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ASIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES LAUNCHES NEW INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL – “ASIA OF THE FUTURE” (AF)

INTRODUCTION

Honorary Editor-in-Chief

Prof., Dr. Khalilov Elchin Nusrat,

Acting President of Asian Academy of Sciences, "Highest Category Chinese National Talent", Academician of RANS and IAS/ICSD (Austria), President of World Organization for Scientific Cooperation “Science Without Borders” (Germany), Professor and Head of “ZEOMAG” Laboratory of Wenzhou University, China

Dear readers and members of the Initiative Committee of the Asian Academy of Sciences!

This issue of the International Journal "Asia of the Future" (AF) marks the beginning of the active participation of the Asian Academy of Sciences in the Media Space of the world community. The name of the journal speaks for itself and symbolizes the active dynamics of the development of Asian countries in all spheres of life of modern civilization.

AF is the mouthpiece of the international community of Asia - scientists, engineers, inventors, students, public figures, etc. AF covers a wide range of issues - from economics and industry to high technology, artificial intelligence and environmental protection.

I invite everyone who has an active life position to become readers and authors of publications of the International Journal "Asia of the Future".

Editor-in-Chief

Emil Nasirli

Correspondent member of International Academy of Sciences H&E (Austria), Honorary Professor of the Moscow State Humanitarian and Economic University, Member of the Writers' Unions of: Azerbaijan, Kyrgyzstan, Belarus, Kazakhstan; Editor in Chief of the International Magazine “Asian of the Future”, Editor in Chief of the International Magazine "My Azerbaijan".

Dear readers and authors of the magazine "Asia of the Future"!

On behalf of the editorial board of our magazine, I welcome you and invite you to become regular readers and authors of "Asia of the Future" (AF). The pages of our magazine will feature interesting interviews and articles by outstanding scientists, engineers, inventors and public figures of Asia and the world. Here you will get acquainted with the latest achievements in science and technology.

"AF" covers all spheres of life and activity of modern society: science and technology, economics, industry, social and humanitarian problems, issues of education and the formation of young talents, environmental protection and the green agenda.

"AF" is the voice of the scientific and educational community, as well as public figures of Asia, and the editorial board of the magazine will do everything possible to ensure that this voice is heard throughout the world.

AZERBAIJAN AND MODERN CIVILIZATION

Ziyad Samedzade

Academician of National Academy of Sciences of Azerbaijan, Full Professor, Doctor of Economic Sciences, Academician of International Academy of Science H&E, Honorary President of Azerbaijan Section of IAS H&E, Vice-President of the International Union of Economists, Editor-in-Chief of the newspaper "Economics", National Coordinator of Azerbaijan for International Technical Assistance to the European Union. Former: First Deputy Chairman of the Supreme Council (Parliament) of Azerbaijan (1991-1992), Chairman of the Committee on Economic Policy, Industry and Entrepreneurship of the Parliament of Azerbaijan.

In the last two decades, modern civilization has faced a number of global problems that have put humanity before serious challenges on a planetary scale. Global climate change and a significant increase in the number and energy of natural disasters have led to enormous socio-economic problems throughout the world. But the most affected by these processes were underdeveloped countries, many of which are located in Africa, Southeast Asia, Latin America, etc.

Global Climate Change

It is quite obvious that no state can resist these global processes alone. The world community united under the auspices of the UN in the fight against global climate change, which was reflected in the Kyoto Protocol (1997), and subsequently in the Paris Agreement on Climate Change within the UN Framework Convention (2000).

Global climate change has put many countries in a difficult economic and social situation. The shortage of fresh water, desertification of vast territories along with the flooding of other territories led to the strongest economic decline of many underdeveloped countries, which faced problems of food shortages, water resources, etc. Azerbaijan, which also faced these problems, was able not only to successfully withstand the emerging challenges, but also to continue sustainable socio-economic development thanks to the wise and far-sighted management of the state and economy by the country's leadership.

Azerbaijan's active participation in the fight against global climate change and promotion of the green agenda is expressed in the large-scale application of green technologies by Azerbaijan. One of the striking confirmations of this is the commissioning of the Garadagh solar power plant - the largest solar power plant in the Caspian region and the CIS. The plant was built with foreign investment in the amount of 262 million US dollars. This is the first industrial-scale solar power plant built in our country with the involvement of foreign investment.

The plant will produce 500 million kilowatt-hours of electricity per year, which will save 110 million cubic meters of natural gas. At the same time, carbon dioxide emissions will be reduced by 200 thousand tons. The power plant, which occupies an area of 550 hectares, has 570 thousand solar panels installed. A 330-kilovolt substation was built to connect this plant to the grid. A clear indication of Azerbaijan's leadership in addressing the green agenda and combating global climate change is the decision to hold the 29th session of the Conference of the Parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change - COP29 in Baku.

Fourth Industrial Revolution

Along with global problems, modern civilization has reached a fundamentally and qualitatively new level in its development, which is commonly called the "Fourth Industrial Revolution". This concept reflects the avalanche-like development of IT technologies, multi-level digitalization of many elements of public administration and work with giant databases in various areas of the socio-economic sphere. Robotization and the widespread use of artificial intelligence elements have given rise to new challenges - minimization of the use of human resources and the release of a huge number of jobs.

Azerbaijan is also actively involved in the process of introducing the latest technologies, digitalization in many areas that require working with huge databases in the social and economic spheres and public administration processes. Meanwhile, a balanced, well-thought-out policy of introducing high technologies into the industry, economy and everyday life of the Azerbaijani society has made it possible to avoid many of the negative consequences that other countries have faced. A striking example of the successful application of digitalization and IT technologies in Azerbaijan was the creation of the ASAN HIDMET service. This service, created on the initiative of the President of Azerbaijan Ilham Aliyev, has been widely used by the population of our country for more than 10 years, thanks to which people's time is saved, the speed and quality of services provided to the population by government agencies is greatly increased, transparency is achieved in solving many social and everyday issues of the population,

The problem of urbanization, which exists throughout the world, should also be regulated on the basis of new views and new concepts. Recently, the rapid growth of the urban population and the increase in the migration flow from rural areas cannot be considered as a natural result of real development processes. In what direction will urban development go in the near and distant future? What will be the fate of rural regions, which in many countries are characterized by low population density? In order to give optimistic answers to these questions, it is necessary to take real steps in the field of creating an economic, legal and social environment, as well as to prepare and implement organizational measures for the scientific support of these important works. Therefore, the problems of living standards, demography and employment should become one of the components of the strategy of socio-economic development of the next decade.

Economy and oil

Today, it is an indisputable fact that developed countries of the world, important international organizations are showing interest in Azerbaijan, and the authority of our republic is growing in the international community. Azerbaijan has long been known as a country playing a serious role in the world's oil policy.

Heydar Aliyev
National Leader of the Azerbaijani People,
President of Azerbaijan (1993-2003)

The development of the oil strategy of the Azerbaijani state was laid down by the National Leader of the Azerbaijani People, the President of Azerbaijan Heydar Aliyev. The signing of the first oil agreement in September 1994, called the "Contract of the Century", and its implementation using the stability established within Azerbaijan and the increasing trust and interest in our country in the international arena, are a clear evidence of the implementation of the oil strategy developed by Heydar Aliyev, which constitutes the concept of economic development of Azerbaijan.

Heydar Aliyev laid the foundation of a new ideology, the main goal of which is such universal values as independence, national self-awareness, statehood, justice, democracy, national progress and secularism. The domestic policy pursued by Heydar Aliyev included ensuring every citizen of Azerbaijan the right to a free life and creating opportunities to improve their own well-being. Conducting economic reforms, establishing a market economy, ensuring economic development, integrating Azerbaijan into the world economy, implementing the privatization program and agrarian reforms were consistent priority areas in the activities of Heydar Aliyev.

Positive trends in the economy have strengthened, macro stability has been ensured, and successful steps have been taken to develop the private sector. In order to further strengthen all these positive trends, a lot of work is being done to deepen economic reforms and improve the regulatory framework. In addition to developing the fuel and energy complex, important work is being done to develop other sectors of the economy: the development of the domestic market, the agricultural sector, public service sectors, and expansion of competitive production. The leadership of Azerbaijan today attaches strategic importance to the development of the non-oil sector.

All the fundamental trends and principles of the comprehensive development of Azerbaijan and the formation of its special international role as a regional leader were continued and raised to a new level by the successor of the Great Leader of the Azerbaijani People – the President of Azerbaijan Ilham Aliyev.

National Leader of the Azerbaijani people Heydar Aliyev and President of Azerbaijan Ilham Aliyev

According to forecast calculations, Azerbaijan will remain a region of the world with rich oil reserves for a long time. Oil contracts, in which developed Western countries, as well as Great Britain, France, Italy, Russia, Turkey and Japan participated, had a great impact on the revival of Azerbaijan, the formation of its economy based on market relations and the creation of a new economic system in the country.

One of the factors that had an extremely negative impact on the socio-economic development of Azerbaijan for 30 years was the fact that 20 percent of the territory of Azerbaijan was under Armenian occupation. The atrocities and terrorism carried out in this territory led to the expulsion

of more than 1 million indigenous residents of Karabakh from their native lands, who became temporary migrants in our country. On the other hand, the barbaric destruction and plunder of natural resources, the implementation of a policy of environmental terrorism led to the pollution and destruction of the environment, flora and fauna of the occupied territories of Azerbaijan.

But this tragic page of the Azerbaijani people was turned over and left in the past forever thanks to the wisdom, courage, foresight, determination and deep love for his people of the President of Azerbaijan Ilham Aliyev. The President of Azerbaijan and the Supreme Commander-in-Chief fully fulfilled all the promises he made to his people and ensured the territorial integrity of Azerbaijan during the 44-day war. Large-scale restoration and construction work is currently underway in the occupied lands and this land is turning into a fertile prosperous land with enormous economic potential every day.

In the 21st century, much work remains to be done in the direction of forming new views on issues of nature and economic development. Today, the situation is such that no country can develop stably without pursuing the right environmental policy. Priority areas of environmental policy for the coming period, mechanisms for their implementation and ensuring environmental safety must be determined.

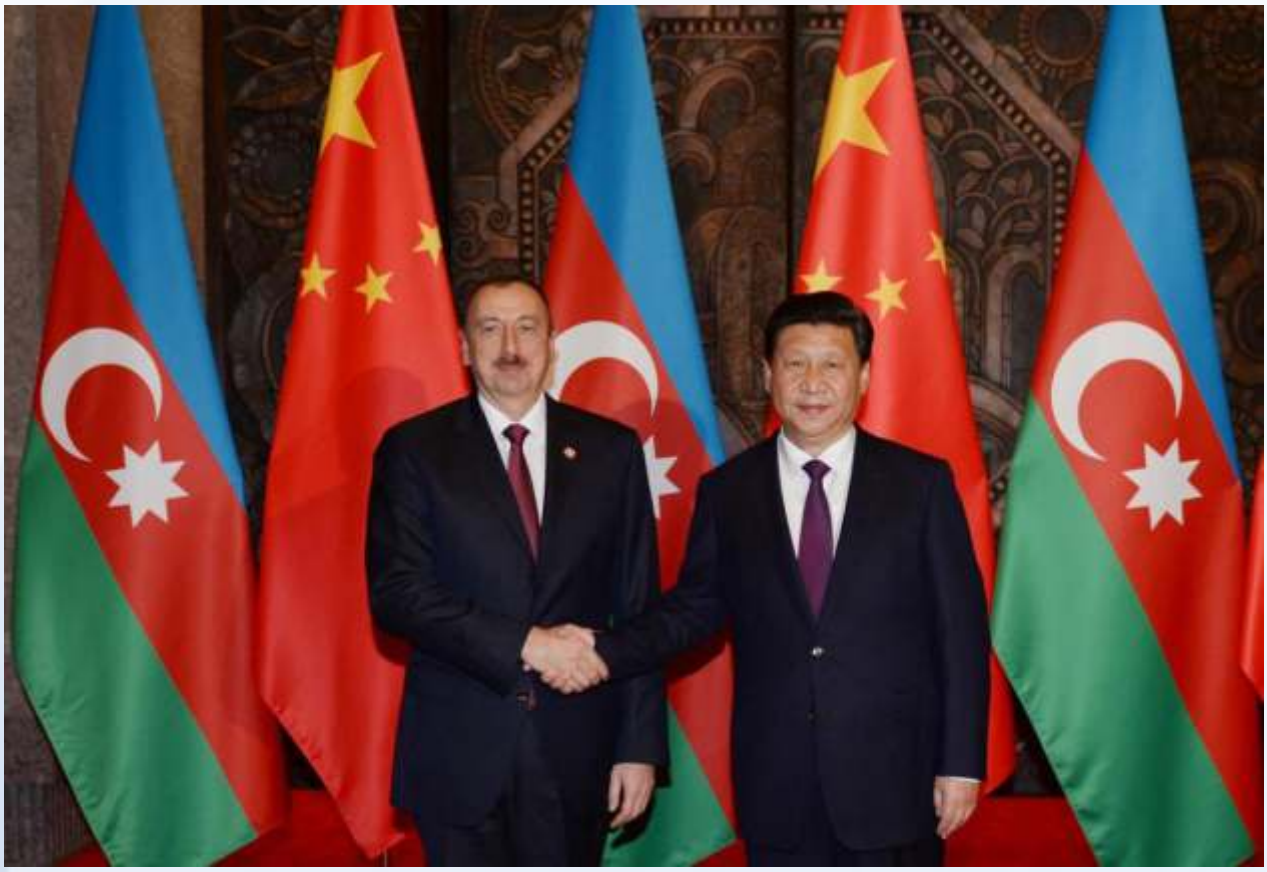
In the 21st century, without a doubt, fundamental structural changes will need to be made in the economy. Here, special attention should be paid to the creation of new enterprises and areas based on waste-free technologies. In most countries of the world, in cities and suburbs, there are problems with the accumulation of huge volumes of household waste, which must be solved promptly and effectively. These problems must be solved by using the latest technologies developed on the basis of deep scientific research. When considering the trends in the development of the world in the second half of the 20th century, it becomes clear that the transport factor will play an increasingly active role. The trend of intensive development of all types of transport is stable. Along with the development of internal transport links, relations between states and remote regions are developing faster. Today, direct transport and logistics links are being established between countries located at great distances from each other, and this trend is becoming more and more extensive.

Restoration of the Great Silk Road

On September 7-8, 1998, an international conference dedicated to the restoration of the historical Silk Road was held in Baku at the initiative of the national leader Heydar Aliyev, with the participation of heads of state of 9 countries (Azerbaijan, Turkey, Georgia, Ukraine, Moldova, Romania, Bulgaria, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan), delegations of 13 international organizations and 32 states. As a result of this conference, the "Basic Multilateral Agreement on International Transport for the Development of the Europe-Caucasus-Asia Corridor" was signed and the Baku Declaration was adopted based on the TRACECA program of the European Union.

In accordance with the provisions of the Basic Multilateral Agreement, a decision was made to place the Permanent Secretariat of the TRACECA Intergovernmental Commission in Baku, and it was opened on February 21, 2001. Thus, Azerbaijan, having contributed to the restoration of the historical Silk Road, played an important role in determining the main development trajectories.

Currently, Azerbaijan is a participant in the Silk Road Economic Belt project, which is being implemented at the initiative of China. In December 2015, during the state visit of President Ilham Aliyev to China, a memorandum of understanding was signed between the Government of the Republic of Azerbaijan and the Government of the People's Republic of China on joint promotion of the creation of the Silk Road Economic Belt.



During the meeting of the President of Azerbaijan Ilham Aliyev with the Chairman of the People's Republic of China Xi Jinping, May 20, 2014

At the invitation of Chairman Xi Jinping, the President of Azerbaijan paid a working visit to China in 2014, and in 2015, the President of Azerbaijan paid a state visit to China. In 2019, President Ilham Aliyev was the only head of state of the South Caucasus at the 2nd Belt and Road Forum for International Cooperation held in Beijing. The high importance attached to Azerbaijan by Chinese leader Xi Jinping, who put forward the global Belt and Road initiative, is associated not only with the country's favorable geographical location and transit potential, but also with the trust in the head of the Azerbaijani state.

Trans-Caspian International East-West Transport Corridor Connecting Europe with Asia (Middle Corridor)

Azerbaijan, which has a favorable geographical position between Europe and Asia, has implemented a number of projects aimed at increasing the competitiveness of the Middle Corridor passing through the country. On February 7, 2007, at the initiative of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan Ilham Aliyev, an agreement was signed on the construction of the Baku-Tbilisi-Kars railway, which is an important part of the transport map of Eurasia. In November of the same year, the foundation of the railway line was laid in the Georgian point of Marabda. And in July 2008, a ceremony was held in the city of Kars dedicated to the beginning of the construction of the Kars - border with Georgia section. The 504-kilometer section of the Baku-Tbilisi-Kars railway line with a total length of about 850 kilometers passes through the territory of Azerbaijan. 263 kilometers of the railway line are in Georgia, and 79 kilometers are in Turkey.

