

TÜBA Assumes the Presidency of UNASTW



The VII. General Assembly Meeting of the Union of National Academies of Sciences of the Turkic World (UNASTW) was held.

At the meeting of UNASTW, which includes TÜBA, Turkic Academy, Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences, Kazakhstan National Academy of Sciences, Kyrgyzstan National Academy of Sciences, Bashkortostan Academy of Sciences and Tatarstan Academy of Sciences, current issues regarding scientific cooperation among Turkic states, opportunities and expectations for the implementation of research programs and projects that Turkic states can carry out jointly were discussed.

UNASTW, working to promote comprehensive cooperation in the field of science and education among Turkic societies, convened to discuss topics such as consolidating the practice of joint

work between academies and ensuring the continuity of communication, sharing and developing the results and achievements obtained, and better serving the common interests of the Turkic scientific world with a systematic and project-based approach.

Our UNASTW Presidency will carry our cooperation forward.

The program was opened with speeches by the President of the Turkic Academy Prof. Şahin Mustafayev and Chairman of the Council of Elders of the Organization of Turkic States Binali Yıldırım.

The chairmanship of the Union was handed over to TÜBA President Şeker by Aynur Temirhanov, Vice President of the Tatarstan Academy of Sciences. President Şeker started his speech by emphasizing that the transfer of the term presidency from the Tatarstan Academy of Sciences

to TÜBA is an important step to further scientific cooperation in the Turkic World.

Underlining that the strong ties that exist in the vast geography of the Turkic World due to the common history increases the importance of scientific cooperation day by day, Prof. Şeker stated that scientific studies and research play a vital role in the development and progress of societies. The cooperation of the academies of the Turkic world is of great importance in terms of sharing knowledge and experience, developing joint projects and opening new horizons for young scientists.

Stating that one year for the Presidency is not enough time to achieve the goals set and implement long-lasting projects, Şeker said that increasing this period to three years will allow for the planning and implementation of more comprehensive and long-term projects. "This change



will both strengthen the institutional memory and give the presiding academies more time to deepen their scientific collaborations. A three-year presidency period is also very important for projects to mature and achieve sustainable results. In this way, the quality of scientific research and studies will increase and the scientific potential of the Turkic World will be revealed more effectively."

The term of the Presidency should be increased to 2 years for an effective term.

Prof. Şeker also informed that the summer school programs and scholarship activities organized by TÜBA for the Turkic World will continue. Şeker said that these activities offer young scientists the opportunity to participate in advanced research, improve their skills and reinforce the sense of unity and cooperation among the future leaders of the Turkic world. He said that preparations are underway for the summer schools

in Kazakhstan, which will be organized simultaneously in the thematic areas of Turkology and Energy. "By investing in these educational initiatives, we not only enrich the academic and professional lives of our students, but also strengthen the ties between our countries. These programs aim to bring bright minds from across the Turkic World to share ideas, innovate and build a better future together. As a result, I am confident that this strong cooperation between the Turkic World Science Academies will lay a solid foundation for future generations."

He reiterated that the extension of the term of the chairmanship to two years will ensure more effective cooperation and significant contributions to the scientific field.

Following TÜBA's proposal, it was decided to extend the term of the presidency to 2 years at the end of the meeting. With this decision, Academy President Prof. Şeker, who took over the presidency, will act as the President of UNASTW for 2 years.



TÜBA&AASSA International Symposium on Science Diplomacy for Sustainable Development

The international symposium titled "Science Diplomacy for Sustainable Development" was held at Hacettepe University Cultural Center in cooperation with TÜBA and the Association of Asian Science Academies and Societies (AASSA).

In the symposium, which was planned to create a roadmap to discover and use the power of science diplomacy to overcome the challenges facing the world, many experts, policymakers, diplomats, representatives of regional

organizations, scientists, researchers, members of science academies and societies and many names from the world of academia came together with a comprehensive approach to sustainable development. Dr. E. William Colglazier from the Center for Science Diplomacy of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and Prof. Hüseyin Şeker from Birmingham City University delivered the opening speeches of the 2-day symposium, which was attended by nearly 30 scientists

from different countries of the world in 5 sessions. Hacettepe University Vice Rector Prof. Sibel Aksu Yıldırım made a welcoming speech.

We recognize the vital role of science in promoting peace, security and prosperity

TÜBA President Prof. Muzaffer Şeker said that in an era when global problems such as pandemics, climate change, migration and environmental pollution know no national borders, the need for international cooperation has never



been more urgent. TÜBA President Prof. Muzaffer Şeker said that science diplomacy, by its very nature, transcends political divisions and paves the way for collaborative efforts and the development of innovative solutions and policies that promote sustainable development and ensure a better future for all.

Diplomacy is peaceful and public.

AASSA President Prof. A. Nuri Yurdusev said that diplomacy has traditionally been defined as a peaceful activity carried out by official representatives on behalf of legal-political entities within any international system, but today it has gone beyond this narrow scope. "Diplomacy is now practiced not only by legal-political entities of states but also by other entities and even non-state entities. Moreover, the scope of diplomacy has expanded beyond the high-political affairs to which it was traditionally confined, to cover a wide range of issues of social life. In this context, scientific organizations, scientific cooperation and sustainable development have also become part of diplomacy," he said.

Science and engineering diplomacy is essential to manage technology

Dr. E. William Colglazier of The American Association for the Advancement of Science's Center for Science Diplomacy published "Science Diplomacy for Sustainable Development: Successes and Challenges" and pointed out that with the acceleration of the scientific and technological revolution, science and engineering diplomacy has become increasingly important. He noted that technology offers great opportunities but also poses extraordinary threats and challenges. He said that science

and engineering diplomacy is essential to recognize and manage opportunities, problems and crises.

Science diplomacy stands at a crucial point in solving complex problems.

In his speech titled "Enabling and Strengthening Science Diplomacy through Big Data, Artificial Intelligence and Digital Transformation", Prof. Hüseyin Şeker from Birmingham City University underlined that in an increasingly interconnected world, national and global challenges such as climate change, epidemics, food and water security, conflicts

and socio-economic inequalities require coordinated and innovative solutions. "Science diplomacy stands at a crucial juncture in solving complex problems, including these and more. But it needs to integrate all possible tools on a global scale. The convergence of big data, artificial intelligence (AI) and digital transformation is significantly strengthening science diplomacy and providing advanced tools and methodologies that enable global collaboration for informed decision-making and more effective actions."





S20-Science for Global Transformation



TÜBA President Prof. Muzaffer Şeker and TÜBA Full Member and President of the Association of Academies and Societies of Sciences in Asia (ASSAA) Prof. Ahmet Nuri Yurdusev attended the 8th Science20-S20 meeting organized by the Brazilian Academy of Sciences with the title “Science for Global Transformation”.

The S20 meetings, which have brought together the national science academies of the G20 countries since 2017, discussed issues such as artificial intelligence, bioeconomy, energy transformation process, health problems, social justice in line with the principle of “Building a Just World and a Sustainable Planet” determined by the Brazilian government for the G20 for 2024. Ethics, social impact, regulation and information sharing, sustainable world, renewable energies, social and

economic considerations, quality, equity and access, promoting inclusion, ending poverty and reducing inequalities were discussed. InterAcademy Partnership, International Science Council (ISC), The World Academy of Sciences (TWAS), Inter-American Network of Academies of Sciences (IANAS), AASSA took part in the meeting as international observer umbrella organizations.

Starting his speech at the program by emphasizing that “Science for Global Transformation” is not just a call to action, President Şeker said, “It is a reminder of the responsibility we share as members of the global scientific community. It is a testament to our collective effort to harness the power of science and technology for a sustainable and equitable future.”

He stated that the world is at a critical

juncture in human history where the decisions and steps taken will shape the legacy that will be left to future generations. He said the world is grappling with unprecedented challenges such as “climate change, health inequalities, energy crises and the widening inequality gap”, but that within these challenges lie enormous opportunities.

TÜBA strives to be the voice of truth in the world

Underlining that TÜBA believes in the power of collaborative innovation and the importance of sharing knowledge and resources, Şeker said: “As TÜBA, we focus on Information Technologies; Environment, Biodiversity and Climate Change; Energy; Health Sciences and Technologies; Sustainable Development and Finance. In the field of artificial intelligence, we advocate an ethical framework that prioritizes human



dignity and social welfare. Advances in AI should be a ladder that everyone can climb, not a barrier that divides us. We envision a future where AI serves as a tool to eliminate divisions, increase access to education and healthcare, and foster a more inclusive society. Turning to bioeconomics, TÜBA is committed to promoting sustainable practices that leverage our rich biodiversity for economic growth and environmental protection. We recognize the critical role that sustainable agriculture, renewable resources and green technologies play in building resilient economies and combating climate change. The energy transition is another area where science and policy must come together to create effective change."

Noting that TÜBA strives to be the voice

of truth in the world, President Şeker said, "We continue our efforts to raise awareness about the humanitarian crisis in Palestine at the hands of Israel, as in the Russian-Ukrainian War. We find it alarming that senior leaders of some countries and representatives of national scientific academies have made statements in support of Israel, far from the principle of political and scientific neutrality. We regret that, with very few exceptions, the world scientific community has made no effort to oppose this inhumane massacre and systematic occupation of Palestine. For this reason, we have shared our Report on the Palestinian-Israeli War with over 800 scientific academies and organizations. Unfortunately,, we witness that the

majority still remain silent while academics are killed and universities are destroyed in Palestine. It is worrying that political circles and scientific institutions do not show the same solidarity and understanding for Palestinians that they showed during the occupation of Ukraine. It is unacceptable that universities and other scientific institutions, which should be centers of free thought, are suppressed by power groups and lobbies. Science and technology are powerful instruments of change that can revitalize communities and remove barriers to equality. But in the absence of scientific impartiality, the advancement of science and technology will only serve power groups, not the common good of the whole world."

Science20 is a working group of the science academies of the G20 countries, working to provide leaders and the world community with a scientific basis for policies, and a platform for the collaboration of scientists and institutions across the G20 countries. Science20 aims to help G20 leaders make the best use of science and technology and provides guidance to G20 leaders on scientific and technological issues.

