

DOI 10.24412/2686-7702-2026-1-89-102

## К 60-летию Института Китая и современной Азии РАН

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**Аннотация.** 60 лет назад на основании постановления Президиума АН СССР от 23–30 сентября 1966 г. был создан Институт Дальнего Востока АН СССР. После распада СССР в 1991 г. он вошёл в структуру Российской академии наук, а в июле 2022 г. получил сегодняшнее название – Институт Китая и современной Азии РАН. В статье рассмотрены основные вехи развития Института, описаны его структурные изменения, обусловленные смещением акцентов в темах научных исследований, а также представлены некоторые аспекты издательской деятельности, включая выпускаемые Институтом журналы. Обозначена важная роль Института в решении государственных задач, направленных на реализацию национальных интересов Российской Федерации.

**Ключевые слова:** Институт Дальнего Востока, Институт Китая и современной Азии, Российская академия наук, востоковедение, научные исследования, журналы.

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**Конфликт интересов.** Автор заявляет об отсутствии конфликта интересов.

**Для цитирования:** Горчакова Т.Е. On the 60th anniversary of the Institute of China and Contemporary Asia of the Russian Academy of Sciences [К 60-летию Института Китая и современной Азии РАН] // Восточная Азия: факты и аналитика. 2026. Т. 8. № 1. С. 89–102. (На англ.). DOI 10.24412/2686-7702-2026-1-89-102

## On the 60th anniversary of the Institute of China and Contemporary Asia of the Russian Academy of Sciences

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**Abstract.** 60 years ago, the Institute of Far Eastern Studies of the USSR Academy of Sciences was established by a resolution of the Presidium of the USSR Academy of Sciences dated September 23–30, 1966. Following the collapse of the USSR in 1991, it became part of the Russian Academy of Sciences. In July 2022, the Institute of Far Eastern Studies was renamed the Institute of China and Contemporary Asia of the Russian Academy of Sciences. This article examines the Institute's key development milestones, its structural changes resulting from shifts in research focus, and presents some aspects of its publishing

activities, including the journals of the ICCA RAS. The author also highlights the important role of the Institute in addressing state objectives aimed at advancing the national interests of the Russian Federation.

**Keywords:** Institute of Far Eastern Studies, Institute of China and Contemporary Asia, Russian Academy of Sciences, Oriental studies, scientific research, journals.

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**Conflict of interests.** The author declares the absence of the conflict of interests.

**For citation:** Gorchakova T.E. (2026). On the 60th anniversary of the Institute of China and Contemporary Asia of the Russian Academy of Sciences. *Vostochnaya Aziya: fakty i analitika [East Asia: Facts and Analytics]*, 8 (3): 89–102. DOI 10.24412/2686-7702-2026-1-89-102

## **Introduction**

In September 2026, the Institute of China and Contemporary Asia of the Russian Academy of Sciences celebrates its 60th anniversary. For 56 years (from September 1966 to July 2022) the organization was known as the Institute of Far Eastern Studies. Over the past 60 years, our country has undergone significant changes, as modern Russia replaced the USSR in 1991. The Institute of Far Eastern Studies was a part of the Russian Academy of Sciences, which was also reformed in 2013. However, throughout this period, the Institute has successfully fulfilled its key function as a research organization, studying primarily the problems of China (as well as other countries of East and Southeast Asia) in the context of the interests of the Russian Federation.

### **From the Institute of Far Eastern Studies of the USSR Academy of Sciences to the Institute of China and Contemporary Asia of the Russian Academy of Sciences**

60 years ago, on the basis of the Resolution of the Presidium of the Academy of Sciences of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (the USSR Academy of Sciences) No. 653-017 as of September 23–30, 1966, the Institute of Far Eastern Studies was established as part of the Department of Economics at the Institute of Economics of the World Social System of the USSR Academy of Sciences (Pic. 1). The organization effectively became the successor to the Institute of Sinology of the USSR Academy of Sciences, that existed from 1956 to 1960. Its main objective was a comprehensive study of the problems of the People's Republic of China, Japan, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Republic of Korea, the relations of the Soviet Union with them, the experience of socio-economic development of these countries, their history and culture, and the promotion of inter-civilizational dialogue with Asian countries.