The Baku-Tbilisi-Kars railway, which was commissioned on October 30, 2017, as part of the Middle Corridor, provides transport links between the East and the West, and is a restoration of the ancient Silk Road on steel highways.

The Baku-Tbilisi-Kars railway allows to reduce the delivery time of goods from China to Asia along the Middle Corridor by more than half compared to sea transportation. Increasing the cargo handling capacity of the Baku-Tbilisi-Kars railway line, which serves stability and security in the region, promises great opportunities in terms of deepening foreign trade relations and economic development. The implementation of this project on the historical Silk Road increases its attractiveness for the countries of the region, and also facilitates the access of the Central Asian countries – Turkmenistan, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan, as well as Afghanistan to the European and world markets, and is of great importance for the development of trade relations and deepening integration into the global economy.

International North-South Transport Corridor

The Agreement on the International North-South Transport Corridor was signed between Russia, Iran and India and entered into force on May 21, 2002. Azerbaijan joined the Agreement on the International North-South Transport Corridor in 2005.

Map of International North-South Transport Corridor

The mentioned transport corridor will connect India, Pakistan, Iran, Azerbaijan, Russia and the countries of Northern Europe. Azerbaijan has a land border with both Russia and Iran, which has a significant impact on the development of trilateral regional cooperation. Thus, Azerbaijan is becoming an important transport and logistics hub in the center of Eurasian geography, at the intersection of both transcontinental corridors.

The infrastructure on the section of the transport and logistics corridor passing through the territory of Azerbaijan, which plays an important role between the northern and southern parts of the Eurasian continent, has been significantly modernized. The cargo handling capacity of the Baku Sea Trade Port has been increased, the Alat-Astara highway has been reconstructed, a new railway bridge has been built between Iran and Azerbaijan, which has contributed to a significant increase in the transit role of our country and its acquisition of international status.

Our country plays an active role in the creation of the International North-South Transport Corridor. The length of the railway line of the North-South transport corridor passing through the territory of Azerbaijan is 511 km. An important part of this corridor - the railway from the Azerbaijani-Russian border to the Azerbaijani-Iranian border is fully ready for operation. In order to develop the North-South transport corridor, a trilateral meeting was held in Baku on September 9, 2022, following which the Baku Declaration was adopted. According to the document, the parties (Azerbaijan, Russia and Iran) will take appropriate measures to bring cargo transportation along the North-South corridor to 15 million tons.

For the normal operation of the Europe-Caucasus-Asia transport corridor, it is necessary to resolve a number of issues, including the creation of a regulatory framework that ensures unimpeded and uninterrupted transportation of goods and meets the interests of both the people and the state. One of the large-scale modern projects implemented by Azerbaijan within the framework of the formation of the international transport and logistics system is the creation of the Alat Free Economic Zone (AFEZ).

AFEZ, considered a new stage in the economy of Azerbaijan, is already attracting the interest of investors, construction work is being carried out at an accelerated pace. Representatives of the AFEZ conduct "road shows" in many foreign countries to demonstrate the capabilities of Alat, foreign companies are provided with information at international exhibitions.

Alat Free Economic Zone (AFEZ)

The Kara Railway, the new Baku Sea Port and the Caspian Sea Shipping Company, which is one of the largest shipping enterprises in Europe, are modern and promising elements of the new international transport and logistics system.

In the subsequent periods of the 21st century, we must approach the problems of our republic's development in the context of global development and involve powerful scientific potential in their study - leading scientists not only of Azerbaijan, but also of other countries. Steps, initiatives and determination of priorities in this direction serve only one purpose - to look to the future with confidence, to see Azerbaijan happy, its rise in the context of global development. This should be the goal and task of Azerbaijan, serving this goal is the civic duty of all of us.

THE ASIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES IS AN IMPORTANT INSTITUTION FOR MAINTAINING SCIENTIFIC PROGRESS AND STRENGTHENING GLOBAL COOPERATION

The editorial board of the AF magazine interviewed an outstanding scientist of Kazakhstan, General Director of the "Institute of Philosophy, Political Science and Religious Studies" of the Science Committee of the Ministry of Science and Higher Education of the Republic of Kazakhstan, academician of the National Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Kazakhstan, doctor of sociological sciences, professor Seidumanov Serik Turarovich.

Serik Seidumanov

Kazakh statesman, Doctor of Sociological Sciences, Professor, Academician of the National Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Kazakhstan, General Director of the "Institute of Philosophy, Political Science and Religious Studies" of the Science Committee of the Ministry of Science and Higher Education of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Honored Worker of Science, Education, Culture, Sports, Healthcare, has the fourth qualification class of civil service.

As a member of the Initiative Committee of the Asian Academy of Sciences, what priority tasks would you set for the Academy?

The Asian Academy of Sciences (AASc) has significant potential for promoting science and technology in the region. First of all, it is necessary to create a Single Academic and Intellectual Space of Asia, which includes standardization of scientific publications and terminology. This will ensure uniformity and improve the quality of scientific research, facilitating its dissemination and perception at the international level. An important step will be the creation of the Asian Intellectual Property Organization, which will effectively protect and manage (systematically and constructively regulate) intellectual property in the countries of the region.

The second important priority, in my opinion, is strengthening international cooperation, which plays an important role in the exchange of knowledge and technology between countries. The AASc can serve as a bridge between scientists and research institutions of Asian countries and international organizations such as the UN and UNESCO. This will attract international resources and expertise to solve urgent scientific problems. The organization of international forums and scientific conferences will become an important tool for the exchange of knowledge and experience, which in turn will contribute to the development of science in the region. The implementation of

various programs for the exchange of scientists, joint publications and open access to scientific data and some scientific facts will allow the AASc to create and develop global scientific networks, which contributes to innovation and progress. Through the development of scientific diplomacy, it is easier to overcome political and cultural barriers between countries.

Support for young scientists and the identification of talents is another priority area of the AASc. It is important to create conditions for revealing the potential of young researchers by offering them international grants and scholarships. The AASc can play a key role in this process by providing young scientists with a platform for publishing their work and participating in international scientific conferences. This will contribute not only to the individual development of each country, but also to strengthening the scientific community in the long term.

The most important task will also be the development of infrastructure for scientific research and innovation. This includes the creation and support of research centers, laboratories and educational institutions that will be able to conduct advanced research and develop new technologies. The AASc can help finance these initiatives by attracting international funds and private investment. The AASc is thus an important institution for supporting scientific progress and strengthening global cooperation.

What role would you assign to the AASc in the formation of the Common Intellectual Space of Asian countries?

As for the role of the AASc in the formation of the Common Intellectual Space of Asian countries, the Academy can become the main engine of integration of the scientific community of the region. The AASc should serve as a platform for uniting scientists and researchers, facilitating the exchange of knowledge and experience between Asian countries. The introduction of uniform standards and norms for scientific activity will simplify communication and interaction between scientific institutions and researchers in the region.

The creation of a single legal framework that will ensure mutual recognition of academic degrees and diplomas between Asian countries will be an important step towards achieving this goal. It is also important to pay attention to the protection of intellectual property, which will allow scientists and researchers to freely share their discoveries and inventions, knowing that their rights will be protected at the international level.

Expanding international scientific cooperation and organizing joint research with the participation of scientists from different countries will be a key element in the formation of the Common Intellectual Space. The AASc can act as a mediator in establishing such connections, facilitating joint work on global challenges. Science diplomacy will be an important tool to help build trust and cooperation among Asian countries and expand their influence in the global arena.

In this way, the AASc can play a key role in integrating the scientific community of Asian countries, promoting innovation and ensuring sustainable development in the region. This will strengthen the scientific community, improve the quality of research and contribute to solving global problems through international cooperation and knowledge sharing.

Asia is a rapidly developing region of the world in the fields of economy, science, education and technology. How do you see the participation of the Asian Academy of Sciences in the development of these areas of Asia?

The Asian Academy of Sciences has a strategic importance for the integration of scientific and technological initiatives that contribute to the development of the region. The AASc can play a leading role in the formation of a knowledge ecosystem, supporting transdisciplinary research, knowledge exchange and innovative projects.

The Academy should focus on stimulating cooperation between academic institutions and industrial enterprises, facilitating the process of commercialization of scientific achievements.
An important area is the strengthening of educational programs and initiatives to prepare highly qualified specialists ready for the challenges of the new scientific and technological revolution. The AASc is seen as an active integrator of Asian scientists through strengthening international cooperation.

How would you like to see your involvement and your role in the work of the AASc?

In my view of my role in the AASc, I strive to actively promote interdisciplinary research and innovative projects aimed at solving global challenges such as sustainable development, climate change and digital transformation.

My task is to coordinate scientific programs, ensure interaction between various scientific disciplines and industry. I plan to actively participate in the development of strategies and policies aimed at strengthening the scientific potential of Asia. This includes the creation of platforms for knowledge exchange, organizing educational initiatives and international internships for young scientists.

My role also includes active participation in scientific councils and expert commissions aimed at raising the scientific level and innovative potential of the region. It is also important to promote the dissemination of scientific knowledge through publications and presentations at international forums, thus strengthening the constructive position of the AAS in the global scientific community.

What role would you assign to the AASc in developing young talents?

Supporting young scientists is one of the priority tasks of the Asian Academy of Sciences. First of all, the Academy provides young scientists with a number of unique opportunities to conduct comprehensive, fundamental and breakthrough research. Young scientists often face a lack of

resources and access to advanced equipment, and the Academy can offer them access to laboratories and other scientific institutions.

It should also be noted that the scholarship and grant programs that are allocated by the Academies (mainly national ones) provide financial support to young talents. In addition, the Academy of Sciences organizes conferences, seminars and workshops where young scientists can not only present their work, but also closely meet colleagues from different scientific fields and countries. Such events promote the exchange of ideas and methodologies, which, in turn, stimulates interdisciplinary research and innovation. By the way, the Academy has a Young Scientists Committee (YSC), which unites young talents from different countries of the Asian continent.

Of course, one of the key advantages of the Academy of Sciences is mentoring support. Academicians and doctors of science of our Academy always enthusiastically participate in various mentoring programs, share their experience and titles with young scientists. This helps our young talents to avoid many mistakes and accelerate the process of scientific development.

Of course, the contribution of the youth itself to the development of the Academy of Sciences is difficult to overestimate. Given the rapid development of new technologies and sciences, supporting young talents will become even more relevant. The Academy will have to adapt to these changes, offering new forms of support, including online platforms for distance learning and collaboration, as well as innovative models of research funding.

In Kazakhstan, special attention is paid to supporting young talents. In particular, thanks to the personal efforts and support of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan K.K. Tokayev, in recent years both the number of research projects for young scientists and the volume of their funding have increased significantly. The leadership of Kazakhstan confirms the commitment of our state to support young scientists, develop their potential, for which it annually increases the number of grant programs. For example, over the next two years, Kazakhstan will allocate 18 billion tenge from the state budget to support young researchers.

How do you think the Asian Academy of Sciences can contribute to enhancing the role of women in the development of science, education and technology in Asian countries?

The latest study conducted by UNESCO showed that the share of female researchers in Central Asia was 49.6% in 2021. In the report "The Gender Gap in Science: Status and Trends", published in February 2024, researchers also provide comparative data for different regions. For example, the same indicator, according to UNESCO data for 2021, in Latin America and the Caribbean was 44.4%, in the Arab States 41.1% and in Central and Eastern Europe 38.7%.

At the same time, if you look at the situation in more detail, then indeed, despite technological progress in various fields, a certain amount of inequality still remains in some disciplines. This is especially true for the participation of female researchers in such fields as IT, technical sciences, engineering, mathematics (STEM), where their share remains low. As studies show, the representation of women in STEM sectors decreases significantly during the transition from university to work. Such an imbalance in STEM is mainly due to gender, social and cultural stereotypes that have formed in Asian societies.

However, we have recorded how in recent years in various Asian countries the role of women in science has increased significantly. In particular, more and more women are now engaged in natural sciences.

In general, Asian countries today are some of the most dynamic developing economies in the world. Advanced technologies are developing especially rapidly in Asia today. In this regard, in the work of our Academy in Kazakhstan, China, India, Japan, Korea and other Asian countries, special attention should be paid to the task of increasing the representation of women in the field of digital technologies, since the participation of women in research and development in the field of Artificial Intelligence (AI) can help eliminate gender bias and promote social justice. We believe that women can participate not only in theoretical research in the field of AI, but also actively study and master this universal scientific field. This will increase competitiveness in the digital age. In Asian countries, significant support is provided at the government level to increase the role of women scientists in the field of STEM. It is worth noting that, for example, in Kazakhstan, the number of women scientists is growing. According to the Ministry of Science and Education of the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2022, the share of women scientists participating in research and development work in Kazakhstan exceeds 50% (about 10 thousand).

Thank you very much for your interview.

CONSOLIDATION OF SCIENTISTS AND CREATION OF A SINGLE INTELLECTUAL SPACE OF ASIA IS THE MAIN TASK OF THE ASIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

The editorial board of the magazine "Asia of the Future" presents to the readers an interview with a world-famous scientist Prof. Santishree Dhulipudi Pandit, Vice Chancellor of Jawaharlal Nehru University New Delhi

As a member of the Initiative Committee of the Asian Academy of Sciences, what priority tasks would you set for the Academy?

To begin with I welcome and congratulate all the members for coming up with the Asian Academy of Sciences and involving experts from various Asian countries. I would also like to express my gratitude for inviting me to be a member of the committee. As a member of the Initiative Committee of the Asian Academy of Sciences, I would recommend setting priority tasks that involve addressing the most pressing issues and leveraging opportunities to advance scientific research and collaboration in the region. Establishing collaborative networks, and regularly hosting frequent conferences, seminars and workshops may bring together researchers and professionals for knowledge exchange and networking. Facilitating partnerships and collaborative research projects among scientists, institutions, and industries across Asia would strengthen collaborative networks. However, all this requires funding, therefore enhancing research funding and resources remains one

of the most important tasks. Academy must advocate research funding from both governmental and private sectors to support scientific research and innovation. It may also involve promoting the sharing of research facilities, equipment, and data among member institutions to optimize resource utilization.

Santishree Dhulipudi Pandit

Full Professor, Vice Chancellor, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, PhD School of International Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi.

Several other activities may include extending support for education, such as developing mentorship and training programs for young scientists and researchers to nurture the next generation of scientific leaders and promoting education at all levels to build a strong foundation for future scientific advancements. This would address regional challenges.

Especially focus on regional issues and prioritise research on issues particularly relevant to Asia, such as climate change, public health, sustainable development, and biodiversity conservation. In addition to regional issues establishing global partnerships with international scientific organizations and institutions to facilitate global knowledge exchange and collaboration would be crucial.

Therefore by prioritizing these tasks, the Asian Academy of Sciences can play a pivotal role in advancing scientific research, fostering collaboration, and addressing the critical challenges faced by the region.

What role would you assign to the Asian Academy of Sciences in the formation of a Single Intellectual Space of Asian countries?

Institutions like the Asian Academy of Sciences can play a central and transformative role in the formation of a Single Intellectual Space for Asian countries by acting as a facilitator, coordinator, and advocate for regional scientific integration. As a facilitator, it can build collaborative networks to strengthen researchers, institutions, and industries' connectivity across Asia to foster collaboration and the exchange of ideas. Hosting regional conferences, workshops, and symposiums, such as the present one, to bring together scientists and scholars to share knowledge and insights.

To enable seamless collaboration across countries it can contribute to encouraging the sharing of scientific data and research outputs through the development of common data repositories and open-access platforms. For its successful implementation collaboration with governments and policymakers is important to align scientific policies and regulations, promoting a cohesive and supportive environment for research and innovation. It would also facilitate the development of a coordinated research agenda that addresses shared challenges and priorities within the region. Once established it can support initiatives that build and enhance research infrastructure, ensuring equitable access to facilities and resources across countries including promotion and sharing of educational materials and training programs. This would foster the mobility of researchers, students and professionals within the region to promote cross-border collaboration and cultural exchange.

By assuming these roles, the Asian Academy of Sciences can be instrumental in creating a cohesive and dynamic Single Intellectual Space that fosters scientific advancement, innovation, and collaboration across Asia, ultimately contributing to the region's development and global influence.

Asia is a rapidly developing region of the world in the fields of economy, science, education and technology. How do you see the participation of the Asian Academy of Sciences in the process of developing these areas of Asia?

The need for institutions like the Asian Academy of Sciences in the growing Asia's economic, science, education, and technology can proof to be vital in innovation, collaboration, and capacity building.

