committee for Membership (CM), established in addition to the ISC's advisory bodies, the Committee for Finance, Compliance and Risk (CFCR) and the Committee for Freedom and Responsibility in Science (CFRS), of which President Şeker was elected a member, advised the ISC Executive Board and the secretariat on membership-related interaction and development.

At the meeting, discussions were held to develop criteria for each membership category to determine what types of organizations could become ISC members. Areas that were not represented or were underrepresented in ISC membership were identified. The importance of information sharing and joint initiative development among ISC members was emphasized. Solutions to increase communication among members were proposed.

Legal Problems Related to Earthquakes Discussed in Ankara

The "Depreme Bağlı Olarak Ortaya Çıkan Hukuki Sorunlar ve Çözüm Önerileri Sempozyumu" (Symposium on Legal Problems Related to Earthquakes and Solution Proposals), chaired by TÜBA Full Member Prof. Dr. İzzet Özgenç, was hosted by Hacı Bayramı Veli University (HBV) in Ankara on February 6-7.

The two-day symposium was prepared to address the legal problems arising from earthquakes and to develop solutions for them. The responsibilities arising from earthquakes were examined in detail, especially in terms of disaster management, administrative law, criminal law, civil law and insurance law. In addition, issues such as the evaluation and development of legislation in the light of lessons learned from past earthquakes were also discussed. The program was opened with the speeches of TÜBA President Prof. Dr. Muzaffer Şeker, Ankara HBV University Rector Prof. Dr. Mehmet Naci Bostancı and Ankara HBV University Faculty of Law Dean Prof. Dr. İlhan Üzülmez.

On the first day of the symposium, 33 scientists discussed 24 topics in six sessions from Earthquake and Damages Caused by Earthquake to Earthquake as a Force Majeure. On the second day, 29 scientists and experts spoke on 21 topics in 6 sessions.

Legal liabilities related to earthquakes are discussed

President Şeker started his speech by stating that Türkiye cannot escape from the earthquake problem and that it is not possible to escape from the obligation to be prepared for earthquakes. "These and similar earthquakes are neither the first nor the last for our world; we must accept that earthquakes are natural geological and seismological movements with scientific explanations. Although there are those who declare that they can approximately determine the time of the earthquake with probability calculations using different parameters, it is not possible to detect and determine within the framework of the possibilities provided by current scientific technologies. For this reason, we have to get used to living with earthquakes and always be prepared."

Pointing out that serious caution plans made by the governments are shaped within the framework of AFAD and Turkish Red Crescent and that serious

investments have been made in this regard, Şeker said, "Of course, many positive or negative things can be said about each of the studies. When looked at holistically, there are very few states in the world that have experienced a disaster of this magnitude and gone through the recovery process so quickly. A lot of work has been done to restore 11 provinces and to bring life back to the country with the committees established with great determination." Saying that words are no longer enough and that the lives lost will not come back, Şeker emphasized that there is much to be done to prevent the same pain from happening again. Stating that TÜBA experienced its most troubled period during the earthquake, President Şeker said: "In addition to students and academics, universities were in cooperation with rescue teams after the earthquake, universities were a lifeline in helping the wounded and logistical support, I personally witnessed it. One of the most important topics is that universities create safe spaces as the safeguard of the city in such crisis situations. The importance of safe spaces with a well-established infrastructure in disaster situations becomes apparent. We saw this clearly in our meetings with university rectors, governorships, crisis desks and administrators after the earthquake."

Physical damage is compensated but moral degeneration cannot be corrected

Stating that developing resilience against earthquakes will be possible with a multi-stakeholder and interdisciplinary understanding, President Şeker said: "With the awareness that all layers of society are more or less to blame for the loss of life and damages caused by insensitivity in pre- and post-earthquake processes, all our citizens, especially academic morality, commercial morality, political morality, legal morality and communication morality, should be self-critical and the dimension of the earthquake damage related to the moral earthquake should also be taken into consideration in the evaluation. Physical damage or degeneration can be corrected, but unfortunately it is not possible to heal the wounds of moral degeneration. The recent earthquake disaster has once again shown us that disaster response starts with risk mitigation efforts and making the necessary preparations before the disaster strikes, not after it happens. For this reason, it has become essential to prepare a national disaster response plan that is as comprehensive and in line with the requirements of the age as it is to ensure proper zoning planning and correct construction conditions, and especially to make the training and exercise phases operational. We can reduce losses and damages and build resilience against earthquakes with a sustainable disaster management system in which the aftermath of an earthquake is planned in advance, individuals receive the necessary training, and social readiness, sensitivity and awareness are at the highest level."

Legislation is evaluated, new proposals are presented

Pointing out that it is the duty of scientists to evaluate the vital issue of "earthquake" not only within the framework of architects, engineers, local administrations or contractors, but also in a multidimensional and realistic manner, Şeker said: "This is a subject that concerns all of us. What needs to be done before, during and after the earthquake has been systematically reviewed and evaluations have been updated by all state institutions, especially the National Security Council. The need to update the topics that need to be done regarding legal processes has emerged by taking lessons from the past to the present. We will talk about the legal responsibilities brought to light by the earthquake, clarify our shortcomings, the aspects we need to improve, what we have to do theoretically and practically, and put our solutions on the table with common sense."

Rector Bostancı emphasized the fact that Türkiye is an earthquake country and stated that all earthquake-related studies should be conducted with the goal of preventing loss of life. Stating that the academicians participating in the symposium will discuss important topics for two days in the face of complex legal problems arising from disasters such as earthquakes, Prof. Dr. Bostancı concluded his speech by thanking all participants, especially the stakeholder organizations that contributed to the program.

Dean of the Faculty of Law Prof. Dr. İlhan Üzülmez gave information about the symposium and stated that the issues raised by earthquakes in terms of legal disciplines will be discussed and solutions will be put forward and thanked those who contributed to the organization of the symposium.

TÜBA Calls for Scientific Cooperation: "Let's Build the Future through Joint Research"

TÜBA President Prof. Dr. Muzaffer Şeker attended the Second Meeting of the Presidents of the Academies of Sciences of the Black Sea Economic Cooperation Member States organized by the Parliamentary Assembly of the Black Sea Economic Cooperation (PABSEC) at Istanbul University (İÜ).

The opening speeches of the meeting were delivered by Prof. Dr. Osman Bülent Zülfikar, TÜBA Full Member and Rector of IU, and Prof. Dr. Asaf Hajiyev, PABSEC Secretary General. The Presidents of Türkiye, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Bulgaria, Moldova, Romania, Romania, Ukraine, the Turkic Academy and representatives of the Black Sea Universities Network (BSUN) took the floor at the meeting.

Emphasis on a joint declaration

TÜBA President Prof. Dr. Muzaffer Şeker started his speech by stating that the world faces many common problems such as climate change, digital problems and inequality of opportunity and that these problems require common solutions. "Science is one of the most powerful tools we have. The joint declaration we will sign today reflects our shared goals. We want to support joint research, make better use of artificial intelligence, help young scientists, and turn ideas into solutions. These are not just words; these are plans we need to put into action. As stated in our joint declaration, we reaffirm the importance of strengthening science and education cooperation in the Black Sea region. We share a common vision to promote joint research, support the integration of new technologies and increase opportunities for young scientists. These shared goals are important and imperative, not only for solving regional challenges, but also for building a more resilient and innovative future for all member states."