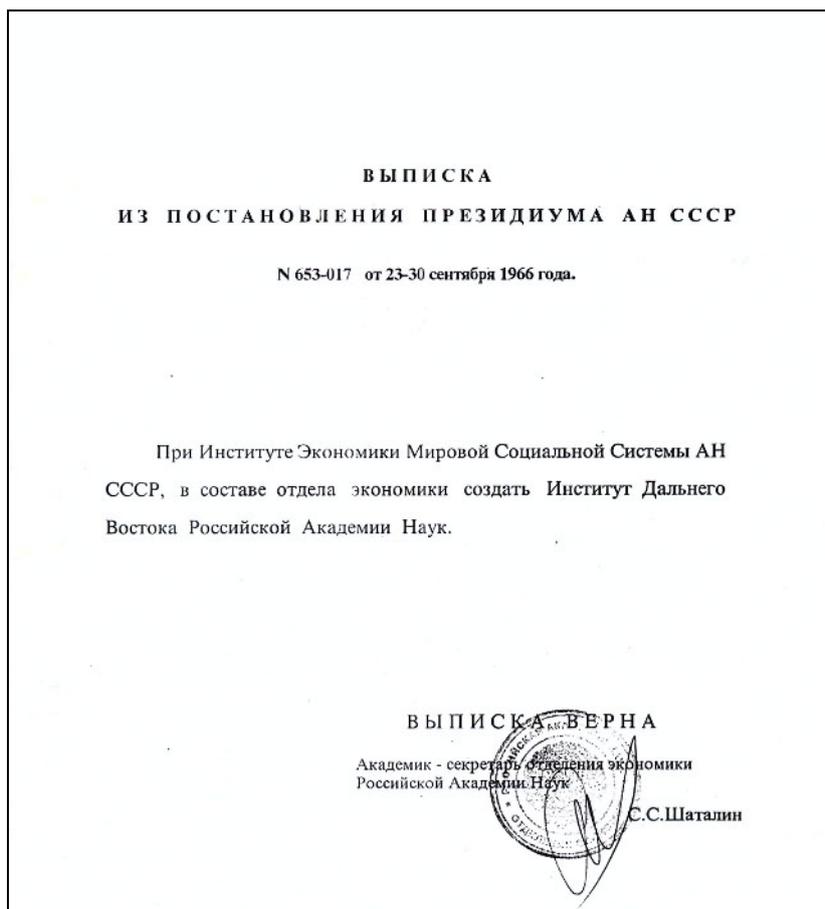
After the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991, the USSR Academy of Sciences formally ceased to exist, but the organization was restored under the name “Russian Academy of Sciences” (RAS) as the highest scientific institution of Russia by the Decree of the President of the Russian Federation No. 228 as of November 21, 1991<sup>1</sup>. Therefore, the Institute, which was part of the USSR Academy of Sciences, became known as the Institute of Far Eastern Studies of the Russian

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<sup>1</sup> The Decree of the President of the RSFSR as of November 21, 1991 No. 228 “On the Organization of the Russian Academy of Sciences”. *President of Russia*, Nov 21, 1991. URL: <http://www.kremlin.ru/acts/bank/458> (accessed: Feb 3, 2026). (In Russian).

Academy of Sciences (IFES RAS) and continued its work in the previously designated scientific areas.

In 2013, the Russian Academy of Sciences underwent a reform, which, according to many experts, led to a number of negative consequences for domestic science (see, for example, [Kupershtoh 2020]). At the same time, all research institutes were removed from the RAS and transferred to the control of the specially created Federal Agency for Scientific Organizations (FASO)<sup>2</sup>, and, after its liquidation in 2018, to the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Science and Higher Education of Russia<sup>3</sup>.



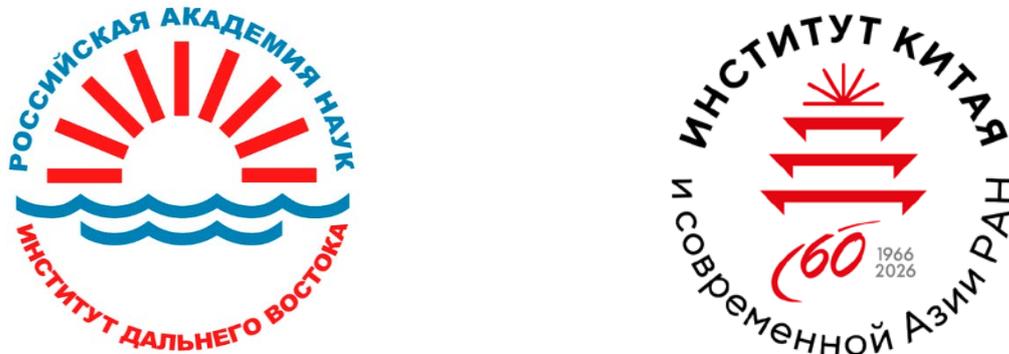
**Fig. 1.** The extract from the resolution of the Presidium of the USSR Academy of Sciences, 1966.