G20: <https://www.g20.org/en>



Prof. Şeker Attended ALLEA General Assembly Meeting



TÜBA President Prof. Muzaffer Şeker attended the General Assembly Meeting of the Association of European Academies (All European Academies-ALLEA), which celebrated its 30th anniversary.

The meeting, which was attended by 70 delegates from Europe, including TÜBA President Prof. Muzaffer Şeker and TÜBA Full Member Prof. Ahmet Nuri Yurdusev, was hosted by the National Academy of Sciences Leopoldina, the Union of German Academies of Sciences and Humanities and the German Young Academy in Berlin, where ALLEA President and board members were elected. CERN Director General Fabiola Gianotti was presented with the Madame de Staël Award, which she was awarded in 2023.

Prof. Paweł Rowiński became the new President of ALLEA

As a result of the election held at the meeting attended by representatives from more than 50 member academies, Prof. Paweł Rowiński was elected President of ALLEA for the period 2024-2027, replacing Prof. Antonio Loprieno,

President of the Swiss Academy of Arts and Sciences, who has been in office since 2018. Prof. Rowiński, who will lead ALLEA as President for the next three years, is a former Vice-President of the Polish Academy of Sciences and works on mathematical methods in geophysics, geophysical flows, river hydrodynamics and stream hydraulics.

In his remarks at the General Assembly, Prof. Rowiński said that he is honored for the opportunity to serve ALLEA and that international cooperation is becoming increasingly difficult and cross-border cooperation between academies is more vital than ever. He also expressed his commitment to working closely with ALLEA members.

The new ALLEA Board of Directors, which will serve with President Rowiński, includes; Jūras Banys from the Lithuanian Academy of Sciences, Ylva Engström from the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences, Annette Grüters-Kieslich from the National Academy of Sciences Leopoldina, Kerstin Pahl from the German

Young Academy Marie Louise Nosch from the Royal Danish Academy of Science and Letters, Jozef Ongena from the Royal Flemish Academy of Science and Arts in Belgium, Päivi Pahta from the Council of Finnish Academies, Karin Roelofs from the Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences, Neri Salvador from the Lincei Academy in Italy and Camilla Serck-Hanssen from the Norwegian Academy of Science and Literature. While more than 20 Young Academies attended the meeting, TÜBA Young Academy was represented by Assist. Prof. Mürsel Doğrul.



At the end of the day, a scientific symposium titled "European Research Cooperation in a Shifting Geopolitical Environment" was held, welcoming all participants. Fabiola Gianotti delivered her Madame de Staël Award speech on the theme of the symposium. A roundtable discussion in the program addressed the limits that geopolitical complexities impose on cross-border cooperation and assessed the impact on freedom of scientific research.



Presidents of Science Academies the Member States of the Black Sea Economic Cooperation Union Meeting

TÜBA President Prof. Muzafer Şeker attended the first “Meeting of the Presidents of the Science Academies of the BSEC Member States” in Istanbul.

On the initiative of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Black Sea Economic Cooperation (BSEC), the 1st Meeting of the Heads of Science Academies of the BSEC Member States was organized in Istanbul with the participation of the rectors of leading Turkish universities. The meeting started with the speeches of Mr. Fatih Dönmez, PABSEC Vice-President and Head of the PABSEC Turkish Delegation, the Heads of the Academies of Sciences and university rectors, Ambassador Lazar Comănescu, First Deputy Secretary General of the BSEC International Permanent Secretariat Ambassador Merve Safa Kavakçı and PABSEC Secretary General Asaf Hacıyev.

Speaking about the activities of their institutions, the participants exchanged views on various issues related to cooperation in the field of science and education among the

countries of the Black Sea Region. The potentials and contributions of the member states within the framework of multilateral cooperation and scientific and technological developments were discussed.

In the meeting, Prof. Muzafer Şeker, President of TÜBA (Turkish Academy of Sciences), along with Prof. Ahmet Nuri Yurdusev, Vice President of the Association of Academies of Sciences in Asia (AASSA) and TÜBA Principal Members; Prof. Hasan Mandal, President of the Scientific and Technological Research Council of Türkiye (TÜBİTAK); Prof. Osman Bülent Zulfikar, Rector of Istanbul University; Prof. Mustafa Verşan Kök, Rector of Middle East Technical University (Ankara); and Asaf Hacıyev, Secretary-General of the Conference of Rectors of European Universities (CRE) were present. Also attending were prominent figures such as Academician Julian Revalsky, President of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences; Academician Roin Metreveli, President of the Georgian Academy of Sciences; Academician Zhivko Popov,

President of the Academy of Sciences of North Macedonia; Academician Anatoly Zagorodny, President of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine; Academician İbrahim Guliyev, Deputy President of the Azerbaijan Academy of Sciences; Academician Gheorghe Duca, Former President of the Academy of Sciences of Moldova; Academician Nicolae-Victor Zamfir, Vice President of the Romanian Academy of Sciences; Prof. Mehmet Naci İnci, Rector of Istanbul Boğaziçi University; Prof. Stanislav Dovgyi, Future President (2024-2026) of the Black Sea Universities Network (BSUN) and President of the Young Scientists Academy of Ukraine; Prof. Eden Mamut, Secretary-General of the Black Sea Universities Network (BSUN); and Prof. Denys Svyrydenko, Representative of the Young Scientists Academy of Ukraine, discussed the activities of their respective institutions.

In addition, it was decided to organize the meeting to be held in 2025 in Istanbul in cooperation with Istanbul University and the Black Sea Universities Network.



Global Transformations and Türkiye Conference



The conference titled “Global Transformations and Türkiye” organized by TÜBA International Relations Working Group was held at Istanbul University Beyazıt Campus between 18-20 April.

More than 60 scientists from various countries around the world

Focusing on the significant changes the world has undergone in recent times and their impact on Türkiye, the “global transformations” themed English conference provided a broad framework for academics, policy makers and the general public. Today’s global transformations, culture, civilization and identity, war, peace and conflict resolution, migration, refugees and human security, cyber security, energy security and security of supply chains, new diplomacy channels and science diplomacy, emerging technologies in diplomacy and interactions, artificial intelligence and global inequalities, fair order were discussed with more than 60 scientists under 14 different headings. These topics included diplomacy and security and strategy in a changing world, hybrid warfare and non-state actors in world politics, cyber behavior and the challenges of artificial intelligence.

Speaking at the opening of the conference, TÜBA President Prof. Muzaffer Şeker started by stating that the Academy has a rich heritage with its roots dating back to Encümen-i Daniş in 1851. He emphasized that TÜBA continues to work for the development and advancement of different fields of science.

Scientists have a duty to support the people of Gaza

Prof. Şeker said that we aim to chart a course towards a more just and sustainable future by utilizing the collective wisdom of different voices, and that we need to take into account the humanitarian crises around the world with this perspective. Prof. Şeker said: “It is our duty to advocate for peace and stability, to condemn aggression and to advocate diplomacy as the path to a solution. The inhumane situation in Palestine and Gaza, the effort to destroy a nation continues. Gaza is subjected to Israel’s severe blockade and aggression, which is exacerbating conditions, including shortages of food, water and basic health care. It is imperative that all societies, especially the United Nations, take swift action to stop this humanitarian crisis.

As scientists, we have a duty to speak out against this inhumane situation and support the oppressed people of Gaza. In order to stop this humanitarian crisis, all societies, especially the United Nations, must take swift action.”

Concluding his speech, Şeker thanked the TÜBA International Relations Working Group for organizing the conference and addressed the participants, saying that their contributions to the shaping of the discourse and the development of our collective understanding were invaluable. With our belief in science, peace and development, let us strive to create a world where knowledge acts as a catalyst for positive change.

The conference received over 160 papers

Prof. Ahmet Nuri Yurdusev, Full Member of TÜBA and Executive Director of the International Relations Working Group, gave information about the activities of the working group and explained that the group was recently established and that two workshops on Russia and the Ukraine War and on Palestine were held during this process. He said that the Global Transformations and Türkiye conference was the first international activity of the working group. He noted that global transformations were formed with the beginning of intercontinental trade, and although it is very popular today, it has a historical background. Yurdusev stated that today’s global transformations are more effective with the developments in digital technologies.

Underlining that more than 160 papers were submitted to the conference, Yurdusev stated that these papers went through a serious scientific committee and refereeing process and 59 of them were selected. He thanked TÜBA for its leadership and IU for its support for the realization of the conference.

After the opening ceremony, the first speaker of the conference was Prof. Siba N’Zatioula Grovogui from Cornell University, who has contributed significantly to the international relations literature worldwide, who presented “Imagines of International Society: Cross-Roads From ‘Rome’, ‘Serendippo’ and ‘Yalta’”

During the two-day conference, parallel sessions on “Diplomacy in a Changing



World, Security and Strategy in a Changing World, Middle Powers, Peace Keeping and Military Interventions, Human Mobility Meets the Rise of Populism, Türkiye on the Cusp of Persistent Challenges and Global Transformations, Soft Power Politics, Cyber Behaviour and the Challenge of AI, Great and Middle Powers and World Orders, Hybrid Warfare and Non-State Actors in World Politics, Gendered Inequalities, Hierarchical Orders in World Politics, New Challenges to World Politics, Business, Finance and Trade in a Changing World, Ordering the World” were attentively followed by the participants.



Southeast Europe Regional Academies Meeting

The 2nd Meeting of the South East Europe Regional Academies (SEERA) will be hosted by TÜBA at Rabi Madrasa on April 20, 2024.

In 2022, the inaugural meeting of the association, hosted by the Bosnia-Herzegovina Academy of Science and Arts, marked the establishment of its foundations. In 2024, representatives will convene at the historical TÜBA-Rabi Madrasa, situated in the Süleymaniye Complex of the Academy, for their next meeting. The meeting, which is planned to encourage the cooperation of regional academies, exchange information, and produce solutions and programs together despite the challenges in academic and scientific fields, aims to create a road map in this direction.