Underlining that TÜBA attaches great importance to collaborative work, President Şeker emphasized that the meetings are valuable for cooperation and development.

He emphasized the need to create scholarships, trainings and networks for young minds, as well as providing opportunities for them to stay in their home countries. "Türkiye and TÜBA will continue to support science, cooperation and open exchange of knowledge. We invite member countries to partner with us in areas such as artificial intelligence, green energy, public health and education. We must continue to act together in line with shared values and mutual respect. Scientific cooperation must be one of the pillars of our efforts to ensure a more sustainable and prosperous future. Even in times of uncertainty, meaningful and lasting progress can only be achieved through cooperation."

The program themed "Science and Education Cooperation and Development in the Black Sea Region" was held with the aim to contribute to strengthening the relations between the Scientific Institutions and Universities of the Member States of the Organization of the Black Sea Economic Cooperation (BSEC), to propose common solutions to various challenges affecting not only the Black Sea Region but also the whole world, and to highlight the challenges that science academies have faced in recent decades following the structural reforms implemented in various countries. Specifically, it was noted that the transfer of research institutes from academies to universities, without the necessary support and coordination, has in many cases led to the weakening of the scientific and institutional capacity of academies.

The need for a common framework of action for the preservation of scientific heritage, promotion of sustainable development and enhancement of ethical and effective scientific governance in the Black Sea region was emphasized. The participants reiterated their commitment to these goals and agreed to continue the institutional dialogue and joint initiatives within the BSEC and the PABSEC.

It was noted that in the context of tension, conflict and instability in the region, science functions as a neutral space and is an indispensable tool for maintaining cooperation and dialogue among the member states. They emphasized that science academies should become centers of science diplomacy and play an active role in promoting peace, sustainable development and technological innovation.

In the text of the resolution adopted at the conference, science academies agreed to turn the current geopolitical challenge into an opportunity to build trust between peoples. It was decided to establish joint research, educational projects and open science platforms.

Two Classic Works from TÜBA for the History of Science and Philosophy

Within the scope of the Turkic Islamic Scientific and Cultural Heritage (TIBKM) Series, TÜBA continues to publish the facsimiles, transliterations and translations of classical works of Turkish-Islamic scientific and cultural heritage that contribute to the accumulation of knowledge of humanity. Together with Nihâyetü's-sûl fî taṣḥîḥi'l-uṣûl and the second edition of Isagoge , a total of 60 works have been presented to the public so far.

Criticism of Ptolemy, inspiration for Copernicus

Written by Ibn al-Shatir, one of the leading astronomers of the 14th century Islamic world, Nihâyetü's-sûl fî taṣḥîḥi'l-uṣûl deals with new planetary models and astronomical theories. Ibn al-Shatir criticizes Ptolemy's planetary models and develops more precise and accurate models based on his own observations and calculations. This innovative approach later inspired the work of Copernicus. "Nihâyetü's-sûl fî taṣḥîḥi'l-uṣûl" consists of a review, translation and redaction. The work, which had a significant impact on the transition to modern astronomy, has been revised together with the manuscripts in Türkiye, opening a door to bringing the scientific activities in the Islamic world to daylight, transferring them to future generations and ensuring theoretical continuity.

The book was prepared by Prof. Dr. Zehra Pattabanoğlu, Prof. Dr. Yavuz Unat, Dr. Ahmed Nureddin Kattan, Zehra Akkuş and edited by Prof. Dr. Mustafa Kaçar and Prof. Dr. Atilla Bir.

A classic introduction to logic and philosophy: The influence of Isagoge

Athir al-Din al-Abhari, known as a logician whose works were taught as textbooks for centuries in many parts of the Islamic world, especially in Seljuk and Ottoman madrasas, produced dozens of works in many fields from philosophy to mathematics, astronomy to logic. The 2nd edition of Isagoge, also known as Hidâyetü'l-Hikme and er-Risâletu'l-Esîriyye fî'l-mantık, has been released to the public by TÜBA in 2016. Prof. Dr. Ali Durusoy edited the work prepared by TÜBA Member Prof. Dr. Hüseyin Sarıoğlu.

Isagoge, which attracted attention and great interest both in the Islamic world and in the West for being one of the first books of logic taught in madrasas for centuries and even until recent times, was published in Rûmiye in 1625 by T. Nofarinsis with its Latin translation, and later translated into English and Turkish. al-Abhari's purpose in writing this small treatise was to "set forth the matters that beginners in any science should know", which makes it possible to consider it as an "introduction to the sciences". This treatise of al-Abhari can be characterized as a "dictionary of logical terms" that includes almost all of the basic topics of logic, even if only in one sentence.

"The US and Israel are Partners in the Gaza Genocide"

During the Antalya Diplomacy Forum panel titled "Syria: Reconstructing and Reconciling the Country" it was emphasized that, in order to achieve progress in Syria, the sanctions imposed on the country must be lifted and Israel's destabilizing attacks on Syrian territory must be halted immediately.

At the Antalya Diplomacy Forum 2025, held at the NEST Congress Center in the Belek Tourism Region, Anadolu Agency (AA) participated as the Global Communication Partner. The panel was moderated by Wadah Khanfar, President of the Al Sharq Forum, and featured Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of Türkiye Nuh Yılmaz; Deputy Executive Director of the United Nations (UN) World Food Programme (WFP) Carl Skau; UN Special Envoy for Syria Geir O. Pedersen; and President of the UN Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN), Professor Jeffrey Sachs, as speakers. Ammar Kahf, President of the Omran Center for Strategic Studies, contributed as a commentator.

During the panel, Professor Sachs stated:

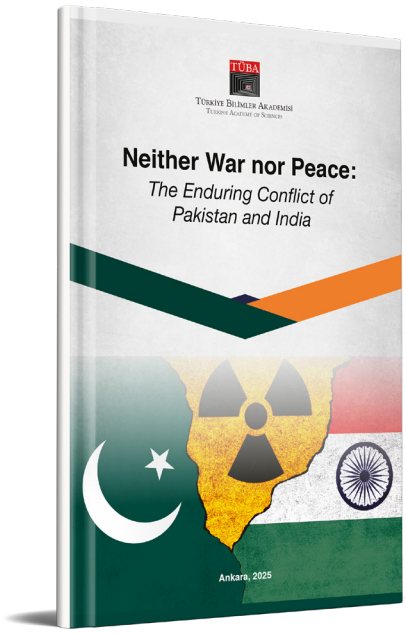
"Netanyahu's vision was to reshape the Middle East according to Israel's will, toppling any government opposed to Israel. In this endeavor, the CIA and the U.S. government stood as allies. Thus, the war did not originate from Assad's oppression or dictatorship. It was initiated by an order from President Obama in the spring of 2011 to bring down Assad. This program even had a name: Operation Timber Sycamore. The United States, in cooperation with other regional countries, trained rebels including jihadist factions specifically to overthrow the regime. Some of those trained now hold power. This strategy resulted in chaos. Over the course of the 14-year conflict, 600,000 people lost their lives in Syria. The outcome of this war was exactly what the CIA sought in 2011, the rise to power of a jihadist group armed by the US."