It can drive technical innovation, enhance education, facilitate economic growth and competitiveness, foster regional collaboration and integration and much more. Use of the artificial intelligence, nanotechnology, and renewable energy have become one of the most important areas of research. By promoting research and development and supporting innovation hubs that bring together academia and the industry it can foster its development. Enhancement of education by collaborating with educational institutions across countries to develop curricula that align with the latest scientific and technological trends and industry needs. The Asian Academy of Sciences may explore the possibilities of offering training programs and workshops for educators and professionals to update their skills and knowledge in cutting-edge fields. It requires to secure funding from regional and international sources to address the common goals.

While addressing practical challenges it should be noted that work with governments and policy makers is crucial to ensure that scientific research informs and shapes policies addressing these challenges. It should not merely advocate for investments in research infrastructure but support initiatives to enhance its capacity for collaborative research activities. All this ensures diverse representation, promotes inclusion of women from various disciplines and regions. It can prioritize greater participation in global initiatives and programs that align with regional priorities and contribute to global scientific advancement.

By actively participating in these areas, the Asian Academy of Sciences can help drive the region's progress and ensure that scientific and technological advancements contribute to sustainable economic growth, improved education, and a better quality of life for all.

Thank you very much for your interview.

ASIA IS BECOMING A SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL CENTER OF MODERN WORLD

The editorial board of the magazine "Asia of the Future" presents to the readers an interview with the world-famous scientist, Academician of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Bashkortostan Ramil Bakhtizin

Ramil Bakhtizin

Professor, Doctor of Physical and Mathematical Sciences, Academician of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Bashkortostan, Academician of the Russian Academy of Natural Sciences, Honored Scientist of the Republic of Bashkortostan, Honored Worker of the Gas Industry, Honored Worker of the Oil Industry, Honored Worker of Higher Professional Education, Honored Scientist and Engineer of the Russian Federation. Professor of the Ufa State Petroleum Technological University, former President of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Bashkortostan (2011-2015). Rector of the Ufa State Petroleum Technological University (2015-2019).

As a member of the Initiative Committee of the Asian Academy of Sciences (AASc), what priority tasks would you set for the Academy?

The main tasks of the Academy are spelled out in the charter, they are aimed at creating constructive mechanisms for integrating the scientific community of Asian countries - the fastest growing region of our planet. I believe that they meet the interests of scientists and their implementation is very timely. In my opinion, one of the urgent tasks of scientific teams today is the development of science-intensive innovative technologies and their implementation in real production. On the one hand, there are many interesting developments by scientists, on the other hand, in order to bring them to industrial implementation, financial and organizational support is needed. I believe that this task can also be a priority for the AASc.

What role would you assign to the AASc in the formation of a Single Intellectual Space of Asian countries?

To date, I do not know whether there are any serious projects to form such an integration space that could contribute to the development of scientific teams of our countries. Therefore, I believe that the solution of such an ambitious task will already allow us to consider the AASc a successful project. Asia is a rapidly developing region of the world in the fields of economy, science, education and technology.

How do you see the participation of the Asian Academy of Sciences in the development of the above-mentioned areas of Asia?

I would also add culture here. I see the role of the AASc primarily in creating conditions for collaboration between scientists, heads of innovative enterprises, government and public figures. Only communication between people interested in cooperation can form common teams that are capable of implementing serious projects. And this will give impetus to the development of the above-mentioned areas.

How would you like to see your participation and your role in the work of the AASc?

I represent the scientific and pedagogical community of the Republic of Bashkortostan - one of the key regions of Russia, with rich natural resources, developed industry, and agriculture. We have the Academy of Sciences - the first regional academy in Russia (currently, there are also regional academies in Tatarstan, Yakutia, and Chechnya). Also operating in the republic are the Ufa Federal Research Center of the Russian Academy of Sciences (more than 10 institutes), large universities, and industry research centers. Scientific, educational organizations, and innovative enterprises are united in the world-class Eurasian Scientific and Educational Center, which is a new cluster model of scientific, educational, industrial, technological, spatial, innovative, and cultural transformation of the Republic of Bashkortostan. Therefore, I am ready to be a coordinator for promoting the achievements of our republic in the created Single Intellectual Space of Asian countries. In addition, as the editor-in-chief of a number of scientific publications, I am interested in expanding contacts with scientists from Asian countries and publishing their work in our journals.

I have already said that I am also concerned about the problems of technological entrepreneurship. It would be possible to create a Startup Studio of the AASc, which would link and unite the developments of scientists with industrial sites, technology parks and clusters of different

countries. At the same time, the AASc could also be a participant in the high-tech enterprises being created and receive commercial benefits.

There is also such an idea. In Russia, the All-Russian Society of Inventors and Innovators (VOIR) has existed since the times of the USSR. It would be interesting to know whether similar organizations exist in other countries. And if such organizations exist, then their integration and interaction could be carried out within the framework of the AASc.

What role would you assign to the AASc in developing young talents?

Of course, this should be one of the AASc priorities. It would be possible to organize international competitions under the auspices of the AAS, which would facilitate acquaintance and cooperation between young researchers from different countries.

If the AASc Startup Studio is created, one of its main goals should be to involve students and young scientists in knowledge-intensive, high-tech entrepreneurship.

How do you think the Asian Academy of Sciences can contribute to increasing the role of women in the development of science, education and technology in Asian countries?

Yes, indeed, such data exists. But it is also known that today conditions are being created everywhere to attract interested persons to receive education, engage in science, and art. At the same time, discrimination on any grounds, including gender, is not allowed. Therefore, there is a movement towards equalizing the ratio of men and women in highly intellectual activities. The Asian Academy of Sciences should certainly be one of the leaders of this movement.

You have worked your entire life in the science and education system. What, in your opinion, are your main achievements and successes?

Of course, it was a great success for me that I was able to get a good education. I studied at the best educational institutions in Ufa, Leningrad, Novosibirsk and Baku. The main success of my life is my Teacher - an outstanding scientist, teacher and public figure, academician of the National Academy of Azerbaijan, honorary academician of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Bashkortostan Azat Khalilovich Mirzajanzade. In many ways, thanks to him, my worldview as a person and a scientist was formed.

I consider the respect of colleagues with whom we have gone through a long professional life to be my main achievement, with many of whom I am friends and closely associated.

Working at the Academy of Sciences of the Republic, I managed, in my opinion, to consolidate the intellectual elite of the Republic around the Academy. We began a great deal of work to popularize science among children and young people. We opened a museum of science and art. Work on technological startups began.

If I recall my work at the oil university, I am proud that I came there back in 1977 and consistently climbed the steps of professional and scientific activity, always trying to be useful to my university, teachers, students. During my years as rector, USPTU became the first university in the republic to receive federal status - a flagship university of Russia.

You mentioned your teacher. Tell us a little about him?

Azat Khalilovich Mirzajanzade is a legendary man. He saw the meaning of life in serving for the good of science and devoted all his creative powers to this work. Integrity, impeccability, freedom of choice were his mottos, which he strictly followed and taught others. For him, the poetry of creativity was no less important in scientific research. He was a man of diverse interests. He could speak equally freely and competently about the application of fundamental mathematical methods in oil transportation, about systems theory, about philosophy and psychology

of personality, about classical music and his favorite ballet. It is especially worth noting the merits of A.Kh. Mirzajanzade in the development of the intellectual potential of the Republic of Bashkortostan. Thanks to him, Azerbaijan became my second homeland.

And of course, I love the city of Baku - one of the most beautiful cities in Asia, which has absorbed the spirit of history and national traditions and the image of the future of our civilization. I love this beautiful city, its corners where I lived and worked, I have a lot of close people and comrades here, without whom I cannot imagine my life.

The capital of Azerbaijan is Baku – Pearl of the East

IT IS TIME TO CREATE AN ASIAN INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION (AIPIO)

ANALYTICAL REVIEW OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE WORLD ORGANIZATION FOR SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION, ACTING PRESIDENT OF THE ASIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, PROFESSOR KHALILOV ELCHIN NUSRAT OGLU, THE "HIGHEST CATEGORY CHINESE NATIONALL TALENT"

(All statistical data on Intellectual Property protection indicators were taken from the WIPO Report "World Intellectual Property Indicators 2023")

One of the main tasks of the AASc is a civil initiative to initiate the creation of the Asian Intellectual Property Organization (AIPO) and the Asian Patent Office (APO).

These structures provide for the issuance of "Unified Asian Patents" and other security documents for all types of intellectual property operating in Asian countries that are members of the AIPO.

Since the third millennium, there has been a global intellectual leap in all Asian countries, of which China is the undisputed leader. This became especially noticeable after 2010, when China began to significantly outpace all developed countries of the world. This is evidenced primarily by the statistical indicators of applications filed and patents obtained for all types of intellectual property.

China has become an infectious and excellent example for all Asian countries and the locomotive of the Great Scientific and Technological Revolution in Asia, in which other countries were actively involved.

The table below shows the number of applications submitted for intellectual property.

Table 1.

Patents	2021	2022	Growth rate (%)	Share of world total (%)
Applications worldwide	**3,400,500**	**3,457,400**	**1.7**	**100.0**
China	1,585,663	1,619,268	2.1	46.8
US	591,473	594,340	0.5	17.2
Japan	289,200	289,530	0.1	8.4
Utility models				
Applications worldwide	**2,924,420**	**3,010,510**	**2.9**	**100.0**
China	2,852,219	2,950,653	3.5	98.0
Germany	10,576	9,469	–10.5	0.3
Russian Federation	9,079	8,521	–6.1	0.3
Trademarks				
Application class counts worldwide	**18,182,300**	**15,543,300**	**-14.5**	**100.0**
China	9,454,735	7,513,504	–20.5	48.3
US	899,499	767,375	–14.7	4.9
India	488,459	500,305	2.4	3.2
Industrial designs				
Application design counts worldwide	**1,513,800**	**1,482,600**	**-2.1**	**100.0**
China	805,710	798,112	–0.9	53.8
EUIPO (EU office)	117,049	109,132	–6.8	7.4
Türkiye	65,924	84,111	27.6	5.7
Plant varieties				
Applications worldwide	**25,200**	**27,260**	**8.2**	**100.0**
China	11,195	13,027	16.4	47.8
Community Plant Variety Office (EU)	3,480	3,193	–8.2	11.7
UK	409	1,702	316.1	6.2

As can be seen from the table above, China is significantly ahead of all countries in all indicators of intellectual property protection. Below is a graph reflecting the trend of patent applications filed in four countries and the European Patent Organization, which includes 38 European countries.

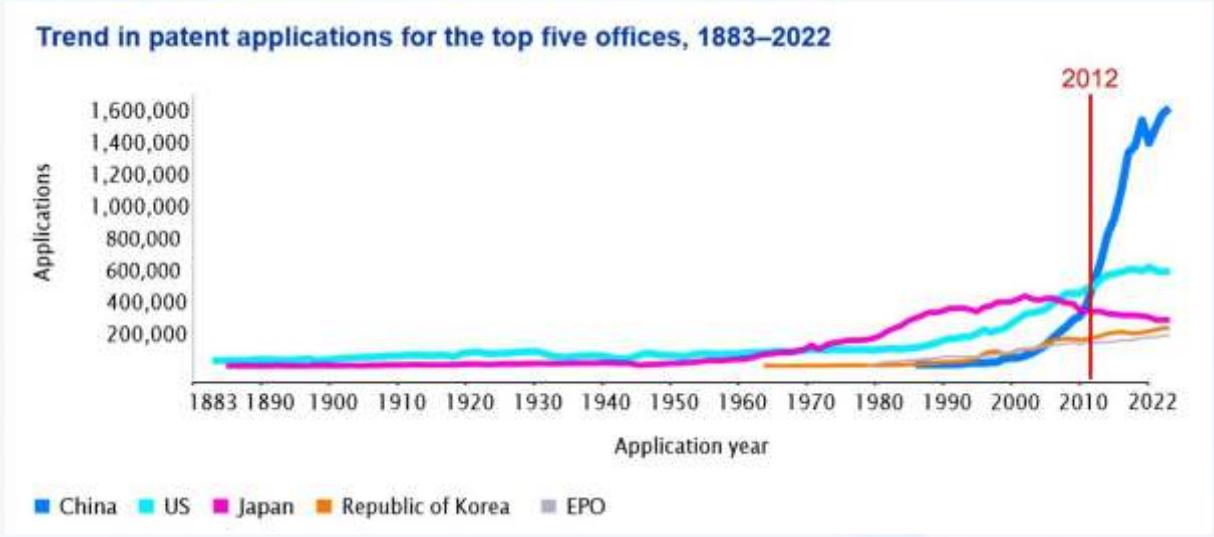


Fig.1.

Analyzing the graph Fig.1. We see that since 2012, the trend of patent applications filed has been growing sharply, in fact, exponentially.

In Fig.2. Diagrams showing the distribution of patent applications by region of the world in 2012 and in 2022 are shown. We see that the largest increase in patent applications was in Asia, which amounted to 68%, that is, it increased by 12% over 10 years, and more than 90% of this number of applications from Asian countries relate to China.

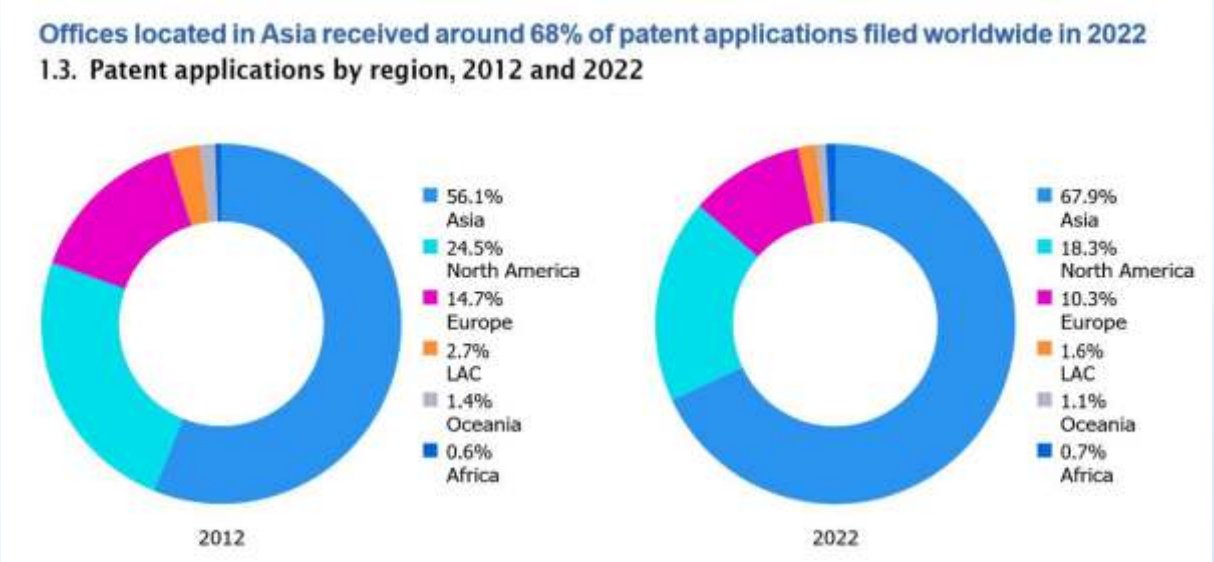
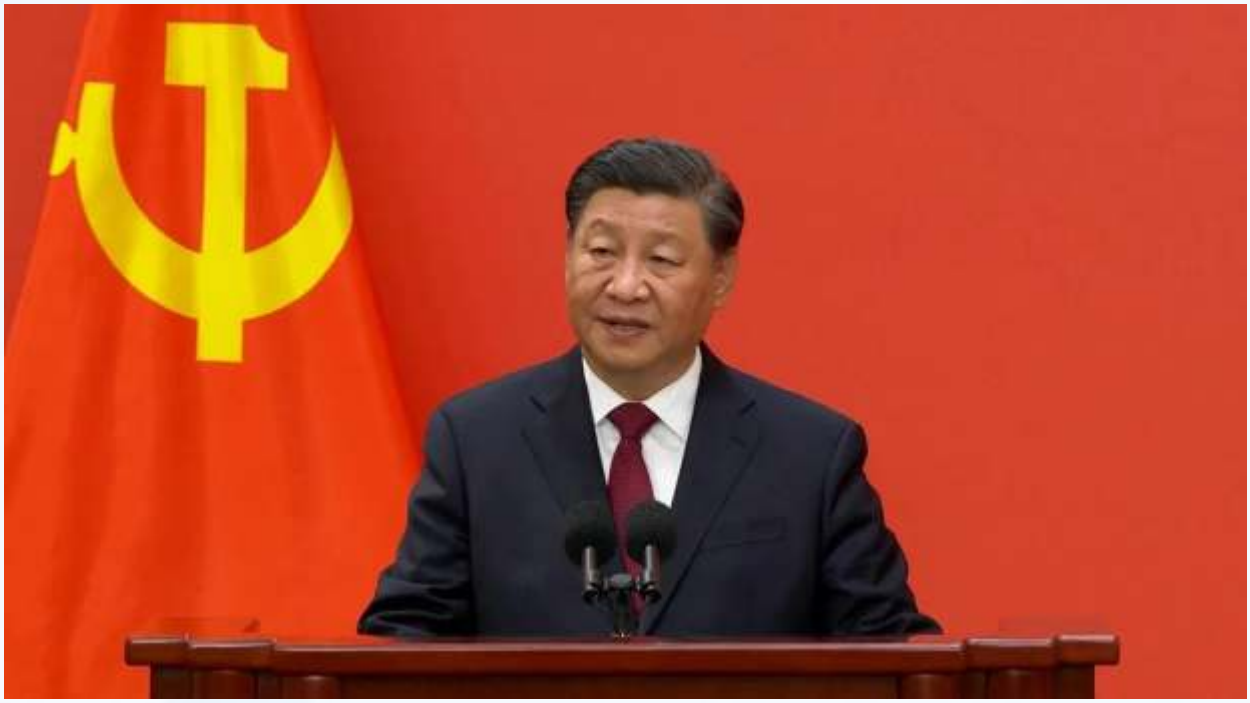


Fig.2.