In this context, the meeting will focus on strengthening existing ties and building new bridges between the academies in Southeast Europe and other participating regions, the impact of politics on science and the research to be conducted in cooperation. Suggestions, methods and

problems to be discussed with a common mind for joint projects will be discussed.

The program will start with a speech by Prof. Muzafer Şeker, President of the Academy, in which the Executive Directors of the Academy's International Relations Working Group, Food and Nutrition Working Group, Environment, Biodiversity and Climate Change Working Group and TÜBA Members Prof. Ahmet Nuri Yurdusev, Prof. Kazim Şahin, Prof. Mehmet Emin Aydın, President of AASSA, and Prof. Serap Güneş, Member of the Energy Working Group, will give information about the activities carried out by the working groups under the roof of the Academy. Prof. Bahadır K. Güntürk from Medipol University will deliver his speech titled “AI in Higher Education: Threats and Opportunities” and Prof. Şener Aktürk, Member of the International Relations Working Group, will deliver his speech titled “Making Sense of the Geopolitical Developments of Our Times: Turkish Academy of Sciences International Relations Working Group”.

In the meeting; President Skender Gjinushi from the Albanian Academy of Sciences, President Gezim Hoxha of Social and Albanian Sciences, and Ottoman Archives Researcher Dr. Ermal Nurja; President Muris Čičić, Secretary General Asif Sabanović, and Assistant Specialist Nerma Tanović from the Academy of Sciences and Arts of Bosnia and Herzegovina; President Zivko Popov from the Macedonian Academy of Sciences and Arts; President Prof. Dragan K. Vukcevic, Vice President Prof. Ljubisa Stanković, and Administrator Katarina Terzić from the Montenegrin Academy of Sciences and Arts; Deputy President Marius Andruh from the Romanian Academy; and General Secretary Prof. Eden Mamut from the Black Sea Universities Network will participate; General Secretary Prof. Eden Mamut will elaborate on the topic “At the 50th Anniversary of Scientific Research and Applications on Nanotechnologies: Lessons Learned and Perspectives for Cooperation in South-East Europe”.



TÜBA's Turkic World Summer Schools Continues

Within the scope of the protocol signed between TÜBA, Turkish Language Institution (TDK), Hoca Ahmet Yesevi International Turkic-Kazakh University and International Turkic Academy (Turkic World Educational and Scientific Cooperation Organization - TWESCO), TÜBA's 'Energy' and 'Turkology' Summer Schools, which are planned for the 6th time with the contributions of the Turkish Cooperation and Coordination Agency (TIKA), will be held in the city of Turkistan in Kazakhstan on August 18 to 25, 2024. Applications for the Summer School are now closed and those who are eligible to attend will be announced on the Academy's website in the coming days.

The program initiated by TÜBA to create a bridge between the scientists of brotherly, neighboring and close countries where Turkic and related communities live, to ensure their diplomatic rapprochement and development of their relations will be held simultaneously with the titles "New Energy Technologies Summer School" and "Turkology Summer School".

2 Summer Schools for the Turkic world in the same period

New Energy Technologies Summer School is centered around the teaching and discussion of various energy technologies, focusing on both traditional and modern approaches. The program aims to provide participants with comprehensive lessons on the latest developments, current

problems and opportunities in the field of energy technologies. It also focuses on the basic principles and established methods of energy production as well as innovative and sustainable solutions

The "Turkology Summer School", which is founded on the main theme of the scientific and intellectual history, archaeology, language and literature of the Turkic World from past to present,

aims to create a platform for young academics working in the field of Turkology to interact, present their ongoing projects and studies, increase their knowledge, and establish strong relationships within the academic network. The summer school, which will be attended by scientists working on the cooperation of Turkic states and the integration of the Turkic World, will bring together young academics from Turkic states and deepen their theoretical and practical knowledge on the history, archeology, language and literature of the Turkic World. It will also contribute to the development of participants' skills in interrelated areas such as scientific publication, presentation and utilization of research

funds. The summer school program will also include courses on the Concept of the Turkic World, History of Turkic States, Archaeology of the Turkic World, History of Art and Thought of the Turkic World, Turkic Languages and General Features of Contemporary Turkic Languages.

For applications and detailed information
www.tuba.gov.tr



to meet future energy demands. The program will also discuss new approaches to energy production, management and sustainability, and encourage participants to contribute to the development of the energy solutions of the future, including Traditional Energy Sources in Thermodynamics, Nuclear Energy, Renewable Energy Sources and Hydrogen Energy Technologies.

President Şeker spoke at the Cultural Heritage Conference of the Turkic World

TÜBA President Prof. Muzaffer Şeker attended the conference “Study and Protection of the Historical and Cultural Heritage of the Turkic World from the Perspective of UNESCO” held in Baku.

The program was organized by the International Turkic Academy, the Turkic Culture and Heritage Foundation, the National Commission of the Republic of Azerbaijan for UNESCO and the National Commission for UNESCO Türkiye in cooperation with the Presidency of the Turkish Cooperation and Coordination Agency (TIKA) and the Institute for Development and Diplomacy of ADA University.

In accordance with UNESCO's principles and standards, the conference program aimed to promote cooperation among the participants in the protection, rehabilitation, promotion, management and more effective use of historical and cultural monuments and heritage sites of great value for local communities and the Turkic World as a whole. The exhibition organized by the Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences on the occasion of the 950th Anniversary of “Dîvânî Lugâti't-Türk” was opened with the speeches of President Şeker and President of the Azerbaijan Academy of Sciences Prof. İsa Habibbayli.

Let us move forward together to protect and develop our common heritage

Providing information about the Dîvânî Lugâti't-Türk and its author Mahmud al-Kashgari, Prof. Şeker said that Turkish culture has created a rich heritage throughout its history and that this heritage forms the cornerstones of the



common identity of the Turkic peoples spread over vast geographies.

President Şeker said: “Through cultural events, festivals and artistic activities, we can showcase the unique characteristics of Turkish culture and create a global dialog. However, it is the responsibility of all of us to protect this common heritage and pass it on to future generations. By preserving and developing our language, folklore, art and history, we can maintain the unity and cultural richness of the Turkic world. Translations of prominent literary works, writers and poets of each country in the Turkic World will increase mutual interactions. For example, I believe that it is important that the works of names such as Abdurrahim Karakoç, Necip Fazıl Kısakürek, Sezai Karakoç, Peyami Safa, Cemil Meriç, Mustafa Kutlu, who form a bond of heart from Türkiye to the Turkic and Islamic World, are known by the entire Turkic World. As TÜBA, with the responsibility of being the national science academy of Türkiye and the importance we attach to our scientific and cultural heritage, we initiated the “Turkic - Islamic Science Culture Heritage Project” in 2014. This project continues

under the auspices of the Presidency of Türkiye. With this project, we translate classical works of Turkish-Islamic scientific and cultural heritage that have contributed to the accumulation of knowledge of humanity. We are establishing a link between our past and present. Our project aims to save valuable works from their idle state in libraries and present them to the benefit of our scientific and cultural people and future generations. In line with this purpose, it is ensured that new generations recognize Turkish scientists, who are important values of the past, and give them the value they deserve. In a way, we create a source of self-confidence for our youth. Translating these works in Arabic, Persian and different Turkish dialects, which are of great importance in the history of Turkish thought, into modern Turkish and making them available to 21st century readers also contributes to reminding the position of Turks in the history of thought and culture. Again, as TÜBA, we publish books that include our historical and cultural heritage, especially the work of our honorary member, the late Prof. Fuat Sezgin, titled “Science and Technology in Islam”



Prof. İhsanoğlu Elected as Member of TÜBA

Prof. Ekmeleddin İhsanoğlu was elected as an Honorary Member of TÜBA by the decision of the Academy Council on January 20, 2024.

TÜBA President Prof. Muzaffer Şeker presented Prof. Ekmeleddin İhsanoğlu with his membership certificate at a ceremony in Istanbul. President Şeker stated that Prof. İhsanoğlu's academic studies in the field of history of science, which he has been conducting at the international level for many years, and his contribution to science are very valuable and said that he is honored to present him with his certificate.

TÜBA Council Members Prof. Ahmet Cevat Acar, Rector of Istanbul Sabahattin Zaim University (IZU), Prof. Mustafa Çiçekler, Faculty Member of Istanbul Medeniyet University, Prof. Feridun Emecen, Faculty Member of Istanbul 29 Mayıs University, Senior Advisor to the President Prof. Yekta Saraç and Prof. İsmail Koyuncu, Rector of Istanbul Technical University (ITU) attended the certificate presentation ceremony upon Prof. İhsanoğlu's invitation.

Within the scope of the TÜBA-Turkish-Islamic Science Culture Heritage (TIBKM) Project carried out under the auspices of the Presidency of the Republic of Türkiye, Prof. İhsanoğlu's works titled Madrasa and İlmiye and Kevâkib-i Seb'a in Gelibolulu Mustafa Âlî's Kühnû'l-Ahbâr'ında Madrasa



ve İlmiye and Kevâkib-i Seb'a were published. İhsanoğlu's work titled Tarih-i Silsile-i Ulema will meet its readers in 2024 within the scope of the TIBKM Project.

Who is Prof. Ekmeleddin İhsanoğlu?

In 1974, he received his PhD in Organic Chemistry from Ankara University (AU) Faculty of Science. He did postdoctoral studies at the University of Exeter. In 1978, he became an associate professor at AU Faculty of Science. He conducted the first history of science project at TÜBİTAK. In 1984, he founded the Department of History of Science at Istanbul University, and in 1989, he founded Türkiye's first History of Science Department; he supervised 15 masters and doctoral theses in the field of history of science. He founded IRCICA in 1980, the Turkish History of Science Society in 1989 and the ISAR Foundation in 1990. He was

a member of the International Academy of the History of Science and president of the International Union for the History and Philosophy of Science (IUHPS) from 2001 to 2005. Prof. İhsanoğlu, who was awarded the Republic of Türkiye's State Medal of Distinguished Service, the only Turkish scientist to receive the Alexandre Koyré medal of the International Academy of the History of Science and the award of the Kuwait Academy of Sciences (KFAS), defined the concept of Ottoman science and its fields of study, and ensured its acceptance in academic circles as an academic discipline. He is the editor and co-author of the 18-volume History of Ottoman Scientific Literature, the 2-volume Ottoman Scientific Heritage, and the 2-volume History of the Ottoman State and Civilization. His works have been translated into many languages.