Highlighting that the outbreak of such a war was in line with the desires of the United States and Israel, Professor Sachs stated that this was also the reason behind the systematic sabotage of all negotiations with Assad. He underlined that the CIA and the U.S. government were aligned with Netanyahu, who sought to reshape the entire Middle East.

"In a war that has lasted 14 years, hundreds of thousands of Syrians have died. Alongside Syria, Israel also sought conflict in Lebanon, Iraq, Libya, Somalia, and Sudan. These intentions were well known in the United States as there were similar ambitions concerning Iran. The war in Syria was only one part of these broader conflicts. The U.S. government and its ally Israel are also responsible for the ongoing war in the West Bank and Gaza."

Professor Sachs asserted that Israel would not be able to sustain such wars without U.S. support. "If the United States maintains its current stance, peace will remain elusive in the region," he said, adding, "Peace in this region must be determined by the people of the region themselves, not by external powers. The wars that Israel cannot sustain even for a single day on its own are, in reality, American wars. The United States provides money, troops, intelligence, and weapons. Without U.S. support, Israel would not be capable of committing acts of genocide in Gaza. This support is not merely political; the U.S. is directly involved in the attacks on Gaza and collaborates with Israel in carrying out military operations."

TÜBA Reports on the India-Pakistan Crisis: Increasing Global Security Vulnerabilities



TÜBA has released an English-language report prepared by its International Relations Working Group. The report analyzes the escalating tensions between Pakistan and India, which have the potential to lead to nuclear war, from scientific, historical, and legal perspectives. The study will soon be available in Turkish as well.

At the onset of the Russia-Ukraine war in 2022 and before the outbreak of the Palestine-Israel conflict in 2023, the TÜBA International Relations Working Group convened urgently and published reports on these unresolved conflicts via www.tuba.gov.tr Most recently, the working group, composed of leading international relations scholars from Türkiye and around the world, addressed the Pakistan-India crisis in a new report titled Neither War Nor Peace. The report emphasizes that the crises between the two countries threaten not only the region but also global security.

International Balance and Türkiye

The TÜBA study calls on international actors, especially Türkiye, to intensify efforts to bring both sides together for diplomatic dialogue and confidence-building measures.

According to the report, the crisis escalated following the attack on a tourist group in Pahalgam in April-May 2025, resulting in 26 deaths. Subsequent Indian airstrikes, Pakistani retaliation, and intensified artillery fire along the border elevated the conflict to its most dangerous level since the 1999 Kargil War.

It points out that the domestic policy strategies of Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi, which are rooted in Hindu nationalism, and the increasing influence of the military in Pakistan have pushed both countries toward confrontation rather than reconciliation during times of crisis. It also highlights the use of nationalist sentiments as a political tool, particularly during election periods.

Path to Crisis

India held Pakistan-backed groups responsible for the attack and responded accordingly. Diplomatic relations between the two nations were suspended, and India began to question the Indus Waters Treaty. In turn, Pakistan closed its airspace and launched retaliatory air operations. Thanks to diplomatic interventions by actors such as the United States, Türkiye, and Saudi Arabia, the crisis de-escalated.

The roots of the current crisis lie in the past.

This report traces the origins of the India-Pakistan conflict back to the 1947 partition. The artificial borders created by the British colonial "divide and rule" policy, particularly the status of Kashmir, have become central to both countries' identity politics. Pakistan's identity as a "Muslim state" and India's identity as a "secular democracy" have historically fueled mutual distrust.

The report examines the Kashmir issue as a multi-layered crisis, with the most critical layer being the nuclear threat with global implications. In 2019, India's decision to revoke Jammu and Kashmir's special status and place the region under direct federal control triggered a surge in military presence and influence. According to the report, this move led to a severe erosion of trust among the Kashmiri people and created fertile ground for the rise of radical groups.

The final section of the report explores five different scenarios, analyzing the potential implications of the crisis for Türkiye, the region, and the global security ecosystem.

iNCLUSION Project in Amsterdam

As part of the Erasmus+ program, funded by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Türkiye, the European Union (EU) Presidency, and the Turkish National Agency, and coordinated by TÜBA, the Erasmus project titled "Training Higher Education Students to Create Transformative Cultural Experiences for Individuals with Special Needs" (KA220-HED-382D6902) brought together the project team, the project partner SEALS Foundation, and the Yunus Emre Institute in Amsterdam for a series of meetings and training sessions.

Among the events attended by TÜBA President Prof. Dr. Muzaffer Şeker, the focus was placed on adapting to various types of disabilities, such as hearing, vision, autism, intellectual disabilities, and mobility restrictions, as well as improving sensory accessibility. Additionally, TÜBA's Project Coordinator Assoc. Prof. Dr. Kevser Çınar, Project Advisor Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mürsel Doğrul, and Researcher Muhammet Furkan Akbaş participated in the meetings. During the Amsterdam program, a meeting was also held with Maarif Europe Director Sabri Yıldırım.

Within the scope of the event, sessions were held on how individuals with special needs can experience more interactive, meaningful, and inclusive experiences in cultural spaces. During the meetings, with contributions from project partners, discussions were held on how digital stories for 40 cultural heritage artifacts to be selected in partner countries could be adapted according to different disability groups. The project aims to develop subtitled and sign language-supported narratives for individuals with hearing impairments; audio descriptions for individuals with visual impairments; simplified, visually supported texts for individuals on the autism spectrum; and simplified, structured content for individuals with intellectual disabilities.

After the meetings, draft digital stories tailored to each group will be prepared and supported by international collaborations, ensuring the widespread dissemination of project outputs to different countries and enabling the developed educational model to reach a broader target audience. In the later stages of the project, events will be organized to share the experiences gained, aiming to develop sustainable solutions to increase the access of individuals with special needs to cultural heritage.

Visit from President Şeker to the Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences

TÜBA President Prof. Dr. Muzaffer Şeker visited Prof. Dr. Marileen Dogterom, President of the Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences (KNAW).

Prof. Dr. Şeker and Prof. Dr. Dogterom talked about the cooperation activities that can be carried out between the two academies along with programs and projects that can be organized jointly. President Şeker presented the President of KNAW with the "G8-G20 Joint Statements from Science Academies to World Leaders" prepared and published by TÜBA, which includes joint presentations of Science-20 (S-20) working groups. Advisor to the President Assoc. Prof. Dr Mürsel Doğrul also took part in the visit.

A New Study on the Founding of the Ottoman Empire

TÜBA has publicized "The Ottomans: From Beylik to Cihan State" with the public.

In-depth analysis by 34 academics

Emphasizing the critical importance of the establishment period of the Ottoman Beylik in terms of Turkish history and world history, the book, edited by Prof. Dr. Haşim Şahin, Prof. Dr. Mehmet Şeker, Prof. Dr. Mehmet Ersan and Asst. Prof. Mehmet Tuğrul, was carried out by a large number of academics who signed 34 independent studies in total. The book, which was put forward after an intensive scientific analysis with the contributions of local and foreign historians during the preparation process, sheds light on the history of the period by examining the political, cultural, social and religious aspects of the Ottoman Beylik in detail. The book covers the period from the establishment of the Ottoman Beylik to the rise of the Ottoman Empire in two volumes; Volume 1 focuses on new issues and important conquests related to the establishment of the Ottoman Empire, while Volume 2 offers a detailed analysis of the scholars, Sufis and social structure. By providing new and comprehensive information on the early Ottoman history, the book makes an important contribution to the scholarly literature in this field. It provides a better understanding of the historical dynamics of this period, especially by presenting details on the political, social and religious structure of the Ottoman Empire.