Analyzing the events that could affect such an increase in China's patent activity since 2012, we come to the conclusion that such an event is the election of Xi Jinping as General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China at the XVIII Congress of the Communist Party of China on November 15, 2012. The new concept of China's economic, scientific and technological development put forward by Xi Jinping at the 18th Congress of the Communist Party of China led to a leap in the development of science, education and technology.



Xi Jinping, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, President of the People's Republic of China

A11. Patent grants by region, 2012 and 2022

Table 2

Number of grants			Resident share (%)		Share of world total (%)		Averagegrowth (%)
Region	2012	2022	2012	2022	2012	2022	2012–2022
Africa	10,700	16,200	12.5	8.3	0.9	0.9	4.2
Asia	649,000	1,226,700	72.4	79.3	57.0	67.3	6.6
Europe	159,100	178,700	61.7	56.2	14.0	9.8	1.2
Latin America and theCaribbean	20,200	41,500	5.6	9.1	1.8	2.3	7.5
North America	275,000	341,500	44.9	42.1	24.2	18.7	2.2
Oceania	24,000	18,600	6.9	6.2	2.1	1.0	–2.5
World	1,138,000	1,823,200	61.1	67.1	100.0	100.0	4.8

Table 2 shows the number of patents granted in the period from 2012 to 2022. As can be seen from this table, the number of patents received in Asia has almost doubled, while the increase in other regions is significantly lower. According to other indicators, Asia is also significantly ahead of other countries.

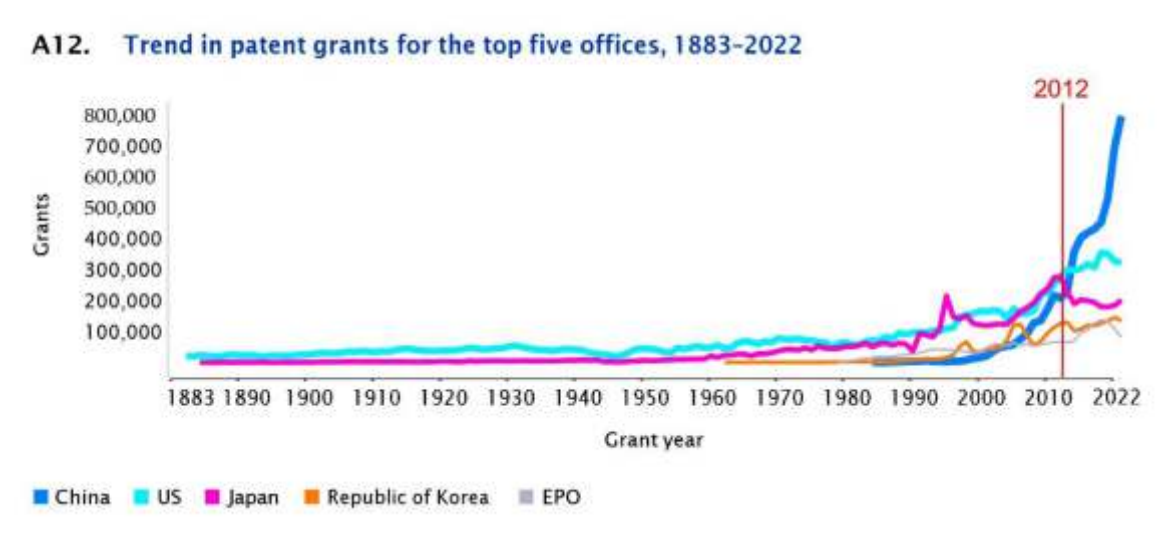


Fig.3.

Analyzing the trend of granted patents for Fig.3. We also highlighted the point in time from which the trend in the dynamics of patents granted in China has moved to exponential growth since the end of 2012. This confirms the earlier conclusion about the decisive role of the new strategy for the development of science, education and technology, put forward by the Chinese Communist Party at the XVIII CPC Congress.

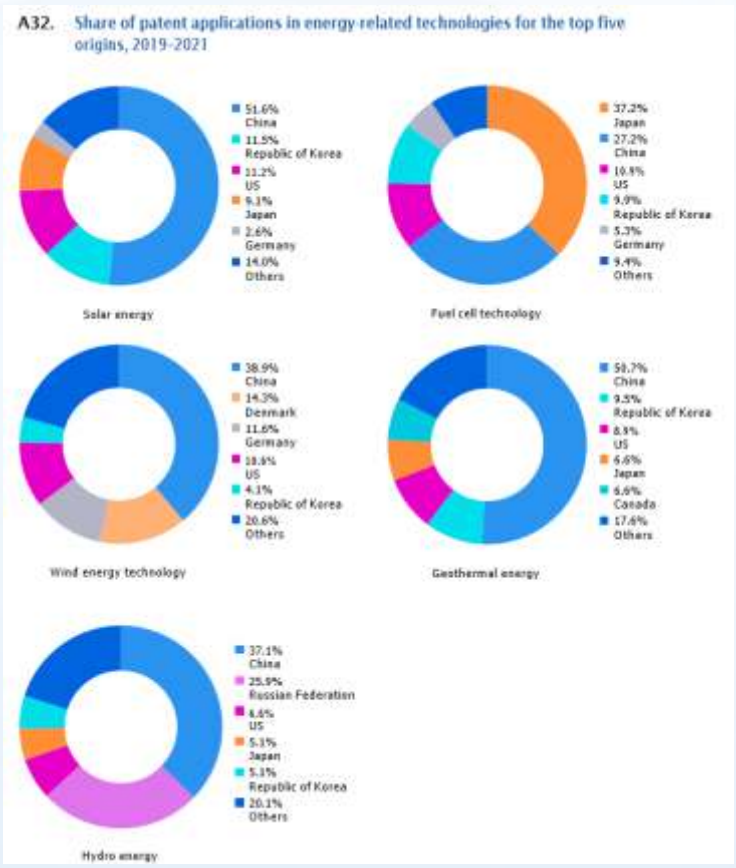


Fig.4.

Analyzing the diagrams in Fig.4. Showing the distribution of the number of patent applications in the period from 2019 to 2021, we see that China leads in four out of five types of energy. Only in the field of "Fuel cell technology" China is in second place, giving way to the first place to Japan.

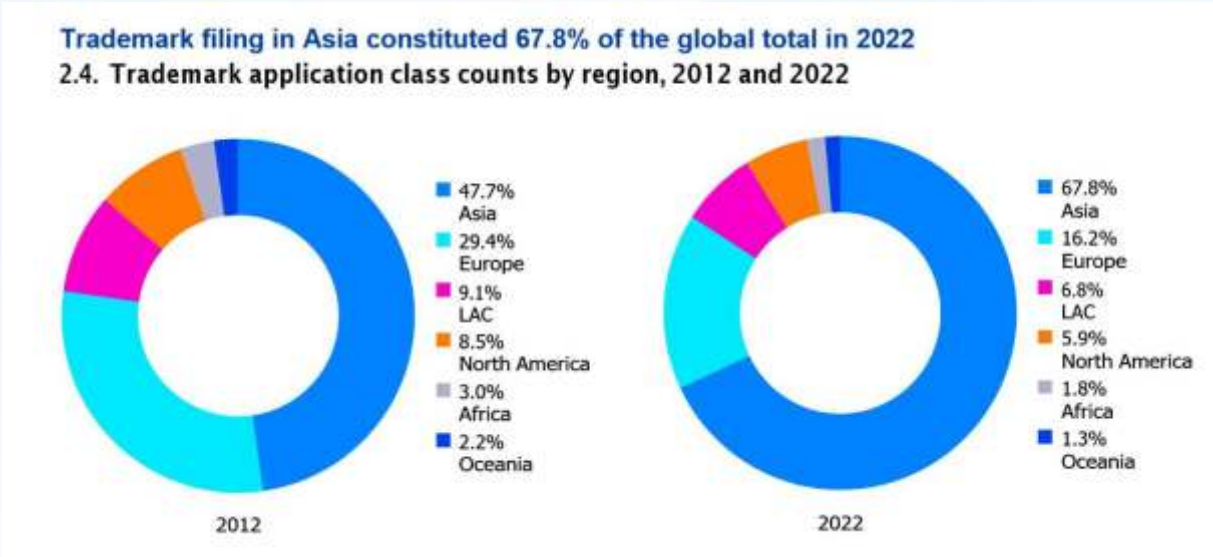


Fig.5.

Comparison of diagrams of Trademark filing in Fig.5. shows that from 2012 to 2022, Asia significantly outperformed other regions of the world, increasing the this indicator by 20.1% from 47.7% to 67.8%, while indicators for all other regions decreased significantly.

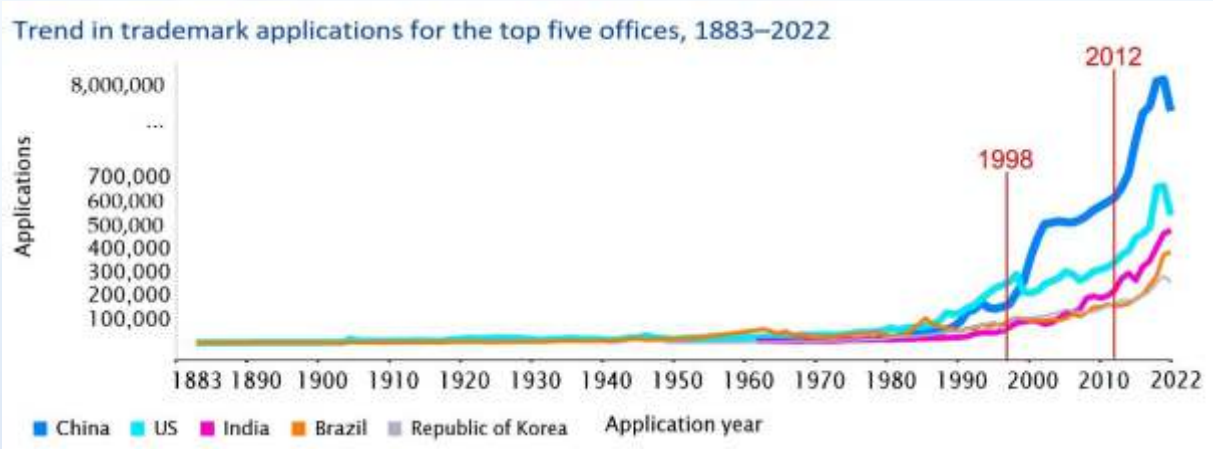


Fig.6.

It is very interesting to analyze the dynamics graph of Trademark filing in Fig.6.
It can be seen that there are two pronounced stages of sharp growth in the dynamics of the Trademark filing indicator. The first stage begins in 1998 immediately after the 15th CPC Congress in 1997. In our opinion, this fact can be explained by the increased development of industry in China, which is due to the decision taken at the 15th CPC Congress to initiate reform of the country's public sector. This stage was completed in 2002, after which the growth dynamics of the Trademark filing indicator was very weak until 2012.

Meanwhile, since the end of 2012, the second stage of an even more significant increase in the Trademark filing indicator has begun, compared with the first stage. We associate this stage with the wise and balanced policy of the CPC adopted at the XVIII CPC Congress.

The observed period of decline in the Trademark filing indicator from 2020 to 2022, primarily in China and the United States, which are leaders in this indicator, is associated with the COVID-19 pandemic, which caused great damage to the economy and industry of all countries of the world.

CONCLUSIONS

- Thus, the analysis of Intellectual Property Protection Indicators (IPPI) showed that, in comparison with other regions of the world, since 2012, the IPPI of Asia has increased sharply.
- In the period from 2020 to 2022, there was a decrease in IPPI worldwide, which is associated with the COVID-19 pandemic, which caused great damage to the economy and industry of all countries of the world.
- China's share in the increase in Asia's IPPI is more than 90%.
  The main reason for the global growth of China's IPPI is the wise and farsighted policy of the General Secretary of the CPC Central Committee, Chinese President Xi Jinpin

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THE SOLUTION TO ANY GLOBAL PROBLEM OF REQUIRES A SCIENTIFIC APPROACH

The editorial board of the magazine "Asia of the Future" presents to the readers an interview with the famous scientist and public figure of Kazakhstan, Professor, Doctor of Political Sciences Karlygash Zhandildina-Nugmanova.

Karlygash Zhandildina-Nugmanova

Doctor of Political Science, Professor, President of the International Center for Geopolitical Forecasting "East-West", Director of the Association of Political Studies of Astana. Kazakhstan.

What are your priorities for the Asian Academy of Sciences?

A marker for ensuring the progressive progress of the Asian Academy of Sciences will be the rapid adaptation of Asian scientists to global geopolitical and social changes and risks, along with solving the problems of climate change and environmental pollution. This is a strategic task, in the implementation of which a special mission is assigned to our scientists, experts, innovators in the field of geopolitics and economics.

We must direct all our efforts to the promotion of knowledge and science throughout the Asian space. Therefore, the main priority should be the consistent strengthening of the potential of Asian science, creating conditions for the widespread introduction of innovations in all spheres of life. It is important to maximize the use of science in predicting social, man-made and natural disasters, and combating climate change.

Since science cannot exist in isolation from the pressing issues of state development, scientists must serve society and their countries, and, therefore, be not abstract, but applied in nature, bringing benefits to everyday life. Life itself confirms that the absence of a scientific approach is fraught with serious negative consequences. At the same time, it is necessary to promote the development of scientific cooperation, collaboration and integration in the Asian space. In this regard, the formation of a sustainable system of research projects and providing them with sufficient resources, primarily intellectual and financial, should become a practical step towards the implementation of the Academy's tasks.

How do you see the solutions to the main tasks of the AASc?

An analysis of the current realities shows that bio- and nanotechnology, genetic engineering, membrane and quantum technologies, photonics, micromechanics, and thermonuclear energy are a synthesis of the achievements of the Fourth Industrial Revolution. All these achievements should lead to the creation of, for example, a quantum computer, artificial intelligence, and ultimately ensure an exit to a fundamentally new level in the systems of governance of the state, society, and economy. Therefore, government agencies should rely on high-quality scientific support everywhere.

Scientists, research centers, and analytical centers that are part of the AAS should have all the necessary tools for analyzing and forecasting the situation, since in recent years the world has seen a significant increase in the number of natural and man-made disasters. Climate change, caused by industrialization and urbanization, has a direct impact on this.

According to some estimates, in the next five years this trend may lead to a loss of about five trillion dollars by the global economy. Therefore, environmental protection issues are a priority for us, scientists. Taking into account the above and the unconditional priority of developing humanitarian research, the main mechanism for the formation of the Single Intellectual Space of Asian countries can only be a stable system of organizing project research. Such a system, in my opinion, should involve the creation of interdisciplinary, team, interstate scientific teams.

What participation would you like to take in the activities of the AASc?

It should be noted that the world architecture is already changing today. The world is entering the era of the Fourth Industrial Revolution and the sixth technological order, an era of deep and rapid changes: technological, economic and social. Industrialization will become the flagship of the introduction of new technologies more innovative, using all the advantages of the new technological order 4.0.

Due to the fact that the digitalization of the economy, in addition to dividends, also carries the risks of large-scale releases of the workforce, protests and internal regional conflicts will increase. Therefore, my contribution to the development of analytical forecasting on geopolitics will serve as a trigger for the development of a coordinated policy for the employment of the released workforce. I also see my contribution in the implementation of a set of measures to transition to an open applied model of science with the concentration of resources of research institutes and universities. It is necessary that scientific projects meet not only academic requests, but also take into account the strategic development goals of different countries and the needs of the economy. To this end, I will contribute clear research priorities to the AASc based on the best international experience.

We scientists also face the task of forecasting and preventing energy failures, epidemics, droughts. Based on this, taking into account the possible risks of emergency situations, we need to involve the scientific community, experts in the field of hydrology, climatology, geography, engineering, etc. in this work.