Source: The ICCA RAS. URL: <https://lk.iccaras.ru/assets/components/dsgfileupload/files/2d285155.pdf> (accessed: Mar 3, 2026)

<sup>2</sup> Regulations on the Federal Agency for Scientific Organizations. *Rossiyskaya Gazeta*, Nov 3, 2013. URL: <https://rg.ru/documents/2013/11/04/fano-site-dok.html> (accessed: Feb 13, 2026). (In Russian).

<sup>3</sup> Decree “On the structure of federal executive bodies”. *President of Russia*, May 15, 2018. URL: <http://kremlin.ru/events/president/news/57475> (accessed: Feb 13, 2026). (In Russian).

On July 11, 2022, the IFES RAS was renamed the Institute of China and Contemporary Asia of the Russian Academy of Sciences with the aim of positioning the organization as the main expert and analytical center on China (Pic. 2), although the work on studying other Asian countries did not cease.



**Fig. 2.** The emblems of the IFES RAS (left) and the ICCA RAS, dedicated to the 60th anniversary (right).

Source: The ICCA RAS. URL: <https://iccaras.ru> (accessed: Mar 3, 2026).

Until 2026, the Institute of China and Contemporary Asia of the Russian Academy of Sciences (ICCA RAS) was part of the Department of Global Problems and International Relations, which addressed the following objectives: conducting theoretical and applied research on processes in the global economy, politics, and security issues to ensure Russia's national interests. A significant portion of this work involved forecasting studies on leading countries, regions, and global development as a whole.

On December 9, 2025, the General Meeting of the Russian Academy of Sciences decided to improve the structure of the RAS and changed the divisions and sections within it. Specifically, it was proposed to merge the Department of Social Sciences and the Department of Global Problems and International Relations, changing the name to the Department of Social Sciences and International Relations. As a result, the RAS members approved amendments to the Charter related to these changes<sup>4</sup>.

Currently, the ICCA RAS is a subordinate of the Ministry of Science and Higher Education of Russia, which provides the material and technical base for conducting scientific research. At the same time, the RAS, in accordance with the “two keys” rule, is responsible for the quality of scientific activity of all organizations subordinate to the Ministry.

### **The Institute of Far Eastern Studies of the USSR Academy of Sciences**

During the period before *perestroika* in the USSR (1985–1991), the Institute of Far Eastern Studies of the USSR Academy of Sciences operated as a research and expert organization, primarily focused on China under the leadership of its first director, the Corresponding Member of the USSR

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<sup>4</sup>The General Meeting of the Russian Academy of Sciences (RAS) supported proposals to improve the Academy's structure. RAS, Dec 9, 2025. URL: <https://new.ras.ru/press-center/obshchee-sobranie-chlenov-ran-podderzhalo-predlozheniya-po-sovershenstvovaniyu-struktury-akademii/> (accessed: Feb 11, 2026). (In Russian).

Academy of Sciences, DSc (Economics) M.I. Sladkovsky. This was reflected in the organization's structure.

For example, in the 1970s and 1980s, the IFES of the USSR Academy of Sciences had the following typical scientific and auxiliary departments and divisions:

*The Department of Economic Research*, which included the Sector for General Problems of Modernization of the National Economy of the People's Republic of China (headed by S.A. Manezhev), the Sector for Industry-specific and Structural Problems of the National Economy of the People's Republic of China (headed by I.N. Korkunov), the Sector for the Study of Technical and Economic Problems and Scientific and Technological Progress (headed by V.I. Akimov), and the Laboratory for the Study of the Reform of the Economic System (headed by V.N. Remyga).

*The Department of Soviet-Chinese Relations*, which included the Sector for the Study and Forecasting of Soviet-Chinese Relations (headed by S.N. Goncharov) and the Sector for the Study of Russian-Chinese Relations (headed by E.D. Stepanov).