Since it provides up-to-date and detailed information on the establishment and development processes of the Ottoman Beylik, it is a reference work for history enthusiasts, researchers and academics, and a guidebook for those seeking answers to new questions in the field of history.

The book is aimed at academics working in the field of history and a wide audience interested in Ottoman history. It is also considered a reference source for undergraduate and graduate students. A comprehensive work that offers a new perspective on Ottoman history is valuable for academic and popular history readers.

Genghis Khan and His Legacy

Genghis Khan, the founder of the Mongol Empire and a historical figure who influenced the whole world and many societies, brought military, economic and political changes to the peoples of Asia which eventually rippled out to other regions. He set out with a holistic vision of the world in his time and sought to establish a strong centralized system. Genghis Khan influenced the history, culture and architecture not only of his own society but also of the Turkic world and other societies from certain points of view. He has an effective place in the political history of other Asian societies, especially the Chinese and Russians, who were his neighbors during his period. The imperial system established by Genghis Khan, with its unique economic and social institutions, was the secret of the empire's growth and expansion. In 17 chapters, this multidisciplinary and multidimensional study of Genghis Khan and his legacy takes a multidisciplinary and comprehensive approach.

ANAS Celebrates 80th Anniversary

TÜBA and Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences (ANAS) Celebrate ANAS 80th Anniversary at Ankara University. The event marking the 80th anniversary of ANAS, jointly organized by the TÜBA and ANAS, was held at the Senate Hall of Ankara University (AU).

The event was attended by TÜBA members, academics, bureaucrats, representatives from the Embassy of Azerbaijan, international and local institutions and organizations, higher education institutions, diplomats, and scientists. The program commenced with the screening of the documentary titled "The Temple of Science in Azerbaijan", followed by panel evaluations related to the event.

President of the Atatürk Supreme Council for Culture, Language and History (AYK) Prof. Dr. Derya Örs; President of the Turkish Historical Society (TTK) Prof. Dr. Yüksel Özgen; President of the Turkish Language Association (TDK) Prof. Dr. Osman Mert; prominent Turkologist Prof. Dr. Ahmet Bican Ercilasun; and TÜRKSOY Secretary General Sultan Rayev delivered speeches addressing the theme "80-Year Reflections on ANAS."

The panel discussion, moderated by Ambassador Hami Aksoy, Director General for Science and Technology Policies at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, was chaired by TÜBA Principal Member and Rector of Istanbul Nişantaşı University Prof. Dr. Ayşegül Komsuoğlu. Panelists included Prof. Dr. Ayça Ergun (Middle East Technical University – METU), Prof. Dr. Mehmet Akif Kireçci (Member of the Presidential Security and Foreign Policy Board, President of the Economic Cooperation Organization Education Institute, and faculty member at Ankara Social Sciences University – ASBU), Prof. Dr. Abdullah Gündoğdu (Ankara University), and Asst. Prof. Mehmet Rıza Heyet (Ankara University).

Common Alphabet, Shared Future, Scientific Unity Across the Turkic World

TÜBA President and current UNASTW Chair Prof. Dr. Muzaffer Şeker emphasized the importance of the common alphabet initiative with the Turkic world, stating in his opening remarks:

"We have advanced the process by supporting the common alphabet, and we will witness the days when future generations will communicate and correspond in Turkish, united by a shared linguistic foundation."

He stated that TÜBA's summer schools, which are organized for the Turkish world, are an important effort to educate future generations and preserve our friendship and cultural heritage. "The support we receive from our institutions motivates us. In this sense, I would like to thank our guests from Azerbaijan and our council members."

"Our special relationship with ANAS is based on friendship. As Yunus Emre said, "Let us love and be loved, for the world belongs to no one," and friendships remain. These friendships will be passed on to future generations. We witnessed the support of our Azerbaijani brothers in the reconstruction of the earthquake zone. We would like to thank the people of Azerbaijan, especially President Ilham Aliyev, once again," said the TÜBA president. He noted that the Turkish people support Azerbaijan in all areas.

Eighty years of science in Azerbaijan

In his speech, ANAS President Prof. Dr. Isa Habibbayli stated that since its establishment, ANAS has achieved great success and is recognized as a center that transforms Azerbaijan's scientific and intellectual potential into national value.

"Today's event is of great importance in the context of implementing the President of Azerbaijan's decree to 'Celebrate the 80th Anniversary of the Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences.' Our anniversary event is being celebrated outside our country for the first time, in our sister country, Türkiye. This step serves to strengthen our brotherhood and solidarity. The words 'one nation, two states,' expressed with foresight by the great leader Heydar Aliyev, are proof of the unshakable unity of Turkic countries, as exemplified by Türkiye and Azerbaijan," he said.

Referring to Heydar Aliyev's interest in and support of Azerbaijani science, Habibbeyli said, "The renaissance of Azerbaijani science is directly related to the path followed by the Great Leader. Haydar Aliyev's policies also fostered brotherhood between Azerbaijan and Türkiye.

Referring to Haydar Aliyev's interest in and support for Azerbaijani science, Isa Habibbeyli said, "The renaissance of Azerbaijani science is directly related to the path followed by the Great Leader. Haydar Aliyev's policy also served the brotherhood between Azerbaijan and Türkiye." Saying that AMEA has actively contributed to the successful implementation of state policies in the field of science to date, the academic stated that they have also contributed to the acquisition of new knowledge by society and the elevation of its scientific and cultural level through social and human research.

The AMEA President emphasized that Azerbaijan and Türkiye demonstrate unity and solidarity not only in domestic politics and bilateral relations, but also in the international arena. He expressed his belief that the event will make important contributions to further strengthening cooperation with Türkiye's science and education institutions and implementing new joint projects. Recalling President Ilham Aliyev's words at his inauguration ceremony, "We have no other family, our family is the Turkic world," the academic said that Azerbaijan has entered a new era in the development of Turkology, which has a long-standing tradition, and relations with the Turkic world.

The Shusha Declaration, the foundation of academic cooperation

Former Ambassador of Türkiye to Azerbaijan Assoc. Prof. Dr. Cahit Bağcı, said that AMEA has a dynamic structure that also houses institutes, and added, "This academic cooperation, which embodies Haydar Aliyev's understanding of 'one nation, two states' in Türkiye-Azerbaijan relations, is very important. The Shusha Declaration is an important step between the two countries. The basis for cooperation with Azerbaijan is the Shusha Declaration. We do not need a new protocol agreement. It is a text based on the development and deepening of bilateral relations in all areas. In this way, cooperation can be strengthened in areas ranging from history to art, sociology to economics, and artificial intelligence."