But we must take into account the fact that different Asian countries are at different levels and stages of development. The difference between countries can sometimes be significant. Therefore, it seems advisable to form mechanisms that would facilitate the exchange of achievements in the field of economics, science, education, technology. And again, the higher the quality and scale of the research component in the activities of the AAS, the higher the efficiency of such mechanisms will be.

I also see my contribution in the active promotion and popularization of the AASc initiatives aimed at strengthening regional and global stability, on the trajectory of growth of the integration

potential of the AASc. I will make efforts to increase the effectiveness of public diplomacy tools in strengthening intellectual, cultural, scientific and business interaction between the countries of the Asian space.

There is a need to focus on identity conflicts in the context of the modern world political system, since today it is important for geopoliticians and conflictologists to make efforts to ensure the necessary level of discussion of the strategy for success in the fight against terrorism and extremism, which have taken on a transnational character. Discussion is also required to resolve border issues, since the presence of border conflicts is a huge risk and a problem that can destroy virtually any state.

Coordinating the development of interdisciplinary research, the formation of relevant scientific teams, the development and organization of joint events between Asian regions, the creation of relevant mechanisms, etc. - these are the areas where my contribution could be most significant in the AASc.

What role would you assign to the AASc in developing young talents?

The development of young talents is a strategic task in the activities of the AASc. The involvement of talented representatives of science in real research work, support of their initiatives and undertakings should be on a permanent basis. In general, the focus should be on preparing young people for the new technological order - strengthening the quality of teaching mathematical and natural sciences at all levels of education. Adapt the education system, communications and the standardization sphere to the needs of the new industrialization. This will help successfully integrate the younger generation into the research and industrial-technological environment.

What role do you assign to female scientists in the work of the AAS?

In my opinion, it is necessary to support the most talented scientists regardless of national, age or gender criteria. At all levels of development of education and science, the principle of "equality of opportunity" should be ensured. I believe that it is inappropriate to follow the format of "fashionable" liberal ideas aimed at dividing scientists into men and women. Science should be outside of this kind of politics and ideology. The principle of assessing the contribution of a particular scientist to the development of science should be in effect outside of the highly politicized and ideological gender agenda or other agendas, for example, nationalistic ones.

Thank you very much for your interview.

ASIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES AS A CENTER FOR CONSOLIDATION OF SCIENTISTS FROM ASIA AND OTHER REGIONS OF THE WORLD

The editorial board of the magazine "Asia of the Future" presents to the readers an interview with the world-famous scientist, Doctor of Political Sciences, PhD of Philosophical Sciences Roman Lunkin.

Roman Lunkin

Doctor of Political Sciences, PhD of Philosophical Sciences, Deputy Director for Science of the Institute of Europe (IE) of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Head of the Center for the Study of Religion and Society of the IE RAS; Member of the Association for European Studies (AEVIS); Editor-in-Chief of the journal "Modern Europe". Russia.

As a member of the Initiative Committee of the Asian Academy of Sciences, what priority tasks would you set for the Academy?

Among the priorities of the Academy could be at first the progress of the international cooperation between different countries. Second - the deepening of the academic ties in Eurasia in general. And the third task is promoting of the humanitarian cooperation and social dialogue in the countries of big Eurasia for the sake of people's prosperity.

What role would you assign to the AASc in the formation of a Single Intellectual Space of Asian countries?

Intellectual space play greater and greater role in the modern world because of many reasons. New ideas for current economy, trade, social policy creating in the academic circles, in the think tanks of different levels and specialisation. All that creative ideas and analytics required for the implementing of the artificial intelligence, green agenda, social and solidarity economy. The single intellectual space is the base for the strong and sovereign development of the Asia and Eurasia on the new multipolar world.

Asia is a rapidly developing region of the world in the field of economy, science, education and technology. How do you see the participation of the Asian Academy of Sciences in the process of developing these areas of Asia.

The Asian Academy of Sciences has an opportunity to be the main analytic centers of the Asia plus Russia because we need integral approaches in the developing world economy and international relations. There is a need of thenew solutions for the entrepreneurship and dialogue of businesses and industrial federations on the face of unstable markets and egotistical economic policy of the leading economies as US or European Union. The education have to be transparent and open but in the same time to be in touch with National interests. On this point the Asian Academy of Sciences could be the field of expertise, source of analytics and access for new technologies.

How would you like to see your participation and your role in the work of the AASc?

The work in the Asian Academy of Sciences according to my qualification could be focus on the developing of the international cooperation and friendship of Academy with other parts of the world, with Latin America, Africa, Europe etc. Think tanks and analytic NGOs, industrial federations are the potential partners.

Also very important to organize academic space for publications and its evaluation, independent data base. Among the priority tasks also the establishment of the Eurasian academic dialogue and of the interreligious forum.

What role would you assign to the AAS in the development of young talents?

Every plan and every program has the goal to reach the young generation in Asia and other countries. What will be interesting and useful for the young people in Asia will be attractive for all young talents in a world. Education, technologies, green projects, social economy and culture, identity projects have to be worked out in the Academy.

How, in your opinion, can the Asian Academy of Sciences contribute to increasing the role of women in the development of science, education and technology in Asian countries?

Women took part in the scientific programs in all academic spaces. May be only they not so active in achieving the doctorate degrees. But in reality the role of women in science underestimated. The Academy have to promote special grants for women in the field of cultural and social, economic analysis of their role in Asia. That will be also the significant contribution of the Asian Academy to the creating of the common ground for the dialogue between countries and peoples.

Thank you very much for your interview.

THE ASIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES SHOULD ACTIVELY PARTICIPATE IN THE FORMATION AND IDENTIFICATION OF YOUNG TALENTS AND ENHANCE THE ROLE OF WOMEN IN SCIENCE AND EDUCATION IN ASIA

The editorial board of the magazine "Asia of the Future" presents to the readers an interview with the a famous scientist and public figure of Georgia, DSc, PhD, Vice-President of Georgian Academy of Political Sciences Malkhaz Gulashvili

Malkhaz Gulashvili

DSc, PhD, Vice-President of Georgian Academy of Political Sciences; Member of the Standing Commission of the Georgian Academy of Sciences on National Issues; founder and the president of Mediaholding "Georgian Times".

What role do you see in the development of science and society for the Asian Academy of Sciences?

The Asian Academy should play an important role not only in Asia, but also in the field of world science, economics, and education. I see the function of the Academy in consolidating healthy thought, forming and developing innovative ideas and technologies. Academic circles should help scientists convey their ideas to the widest possible public through various platforms, be it Internet platforms or electronic media. The Academy should become an intellectual engine of new ideas and projects. Economic, financial, energy, logistics, transport and transit projects are very important in the modern world. The AASc should become the main center for generating ideas.

How do you think the AASc can help stimulate scientific, technological and economic progress in Asia?

The world is watching the rapid pace of development of Asian countries both in the economy and business, and in science and technology. The AASc should become a stimulator of the development of Asian countries in all areas. Based on the ideas of scientists, the Academy should present new directions in the field of economics, finance, technology and education.

How would you like to see your participation and your role in the work of the AASc?

As a scholar in the field of international relations, well versed in world politics, economics and business, I will try to offer my point of view to Asian scholars and society, based on my experience. The example of Georgia, as a historical country located at the junction of Asia and Europe, with a 3000-year history of statehood, I think, will be very interesting both for the Asian states as a whole and for the AASc.

What role would you assign to the AASc in the development of young talents?

Identifying young talents and providing them with a wide field of activity is relevant today for the whole world. It is also relevant to discover new ideas and intellectual potential in the Asian space. The future of the modern world is in technological development, and the younger generation sees the future with completely different eyes. The main task of the AASc should be to identify young scientists and support them in their work.

How do you think the Asian Academy of Sciences can contribute to increasing the role of women in the development of science, education and technology in Asian countries?

Realizing the full potential of women scientists is a top priority worldwide, especially in Asia. Due to Asian traditions, women's intellectual abilities have long been neglected. It is necessary to fully utilize the strength and energy of Asian women scientists in the development of the region. We must fully utilize the powerful intellectual potential of Asian women. Therefore, I believe that the AASc has a special role in promoting and developing women scientists. It would be possible to create within the AASc - "Asian Women Scientists Committee".

VIEWS OF SCIENTISTS - MEMBERS OF THE INITIATIVE COMMITTEE OF THE ASIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES ON ITS ROLE AND THE TASKS TO BE SOLVED

Andrei Korobkov (USA)

Full Professor, Ph.D., Political Science; PhD., Economics; Middle Tennessee State University, International Studies Association.

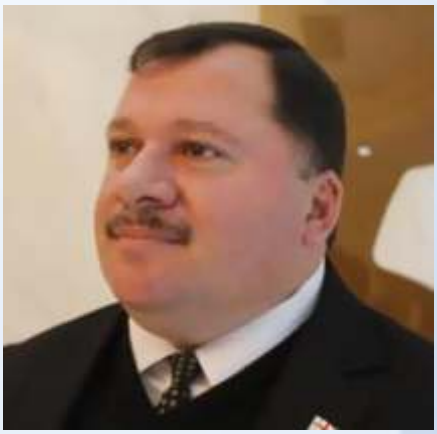
We are witnessing a quickly changing world, marked by the erosion of the Eurocentric system and the shift of the center to Asia. Having this in mind, the Asian Academy of SCiences has to work on the creation of new academic networks, involving the newly-forming academic, political, and economic centers, simultaneously expanding the interaction with the long-established centers in Europe, North America, and the Pacific.

The AASc can take a leading role in this process, among others, would require interaction with the local governments and business leaders.

As an academic deeply involved in the research and educational activities both in the US and the post-Soviet region, I see myself as a part of a bridge between these academic centers, able to offer a comparative methodological perspective and professional connections. In a similar fashion, the AASc can serve as a bridge between the established and newly forming academic schools, offering methodological and material support and academic networks to the young talents.

Special programs, grants, and network support should be provided that could significantly increase the role of women in the academy. This is one of the areas in which the use of the “Old World” experience and methods could be quite useful.

Guram Markhulia (Georgia)



Professor, Doctor of Historical Sciences, Sukhumi State University, President of the Caucasian International Center for the Study of Geohistory and Geopolitics.

The concept of "Single Intellectual Space" reflects a multi-faceted phenomenon of today's reality. The social space of Asia within certain territorial boundaries and various ethnic groups does not yet form a single space. However, despite this, the AAS can take on the functions of a coordinator. Asian countries are building new regional relations on a fair and equal basis, which attracts the attention of countries such as Georgia. With such a policy, Asia strives to

become independent in the geopolitical sense, but without a scientific base, full-scale independence cannot be achieved. Therefore, the participation of the AAS in these processes is necessary, since it should be the flagship of the struggle for success in all areas of activity of Asian states.

It is very important for Asian countries to identify and develop young talents. In my opinion, the AASc should provide young scientists with an effective platform for international cooperation and joint scientific activities. It is necessary to create favorable conditions for publishing the results of scientific research of young scientists in scientific journals of the AASc. I consider it very important to actively involve young scientists and specialists in participating in international scientific forums of the AASc. This can be facilitated by the Young Scientists Committee, which has begun to function in the AASc.

I believe that it is necessary to raise the active participation of women in the scientific and educational spheres in Asian countries to a new level. For the order to increase the role of women in science and education, a special program "Women Scientists of Asia" should be developed and with its help open a wide road for women in the world of science.

Jean-Guy. A. Fontaine (France)

Full Professor, Doctor of Sciences, PhD,Scientific Strategy Advisor, "Highest Category Chinese National Talent" (KIP Shaoxing, China) Support activities of 24 startups, lead innovative projects, create activities with western countries (China/France).

The Asian Academy of Science (AAS) can play a crucial role in the formation of a Single Intellectual Space (SIS) of Asian countries by acting as a central hub for collaboration, knowledge sharing, and innovation. Here are several key roles the AAS can undertake to achieve this goal:

Use science as a diplomatic tool to build bridges between countries, promoting peaceful cooperation and addressing regional and global challenges.

Through Cross-Border Collaboration

- Coordinate collaborative research projects that bring together scientists from different Asian countries to work on common challenges and opportunities.
- In the special case of women scientists in Asian countries, this can be done with a World Women Scientific Conference (WWSC). That has already taken place in China and should be spread through AAS in other Asian countries.
- On a long term, establishing regional centers of excellence in various scientific disciplines that serve as collaborative hubs for researchers across Asia. Each country and representatives will be in charge of a specific center of excellence.

Knowledge Sharing and Dissemination

- Create a digital platform and online forums for scientists to share their work, collaborate on projects, and discuss emerging trends and challenges.
- Develop and maintain open access repositories for research publications, data, and other scientific outputs to ensure wide dissemination and accessibility of knowledge.

By fulfilling these roles, the Asian Academy of Science can significantly contribute to the creation of a Single Intellectual Space in Asia, fostering a more integrated, collaborative, and innovative scientific community that drives regional development and adresses common challenges.

Vakhtang Maisaia (Georgia)

Full Professor, DSc, PhD, Honorary Professor of Warsaw University of Humanities, decision of Senate#111 (Republic of Poland); Honorary Professor of Warsaw University of Business; Vice-President of Georgian Academy of Political Sciences;

I would assign the highest role to the AASc in the matter of forming the Single Intellectual Space of Asian countries, since the Academy unites the most powerful scientific potential of a huge region of our planet. This intellectual potential can be used to increase academic research and new scientific and public initiatives. I think that the Academy should be a coordinating body between scientists, scientific and educational organizations of Asian countries in matters of combining efforts in solving urgent problems of modern civilization.

Along with such sciences as economics, environment, Earth sciences, etc., I also consider it important to develop the following relevant scientific areas within the framework of the AASc: Political sciences; International relations; National security; International law; Patent law. I think that the development of such applied sciences will further strengthen the international status and authority of the AASc and create an even stronger basis for building up the scientific potential of Asian countries.

The role of the AASc in the formation of young talents and comprehensive assistance to young scientists is the most important task and mission of the Academy. A major role in this matter belongs to the effective work of the Committee of Young Scientists (CYS) of the AAS. I think that the involvement of young scientists of Asia in the work of the CYS will be an important trend for the active involvement of Asian youth in the scientific and educational process.

THE COMMITTEE OF YOUNG SCIENTISTS OF THE AASc PROVIDES UNIQUE OPPORTUNITIES FOR YOUNG TALENTS

Anel Nugmanova

PhD of economy, Vice Head of Department of the National Chamber of Entrepreneurs of Republic of Kazakhstan.

As the Coordinator of the Committee of Young Scientists (CYS) of the AASc, please explain who is considered a young scientist and what is the main mission of the CYS?

First of all, I would like to define the concepts of CYS and "young scientist", which are enshrined in the Charter of the AASc.

The Committee of Young Scientists (CYS) is created as part of the AASc as an independent structural unit and unites young scientists and specialists to implement the goals and objectives of the AAS;

Young scientists and specialists are recognized as master's students, postgraduate students and doctoral students of Higher Education Institutions, masters, and young scientists with a PhD degree and academic degrees under the age of 35.

I see the primary task as the active involvement of young scientists and specialists from Asia in the Young Scientists Committee of the AAS, through a broad discussion of how exactly they would like to be integrated into the scientific world. We rely primarily on motivated young scientists and specialists who would like to continue their scientific work and actively participate in the international scientific activities of the AAS.

How does the CMU plan to involve young scientists in the activities of the AASc?

First of all, this is the use of those information and communication resources that are actively used by young people around the world via the Internet. These are, first of all, various social networks, such as reddit.com, tiktok.com, Instagram, etc., as well as professional ones, such as LinkedIn, ResearchGate, The Naked Scientists, SciForums, as well as popular national networks of different Asian countries, for example, in Russia - vk.com, Telegram, in China - Weibo, Tencent QQ, Qzone and many other resources, as well as the possibilities of Mass Media, various youth forums and debates, etc.

What will inclusion in the CMU give to young scientists?

Being a member of the CMU is a unique chance for every young scientist and specialist to become part of the international scientific world. The CMU should become a platform for international cooperation between young scientists of Asia.

The main task of the CMU is the integration of young scientists from different countries by holding international conferences and other forums. The CMU should help young scientists to put forward and discuss their scientific ideas and research results, as well as publish the most important research results of young talents in journals and scientific collections published by the AASc.

The CMU considers it an important mission to attract young talents not only to participate in forums for young scientists, but also to participate in authoritative international scientific conferences.

How does the CMU plan to stimulate the motivation of young scientists to actively participate in the research process and improve their academic level?

The CMU will actively promote the motivation of young talents by attracting them to participate in the International Scientific Competition "Young Talent of Asia". The AASc plans to annually award thirty "Golden Breastplates" to young talents of Asia. This award is the highest assessment of the scientific achievements of young scientists of Asia.