Symposium on Waste Prevention by TÜBA

TÜBA organized the “Gıda, Su Kaybı ve İsrafi Sempozyumu” (Symposium on Food, Water Loss and Waste) at Istanbul Sabahattin Zaim University (IZU) to develop strategies for the protection and sustainable use of food and water resources and the prevention of waste, as well as the causes and effects of food and water loss.

In the program prepared by Prof. Kazım Şahin, Executive Director of TÜBA-Food and Nutrition Working Group, and members of the working group; Food, Water Loss and Waste: Overview, Causes and Impacts of Food and Water Scarcity, Innovative Solutions to Reduce Loss and Waste, and Utilization of Food Waste and By-Products were discussed by academicians and experts. The imbalance between the rapidly increasing population and limited natural resources across the globe, especially in the management of food and water resources, leading to serious problems were discussed. Attention was drawn to the problems of food shortage and access to food, water problem and overconsumption, and sustainable

solutions were developed. Istanbul Deputy Governor Cengiz Karabulut, TÜBA Members, academicians, researchers, experts and students attended the symposium.

Speaking at the opening of the program, TÜBA President Prof. Muzaffer Şeker started his words by saying that it seems very clear what will happen at the end of the process in which human beings continue to consume rudely, use and waste unbalanced.

Synthetic blended foods, which have started to replace natural food, threaten health

“We are in a period in which humanity’s access to clean water has disappeared in many regions in an unbalanced ecosystem distortion, and the value of water has increased in a way that causes wars between countries. Behind all this lies the imbalance of production and consumption and greed. We need a paradigm shift as individuals, societies and countries. In this process, we have to support and take seriously every step taken for our future. Starting from the

slogan that “water is life”, we need to ensure the perpetual transfer of our other natural resources together with water in a way that protects biodiversity within the sustainability policy.”

Stating that the warnings of scientists must be taken into account in order to eliminate every step that causes waste, Prof. Şeker said, Despite efforts to raise awareness through warnings, it has become imperative to adopt a comprehensive approach to curb rampant consumption through family and foundational education. In addition to economic losses stemming from issues in food production and animal farming, there is also a dependency on substituting natural foods with synthetic blends and additives that impact human health. President Şeker said that the content of the meeting was especially selected to include researchers from different fields of science. He stated that the results of the symposium will be very valuable for a healthy life and equal opportunity in access to water and food. He informed that the report to be prepared at the end of the program will be shared with the public.



Ethno-Religious Cleansing of Western Europe Published in International Security, the Leading Journal of International Relations



TÜBA Associate Member Prof. Şener Aktürk's article "Not So Innocent: Clerics, Monarchs, and the Ethnoreligious Cleansing of Western Europe", which he submitted as a project within the scope of TÜBA GEBİP (Outstanding Young Scientist Awards Program), was published in the journal International Security.

TÜBA GEBİP Award winner and Koç University Faculty Member Prof. Aktürk's study "Not So Innocent: Clerics, Monarchs, and the Ethnoreligious Cleansing of Western Europe", which he has been working on for 8 years, was published in International Security, one of the most prestigious journals in the field of international relations. The research, centered on events such as massacres, exile, forced mass conversions, genocide, ethnic cleansing, demographic manipulation, religious sects, nationalism, conflict, security, and identity, has been published in a journal that holds the second-highest impact factor globally in the field of international relations. Making a statement on the subject, Prof. Aktürk emphasized the

importance of the journal for the field and reminded that the study was written with the support of TÜBA. He stated that the research could be developed in the future and thanked TÜBA. Aktürk: "Our aim in the publication is to develop a new theoretical explanation of ethno-religious cleansing through a new empirical focus and a large number of cases that have never been studied before. The study is a challenge to the models of ethno-religious cleansing that scholars have defined based on modern nationalist conflicts. The fierce geopolitical competition for survival in medieval Western Europe was critical. This was because the papacy and the clergy directed rulers to exterminate non-Christians and even forced them to comply with their demands. This included the extermination of most Jews and all Muslims. Monarchs who stood against this risked being deposed, killed and replaced by another monarch. I argue that the multidimensional ethno-religious cleansing that took place in Western Europe during the Middle Ages was the result of a transnational religious (Gregorian) reform movement

that led to the rise of the clergy. In the process of their rise to power, the clergy also spearheaded a doctrinal shift that dehumanized Jews and Muslims. Thus, there was no longer any obstacle to the murder of Muslims and Jews, who were no longer considered human beings. It was the Gregorian Reformation that made it possible and motivated the clergy, led by the papacy, to become powerful enough to subjugate monarchs to the mass extermination of non-Christians starting in the eleventh century. This movement significantly increased the powers of the papacy and the clergy, the main actors responsible for the extermination of non-Christians."

Click here for the full text of the article.

<https://direct.mit.edu/isec/article/48/4/87/121307/Not-So-Innocent-Clerics-Monarchs-and-the>

Who is Prof. Şener Aktürk?

He was born in 1981 in Izmit. He completed his secondary and high school education at Koç Private High School. He received his bachelor's degree in Political Science and International Studies (double major) at the University of Chicago between 1999-2003 and his first master's degree in International Relations, also at the University of Chicago. During his undergraduate studies, in 2001, he was in Vienna for a German and Western Civilization study program. He completed his second MA and PhD in Political Science at the University of California, Berkeley from 2003 to 2009. As part of her doctoral program, she conducted field research in Berlin and Moscow. In the 2009-2010 academic year, he was a postdoctoral fellow at the Center for Russian and Eurasian Studies at Harvard University, Davis. He taught graduate courses at the Political Science Department of the same university. Since his return to Türkiye in the second half of 2010, he has been assistant professor (2009-2015), associate professor (2015-2022) and professor in the Department

of International Relations at Koç University.

As of 2023, Şener Aktürk has published 15 articles in SSCI indexed journals, 12 of which are single authored. As of November 30, 2023, his H-index was 22 and i10 index was 40 in Google Scholar based on citations to his publications. Aktürk's book *Regimes of Ethnicity and Nationhood in Germany, Russia, and Türkiye*, published by Cambridge University Press in 2012, was awarded the 2013 Joseph Rothschild Book Prize.

Şener Aktürk was the first Turkish author to have an article published in *World Politics*, the highest impact factor journal in the field of International Relations in 2011 and in *Post-Soviet Affairs*, one of the highest impact factors in the field of Regional Studies in 2010. In 2017, he published a single-authored article in the *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies*, which has the highest impact factor in the field of Ethnic Studies, and a two-authored article in *Perspectives on Politics*, the journal of the American Political Science Association, in 2021. In addition, he has published articles in SSCI journals

Comparative Politics, Mediterranean Politics, Social Science Quarterly, European Journal of Sociology, Nationalities Papers, Problems of Post-Communism, Turkish Studies, Middle Eastern Studies, Osteuropa and International Relations. He has published 34 articles in different academic journals such as *Theoria*, *Ab Imperio*, *All Azimuth*, *Insight Turkey*, *Turkish Policy Quarterly*, *Central Eurasian Studies Review*, *Perceptions* and *Doğu Batı*, which are not included in SSCI, and 20 book chapters and 24 book reviews in English, Russian and Turkish. His book titled *Türkiye'nin Kimlikleri* (Türkiye's Identities), which includes his articles and essays in Turkish, was published in 2013.

By definition of the field of Comparative Politics, Aktürk's comparative publications on countries other than Türkiye include publications focusing on the cases of USA, Afghanistan, Germany, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Algeria, France, Netherlands, Iran, North Macedonia, Egypt, Pakistan, Russia and Greece. In addition to these countries, the cases he has focused on in his ongoing studies include Denmark, England, Spain, Israel,

Sweden, Italy, Iceland, Lithuania, Hungary, Norway, Poland and Portugal.

Şener Aktürk has been awarded numerous accolades including the TÜBİTAK Incentive Award (2019), Koç University Research Award (2019-2020), Science Academy BAGEP Award (2017), Koç University Outstanding Educator Award (2017), TÜBA GEBİP Award (2016), Kadir Has Promising Young Scientist Award (2015), Joseph Rothschild Award (2013), Baki Komsuoğlu Incentive Award (2011), Sakıp Sabancı International Research Award (3rd place, 2010), Outstanding Graduate Student Instructor Award from the University of California (2009), and the Peter Odegard Award from the University of California, Department of Political Science (2006). Aktürk's research on gathering data on state ethnic and religious policies in 173 countries was supported by the European Commission Marie Curie Reintegration Grant (100,000 Euros) from 2010 to 2014. In December 2023, he was elected as an Associate Member to TÜBA (Turkish Academy of Sciences).

President Şeker attended the 'Student Meeting' at the Embassy in Berlin

TÜBA President Prof. Muzaffer Şeker attended the "Student Meeting" organized by the Embassy of the Republic of Türkiye in Berlin on the occasion of the May 19 Commemoration of Atatürk, Youth and Sports Day and the opening of the Spring term of the 2023-2024 Academic Year.

The event, organized under the leadership of Ambassador Ahmet

Başar Şen, Consul General of Berlin İlker Okan Şanlı and Deputy Education Counselor of the Embassy Prof. Erdal Tanas Karagöl, was attended by TÜBA Full Member Prof. Ahmet Nuri Yurdusev, TÜBA Young Academy Representative Asst. Prof. Mürsel Doğrul, academicians, undergraduate, graduate and doctoral students and education officials attended the event.

In the program attended by approximately 1000 guests, Mehmet Vakur Erkul, Ambassador-Secretary at the Embassy of Türkiye in Berlin, İlker Okan Şanlı, Consul General of Türkiye in Berlin and Prof. Muzaffer Şeker, President of TÜBA gave speeches.