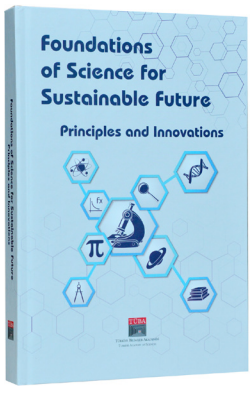
Our academic cooperation is deepening

Drawing attention to the joint studies conducted by AU with Azerbaijani universities, AU Rector Prof. Dr. Necdet Ünüvar stated that it is important to come together in the process of strengthening cooperation and ensuring its continuation in all areas. "The strong relationships we have established with Azerbaijani universities in academic and cultural fields are becoming more solid every day with new collaborations. We continue to evaluate our educational opportunities not only with universities but also with different institutions. As I have always said, Azerbaijan holds a very special and important place for me... While the relations between our presidents and our societies are progressing on the basis of unity and togetherness, we also have very important tasks to fulfill. In this context, we need to strengthen the affection between our leaders and our societies with valuable work." Rector Ünüvar also cited the double degree program as an example of successful cooperation with Azerbaijan.

A unique scientific brotherhood

Aygün Gocayeva, Deputy Chief of Mission at the Embassy of the Republic of Azerbaijan in Ankara, said in her speech, "The celebration of AMEA's 80th anniversary in Türkiye is a unique contribution to our relations. Therefore, this program is not just a celebration for us. Our bilateral relations, founded on the principle of 'one nation, two states,' have been further strengthened through this. The Shusha Declaration has seen our strategic alliance develop in every dimension. Both states have always stood side by side in difficult times. There is no other example of such friendship in the world.

Foundations of Science for Sustainable Future



TÜBA published '"Foundations of Science for Sustainable Future": Principles and Innovations', emphasizing the vital role of basic sciences in finding solutions to global sustainability challenges.

The book, authored by more than 30 contributors from various disciplines such as chemistry, biology, physics, engineering and medicine, explores the interdisciplinary approaches necessary for sustainable innovation and global change. It includes 20 chapters and offers solutions to global problems such as climate change, resource depletion and socio-economic inequalities by addressing the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals. With contributions from Turkish scientists and global experts, it brings together the latest research and innovations in the field of sustainability. The work offers theoretical foundations as well as practical solutions to shape a sustainable future. Each chapter of the book takes a strong responsibility to explore critical scientific developments and innovations and their impact on society and the environment. From the role of green chemistry in mitigating environmental impacts to the applications of digital technologies in medicine and agriculture, the authors offer important perspectives on how science can play a leading role in meeting the challenges it faces.

Stating that the 21st century is a critical period for humanity shaped by unprecedented challenges such as climate change, environmental degradation, resource scarcity and socio-economic inequalities, TÜBA President Prof. Dr. Muzaffer Şeker said: 'These global issues demand innovative solutions that require the use of scientific knowledge in harmony with sustainable practices. For this reason, we find it very important to have published 'Foundations of Science for Sustainable Future'. Because it comprehensively examines the transformative role of basic science in addressing the complexities of sustainable development.'

Prof. Dr. Şeker said that the work is the product of a collaborative effort to emphasize the vital contribution of basic research in science and technology to the advancement of sustainability, and that it also serves the purpose of building a resilient, sustainable future. He drew attention to the importance of integrating the scientific data obtained from the contributions in the book into practical applications and policy frameworks to address pressing global issues.

The book is not only an academic reference, but also a source of inspiration for all those who aim to create change. It calls for exploring the ideas and solutions presented, developing innovative approaches and collaborating across disciplines and borders.

TÜBA Issues a Call for Global Climate Cooperation at the S20 Summit

TÜBA President Prof. Dr. Muzaffer Şeker and Academy Full Member Prof. Dr. Ahmet Nuri Yurdusev attended the "Science 20" (S20) 2025 Inaugural Meeting hosted by The Academy of Science of South Africa (ASSAf) in Pretoria, South Africa.

In South Africa, which holds the G20 presidency from December 1, 2024 to November 30, 2025, the main theme of the 2025 S20 was "Climate Change and Prosperity" and it was underlined that combating climate change is a process that requires cooperation on a global scale. The issue was also discussed in the context of South Africa's strategic priorities and the need for sustainable, science-driven solutions on a global scale. The S20 2025 discussions were organized to mitigate the impacts of climate change by developing inclusive and equitable solutions, with the goal that a sustainable future can be built through the joint efforts of science, politics, economy and society.

The program opened with the participation of academia representatives and started with the speeches of ASSAf President Prof. Dr. Thokozani Majozi and ASSAf Executive Director Prof. Dr. Himla Soodyall. Speaking at the meeting where 4 sessions were organized together with the opening, President Şeker said that the theme of "Climate Change and Prosperity" is extremely important for both people and the world.

Climate plans cannot change according to short-term political changes.

"Climate change is not just an environmental issue. It affects economies, food, water and the lives of millions of people. The poorest and most vulnerable suffer the most. As the discussion paper says, people's well-being depends on how well we manage climate challenges. But our task is not only to reduce harm and adapt to change, but also to pursue justice and equity. Climate justice means giving the most affected countries the support they need. This should include technology sharing, financial assistance and education programs. Our discussion paper addresses these issues, but we need clear steps to turn promises into action."

Noting that science is at a critical juncture in policy-making, Şeker pointed out that there is still a huge gap between what scientists say and what governments do. He said that governments should follow scientific advice when determining climate policies and emphasized that long-term climate plans should not be shaped according to short-term political changes.

"TÜBA believes in the power of cooperation between countries. Sharing information alone is not enough; we need to take action. The S20 should work more closely with organizations such as the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). This will ensure that scientific research translates into real policy changes. Both reducing emissions and adapting to climate change are important. But the discussion paper reveals a worrying trend. While efforts to reduce emissions are slowing down, the need to adapt is growing. This means we are reacting to the problem rather than preventing it."

"Are we doing enough to stop climate change before it gets worse?

As science academies, we have an obligation to provide strong, evidence-based recommendations. He stated that the focus should be on issues such as making climate issues a part of education at all levels, using traditional and local knowledge together with modern science, and creating regional centers where countries can address climate issues together.

Stating that time is running out, Prof. Dr. Muzaffer Şeker said that the real question is "How can we turn words into action?" and that TÜBA is ready to do its part. Science must guide the world's fight against climate change. We look forward to working together to find real solutions, make concrete changes and build a just, sustainable future.

The meeting was informed that the next face-to-face S20 meeting will be planned around the Ministerial Meeting in September 2025 and will maximize the participation of heads of academia and other key figures to finalize the final version of the declaration.

President Şeker also paid a visit to the Embassy of Türkiye in Pretoria. Since Ambassador Kezban Nilvana Darama Yıldırımgeç was in Cape Town for the G20 Finance Ministers Summit, the TÜBA delegation was hosted by Deputy Chief of Mission Berrak Kekeç and Education Counselor Nedim Kaya.