*The Department of International Political Problems of the Far East* (headed by D.V. Petrov), which included the Sector for the Study of Peace and Security Problems in the Far East and Japanese Foreign Policy and the Sector for the Study of Socio-political, Scientific and Technical Problems of Japan (headed by V.N. Bunin).

*The Department of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China* (headed by A.G. Yakovlev), which included the Sector for the Study of General Problems of the PRC and its Relations with Developed Capitalist Countries, the Sector for the International Activities of the CPC and Relations of the PRC with Socialist Countries, and the Sector for the Study of Relations of the PRC with Developing Countries (headed by A.S. Krasilnikov).

*The Department of Social and Political Research* (headed by L.M. Gudoshnikov), which included the Sector for the Study of the CPC and the Political System of the PRC and the Sector for Socio- and Ethnolinguistics.

*The Department of Ideology, History and Culture of the PRC* (headed by V.F. Feoktistov), which included the Sector for Culture (headed by V.F. Sorokin), the Sector for History of the CPC and the Chinese Revolution (headed by V.I. Glunin) and the Sector for the Research of Historical Traditions (headed by L.S. Perelomov).

*The Department of Systems Analysis and Scientific Information* (headed by G.A. Stepanova), which included the Sector for Scientific Information, the Sector for Scientific Development and Editorial and Publishing Assembling (headed by V.I. Potapov), the Group for Operational Analysis of Teletype Information, and the Group for Scientific Documentation and Translation.

At various times, the structure of the IFES of the USSR Academy of Sciences also included other structural units, for example, the Center for Theoretical Problems of Sinology (headed by Yu.M. Galenovich), the Group of Personnel and Personnel Policy (headed by V.I. Antonov), the Sector for International Scientific Relations of the IFES of the USSR Academy of Sciences, etc.

Historically, the organization also included the Editorial board of the scientific and socio-political journal "Far Eastern Studies", which began publishing in 1972.

Among other regular publications of the IFES of the USSR Academy of Sciences dedicated to China, one can note the yearbook with the modern title "The PRC: Politics, Economics, Culture", which began publishing in 1969 [Gerasimova 2025].

It is worth noting that before the collapse of the USSR in 1991, the Institute did not have separate departments for studying the situation on the Korean Peninsula and the ASEAN countries.

### The Institute of Far Eastern Studies of the Russian Academy of Sciences

Back in 1985, the Academician of the USSR Academy of Sciences, DSc (Philosophy) M.L. Titarenko became the Director of the IFES, bearing the full weight of the difficult years following the collapse of the USSR. He was responsible for the Institute's work under the changing economic conditions that began with Gorbachev's *perestroika* and lasted from 1985 to 1991. Then the collapse of the USSR with a sharp decline in the standard of living for researchers and the reform of the RAS in 2013 happened.