In addition, in the future, it is planned to facilitate the allocation of grants for research by young scientists. The AASc plans to create a Register of Young Talents of Asia (RYTA), which will include the most talented young scientists who have achieved great success in scientific activities. Young scientists included in the RYTA will be recommended to scientific teams of leading universities and research centers of Asia and involved in large scientific projects carried out directly by the AASc. In addition, large private and public companies and institutions, universities and research organizations that select young and promising scientists and specialists for their staff can use the services of the RYTA AASc.

Establishment of Asian Academy of Sciences

The Asian Academy of Sciences (AASc) is being established as an International Non-Governmental Organization on the initiative of the World Organization for Scientific Cooperation "Science Without Borders" (www.wosco.co) and the Initiative Committee including outstanding scientists - academicians of national academies of Sciences, university rectors and directors of research institutes in China, Russia, India, Turkey, Azerbaijan, France, Japan, Kazakhstan, Pakistan, Iran, Saudi Arabia and other countries of the world.

Chairman of Initiative Committee is President of World Organization for Scientific Cooperation "Science Without Borders" – Prof. Dr. Elchin Khalilov (Azerbaijan,China).

1. Purpose, objectives, socially useful quality

1.1. The AASc pursues exclusively and directly socially useful goals and objectives and acts in accordance with the legislation of the country of registration.

1.2. **The aim of the AASc is** to consolidate Asian scientists in creating a Unified Academic and Intellectual Space of Asia (UAISA) and solving urgent problems of modern civilization.

The concept of the "Unified Academic and Intellectual Space of Asia" includes (UAISA):

- Standardization and introduction of uniform simple and effective rules for the design and formatting of scientific publications for all Asian countries: books, monographs, collections of scientific papers, materials and abstracts of various scientific forums, articles in scientific journals and etc.;
- Standardization and introduction of uniform rules for Asian countries, terms and concepts for: world forums, international congresses, international conferences, symposiums, meetings, round tables, seminars and etc.;
- Establishment of the Asian Intellectual Property Organization (AIPO) and the Asian Patent Office (APO) issuing Unified Asian Patents and other types of security documents for all types of intellectual property operating in all countries which are part of the AIPO;
- Formation of an international legal and organizational platform for holding various forums (conferences, summits, meetings, etc.) of heads of state and international organizations in order to prepare and sign memoranda and other international agreements on mutual recognition of Diplomas, Certificates and Certificates of secondary and higher education, academic degrees and scientific titles of Asian countries;

The aim of the AASc is achieved, in particular, by:

- Development of the concept of creating a Unified Academic and Intellectual Space in Asia;
- Civil initiatives, assistance and active participation of the AASc in the development and adoption of the international legal framework, international laws regulating and ensuring the effective formation and development of the UAISA;
- Participation of AASc leaders and representatives in various commissions, councils and other advisory and management bodies of reputable international organizations such as the UN, UNESCO,

BRICS, SCO, International Council for Science, Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), etc., as well as in the work of their forums;

- Development of a strategic plan for the implementation of the creation of a Unified Academic and Intellectual Space in Asia;
- Holding international scientific forums - conferences, symposiums, meetings, congresses, round tables, seminars, etc.;
- To carry out scientific research and scientific projects, to promote the development of new technologies and scientific theories, programs and teaching methods;
- Publications of magazines, books, collections of scientific papers, newsletters and other printed publications;
- Creation of charitable scientific foundations;
- Financing of scientific projects and allocation of grants for the implementation of scientific and educational projects;
- Formation of research teams to carry out international projects, creation of scientific laboratories, scientific and educational institutions and structures, training courses, universities.

1.3. The objectives of the AASc are:

- Active participation in the development of international laws regulating and ensuring the effective formation and development of the UAISA;
- Identification and promotion of talents around the world;
- Contributing to the creation of equal conditions for the development of Asian scientists;
- Attracting funds from international foundations, charities, private investors and donations to finance promising projects and grant grants to Asian scientists;
- Establishment of the highest award "World Talent" and other awards for scientists from Asia and other countries of the world for outstanding scientific discoveries and inventions in all fields of science and technology;
- Establishment and payment of scholarships to young talents;
- Creating a platform for the formation and promotion of young talents;
- Promotion of a platform for cooperation between scientists from Asia and other countries;
- Close cooperation with the United Nations, UNESCO, international scientific foundations and organizations, international and national academies of sciences of different countries.

INITIATIVE COMMITTEE ("IC")
of Asian Academy of Sciences

Chairman
of Initiative Committee of AASc,
Acting President of Asian Academy of Sciences

Elchin Khalilov

Full Professor, Doctor of Geological and Mineralogical Sciences, PhD of Geotectonics, "Highest Category Chinese National Talent", President of World Organization for Scientific Cooperation “Science Without Borders” (WOSCO, Germany, Munich, www.wosco.co), Academician of Russian Academy of Natural Sciences and IAS/ICSD, President of Azerbaijan Section of the International Academy of Sciences, Professor and Head of “ZEOMAG” Laboratory of Wenzhou University, China/Azerbaijan.

BOARD

Azerbaijan

Ziyad Samedzade

Academician of National Academy of Sciences of Azerbaijan, Full Professor, Doctor of Economic Sciences, Academician of IAS, Member of the Parliament (Milli Mejlis) of Azerbaijan, Honorary President of Azerbaijan Section of IAS H&E. Former: First Deputy Prime Minister of Azerbaijan and Chairman of the State Planning Committee of Azerbaijan; Chairman of the Committee on Economic Policy, Industry and Entrepreneurship of the Parliament of Azerbaijan.

Adalat Muradov

Full Professor, Doctor of Economic Sciences, Rector of the Azerbaijan State University of Economics, Academician of the IAS (Austria) and Russian Academy of Natural Sciences.

Ali Abbasov

Academician of Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences, Full Professor, Doctor of physical and mathematical sciences, Honored Scientist of Azerbaijan, General Director of the Institute of Control Systems of the Ministry of Science and Education of Azerbaijan, Head of the Department of "Digital Economy and ICT" of the Azerbaijan State Economic University. Former Minister of Communications and High Technologies of Azerbaijan (February 20, 2004 - November 12, 2015), Vice President of Azerbaijan Section of the IAS H&E.

Elshan Hajizade

Full Professor, Doctor of Economics, Academician of the Russian Academy of Natural Sciences, Academician of the International Transport Academy, member of the International Union of Economists, Professor of the International Economics Department of Azerbaijan State Economic University, editor-in-chief of "Tax Magazine of Azerbaijan", Head of Department of the Cabinet of Ministers of Azerbaijan, First Vice President of Azerbaijan Section of the IAS H&E.

Mahbuba Valiyeva

Full Professor, Doctor of pharmaceutical sciences, Academician of IAS, Honored Teacher of the Azerbaijan Republic, Head of the Department of Pharmaceutical Technology and Management of the Azerbaijan Medical University. Vice President of Azerbaijan Section of the IAS H&E.

China

Prof. Dr. Linhua Jiang

Full Professor, PhD, Academician of National Academy of Sciences of Bolivia, Life fellow of RSA, Academician of Ukrainian Academy of Engineering Sciences (UAES), Distinguished Professor and Ph.D. supervisor of Zhangjiang Institute, Fudan University, Shanghai China. Distinguished Professor and Ph.D. supervisor of University of Technology of Troyes, France. Executive dean of Shanghai East-Bund Research Institute on Networking Systems of AI, Shanghai.

Russia

Vladislav Donchenko

Full Professor,PhD of technical sciences, D.Sc. of economic sciences, Honored Scientist of the Russian Federation; Expert of the Russian Academy of Sciences; member of Russian Ecological Society; member of the Presidium of Russian Geographical Society; full member of Russian Ecological Academy; Member of the RAS Committee on the UN Environment Program.

Roman Lunkin

Doctor of Political Sciences, PhD of Philosophical Sciences, Deputy Director for Science of the Institute of Europe (IE) of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Head of the Center for the Study of Religion and Society of the IE RAS; Member of the Association for European Studies (AEVIS); Editor-in-Chief of the journal Modern Europe.

Bashkortostan
(Russian Federation)

Ramil N. Bakhtizin

Full Professor, Doctor of Physical and Mathematical Sciences, Academician of Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Bashkortostan, Academician of the Russian Academy of Natural Sciences, Honorory Scientist of the Republic of Bashkortostan, Honorary Worker of the Gas Industry, Honorary Worker of Oil Industry, Honorary Worker of Higher Professional Education, Honorary Worker of Science and Technology of the Russian Federation. Professor of Ufa State Petroleum Technical University, Former: President of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Bashkortostan (2011-2015). Rector of Ufa State Petroleum Technical University (2015-2019).

Tatarstan
(Russian Federation)

Danis Nurgaliev

Full Professor, DSc, PhD, Vice-Rector for Earth Sciences of the Kazan Federal University, Honored Scientist of the Russian Federation. Awards: State prize of Tatarstan Republic in the field of science and technics, Prize of the Russian Federation Government in the field of science and technology, Alexander Fersman Medal "«In recognition of merit in geology».

Turkey

Fuat Erdal

Full Professor, PhD of economy, Rector of Anadolu University, member of: EAU;EADTU, the European Association of Distance Teaching Universities; Asian Association of Open Universities (AAOU).

Mehmet Hakkı Alma

Full Professor, PhD, Membership of the Turkish Academy of Sciences (TUBA), Rector of Iğdır University,COST FP0904 Türkiye responsible; COST FP1203 Türkiye responsible; COST Forestry expert membership and Cost Action E-49 Türkiye responsible; member of Council of Higher Education (YÖK) Agricultural Sciences council membership; Interuniversity Board Presidency (ÜAK) membership; Artvin Çoruh University Faculty of Forestry Journal Advisory Board Membership; Scientific and Technological Research Council of Türkiye (TÜBİTAK) DOĞA journal editorial board membership; Editorial Board Membership in Kastamonu Faculty of Forestry Journal.

Alper Baba

Full Professor, PhD, Member of Turkish Academy of Science, Energy Group, Vice Rector of the Izmir Institute of Technology, Vice Rector, Director of International Water Resources,Outstanding Scientist Award, 2007, TÜBA-GEBİP. Golden Hammer Research Award, 2004, Applied Geology, TMMOB Chamber of Geological Engineers, Ankara. EU Horizon Europe Program Project Proposal Encouragement Award, 2023, TUBITAK, Ankara;

Moosa Mohammadi

Full Professor, PhD, "Highest Category Chinese National Talent", Biochemistry and Molecular Genetics, Clinical Pharmacology, Molecular Biology, New York, United States of America.

Kazakhstan

Serik Seidumanov

Academician of the National Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Full Professor, Doctor of Sociological Sciences, Director General of "Institute of Philosophy, Political Science and Religious Studies" of the Committee of Science of the Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Chairman of the Association of Public Councils of the Republic of Kazakhstan, President of the Congress of Philosophers of Kazakhstan, Chairman of the Board of Trustees of Turan University, Member of the Board of Trustees of "AlmaU" University, Member of the Accreditation Council of the Independent Accreditation and Rating Agency.

Irsaliyev Serik Aztaiuly

Full Professor, PhD, President of Astana International University. State Awards: Order of «Kurmet», 13 state medals; Public Awards: 2 Letters of gratitude from the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Letter of gratitude from the Chairman of the Mazhilis of Parliament, Chairman of the «Amanat» party.

Karlygash Zhandildina-Nugmanova

Full Professor, Doctor of Political Sciences, President of the International Center for Geopolitical Forecasting "East-West",member of Scientific Council of the World Organization for Scientific Cooperation "Science Without Borders" (Germany), Director of the Astana Political Research Associations.

India

Santishree Dhulipudi Pandit

Full Professor, *Vice Chancellor, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi,* PhD School of International Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi.

Georgia

Zurab Khonelidze

Full Professor, DSc, PhD, Rector of Sokhumi State University, Tbilisi, Georgia. President of the Academy of Educational Sciences of Georgia; Academician of the Academy of Education Sciences of Georgia. Awarded: Special diploma of the World Peace Federation on recognition as "Ambassador of Peace"; Bodgiszcz University of Economics Award (Poland).

Pakistan

Tasawar Hayat

Full Professor, Distinguished National Professor, Fellow (Academician) of Pakistan Academy of Sciences, Fellow of Islamic World Academy of Sciences, Fellow of Third World Academy of Sciences, Fellow of African Academy of Sciences, Ex-Secretary General of Pakistan Academy of Sciences, Secretary General of Islamic World Academy of Sciencesand many others.Tenured Professor, Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad, Pakistan.

Kirgizstan

Ulugbek Begaliev

Full Professor, DSc, PhD, Academician of National Academy of Sciences of the Kyrgyz Republic, Rector of International University of Innovation Technologies (IntUIT); President of International Association of Experts on Earthquake Engineering (IAEEE); Academician of National Academy of Republic of Kazakhstan on Machinery and Transport; Awarded Gold medal of the Mustafa Kemal Ataturk International Fund of Science and Culture;

Uzbekistan

Nargis Nurulla-Khojaeva

Full Professor, DSc, PhD,Faculty Member at 'Silk Road' International University of Tourism and Cultural Heritage, Professor at Samarkand State University, Uzbekistan; Awarded Global Association for Gender Studies for her work on "The Transformation of Gender Relations in Modern Central-Asian States.

Moldova

Sergey Zakharia

Doctor of Historical Sciences, Rector of Comrat State University.

France

Jean-Guy. A. Fontaine

Full Professor, Doctor of Sciences, PhD,Scientific Strategy Advisor, "Highest Category Chinese National Talent" (KIP Shaoxing, China) Support activities of 24 startups, lead innovative projects, create activities with western countries (France/China).

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Azerbaijan

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Full Professor, Doctor of Law, Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Ambassador of the Republic of Azerbaijan, State Advisor of the 2nd class, Head of the Department of International Relations and Foreign Policy of the Academy of Public Administration under the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan.

Jamilya Gurbanova

Full Professor, Doctor of Medical Sciences, Honorary Professor of Oxford University, Director of the Scientific Research Institute of Obstetrics and Gynecology of the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Azerbaijan, Head of the Scientific Journal "Current Issues of Modern Gynecology and Perinatology", President of the Association "Support to the Development of Gynecology and Perinatology". Laureate of the "Name in Science" Award, awarded by the Oxford Academic Association and International Socrates Committee, winner of the Rosa Parasels Award.

Rauf Agayev

Full Professor, Doctor of medical sciences, Academician of IAS, Director of the Scientific Surgery Center named after M. Topchubashov.

Vahid Novruzov

Full Professor, Doctor of Economic Sciences, Academician of IAS, Full member of the International Academy of Ecology, Chairman of the Chamber of Auditors of Azerbaijan.

Elchin Iskandarzade

Full Professor, DSc, PhD, Academician of Georgian National Academy of Sciences, Honored Teacher, Director of the Research Aerospace Informatics Institute.

Namig Tagiyev

Full Professor, Doctor of Economic Sciences, Academician of Azerbaijan Section of International Academy of Sciences.

Ibrahimli Fikriya Ibrahim

Full Professor, Doctor of medical sciences, expert of the Analytical Expertise Center ofMinistry of Health of Azerbaijan, expert of the German organization of Bioregulatory Systemic Medicine, President of the Society of Biological Medicine an Antihomotoxic Therapy in Azerbaijan. Secretary General of Azerbaijan Section of IAS.

Vugar Ahmed Mikayil

Full Professor, Doctor of Philology, Academician of the International Academy of Turkic World Studies, member of the Turan Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Academician of the World Academy of Words, Corresponding Member of the Russian Academy of Sciences and Arts.

Mahmudov Rza Nadir

Full Professor, Doctor of geographical sciences, Expert of Hydrometeorological Scientific Research Institute of the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources, member of American Hydrology Institute.

Goychayli Shovgi Yusifziya

Full Professor, Doctor of Geographical Sciences, Professor of Geographical Ecology Department of Baku State University, Honored Teacher of the Republic of Azerbaijan, Member of the Expert Council on Earth Sciences of the Supreme Attestation Commission under the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan.

Quvalov Abbas Abdurahman

Full Professor, Doctor of technical sciences, Member of the Expert Council of the Supreme Attestation Commission under the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan.Chairman of the Architecture and Construction Sciences Section of IAS-AS.

Habibov Fakhraddin Hasan

PhD, Associate Professor, Honored Inventor of the USSR, Academician of the Russian Academy of Natural Sciences, Head of Intellectual Property Protection Service of AS IAS.

Alakbarov Agadaim Abdul Khalig

Honorary Academician of Azerbaijan Section of International Academy of Science (ICSD/IAS) President of International Information Agency "Prant", Vice Chairman of the American Chamber of Commerce, Vice President of the Simurgh Cultural Association.

Khalilova Tamila Shirin

PhD of Historical Sciences, First Vice-President" of the International Scientific and Technical Complex "Intergeo-Tethys", Co-Chair of the International Association "Zeolit: Helth and Ecology" (Germany), a member of the European Center for Research, Training and Development.