Artificial Intelligence and the Future of Education at Albania Young Academy

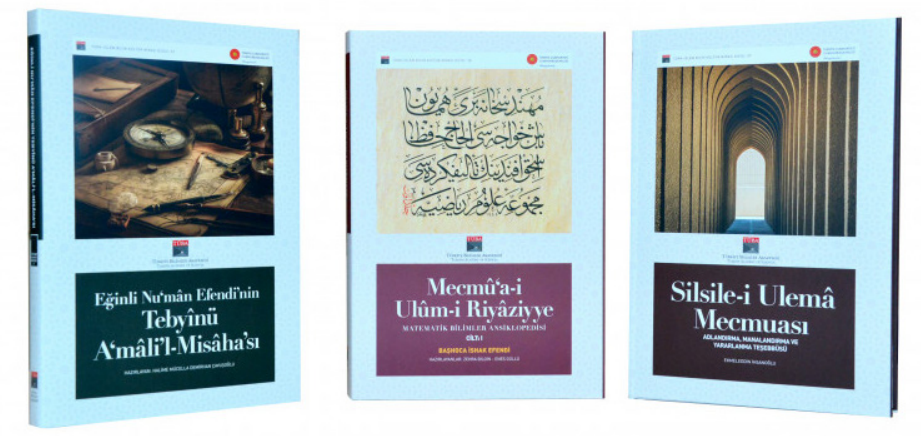
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mürsel Doğrul from National Defence University represented TÜBA Young Academy at the conference titled "Technology, Artificial Intelligence and the Transformation of Scientific Research" organized by Albanian Young Academy in Tirana, the capital of Albania.

The conference was opened by Prof. Dr. Skënder Gjinushi, President of the Albanian Academy of Sciences, Znj. Ana Kapaj, Co-Chairs of the Global Young Academy (GYA) Dr. Yensi Flores Bueso and Dr. Chandra Shekhar Sharma, President of the Albanian Young Academy Dr. Belfjore Zifla, Director of the Artificial Intelligence Unit of the Albanian Academy of Sciences Akad. The program started with the speeches of Frashëri and Sevrani, followed by the speeches of Neki Frashëri and Assoc. Prof. Dr. Kozeta Sevrani and Z. Franc Zylyftari, Cyber Security Specialist at the National Agency for Information Society of Albania.

In the program, organized in cooperation with the Young Academy and the Artificial Intelligence Research and Study Unit of the Albanian Academy of Sciences, Asst. Prof. Doğrul moderated the session on "Artificial Intelligence in Education", "TÜBA Young Academy: Bridging Science, Society and Ethics - Responsible Research and Innovation in the Age of Artificial Intelligence".

At the conference, where a total of 30 oral and poster presentations were made, Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mürsel Doğrul presented Prof. Dr. Vasil S. Tole, Vice President of the Albanian Academy of Sciences, with the Academy's recent publications "Global Transformations and Türkiye" and TÜBA Newsletter, while Dr. Belfjore Zifla, President of the Albanian Young Academy, was presented with the "G8-G20 Joint Statements from Science Academies to World Leaders".

The Ottoman Legacy of Science and Education, In the Footsteps of Three Classic Works



TÜBA brought Mecmû'a-i Ulûm-i Riyâziyye, Tebyînü A'mâli'l-Misâha and Silsile-i Ulemâ Mecmû'a to the world of science within the scope of the Turkish-Islamic Scientific and Cultural Heritage (TIBKM) under the auspices of the Turkish Presidency.

A total of 59 works have been published so far within the scope of the project, which aims to preserve the classical works of Turkish-Islamic scientific and cultural heritage, which have contributed to the knowledge accumulation of humanity, and to make them available for the benefit of scientific and cultural people and future generations by recovering them from their dormant status in libraries through facsimile printing, transliteration, translation into modern Turkish and publication.

Unspoken details of the ulama in Silsile-i Ulemâ Mecmuası

One of the three works published at the end of 2024 is Silsile-i Ulemâ Mecmuası by Prof. Dr. Ekmeleddin İhsanoğlu; the documents containing sequential and summary information on the careers of the members of the Ottoman ilmiye organization known as Silsile-i Ulemâ were first presented to the world of science by İsmail Hakkı Uzunçarşılı in 1965. Since then, the work, the only copy of which is in the Esad Efendi collection of the Süleymâniye Library, has been consulted in a limited way with simple information transfers. No serious, methodical and large-scale attempt has ever been made in this direction. In this review and analysis, Prof. Dr. İhsanoğlu, after identifying the title and genre of this work, has attempted to outline its nature and content in an analytical manner and to find out why, how and by whom the silsils in the manuscript were prepared. The lists in the work include, in chronological order, the Shaykh al-Islam, the kazasker, the various qadis, muderrishipsand madrasahs. The fact that the views, criticisms and qualifications of the ranking ulema towards each other are recorded very clearly is among the prominent features of the work.

Everything about Ottoman engineers

In the second half of the 18th century, the Ottomans established Mühendishanes, whose branches have survived to the present day, in order to create a trained military class in naval and land units. With the arrival of İshak Efendi in 1830 to the position of "Başhocalık"(Head Teacher), the management and education in the Engineer Schools were reorganized. Asst. Prof. Zehra Bilgin and Enes Güllü translated Mecmû'a-i Ulûm-i Riyâziyye, which is included in the works of the TİBKM Project, is among the prominent ones of these arrangements. The subjects and disciplines of arithmetic, algebra, geometry, logarithm, integral, derivative, optics, mechanics, heat, electricity, chemistry, botany, and astronomy were systematized for students using a pedagogical style. The developments in the sciences that took place in the world at that time were introduced to both students and the public through this work. Mecmû'a-i Ulûm-i Riyâziyye is one of the main reference sources for military and civilian education throughout the 19th century.

The first land surveying book in Turkish

Tebyînü A'mâli'l-Misâha by 18th century Ottoman scholar Nu'mân Efendi of Eğin, prepared by Asst. Prof. Halime Mücella Demirhan Çavuşoğlu, is considered to be the first Turkish land surveying book of European origin. The work is extremely valuable in terms of the history of mathematics. Nu'mân Efendi first explains each measurement model he proposes in the work, and then proves the accuracy of the method he proposes by giving examples within the scientific culture of the period. While the systematic organization of the information presented in the work draws attention, it is seen that each new piece of information is based on the previous one. In this way, it is ensured that the work can be easily understood by the reader and gain the trust of the reader.

TÜBA Erasmus+ Project Introduced at DEOR Meeting

TÜBA President Prof. Dr. Muzaffer Şeker attended the "2025 Erasmus+ Dissemination and Exploitation of Results (DEOR) Meeting" organized by the Turkish National Agency in Ankara.

In line with one of the main objectives of the Erasmus+ Program, "dissemination and exploitation of results (DEOR)", the meeting was attended by around 80 representatives from public institutions, universities and technopolises. The participants were introduced to the concept of 'DEOR' in the Erasmus+ Program with the metaphor of "pomegranate".

TÜBA, which is the coordinator of the project "Training of Higher Education Students to Create Transformative Cultural Experiences for Individuals with Special Needs" (KA220-HED-382D6902) funded by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Directorate for European Union (EU), Turkish National Agency as part of the Erasmus+ program, introduced the project within the scope of DEOR. Informing that the iNCLUSION Project aims to increase the digital skills of higher education students and to design inclusive cultural experiences for individuals with disabilities, President Şeker stated in his evaluation speech that TÜBA held meetings emphasizing the importance of the interaction and cooperation opportunities of its scientific activities with European programs. Project Coordinator TÜBA Presidential Advisor Assoc. Prof. Dr. Kevser Çınar, Project Researcher and TÜBA Young Academy representative Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mürsel Doğrul took part in the meeting.