Ambassador Şen emphasized Türkiye's need for educated, self-developed individuals. Şen said, "Türkiye needs you; Germany needs you, no matter where you are in the world, if your heart beats for Türkiye, if you are trying to make a contribution for that country, it means that you have actually done your duty for Türkiye." Esma Koroğlu, an undergraduate student of Social Sciences at Berlin Humboldt University, and Ömer Salha, a PhD student at Cologne University Faculty of Law, made speeches on behalf of students studying in Germany.



TÜBA and Uzbekistan Cultural History Meeting in Science Diplomacy



TÜBA and the Embassy of Uzbekistan in Ankara came together under the title “Dünya Yazma Eser Koleksiyonlarında Özbekistan’ın Kültürel Mirası” (Cultural Heritage of Uzbekistan in World Manuscript Collections) as part of Uzbek-Turkish scientific diplomacy.

The program, which was attended by TÜBA Council members, opened with the speeches of Alişer Azamhocayev, Ambassador of Uzbekistan to Ankara, and Prof. Muzaffer Şeker, President of the Academy, and continued with a presentation by historian Dr. Ali İhsan Çağlar.

The book collection consisting of 50 volumes published as part of the project “Dünya Yazma Eser Koleksiyonlarında Özbekistan’ın Kültürel Mirası” under the auspices of Uzbek President Shavkat Mirziyoyev, which can only be found in the Topkapı Palace Museum in Türkiye, was presented to the President of the Academy Prof. Muzaffer Şeker by Ambassador of Uzbekistan to Ankara Alişer Azamhocayev.

The comprehensive work, which was prepared with the aim of preserving and promoting Uzbek cultural heritage, includes reprints of rare artifacts related to the history and culture of Uzbekistan that are kept in foreign museums. The

work, which will enable the preservation and promotion of Uzbekistan’s unique heritage and at the same time serve the study of Uzbekistan’s history and culture by Turkish researchers, includes information on Uzbekistan’s history, culture and art, as well as textiles, ceramics and paintings. This large collection is considered both a valuable source of information for researchers and a source of education.

These works will inspire the future

Noting that the work titled “Dünya Yazma Eser Koleksiyonlarında Özbekistan’ın Kültürel Mirası” contains rare manuscripts that shed light on the history of Türkiye and the Turkish geography, President Şeker said that the work is the common heritage of not only Uzbekistan but also the world civilization. “This comprehensive collection was prepared to promote Uzbekistan’s rich culture, history and literature worldwide. Each volume contains knowledge and wisdom from the roots of our past. Considering the historical and cultural ties between Türkiye and Uzbekistan, the gift of these works to a well-established scientific institution such as the Turkish Academy of Sciences has a special meaning for us. I believe that this collection will further strengthen the scientific and cultural cooperation between the two

countries. I hope that these works will inspire researchers, students and general readers. I believe that these manuscripts will continue to inform and inspire future generations and further strengthen our cultural bridges.”

Providing information about the Turkish-Islamic Science and Culture Heritage (TIBKM) Project, which was initiated by TÜBA in 2014 and carried out under the auspices of the Presidency since 2018, Prof. Şeker stated that TIBKM aims to save the classical works of Turkish-Islamic science and culture heritage, which have contributed to the accumulation of knowledge of humanity, from their idle state in libraries through facsimile edition, transliteration, translation into contemporary Turkish and publication, and to make them available to our scientific and cultural people and future generations.

Noting that Uzbekistan has carried out many reforms in recent years, Ambassador Azamhocayev said that within this framework, the fields of science and history are also given importance. Explaining the academic developments since 2016, Azamhocayev continued as follows: “We have always seen and continue to see the support of our Turkish brothers and sisters in

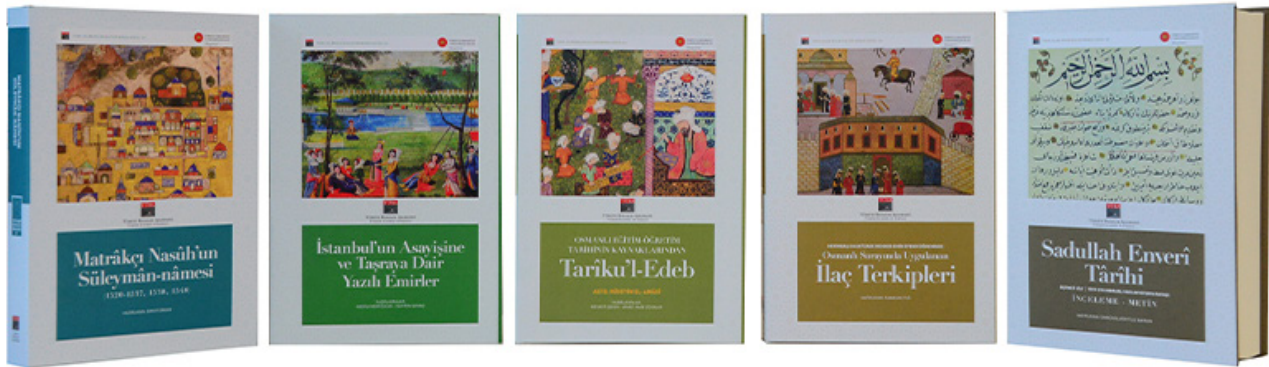
this process. I would like to express my gratitude for the scholarships and grants given by our TÜBA Presidency and TÜBİTAK to studies on Uzbekistan. In addition, the Faculty of Health Sciences University, which started its activities in Bukhara, and the TOBB ETU Branch opened in Tashkent also contribute to the development of science in our country. These examples are concrete achievements within the scope of Uzbek-Turkish Science Diplomacy, which is the subject of our meeting today.”

Ambassador Azamkhocayev underlined that 5 years ago, a project was launched to collect treasures about Uzbekistan stored in various museums and collections around the world, such as historical libraries in Istanbul, and emphasized that the book “Dünya Yazma Eser Koleksiyonlarında Özbekistan’ın Kültürel Mirası” is the result of this project. “The collection includes manuscripts, beautiful miniatures, archival documents and paintings about Uzbekistan. On the occasion of today’s meeting, we

would like to present this work to our esteemed President of TÜBA. I believe that this resource will help our esteemed professors conducting research on Uzbekistan and will further promote Uzbek-Turkish scientific cooperation.”

Prof. Ali İhsan Çağlar made a detailed presentation on the subject as well as his speech on how the corpus emerged, its content and the archive of manuscripts in Uzbekistan.

TÜBA Continues to Publish Visionary Works from the Distant Past



Tariku'l-Edeb from the Sources of the History of Ottoman Education, Training and Medicine Compounds Applied in the Ottoman Palace during the Period of Hekimbaşı Hayatizade Mehmed Emin Efendi, Written Orders on the Public Order of Istanbul and the Provinces, Sadullah Enverî Târîhi and Matrakçı Nasûh's Süleymân-Nâmesi were published within the scope of TÜBA's Turkish - Islamic Science Culture Heritage Project (TİBKM).

Thanks to the TIBKM Project, a total of 56 works met with readers

Reminding that TÜBA initiated the TIBKM Project in 2014, TÜBA President Prof. Muzaffer Şeker said that the Academy acts in line with the responsibility of being Türkiye's national science academy and the importance it attaches to our scientific and cultural heritage, and with the responsibility of “ensuring the spread of scientific approach and thought in society, ensuring the appreciation and acceptance of the importance of science

by the public opinion of the country, and directing young people to the field of science and research”, we have brought to light a total of 56 works within the scope of TIBKM with the recently published 5 works, and brought the scientific mines of the distant past to the readers.

These works in Arabic, Persian and different Turkish dialects are being translated into today's Turkish

President Şeker continued as follows: “The TIBKM Project, which has been carried out under the auspices of the Presidency since 2018, aims to save the classical works of Turkish-Islamic scientific and cultural heritage, which have contributed to the accumulation of knowledge of humanity, from their idle state in libraries through facsimile edition, transliteration, translation into modern Turkish and publication, and to make them available to our scientific and cultural people and future generations. In line with this purpose, it is ensured

that new generations recognize Turkish scientists, who are important values of the past, and give them the value they deserve. In addition, translating these works in Arabic, Persian and different Turkish dialects, which are of great importance in the history of Turkish thought, into contemporary Turkish and making them available to 21st century readers contributes to reminding the position of Turks in the history of thought and culture. The project has a historical significance with its contribution to the self-confidence and motivation needed for the scientific development of our country, and the support and encouragement it will create for scientific studies. It is open to the applications of all scientists/academics who can transliterate, translate and prepare for publication works that can be considered Turkish-Islamic classics written in different languages such as Arabic, Persian and old/different Turkish dialects.”

Statement by TÜBA on the Pro-Palestinian University Protests in the USA

In the past six months, there has been a wave of peaceful demonstrations by university students and academicians in the United States in response to the severe conditions, especially systematic genocide, affecting innocent people in Gaza Strip. These students and academics representing institutions such as Columbia, Emory, Yale, New York, and Harvard, have been calling for a cessation of hostilities and urging their universities to sever links with companies connected to Israel.

TÜBA has observed with concern reports of violent encounters facing these students, and academics, leading to detentions and a pivot towards remote education aimed at dispersing these gatherings.

TÜBA stands in solidarity with these students and academics, and supports their right to peaceful protest. We express our profound disquietude over the excessive reactions against these student demonstrations based on the

pursuit of peace and human rights. TÜBA firmly believes that such responses not only undermine the principles of academic freedom but also contravene fundamental human rights.

TÜBA calls on all involved parties to engage in dialogue and to respect the rights of individuals to express their concerns peacefully. We appeal to the international academic community and relevant authorities to protect these rights and to facilitate a discourse that is

conducive to understanding and resolving such critical humanitarian issues.

As TÜBA, we once again declare our commitment to supporting academic freedom, protecting human rights and promoting global peace and justice, as we emphasized at the Science20 (S20) summit, which consists of the science academies of G20 countries. We hope that the inhumane attacks against innocent people in Palestine will end as soon as possible.