Fatima Bidarova

PhD, Associate Professor, Dean of the Faculty of Pharmacy and Head of the Department of Pharmacy of the Federal State Budgetary Educational Institution of Higher Education "North Ossetian State Medical Academy.Awards: Certificate of Honor of the State Educational Institution of Higher Professional Education SOGMA Roszdrav.

Khalafova Fakhriya Rafig

Honored Art Worker (2006), Associate Professor of the Department of Modeling, Azerbaijan State University of Culture and Arts, Head of the Fakhriya Khalafova Fashion and Design Center.

Perviz Veliyev

PhD of Medical Sciences, Senior Scientist of Laboratory of the Ministry of Emergency Situations of Azerbaijan.

Emil Nasirli

Correspondent member of IAS-AS H&E, Honorary Professor of the Moscow State Humanitarian and Economic University, Member of the Writers' Unions of: Azerbaijan, Kyrgyzstan, Belarus, Kazakhstan; Chief Editor of the International Magazine "Asia of the Future". Chief Editor of the International Magazine "My Azerbaijan".

Alizade Samaya Farzulla

PhD in Medicine, Chief scientists of Scientific Research Institute of Obstetrics and Gynecology, member of International Infectious Diseases (ISID) in USA, scientific expert of the Association for Support of Gynecology and Perinatology, Scientific Editor of Journal "Actual Issues of Modern Gynecology and Perinatology".

Huseynova Saadat Arif

PhD in Medicine, Chief scientists of Scientific Research Institute of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Member of the Association for Gynecology and Perinatology, member of the American International Research Association (USA) and International Development and Tolerance Association (Japan).

Mehriban Maharramova

PhD of Biology, Microbiology, Chemistry, Associate Professor at the Departament of Food Technology, Head of the Department of «Food Technology» of the Azerbaijan State University of Economics (UNEC). Awards: The Order-Advanced Education worker of the Republic of Azerbaijan (Ministry of Education of the Republic of Azerbaijan); Member: Food Security Agency of Azerbaijan; Improved Promotion and Marketing of Traditional Food Products Project.

Farid Khalilov

Prof. Assist., M.B.A., Teacher of Wenzhou University, Wenzhou, China. Advisor of Acting President of Asian Academy of Sciences.

Fikrət Nağiyev

Director of the Encyclopedia Publishing House of Azerbaijan, Laureate of the "Golden Pen" award, Laureate of the highest award of the Azerbaijan Section of the International Academy of Sciences - "Golden badge named after Nobel laureate I.P. Pavlov".

China

Yubao LI

Professor, PhD, Wenzhou University of China, member of Scientific Council of the World Organization for Scientific Cooperation "Science Without Borders" (Germany).

Russia

Sergey Kholodkevich

Full Professor, Doctor of technical sciences, PhD, Academician of the Russian Ecological Academy, Head of the Laboratory of Bioelectronic Methods for Geoecological Monitoring of the Scientific Research Centre for Ecological Safety of the Russian Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg Federal Research Center of the Russian Academy of Sciences.

Ponomaryov Andrey Budimirovich

Full Professor, Doctor of technical sciences,Head of the Department of Industrial and Civil Engineering of the Saint Petersburg Mining University, State Title of honor: “Honorary Worker of Higher Professional Education of the Russian Federation”; State Title of honor: “Honorary Builder of Russia”. Advisor to Russian Academy of Architecture and Building Sciences, Full member of the Russian Academy of Natural Sciences.

Kirgizstan

Yeraly Shokbarov

Honorary Professor, Associate Professor, PhD, Kazakh Research and Design Institute of Construction and Architecture, Managing Director for Production, member of “International Association for Earthquake Resistant Construction” Republic of Kyrgyzstan (IAEEE); member of "Japan Association for Earthquake Resistant Construction" (IAEE);

Kazakhstan

Tulebike Kulgildinova

Full Professor, Doctor of Pedagogical Sciences, Academy of Pedagogical Sciences of Kazakhstan, Vice-Rector for Educational and Methodological Work of the Kazakh Ablai Khan University of International Relations and World Languages. Award: Scholarship holder of the Bolashak Presidential Program, 2016; The Best Teacher- 2014.

Bayan Sagindykova,

Full Professor, Doctor of Pharmaceutical Sciences, South Kazakhstan Medical Academy, Head of the Department of Medicine Technology, "The Best University Teacher" (2008) of the Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Anel Nugmanova

PhD of economy, Vice Head of Department of the National Chamber of Entrepreneurs of Republic of Kazakhstan.

Uzbekistan

Trobjon Makhkamov

Associate Professor, PhD, Tashkent State Agrarian University, Department of Forestry and Landscape Design, Associate Professor, Scientific Society of Botanists of Uzbekistan

Vladimir Paramonov

PhD and DSc, Coordination and Methodological Center on the Contemporary History of Uzbekistan under the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Adviser of the Director / Head of Department.

Pakistan

Muhammad Zafar

Associate Professor, PhD, Department of Plant Sciences, Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad, Pakistan, member of Pakistan Botanical Society, Content Editor of Journal of Herbal Medicines, Guest Editors of Two Scopus / ISI Web journals.

USA

Korobkov Andrei Vladimir

Full Professor, Ph.D., Political Science; PhD., Economics; Middle Tennessee State University, International Studies Association, Governing Council member and President, member of: Association for Slavic, East European, and Eurasian Studies, International Political Science Association.

Belarus

Mikhail Makhaniok

Full Professor, Doctor of Technical Sciences, Doctor Computer Sciences ofUniversity of Mannheim, Germany;Ph.D. Physics and Mathematics; Sales Consultant ERICSSON Nikola Tesla d.d. (Zagreb, Croatia); World Bank project realization; ALSO Group Consultant (M&A CIS and Russia), ALSO Holding AG (Emmen, Switzerland), Direct reporting to ALSO Management Group.

France

Chellali Ryad

Full Professor, PhD, Dr Sc (HDR), Honorary citizen of Nanjing China, Holder of the Jiangsu Freindship award,China, Nanjing Tech University, Nanjing, China

Iran

Aziz Eftekhari

Assist. Professor, PhD in Toxicology, Ege University, Turkey, Izmir; Tabriz University of Medical Sciences, Tabriz, Iran. Advisor of Acting President of Asian Academy of Sciences.

Italy

Bruzzone Agostino

Full Professor, Italian Doctor in Mechanical Engineering Full Degree, DIME, Genoa University;President of Simulation Team, President of Eurosim, President of MIPET, STRATEGOS Council Chair, General Director M&S Net, Italy.

Austria

Ilse Triebnig

Dr. Med., member of Scientific Council of World Organization for Scientific Cooperation, Prominent surgeon with years of experience, a well-known specialist in the treatment of cancer using natural zeolite – clinoptilolite, Austria.

Turkey

Ali B. Kutvan

Full Professor, Double PhD, Chairman of the Board / Innovation Management and TRIZ Institute, Founder and Chairman of Interntional Innovation Management and TRIZ Conference, Reviwer / Journal of Business and Economics, NYC; Member of International Advisory Committee of IFERP (Institute for Engineering Research and Publication); Non-Executive Board Member of SKAL.

M. Salih Bayraktutan

Asst. Prof., PhD,Erzurum Municipality, Geohazard Risk Tech. Adviser. Turkey. Member of: EAGE- european assosistion geoscientists and engineers; IASPEI - Int. Assoc. Seismology Physics Earth Interior; IAVCEI - Int. Assoc.Volcanology Chemistry Earth Interior; JMO - Chamber of Geol. Engineers – Turkey; APG - American Petroleum Geologists; IGA - Int. Geothermal Association; IAS - Int. Assoc. of Sedimentologists.

India

Gurvinder Singh Virk

Full Professor, PhD,Distinguished Professor, School of Engineering, UPES University, Uttarakhand, India, CEO and Chairman, Endoenergy Systems Limited, UK; Managing Director, Endoenergy Systems Private Limited, India; Trustee, Treasurer, CLAWAR Association Ltd, UK registered charity for robotics from 2012, Voluntary position.

Manuradha Chaudhary

Full Professor, PhD, Dean of students, Jawaharlal Nehru University, RUSSIAN AT THE CENTRE OF RUSSIAN STUDIES, SLL&CS, JAWAHARLAL NEHRU UNIVERSITY, NEW DELHI. Prof. Manuradha Chaudhary is a recipient of Award for her contribution in teaching Russian as foreign language in India. Rossiskaya Gazeta and Department of Foreign Economic & International Relations, Government of Moscow.

Preeti Dibyendu Das

Professor, PhD, Chief-Coordinator, Linguistic Empowerment Cell, Jawaharlal Nehru University New Delhi.

Tajikistan

Farshed Zekhniev

Associate Professor, PhD in Technical Sciences, Honored Builder of Russia and Tajikistan, Head of the Laboratory of Foundations on Weak Soils, NIIOSP named after N.M. Gersevanov, JSC "Scientific Research Center "Construction", Moscow; Gratitude from the President of the Russian Federation; member of Russian Society for Soil Mechanics, Geotechnics and Foundation Engineering (ROMSGG&F); member of International Society for Soil Mechanics and Geotechnical Engineering (ISSMGE); Corresponding Member of the Academy of Architecture and Construction of Tajikistan;

Georgia

Vakhtang Maisaia

Full Professor, DSc, PhD, Honorary Professor of Warsaw University of Humanities, decision of Senate#111 (Republic of Poland); Honorary Professor of Warsaw University of Business; Vice-President of Georgian Academy of Political Sciences;Polish Political Science Association; Member of: Academician, National Academy of Criminology of Georgia; Foreign Policy Association of Georgia, Chairman; Foreign Policy Association of USA.

Malkhaz Gulashvili

DSc, PhD, Vice-President of Georgian Academy of Political Sciences; Member of the Standing Commission of the Georgian Academy of Sciences on National Issues; founder and the president of Mediaholding "Georgian Times"; Laureate of „The International prize of journalists" and State prize of Azerbaijan in relations with diasporas.

Guram Markhulia

Doctor of Historical Sciences, Associate Professor, Sukhumi State University, associate professor (Georgia); Honorary Professor of the Institute of History of the National Academy of Sciences of Azerbaijan.Member of: Historical Society of Georgia named after Ekvtime Takaishvili; President of the Caucasian International Center for the Study of Geohistory and Geopolitics; Editor-in-Chief of the international scientific journal "Caucasus and the World".

Moldova

Aurelia Andreyevna Grigoriu

Corresponding member of IAS AS, is a corresponding member of the IEA EU, Chairman of the Public Chamber of Moldova, Master of Laws, a member of the Bar Association of the Republic of Moldova and a licensed lawyer.

COLLECTIVE MEMBERS

Biological Medicine
Integrative Health Center

Elkhan Yagubov

Founding Director of Biological Medicine - Integrative Health Center;
Director of "Scientific Research in Integrative Medicine" Center;
Awardee of the Golden Badge of the International Academy of Sciences
for the application of innovative treatment methods in the field of medicine.
(Azerbaijan)

- Collective members ("CC") are legal entities that recognize the AASc Charter, pay an entrance fee and annual membership fees, actively participate in the life and development of AASc, programs, projects, exhibitions, forums and other events and forms of AASc activity;
- The amount of the entrance fee and annual membership fees of the "KCH" is determined by the decision of the Presidium of the AASc;
- "KCH" is awarded the "KCH Certificate" and assigned an ID. All data about "KCH" is entered into the AASc Registry;
- The head (authorized representative) of "KCH" receives the status of "Permanent Representative" of "KCH" in the AASc Presidium, has the right to participate in all AASc events, including Meetings of the Presidium, with the right of advisory vote;
- The head of KCH can be awarded various AASc awards and receive the status of "Honorary Professor", "Honorary Doctor" and "Honorary Academician" of AASc for outstanding contribution to the development of AASc;
- The scientific and engineering staff of KCH has the right to participate in Congresses, Conferences, Symposiums, Exhibitions, Meetings, Seminars and other AASc events on preferential financial and organizational terms. The benefits provided to the scientific and engineering staff of KCH are developed and approved by the AASc Presidium;
- "KCH" can simultaneously be "Partners" and "Sponsors";
- Information about "KCH", its Logo and details are posted in a special section on the AASc website with the consent of "KCH";

YOUNG SCIENTISTS COMMITTEE OF AASc

Coordinator of the Young Scientists Committee

Anel Nugmanova
PhD of economy, Vice Head of Department of the National Chamber of Entrepreneurs of Republic of Kazakhstan

- The Young Scientists Committee (YSC) is created as part of the AASc as an independent structural unit and unites young scientists and specialists to implement the goals and objectives of the AASc;

- Young scientists and specialists are recognized as graduate students and doctoral students of Higher Educational Institutions, masters, and young scientists with a PhD scientific degree and academic titles under the age of 40;
- The Chairman of the YSC is appointed by the order of the President of the AASc from among the most talented scientists with a degree of at least PhD and age up to 45 years, with experience in organizational work;
- The Chairman of the YSC may hold a full - time position in the AASc;
- The Chairman of the YSC reports directly to the President of the AASc;
- Young scientists and specialists who have filled out an online Application form on the AASc website, who recognize and do not violate the AASc Charter, can be accepted into the YSC;
- **The Supreme Coordinating Body of the YSC is the General Meeting of the YSC which is convened at least once every two years;**
- Decisions of the General Meeting of the YSC are adopted by a majority vote;
- The General Meeting of the YSC has the right:
- To hear and discuss the report of the Chairman of the YSC on the results of the activities of the YSC and to assess the activities of the YSC for the reporting period;
- To address the President of the AASc with their suggestions, requests, criticisms and recommendations concerning the activities of the YSC;
- To elect the Board of the YSC;

The Board of the YSC

- The Board of the YSC is headed by the Chairman of the YSC;
- The Board of the YSC does not exceed 50 people;
- The Board of the YSC decides on the admission of new members to the YSC;
- The Board of the YSC may create sections within the YSC in various fields of science and technology, scientific commissions, scientific council and other structures uniting young scientists and specialists;
- The Board of the YSC may nominate candidates from among young scientists and specialists for the nomination of the AASc Award - the Young Talent Badge;
- The Board of the YSC has the right to nominate the most talented members of the YSC with a PhD degree or higher for early election as an Associate Member of the AASc;
- YSC has a peer-reviewed International Scientific Journal of Young Scientists and Specialists, which publishes scientific articles, reviews, conference proceedings of young scientists and other scientific materials;
- Members of the YSC pay an annual membership fee, the amount of which is determined by the decision of the Bureau of the Presidium of the AASc;

The rights of members of the YSC:

- Members of the YSC may be elected to the Board and other structures of the YSC in accordance with the established procedure;
- Members of the YSC with academic degrees not lower than PhD have privileges when elected as an Associate Member of the AASc;
- The most active members of the YSC can be given AASc letters of recommendation for admission to Higher Education Institutions and employment;
- Members of the YSC have the right to participate in events held by the AASc and enjoy the benefits established by the AASc Presidium for members of the YSC, including financial and other benefits

when registering to participate in conferences and other AASc forums, publications of manuscripts in journals and collections of works of the AASc, etc.;

- A decision of YSC and digital Certificate of the established standard AASc is sent to the elected members of the YSC by e-mail. All certificates of YSC members are numbered, receive a personal QR code and are entered in the AASc register.