Within the scope of the meeting, the results of the four projects focusing on the themes of digitalization, environment and inclusion were conveyed by the representatives of the project coordinator institutions and organizations, namely TÜBA, Darıca Directorate of National Education, Istinye University and Tarsus Chamber of Commerce and Industry Vocational and Technical Anatolian High School.

In the experience sharing sessions of the meeting, the Coordinator of the iNCLUSION Project, TÜBA Presidential Advisor Assoc. Prof. Dr. Kevser Çınar presented the Erasmus+ project titled "Upskilling HED Students to Create Transformative Cultural Experiences for Audiences with Disabilities" carried out under the coordination of TÜBA and shared the project's target audience, innovative training methods and dissemination strategies with the participants. Assoc. Prof. Dr. Çınar's presentation attracted attention in terms of the sustainability and social impact generation of European Union-funded projects, and especially in terms of increasing the potential for cooperation with different institutions within the framework of inclusion and accessibility themes.

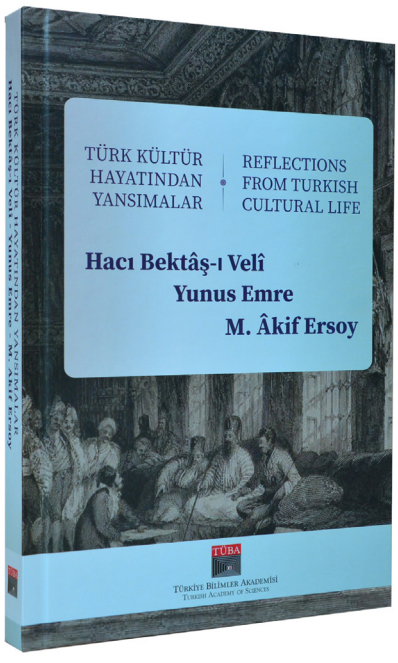
The goals, implementation process, and outcomes of the projects titled "Future Learning in Vocational Education Using Innovative Drone Technology" by the Darıca District Directorate of National Education, "Edusign & Signedu: Joint Venture of Curriculum Studies and Artificial Intelligence in Sign Language" by İstinye University, and "New Applications According to 4.0 Standards in Renewable Energy Technologies" by Tarsus Chamber of Commerce and Industry Vocational and Technical Anatolian High School were shared with the participants.

President of the International Turkic Academy Prof. Dr. Mustafayev Visits TÜBA

Prof. Dr. Şahin Mustafayev, President of the International Turkic Academy (Turkic World Educational and Scientific Cooperation Organization-TWESCO), visited TÜBA President Prof. Dr. Muzaffer Şeker.

During the meeting, which focused on possible cooperation activities with the Turkic world and TWESCO, President Şeker presented Prof. Dr. Mustafayev with the Turkish Maarif Encyclopedia and the Guideline for Ottoman Studies recently published by TÜBA.

Turkish Culture from the Perspective of Turkologists



Türk Kültür Hayatından Yansımalar: Hacı Bektâş-ı Velî, Yunus Emre, Mehmed Âkif Ersoy Üzerine Uluslararası Araştırmalar (Reflections from Turkish Cultural Life: International Research on Hacı Bektâş-ı Velî, Yunus Emre, Mehmed Akif Ersoy) was published.

The book, edited by Asst. Prof. Mehmet Tuğrul, deals with the lives, works and thoughts of three important figures, whose lives, works and thoughts were declared a special commemorative year by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), from an academic perspective. Reflections from Turkish Cultural Life is a valuable resource for researchers, academics and anyone interested in Turkish culture.

Supporting TÜBA's mission to contribute to science diplomacy, the book presents the results of research conducted in Türkiye by Turkologists from Georgia, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan and Mongolia. The book, which also includes research conducted in Türkiye's leading universities, puts Turkish culture under the spotlight. The book discusses the mystical world of the Sufi mystic Hacı Bektâş-ı Velî, known in Anatolia for his messages of tolerance and unity, the philosophy and literary value of Yunus Emre, one of the most important poets of Turkish literature, and the national and spiritual depth in the works of Mehmed Akif Ersoy, the author of the Turkish National Anthem. The articles, written in Turkish and English, are a reference source for international academic studies.

TÜBA President Prof. Dr. Muzaffer Şeker stated that the work will increase interest in Turkish culture and civilization and said, "The work will make significant contributions to the strengthening of science diplomacy, academic cooperation and information sharing in the Turkic world. The book, which is a product of the research conducted by Turkologists from Georgia, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan and Mongolia at universities in Türkiye with the support of TÜBA, is the result of the scholarship program. We are pleased to present this important work to the benefit of the scientific world. The work will make significant contributions not only to the Turkic world but also to the world cultural heritage."

TÜBA Member Prof. Dr. Yaghi Receives Soong Award from IUPAC

Prof. Dr. Omar M. Yaghi from the University of California, Berkeley, Honorary Member of TÜBA, has been awarded the IUPAC-Soong Prize for Sustainable Chemistry by the International Union of Fundamental and Applied Chemistry (IUPAC).

Prof. Dr. Yaghi was awarded the first "2025 IUPAC-Soong Prize" in sustainable chemistry for his groundbreaking work in reticular chemistry, which he founded, revolutionizing the chemistry of creating new materials and providing new solutions to the climate and water challenges facing our planet.

"This award reflects the deep commitment of the scientific community, especially IUPAC, to tackle the global challenges of sustainability. I am honored to receive this recognition and proud to contribute to a vision where science makes an impact in the real world."

TÜBA Member Prof. Dr. Gürsan at AASSA-WISE Committee for the 5th Time

Prof. Dr. Kadriye Arzum Erdem Gürsan, a full member of the TÜBA and a faculty member at Ege University, has been elected for the fifth time to the Women in Science and Engineering (WISE) Committee of the Association of Academies and Societies of Sciences in Asia (AASSA).

Having served on the AASSA-WISE Committee since 2017, Prof. Dr. Gürsan was nominated again by TÜBA for the 2025–2027 term and has been re-elected. Expressing her satisfaction with being part of the committee's work, Prof. Gürsan emphasized that efforts for women in science are not only crucial today but also vital for future women scientists. She stated that ensuring gender equality in scientific research will open doors to broader opportunities in science, research, and development. She underlined that every achievement by women, who struggle for presence at all stages of life across the world, serves as an inspiration for future generations of women.

ITU Science Award to TÜBA Members

TÜBA Full Member Prof. Dr. İlkay Erdoğan Orhan and TÜBA Young Academy Member Prof. Dr. Seda Keskin Avcı were awarded the 2024 Istanbul Technical University (ITU) Science Award.

The 2024 ITU Awards aims to support research excellence in scientific and technological fields, to reward researchers who contribute to society; people who carry out project, patent and product-oriented studies and those who have served the world of science in education and social fields, and academicians who are determined to develop and encourage teaching activities.

Prof. Dr. İlkay Erdoğan Orhan, Dean of Gazi University Faculty of Pharmacy, was awarded the 2024 ITU Science Award in the field of Basic Sciences for her significant contributions to pharmaceutical research with her studies on the discovery, isolation and therapeutic potential of bioactive molecules of natural origin; and Prof. Dr. Seda Keskin Avcı, Professor at Koç University Faculty of Engineering, was awarded the 2024 ITU Science Award in the field of Engineering Sciences for developing new materials and technologies by investigating the potential of metal organic structures in energy, environment and biomedical applications through artificial intelligence and molecular modeling.