Memorandum of Understanding Signed between TÜBA and Indian National Academy of Sciences



TÜBA President Prof. Muzaffer Şeker and Prof. Ashutosh Sharma, President of the Indian National Science Academy (INSA) signed a memorandum of understanding between the two academies.

Under the MoU, which was organized at the Science20 (Science20-S20) meeting in Brazil, TÜBA and INSA agreed to promote scientific cooperation mainly through bilateral symposia, exchange of information and publications. The agreement covers the entire spectrum of the academic field, including science and technology, humanities, medicine and social sciences, and includes the exchange of scientists. The bilateral cooperation agreement, first signed in 2008, will be valid for 10 years with the latest signatures.

TUBA-iNCLUSION Project Opening Meeting



The opening meeting of the INCLUSION ERASMUS+ KA220 HED Project was held at TUBA Ankara headquarters and Eskişehir Anadolu University with the participation of 13 representatives from 5 project partners under the coordination of TÜBA.

The two-year iNCLUSION project, which will be funded by the Turkish National Agency of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Directorate for EU Affairs, as part of the Erasmus+ program, aims to bring together people with disabilities and higher education students from across Europe to provide practical resources and recommendations on activities to make cultural heritage exhibited in museums and galleries more accessible.

The project, coordinated by TÜBA in partnership with Anadolu University, Selçuklu Foundation for the Education of Individuals with Autism (SOBE), Stichting for Education on Agility Liberating Structures (SEALS) Foundation, Greece ARTIFACTORY and Balkan Museum Network (BMN), aims to increase the employability of people with disabilities

by enabling them to acquire new skills in line with the needs of the labor market through a training program for young professionals.

About Project Coordinator and Partners:

TÜBA is an autonomous apex body for the development and promotion of science in Türkiye. The origins of the Academy go back to the Ottoman society called Alimler Cemiyeti (Society of Scholars) founded in 1851. TÜBA covers all scientific fields, which are grouped under the following three categories, basic and engineering sciences, health and life sciences, and social sciences and humanities. In addition to working groups, grant and award programs, TÜBA continues its activities in cooperation with world science academies and its stakeholders in the form of umbrella institutions on topics such as scientific activities and reporting.

Balkan Museum Network exists to celebrate, preserve and share the complex common heritage of the Balkans, bringing together and empowering museum institutions and individuals devoted to

cultural heritage. A growing network of over 200 members, BMN bases its approach on mutual respect and is guided by a commitment to professionalism and shared ethics.

ARTIFACTORY is a non-profit organization from Greece whose work is based on the conviction that arts and culture are primary levers of social development, economic growth, and civic education, playing a vital role in acquiring the skills necessary for the contemporary labor market. The organization promotes experiential and socially inclusive access to cultural heritage.

Stichting for Education on Agility Liberating Structures-SEALS The SEALS Foundation, based in the Netherlands, develops educational programs and trainings and serves different levels of education. It develops programs based on a well-established approach to respond to the common challenges of the institutions SEALS works with.

The Seljuk Autistic Individuals Education Foundation (SOBE Foundation) provides education and rehabilitation services for individuals with autism spectrum disorders (ASD). Its educational programs and resources aim to enable the development of empowered, creative and socially engaged individuals who can independently meet their needs.

Anadolu University founded in 1982 in Eskişehir, Anadolu University offers students from around the world access to Open Education and Distance Education programs. The institution is focused on lifelong learning that can shape the future.



TÜBA-VI. Food and Healthy Nutrition Symposium on 'The Epidemic of the Century: Obesity'

TÜBA, with the organization of the Food and Nutrition Working Group, hosted by Lokman Hekim University, held the "VI: Obesity, organized by TÜBA's Food and Nutrition Working Group and hosted by Lokman Hekim University.

Focusing on Türkiye's priority and strategic areas as well as critical issues on the world agenda, TÜBA's Food and Nutrition Working Group members, led by Prof. Kazım Şahin, programmed the symposium, where the causes of obesity, which is defined as excessive accumulation of fat in the body to the extent that it impairs health, its global effects and scientific and social responses to this epidemic were discussed in depth. The effects of obesity were examined with a holistic approach and various strategies to combat the growing obesity problem were discussed. What can be done at national and global level in the fight against obesity and how to prepare more effective road maps against this epidemic were discussed. The report containing the results of the symposium,

which included 4 sessions titled Definition, Causes and Consequences of Obesity, Medical Nutrition Treatment of Obesity, Other Treatment Methods of Obesity and Obesity and Lifestyle Habits, will be shared with the public in the coming days.

Obesity is like an epidemic

President Şeker started his speech by stating that the problem of obesity is increasing in the world, especially in societies with high welfare and income levels. Stating that we are facing an epidemic obesity problem in an environment where new professions and new lifestyles squeeze and surround people with city life, Şeker said: "Due to the problems arising in the supply chain of reliable and healthy food supply and supply chain globally, it has become very valuable to be a self-sufficient country and independent in food resources. We have all seen how important all of this is in the Covid-19 pandemic, and we continue to experience its consequences over the years. Especially in the process that emerged with the Ukraine War, the deepening of the African food problem,

the difficulties in accessing food, and the drama in Gaza, it is clear that people do not respect the consumption of others as much as they care about their own consumption. The sad thing is that we expect all these to be solved by blaming others without letting our own greed and consumption habits be touched. As a result of the eating habits of the consumer society, population imbalance and the production problem caused by climate change, turning to different food sources is leading us towards turbulence. Humanity is caught between the concern for healthy food and production for global consumption. As an academy, we express all these problems through the workshops and symposiums we organize and the reports we prepare. We see that each issue has different sub-layers and many factors affect all processes. With this program on obesity, we want to raise awareness and draw the attention of young generations to this issue. In this sense, I would like to thank Prof. Gültekin and Prof. Şahin, who contributed a great deal to the realization of the program, as well as our participating scientists."

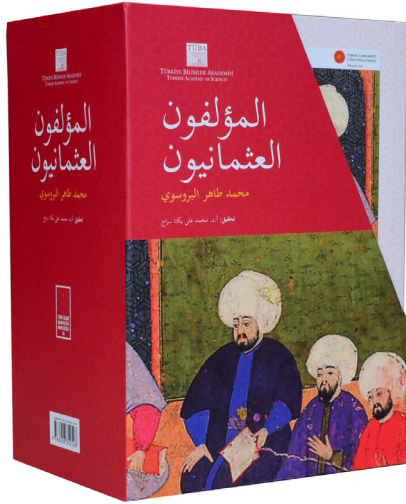


Ottoman Authors Translated into Arabic

TÜBA published the Arabic version of Bursalı Mehmed Tâhir's "Ottoman Müellifleri" translated from Ottoman Turkish into modern letters by Prof. M. A. Yekta Saraç within the scope of Turkish Islamic Science Culture Heritage (TIBKM).

The Ottoman Müellifleri, which was translated into modern letters by TÜBA in 2016; Prof. Seyit Bahçivan, Assoc. Prof. Aydın Kudat and Assoc. Prof. Seyit Bahçivan, Asst. Prof. Şehabettin Kırdar translated into Arabic and took its place in TIBKM in 3 volumes. Thus, the number of works published within the framework of TIBKM, which was initiated by TÜBA in 2014 and continued under the auspices of the Presidency in 2018, increased to 56.

The famous bibliography and biography Ottoman Müellifleri, an important source of reference for researchers and intellectuals, was written by Bursalı Mehmed Tâhir during the last period of the Ottoman Empire. The work, which provides detailed information about the writers and scholars who lived and worked from the foundation of the Ottoman Empire to its last period, is considered one of the most famous works of Ottoman biography. A very extensive and sophisticated index of personal names and especially the names of works has been added at the end of the third volume of the book. This time in Arabic, the authors are described in detail under the headings of Meşâyih (religious scholars), Ulemâ (scholars), Şuarâ (poets and poets), Müverrihîn (historians), Etibbâ (physicians and physicians), Riyâziyyûn (mathematicians) and Coğrafiyyûn (geographers).



TÜBA Mourns the Passing of Esteemed Member Prof. Metin Heper



TÜBA Honorary Member Prof. Metin Heper passed away on February 24, 2024. We wish Allah's mercy to Prof. Metin Heper, retired faculty member of Bilkent University Faculty of Economics, Administrative and Social Sciences, Department of Political Science and Public Administration, and our condolences to his family and the Bilkent community.

Who is Prof. Metin Heper?

He was born in 1940. He completed his secondary education at Harlow College in England and Ankara College in Türkiye. In 1963, he graduated from Istanbul University Faculty of Law. In 1968 and 1971, he received his master's and doctorate degrees from Syracuse University in the United States of America, becoming associate professor in 1975 and professor in 1985. He

continued his academic career in Türkiye at Middle East Technical University (METU), Boğaziçi University, Koç University and Bilkent University, and served as Head of Department at Middle East, Boğaziçi and Bilkent Universities, Dean at Koç and Bilkent Universities, and Vice Rector of METU. Metin Heper has also been a visiting researcher at the University of Manchester in the UK, the Jewish University of Jerusalem in Israel, and Harvard University in the US, and a visiting professor at Texas State, Connecticut, Brandeis and Princeton Universities.

Metin Heper continued his academic career at Bilkent University, where he served as the head of the Center for the Political Life and History of Türkiye and the Department of Political Science and as the dean of the Faculty of Economics, Administrative and Social Sciences. The author of numerous national and international articles and books, Metin Heper is a Founding Member of TÜBA.

The Perils and Promise of the Emerging Multipolar World*



The world economy is experiencing a deep process of economic convergence, according to which regions that once lagged the West in industrialization are now making up for lost time.

The World Bank's release on May 30 of its latest estimates of national output (up to the year 2022) offers an occasion to reflect on the new geopolitics. The new data underscore the shift from a U.S.-led world economy to a multipolar world economy, a reality that U.S. strategists have so far failed to recognize, accept, or admit.