VOLUNTEERS COMMITTEE OF AASc

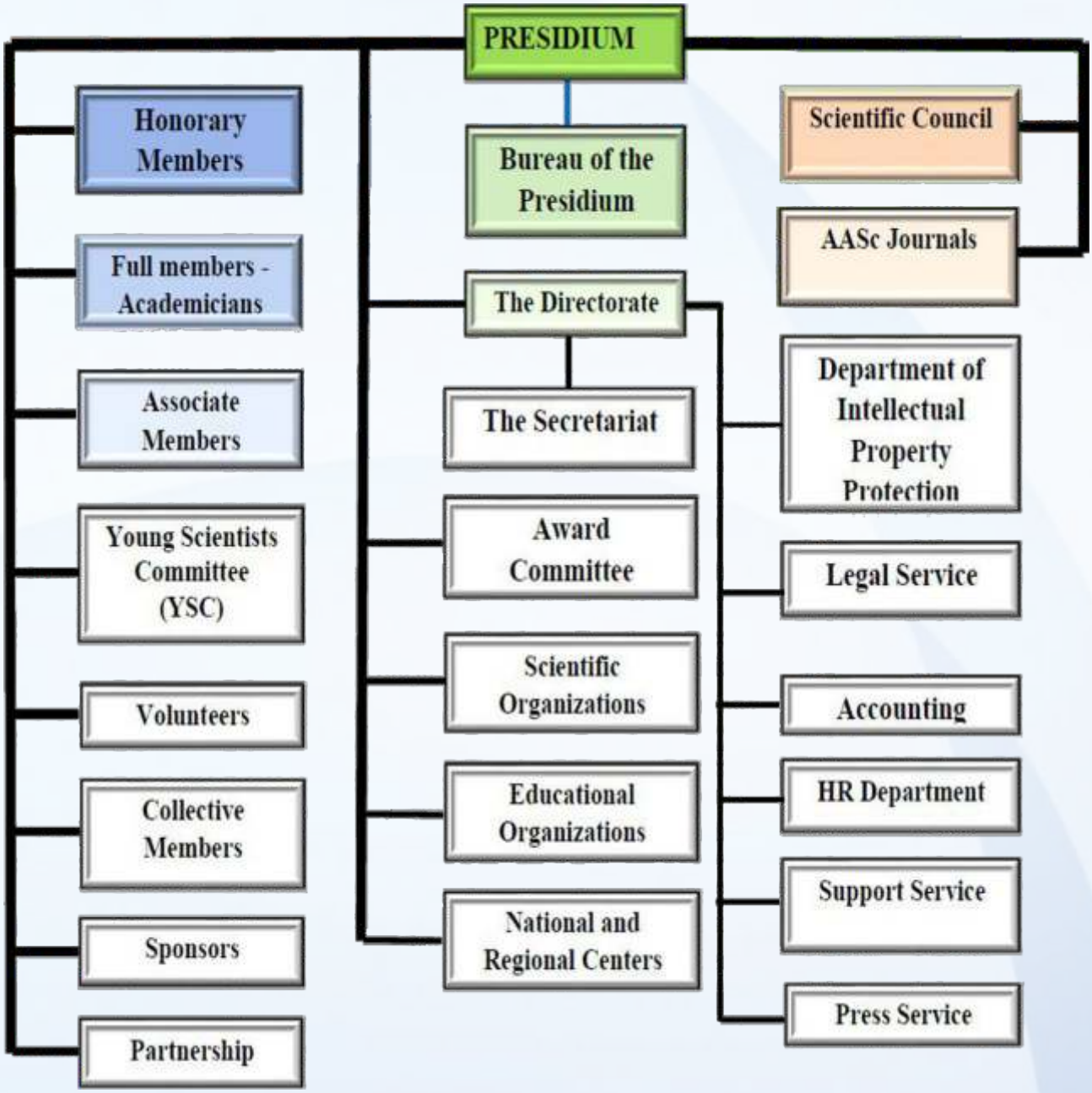
Volunteer Coordinator

Zhu Liya

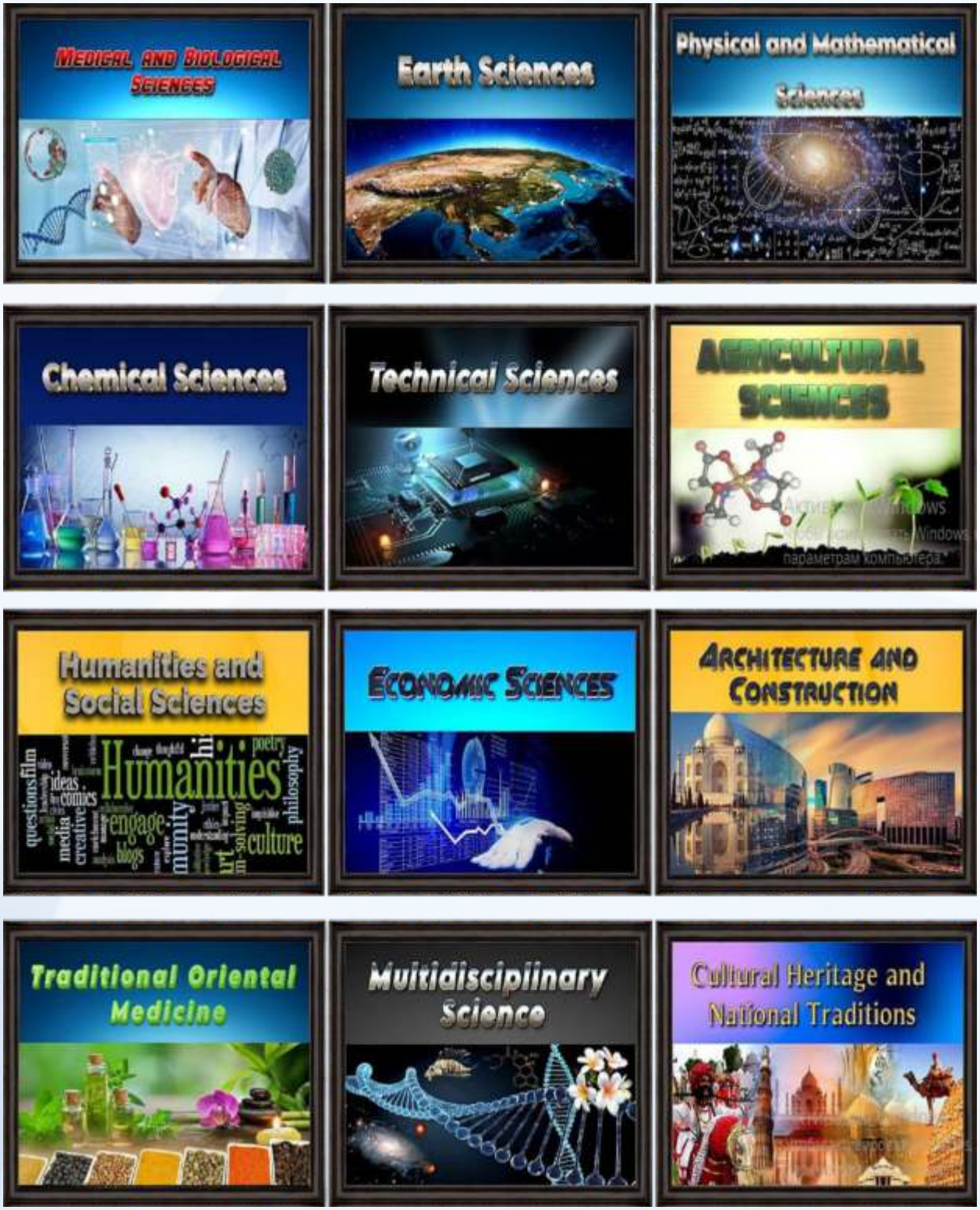
Master's student, Wenzhou University, Wenzhou, China

- Volunteers are not members of the AASc and receive the status of an AASc volunteer on the basis of a written application form sent to the AASc Secretariat online on the AASc website.
- The decision on the assignment of the AASc volunteer status is made by the AASc Secretariat.
- A digital Certificate of the established AASc sample is sent to the approved volunteers by e-mail.
- All Volunteer certificates are numbered and entered into the AASc Volunteer register.
- Volunteers on a voluntary , free - of - charge basis carry out work on behalf of the AASc Secretariat;
- Volunteers can perform various support functions during International Congresses, conferences, symposiums, meetings, round tables, seminars and other AASc forums;
- Payment of travel expenses of volunteers for various events held AASc can implement AASc;
- Volunteers have the right to participate in open AASc forums as observers, while the volunteers pay for all travel expenses on their own;
- AASc volunteers are exempt from paying the registration fee to participate in events held by AASc as observers;
- AASc volunteers who are actively involved in the work of the AASc can receive letters of recommendation from the AASc when applying to higher education institutions and when applying for a job;
- AASc volunteers who actively participate in the work of the AASc can be awarded a cash prize, an Honorary Diploma, a Certificate of Merit and other AASc awards;

AASc STRUCTURE



SCIENTIFIC SECTIONS OF AASc



AASc SCIENTIFIC JOURNALS

The AASc series of international peer-reviewed scientific journals is designed to publish relevant and interesting manuscripts by scientists from different countries in all fields of science and technology. The series of International Scientific Journals includes:

- *Asian Academy of Sciences Journal;*
- *Chemical Sciences;*
- *Earth Sciences;*
- *Biomedical Research;*
- *Physical and Mathematical Sciences;*
- *Technical Sciences;*
- *Agricultural Sciences;*
- *Humanities and Social Sciences;*
- *Architecture and Construction;*

- Submission and publication of manuscripts in AASc journals are free of charge.
- AASc journals are published in the public domain.
- The requirements for the compilation of manuscripts are simplified and understandable to the authors as much as possible.
- The requirements for the compilation of manuscripts in all series of journals are standardized and identical.
- The same procedures for accepting and reviewing manuscripts have been approved for all AASc journal series.
- A single standard has been adopted for compiling references to literature.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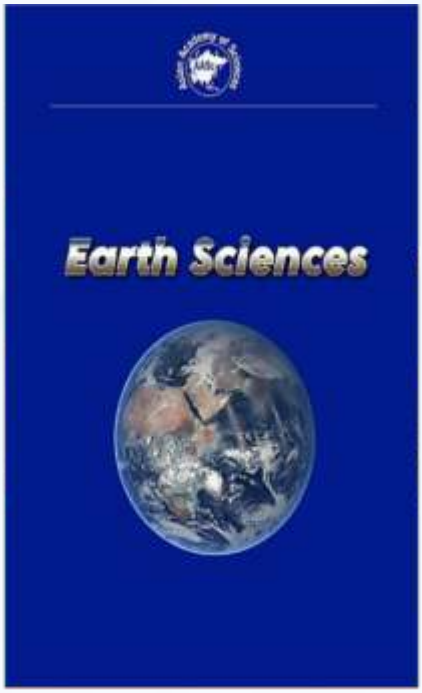
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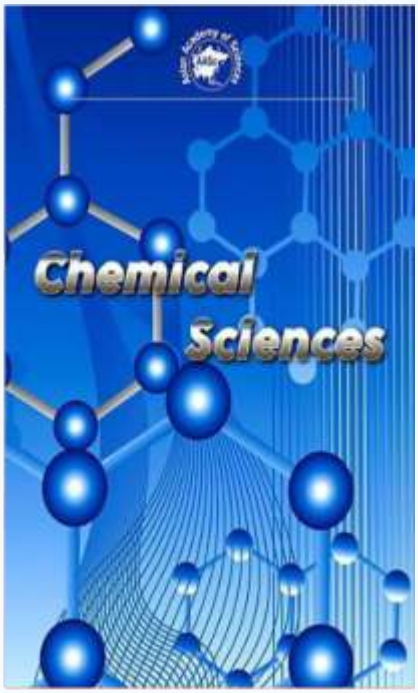
Chemical
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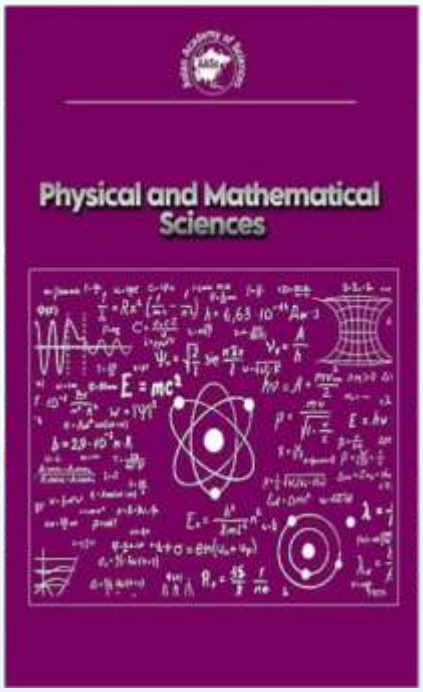
Technical Sciences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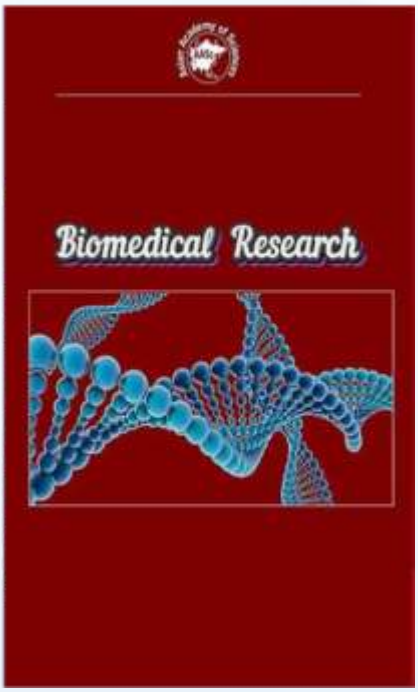
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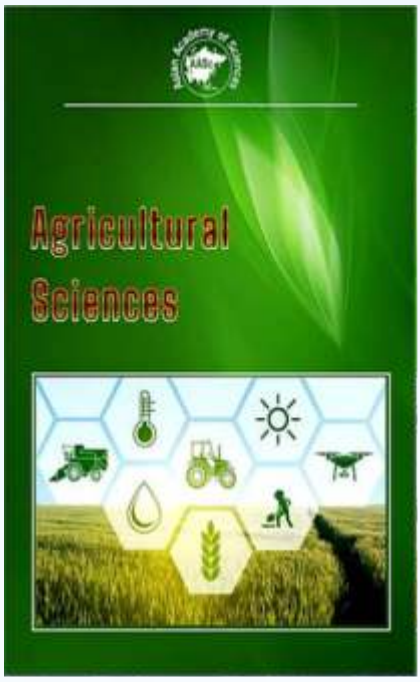
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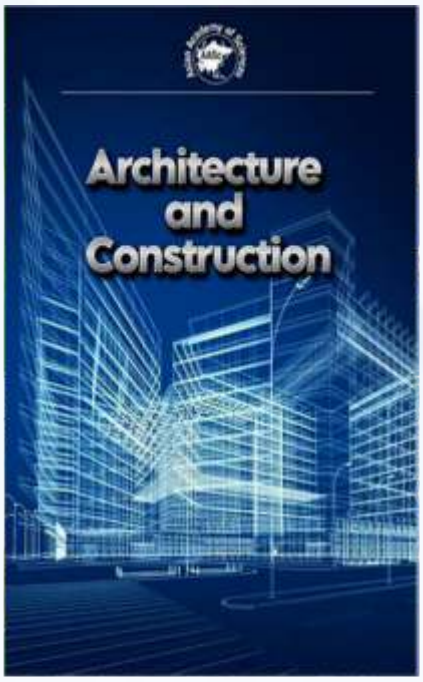
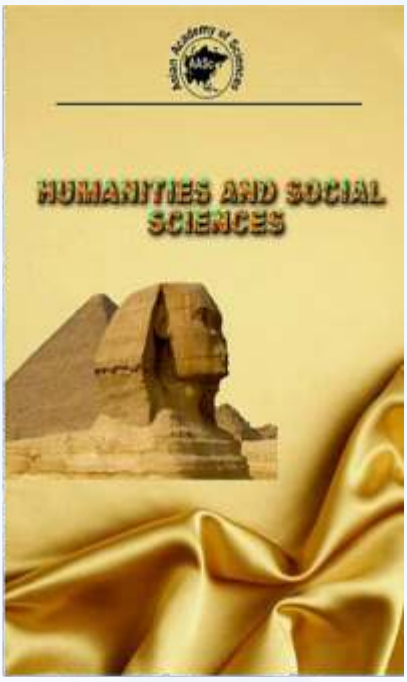
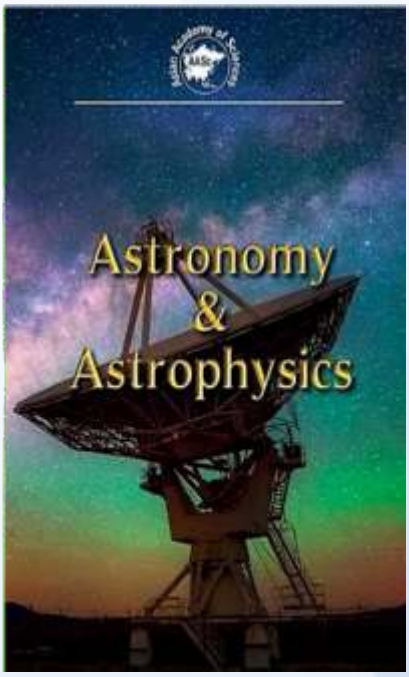
Sciences


Architecture
and
Construction


HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL
SCIENCES


Economic
Sciences


Environment
&


Astronomy
&
Astrophysics

Awards

	The AASc **Gold Honorary Order** is awarded to outstanding public and political figures, patrons and personalities who have made an outstanding contribution to the development of science, technology and education, to solving environmental problems and international security, to the development of civil society, solving urgent problems of modern civilization and strengthening peace.
	The first AASc **"World Talent" Award –** includes a monetary reward, the Gold Honorary Order of "World Talent" and its Certificate, is the highest award of the AASc and is awarded annually to three scientists of the world for outstanding achievements in all fields of science and technology, radically changing the level of human cognition.
	The second Prize, the **AASc Gold Medal**, is awarded annually to ten scientists of the world for outstanding achievements in all fields of science and technology.
	The third Prize, the **AASc Golden Badge**, is awarded to twenty scientists around the world who have made outstanding contributions in all fields of science and technology.
	The **"Young Talent" Award** includes a Golden Badge and is awarded to thirty young scientists under the age of 40 who have made an outstanding contribution to the development of science and technology.

ASIA OF THE FUTURE - International Journal of the Asian Academy of Sciences

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