TÜBA Member Prof. Dr. Kavzoğlu Elected as a Senior Member of IEEE

TÜBA Full Member Prof. Dr. Taşkın Kavzoğlu was elected as a Senior Member of the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE) from Türkiye, which is the highest level of IEEE in the field of Geospatial Engineering.

Prof. Dr. Kavzoğlu, a faculty member at Gebze Technical University (GTU), became the first scientist to be elected as a Senior Member for his unique and meaningful contributions to his field with the election made after the referee reports on him and the evaluation of his academic studies in the relevant bodies of IEEE. Kavzoğlu also continues to work in the IEEE Geoscience and Remote Sensing Society (GRSS) sub-working group.

Support from TÜBİTAK and CAS for TÜBA Member Prof. Dr. Metin's Environmentally Friendly Project

TÜBA Associate Member and Koç University Faculty Member Prof. Dr. Önder Metin's work with Prof. Dr. Tierui Zhang from the Institute of Chemistry and Physics of the Chinese Academy of Sciences (CAS) was among the 4 international projects supported by TÜBİTAK and CAS.

Prof. Dr. Önder Metin said, "Following the evaluation process of the 2024 call for the Bilateral Cooperation Program with CAS, our project 'Artificial Photosynthesis of Urea via Nitrogen and Carbon Photofixation' was decided to be supported by TÜBİTAK and CAS. With our 36-month project, we aim to develop photocatalysts for an effective and sustainable photocatalytic method using solar energy for the synthesis of urea, which is an important chemical in the chemical industry, especially in the fertilizer industry, instead of the current fossil fuel-based methods that cause high energy consumption and environmental pollution."

Stating that the mutual visits with scientists from CAS within the scope of the project will strengthen the scientific cooperation between Türkiye and China, Prof. Dr. Metin underlined that it is also important for him that the project will give him the opportunity to conduct research as a visiting professor at the Institute of Chemistry of the Chinese Academy of Sciences in Beijing.

Nejat Veziroğlu Special Award to TÜBA Member Prof. Dr. Önder Metin

TÜBA Associate Member Prof. Dr. Önder Metin was awarded the IHTEC-2025 Nejat Veziroğlu Special Award by the Hydrogen Technologies Association for his pioneering contributions to the field of hydrogen technologies.

Prof. Dr. Önder Metin, who received the award for his academic competence, research potential and original contributions to the field, focuses his research on hydrogen production and storage, fuel cells, nanomaterials, electrocatalysis, 2D materials, photocatalysis and sustainable energy systems.

TÜBİTAK Award to TÜBA and TÜBA-GEBİP Members

TÜBİTAK (The Scientific and Technological Research Council of Türkiye) has awarded the "TÜBİTAK Science, Special, Service, and Encouragement Awards" in 2024 to 21 scientists in recognition of their outstanding contributions to research and development in scientific and technological fields, and their role in training and advancing researchers. Of these, a total of 17 scientists, including TÜBA and TÜBA-GEBİP Members, were honored.

7 Science Awards, 1 Service Award, and 13 Encouragement Awards were presented by President Recep Tayyip Erdoğan at a ceremony held at the Beştepe National Congress and Culture Center.

The TÜBİTAK Service Award was given to Prof. Dr. Meral Beksaç from İstinye University, a TÜBA Full Member, in the field of health and life sciences. The Science Awards were presented to TÜBA-GEBİP Members Prof. Dr. Seda Keskin Avcı, Prof. Dr. Sinem Çöleri, and Prof. Dr. Sinan Gezici in engineering sciences, and Prof. Dr. Bahar Rumelili Sancak in social and human sciences.

The recipients of the Encouragement Awards in basic sciences were TÜBA-GEBİP Members Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ahmet Acar, Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ogün Adebali, Prof. Dr. Bünyemin Çoşut, Prof.Dr. Mehmet Özkan; in engineering sciences, Assoc. Prof. Dr. İlknur Eruçar Fındıkçı, Prof.Dr. Mustafa Servet Kıran, Cem Tekin; in health sciences, Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ahmet Eken, Yavuz Nuri Ertaş, Assoc. Prof. Dr. Fatih İnci, İpek Süntar; and in social and human sciences, Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ali Erken.

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

Asst. Prof. Dr. Eliza Gheorghe, a member of the TÜBA 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.

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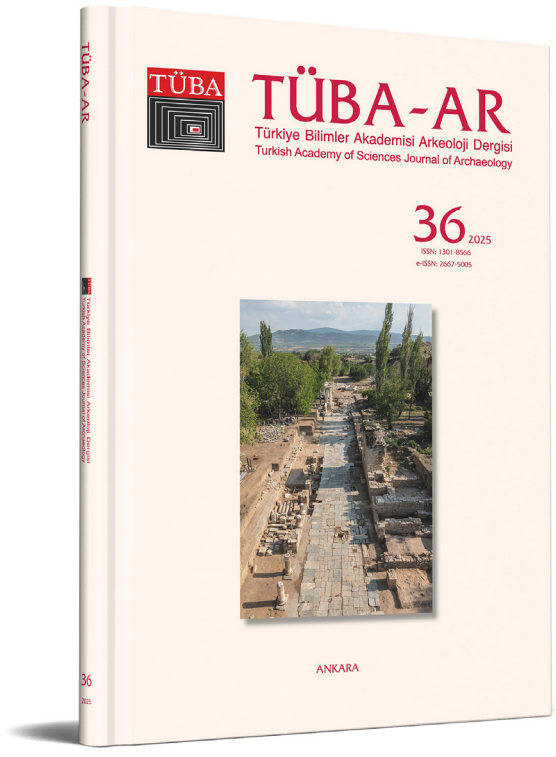

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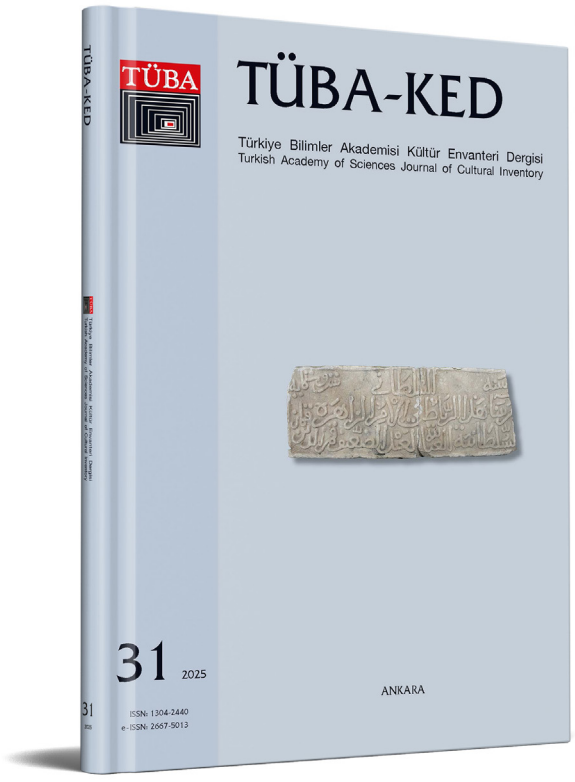

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