The World Bank figures make clear that the economic dominance of the West is over. In 1994, the G7 countries (Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, U.K., U.S.) constituted 45.3% of world output, compared with 18.9% of world output in the BRICS countries (Brazil, China, Egypt, Ethiopia, India, Iran, Russia, South Africa, United Arab Emirates). The tables have turned. The BRICS now produce 35.2%

of world output, while the G7 countries produce 29.3%.

As of 2022, the largest five economies in descending order are China, the U.S., India, Russia, and Japan. China's GDP is around 25% larger than the U.S.' (roughly 30% of the U.S. GDP per person but with 4.2 times the population). Three of the top five countries are in the BRICS, while two are in the G7. In 1994, the largest five were the U.S., Japan, China, Germany, and India, with three in the G7 and two in the BRICS.

Despite the new global economic realities, the U.S. security state still pursues a grand strategy of "primacy," that is, the aspiration of the U.S. to be the dominant economic, financial, technological, and military power in every region of the world.

As the shares of world output change, so too does global power. The core U.S.-led alliance, which includes the U.S.,

Canada, U.K., European Union, Japan, Korea, Australia, and New Zealand, was 56% of world output in 1994, but now is only 39.5%. As a result, the U.S. global influence is waning. As a recent vivid example, when the U.S.-led group introduced economic sanctions on Russia in 2022, very few countries outside the core alliance joined. As a result, Russia had little trouble shifting its trade to countries outside the U.S.-led alliance.

The world economy is experiencing a deep process of economic convergence, according to which regions that once lagged the West in industrialization in the 19th and 20th centuries are now making up for lost time. Economic convergence actually began in the 1950s as European imperial rule in Africa and Asia came to an end. It has proceeded in waves, starting first in East Asia, then roughly 20 years later India, and for the coming 20-40 years in Africa.

These and some other regions are growing much faster than the Western economies since they have more "headroom" to boost GDP by rapidly raising education levels, boosting workers' skills, and installing modern infrastructure, including universal access to electrification and digital platforms. The emerging economies are often able to leapfrog the richer countries with state-of-the-art infrastructure (e.g., fast intercity rail, 5G, modern airports and seaports) while the richer countries remain stuck with aging infrastructure and expensive retrofits. The IMF's World Economic Outlook projects that the emerging and developing economies will average growth of around 4% per year in the coming five years, while the high-income countries will average less than 2% per year.



It's not only in skills and infrastructure that convergence is occurring. Many of the emerging economies, including China, Russia, Iran, and others, are advancing rapidly in technological innovations as well, in both civilian and military technologies.

China clearly has a large lead in the manufacturing of cutting-edge technologies needed for the global energy transition, including batteries, electric vehicles, 5G, photovoltaics, wind turbines, fourth generation nuclear power, and others. China's rapid advances in space technology, biotechnology, nanotechnology, and other technologies is similarly impressive. In response, the U.S. has made the absurd claim that China has an "overcapacity" in these cutting-edge technologies, while the obvious truth is that the U.S. has a significant under-capacity in many sectors. China's capacity for innovation and low-cost production is underpinned by enormous R&D spending and its vast and growing labor force of scientists and engineers.

The U.S. is still trying to maintain primacy in Europe by surrounding Russia in the Black Sea region with NATO forces, yet Russia has resisted this militarily in both Georgia and Ukraine. The U.S. is still trying to maintain primacy in Asia by surrounding China in the South China Sea, a folly that can lead the U.S. into a

disastrous war over Taiwan. The U.S. is also losing its standing in the Middle East by resisting the united call of the Arab world for recognition of Palestine as the 194th United Nations member state.

Yet primacy is certainly not possible today, and was hubristic even 30 years ago when U.S. relative power was much greater. Today, the U.S. share of world output stands at 14.8%, compared with 18.5% for China, and the U.S. share of world population is a mere 4.1%, compared with 17.8% for China.

The trend toward broad global economic convergence means that U.S. hegemony will not be replaced by Chinese hegemony. Indeed, China's share of world output is likely to peak at around 20% during the coming decade and thereafter to decline as China's population declines. Other parts of the world, notably including India and Africa, are likely to show a large rise in their respective shares of global output, and with that, in their geopolitical weight as well.

We are therefore entering a post-hegemonic, multipolar world. It too is fraught with challenges. It could usher in a new "tragedy of great power politics," in which several nuclear powers compete—in vain—for hegemony. It could lead to a breakdown of fragile global rules, such as open trade under the World Trade

Organization. Or, it could lead to a world in which the great powers exercise mutual tolerance, restraint, and even cooperation, in accord with the U.N. Charter, because they recognize that only such statecraft will keep the world safe in the nuclear age.

* <https://www.commondreams.org/opinion/emerging-multipolar-world>

Who is Prof. Jeffrey D. Sachs?

He was born in 1954. Dr. Sachs received master's degree in 1978 and doctorate in 1980 from Harvard University, Department of Economics. He is currently working as a faculty member at Columbia University in New York. 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 the 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 SecretariesGeneral, 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. Prof. Sachs was awarded the TÜBA Academy Prizes in 2021 and elected as TÜBA Honorary Member in 2022.

President Şeker Attended Science20 Closing Summit



TÜBA President Prof. Muzaffer Şeker attended the Science20 (S20) Closing Summit in Rio de Janeiro.

Organized by the Brazilian Academy of Sciences, the 8th Science20 (Science20) under Brazil's G20 presidency was held with the subtitle "Science for Global Transformation". Representatives from Türkiye, Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, France, Germany, Indonesia, India, Italy, Mexico, Russia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, United Kingdom, United States and European Academy came together to discuss the final draft of the S20 Brazil 2024 Final Declaration. TÜBA Full Member Prof. Ahmet Nuri Yurdusev also attended the summit representing TÜBA.

While the participation and contribution of Academies to the meeting was of great importance to develop recommendations that will increase the prosperity of societies and the world and help countries overcome the critical challenges they face, the representatives of the member

countries at the S20 Summit discussed the final version of the S20 Declaration and were informed that it will be sent to the S20 members for approval. The declaration will be considered by governments in the discussions to be held in the second half of 2024; it will be signed by the G20 heads of state and government and will serve as a guide for the G20 final declaration.

Leaders of the scientific community must work to advocate for the protection of fundamental human rights.

Stating that the S20's "Science for Global Transformation" motto captures the common mission of the countries from a very accurate point, President Şeker continued his speech as follows: "Coordinated working groups on artificial





intelligence, bioeconomy, energy transformation, health issues and social justice reflect the comprehensive strategies needed to tackle problems and challenges. I commend all the experts and contributors who worked tirelessly to formulate these consensus-based recommendations and implementable measures.”

He underlined the importance of addressing the ongoing genocide and human rights violations in the world,

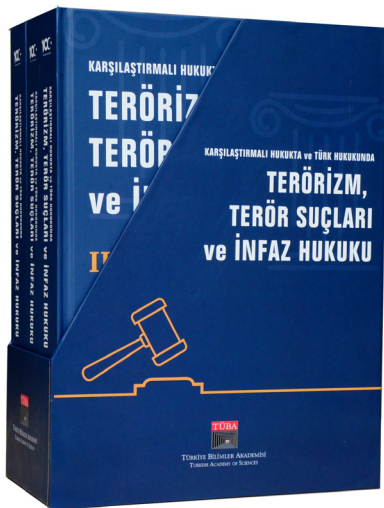
especially in Palestine, within the social justice working group in which TÜBA participates. He emphasized the need to confront and condemn inhumane and unjust acts wherever they occur. He said it is important to ensure that the final declaration reflects a commitment to address such serious violations, in line with the core values of promoting peace, equality and social justice for all. He added that including this issue in the framework of the final declaration would not only increase the scope of

the document, but also reaffirm the collective commitment to universally uphold human dignity and rights. Noting that it is imperative that leaders of the scientific community advocate for the protection of fundamental human rights and that we work towards a world where such atrocities are met with united opposition.

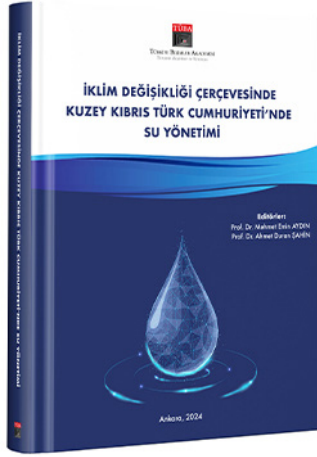
Science is a global public good

Prof. Ahmet Nuri Yurdusev, President of the Association of Asian Scientific Academies and Societies (AASSA), addressed the issue of social justice. Prof. Yurdusev stated that social justice should be achieved on a global scale and that G20 countries have a great responsibility for this. Pointing out the importance of principles such as social inclusion, ending poverty, eliminating inequalities, etc. to achieve social justice, Prof. Yurdusev said that concrete action plans should be created and that it can start with a General Basic Income policy for everyone on a global scale. Yurdusev also emphasized the importance of understanding science as a global public good.

Publication of the Book “Terrorism, Terror Crimes, and Corrections”



The work, edited by Prof. İzzet Özgenç, TÜBA Full Member and Faculty Member of Ankara Hacı Bayram Veli University, focuses on the international dimensions of terrorism and discusses in detail the functioning of legal procedure and execution law in the fight against terrorist crimes. The work offers an in-depth analysis to understand the nature, history, causes and consequences of terrorism. It is also a reference source for decision-makers, addressing the legal tools used in the fight against terrorism and their impact on human rights. While addressing important issues such as how to effectively apply the law in the fight against terrorism, the necessity of bringing criminals to justice and punishing them, it emphasizes the importance of protecting human rights and ensuring justice. By shedding light on the complexity of terrorism, it provides an understanding of the legal measures needed to build a safer world. At the end of the book, in addition to information on comparative legal regulations in the field of terrorism, it offers solutions to current problems in the field of terrorism, terrorist crimes and corrections.



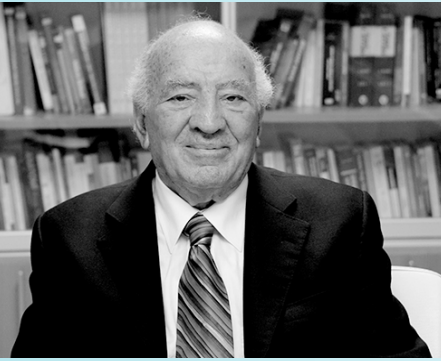
Changing Climate: Solutions for Water Management in TRNC

The solution proposals put forward as a result of scientific sharing and discussions at the “Workshop on Efficiency in Natural Resources and Alternative Energy Solutions” organized by the TÜBA Environment, Biodiversity, Climate Change and Energy Working Group were published in the study titled “Water Management in the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus within the Framework of Climate Change”.

The health of the world stands at a critical crossroad

Speaking about the study, TÜBA President Prof. Muzaffer Şeker said that the world stands at a critical crossroad where natural resource management, environmental sustainability and climate change issues force the world to review and change policies and practices. He reminded that the G20 Declaration emphasized that increasing global greenhouse gas emissions, climate change, loss of biodiversity, drought and desertification threaten both life and means of living.

TÜBA Mourns the Loss of Esteemed Member Prof. Namık Kemal Aras



TÜBA Honorary Member Prof. Namık Kemal Aras passed away on April 19, 2024. We wish Allah's mercy to Prof. Namık Kemal Aras, former Atomic Energy Authority President and Chemical Engineer, and our condolences to his family and the academic community. Prof. Aras' funeral was held in Küçük Ayazağa Cemetery after a ceremony attended by many scientists, including TÜBA President Prof. Muzaffer Şeker, TÜBA Members Prof. Ekmeleddin İhsanoğlu and Prof. Hüseyin Yıldırım and Marmara University Faculty Member and President of the Turkish Chemical Society Prof. Bahattin Yalçın.

Who is Prof. Namık Kemal Aras?

Born on November 15, 1935 in Kızılcaören village of Tokat-Reşadiye District, he completed primary school in this village and then came to Ankara. After graduating from Ankara University, Faculty of Science, Department of Chemical Engineering, Prof. Aras completed his doctoral studies at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) in 1959 as Türkiye's first NATO foreign doctoral scholarship recipient on the subject of “the reaching distances and energies of the products of the splitting of the atomic nucleus”. In 1966, Dr. Aras joined METU as an assistant professor, becoming an associate professor in 1968 and a professor in 1973. During his years at the university, he served as vice rector, dean of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences and head of the Chemistry Department. In addition to his work at the university, he served as Director of the Ankara Nuclear Research Center in 1978-79 and as Vice President and Deputy President of the Turkish Atomic Energy Authority in 1982-85. In addition to his work in Türkiye, he conducted research and lectured at Oak

Ridge National Laboratory in 1964-66, at the University of Maryland in 1971-73 and 1979-82, at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1992-93, and for short periods at universities in Belgium, Germany, Denmark, Taiwan and many other countries. Prof. Aras has published more than 100 original articles in well-known journals, especially in foreign journals, and presented his work in 160 international conferences, and his work has been cited nearly 1500 times. The book “Trace Element Analysis of Food and Diet”, co-authored with Yavuz Ataman, was published by the Royal Society of Chemistry in 2006. Prof. Aras was awarded the TÜBİTAK Science Award in 1984, the Turkish Chemical Society Science Award in 1992, and also became an Honorary Member of the Turkish Chemical Society, a Full Member of the Turkish Academy of Sciences in 1996, a Council Member of the Turkish Academy of Sciences in 1998, a Board Member of the Association of Asian Academies of Sciences in 2000, and Secretary General of the Association of Asian Academies of Sciences in 2004.

TÜBA Member Prof. Gürsan Attended AASSA-WISE Meeting



TÜBA Full Member Prof. Kadriye Arzum Erdem Gürsan attended The 2nd AASSA-WISE International Symposium on Diversity, Equity and Inclusion

in STEM, Subtheme: Food Systems Transformation and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) hosted by The National Academy of Science and Technology Philippines (NAST PHL) and organized by the Women in Science and Engineering (WISE) AASSA, of which she is a member, with the support of the Association of Academies and Societies of Sciences in Asia (AASSA).

TÜBA Full Member Prof. Melahat Bilge Demirköz was Awarded The Eisenhower Fellowship

In 2024, the Eisenhower Fellowship Program announced that a total of 22 names with extraordinary careers



from 5 continents were awarded the fellowship and stated that the fellows work in the fields of medicine, artificial intelligence, entrepreneurship, finance, space exploration, economic policy, environmental protection, urban planning, academia and art.

TÜBA Member Prof. Banoğlu Receives Achievement Award from YÖK

TÜBA Full Member Prof. Erden Banoğlu was awarded the 2023 YÖK Outstanding Achievement Award.

On January 11, 2024, Prof. Banoğlu, who was also appointed as the Dean of Gazi University Faculty of Pharmacy, received the 2023 YÖK Outstanding Achievement Award with the international cooperation model



within the scope of their project titled "New Clinical Candidate Drug Molecule Development and Preclinical Studies Against Cancer".

TÜBA Member Prof. Orhan Elected to EU Working Group

TÜBA Associate Member Prof. İlkey Erdoğan Orhan has been invited to contribute as a member to the European Union (EU) Working Group to be established under the "One Health" umbrella at the suggestion of TÜBA.



The Scientific Advice Mechanism (SAM), which works with the European Commission's independent Group of Chief Scientific Advisors (GCSA) and the SAPEA Consortium to provide independent and transparent scientific advice to the European Commission, has established an international and interdisciplinary working group, co-chaired by Prof. Jakob Zinnstag and Prof. Tyra Grove Krause, to prepare an "Evidence Review Report" to underpin the scientific opinion of SAPEA, GCSA.

TÜBA Member Prof. Şahin Receives Science Award



TÜBA Full Member Prof. Kazim Şahin was awarded the Science Award by Bayburt University.

Dede Korkut Science, Culture, Art and Sports Awards, which were held in order to keep the value heritage of Dede Korkut alive and found their owners for the 7th time, were presented to a total of 4 names at a ceremony held at Bayburt University's Baberti Complex Prof. Fuat Sezgin Conference Hall.

Prof. Kazim Şahin received the Science Award for his groundbreaking scientific studies in the field of nutrition and nutrition-related diseases, which are among the most important sustainable development problems of the age.

TÜBA Young Academy Member Dr. Özbay Receives Alexander von Humboldt Foundation Award



TÜBA GEBİP Award winner, Istanbul Medeniye University Faculty Member Assoc.

Prof. Betül Özbay is the author of "Unveiling the Past: Women's Rights in Ancient Turkic Legal Documents from the Turfan Oasis" received the Alexander von Humboldt Foundation Georg Forster Senior Researcher Award.

TÜBA Young Academy Member Prof. Üstüner was elected as a member of AYK Atatürk Research Center

TÜBA GEBİP Member, Istanbul University Faculty Member Prof. Hacer Topaktaş Üstüner was



elected as a member of the Atatürk Research Center Scientific Board of Atatürk Culture, Language and History High Council (AYK).

TÜBA-GEBİP Member Prof. İlday Awarded 'Alexander von Humboldt Professorship'

2006 TÜBA Outstanding Young Scientist Award (GEBİP) winner Prof.



Fatih Ömer İlday was awarded the Alexander von Humboldt Professorship Award.

Prof. İlday received his award from the German Minister of Education and Research Bettina Stark Watzinger. Prof. İlday's research has played an important role in the development of ultrafast laser technology and has transformed the field of non-linear laser-matter interaction in recent years. The lasers he was central to the development of are used in many fields, from medicine to engineering.

Prof. İlday will establish a new research center, the Center for Complex Laser-Matter Interactions, at Ruhr University Bochum, where he is expected to continue developing ideas that bridge the fields of plasma research, materials science and manufacturing engineering. Prof. İlday's project will be supported with 5 million euros over the next five years.

TÜBA Young Academy Member Prof. Candan was elected to the Editorial Board of "Drvna Industrija"

TÜBA Young Academy Member, Founder of Biomaterials and Nanotechnology



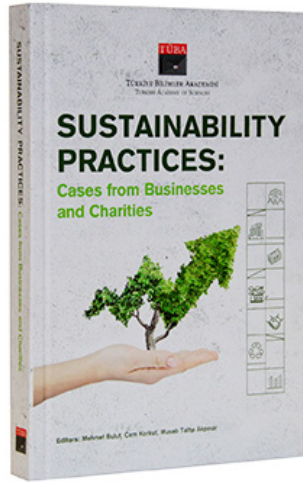
Research Group | BioNanoTeam and Istanbul University Faculty of Forestry, Department of Forest Industry Engineering Prof. Zeki

Candan was elected to the Editorial Board of the "Drvna Industrija" Journal.

Prof. Candan is the first Turkish Scientist to be on the Editorial Board of Drvna Industrija, which is funded by the Ministry of Science and Education of the Republic of Croatia.

TÜBA's Book:

Sustainability Practices: Cases from Businesses and Charities



TÜBA has published "Sustainability Practices: Cases from Businesses and Charities", which includes comprehensive cases on various sustainability practices from the business world and charities and presents it as an in-depth source of information in this field.

Addressing different dimensions of sustainable development, the book aims to encourage strategic thinking and raise awareness in this field. By emphasizing the importance of sustainability in both theoretical and practical terms, the book contributes to expanding knowledge and comprehension in this field.

It examines the innovative practices of businesses and charities in the field of sustainability in Türkiye and around the world, and presents the sustainability practices and strategies of business and non-governmental organizations to a wide audience. The book covers topics such as sustainable growth, ethical business practices, green finance, block chain technology, diversity and education sustainability, social enterprises and foundation management. Bringing together many academics and researchers from different countries and disciplines, the book addresses current and comprehensive issues related to sustainability. It presents sustainability practices and strategies of business and non-governmental organizations to a wide audience. The book inspires readers by revealing the success stories and challenges of sustainability practices and the innovative work being done in this field. It also underlines the role of organizations in achieving sustainable development goals.

The book is a valuable resource for professionals, academics and students working in the field of sustainability and brings together Türkiye's contributions in this field in a single work.



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