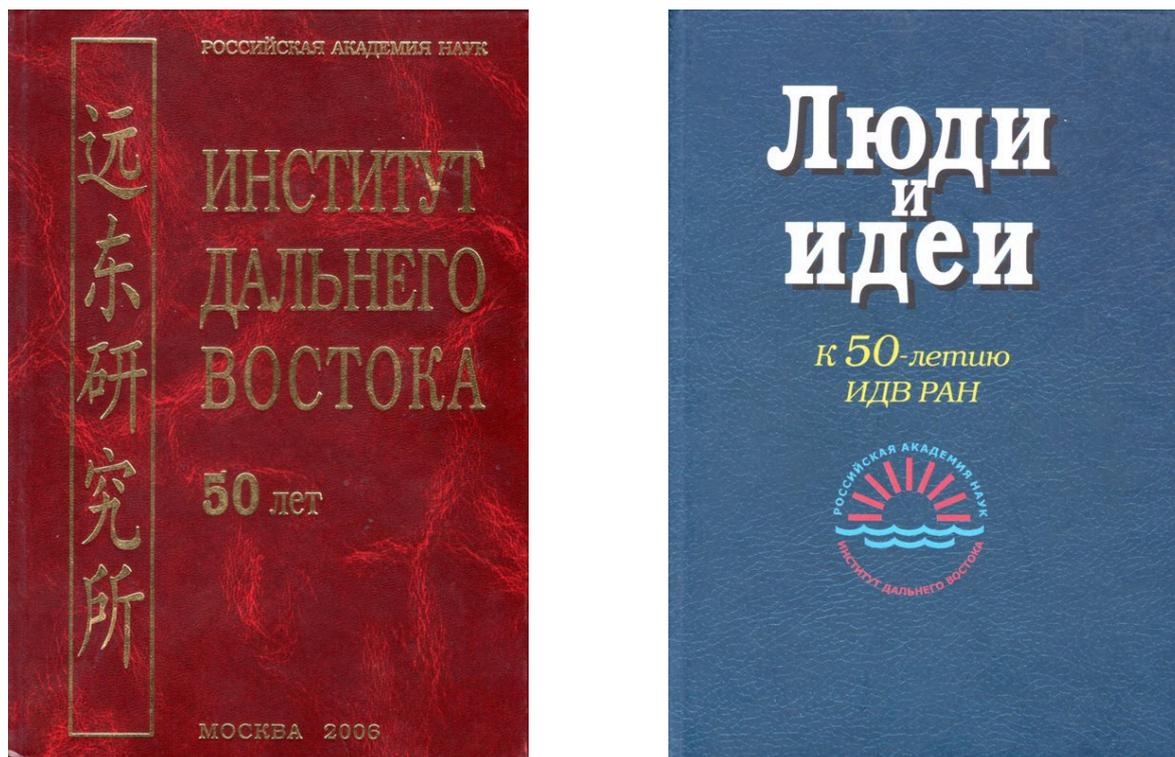
The renowned Russian Sinologist A.V. Ostrovsky, who worked at the Institute of Far Eastern Studies of the Russian Academy of Sciences from 1972 to 2022, writes in his book “The Chinese Economic Reform at Close Range: How Economic Reform Was Conducted in Various Provinces of the PRC” (2025): “In the early 90s, research fellows (primarily from the positions of junior, research and senior research fellows) began to leave for other places... It became clear that the change in the situation in the country would bring nothing good for the development of Sinology” [Ostrovsky 2025: 73].

Nevertheless, even during these difficult periods, the Institute developed. For example, following the logic of the Institute's evolving scientific expertise, on the initiative of the Director M.L. Titarenko, the Center for Korean Studies was established on December 23, 1994. It began functioning as a de facto independent research unit as early as 1992. The renowned Russian Korean scholar V.P. Tkachenko was its permanent head from the Center's inception until 2004. From 2004 onward, the prominent Korean scholar A.Z. Zhebin headed the Center for 18 years, and in 2022, V.G. Samsonova took over its leadership.

On December 1, 2008, the Center for Vietnam and ASEAN Studies was established. From 2008 to 2013, it was headed by E.V. Kobelev [Kobelev 2021], a leading Russian specialist in the history of the Communist Party of Vietnam and the life and work of Ho Chi Minh. Since 2013, it has been headed by V.M. Mazyrin, a well-known Russian expert on the economy of Vietnam.

In addition to traditional research centers and departments, other new divisions were created in line with times. For example, in response to the need to introduce scientometric methods into the IFES RAS's activities, the Department of Scientometrics and Information Technology (headed by O.I. Kazakov) was established in 2014 by the initiative of the Director, the Academician M.L. Titarenko [Gorchakova 2021].

In 2006, the IFES RAS celebrated its 50th anniversary. It started in 1956, when the Institute of Sinology of the USSR Academy of Sciences was founded. Specifically, the 50th anniversary was marked by the publication of two substantial scientific publications: “The Institute of Far Eastern Studies. 50 years” [*Institut Dal'nego Vostoka: Gody, lyudi, trudy*] and “People and Ideas (On the 50th Anniversary of the IFES RAS)” [Lyudi i idei (K 50-letiyu IDV RAN)], which presented the historical facts of the Institute's development and the key areas of work of its scientists (Pic. 3).



**Fig. 3.** The covers of the books “The Institute of Far Eastern Studies. 50 Years” (left) and “People and Ideas (On the 50th Anniversary of the IFES RAS)” (right).

In 2016, S.G. Luzyanin, DSc (History), became the Director of the IFES RAS. Under his leadership the Institute's development continued across all scientific fields. For example, the IFES RAS for the first time established electronic quarterly scientific journals, namely: “Japanese Studies in Russia”, “The Russian Journal of Vietnamese Studies” and “East Asia: Facts and Analytics”. These journals began publishing articles both in Russian and English and subsequently achieved high rankings in domestic and international databases.

Every year, the IFES RAS published more than 20 books – scientific monographs and collections. Among the IFES RAS's fundamental publications, one can note, for example, the unique historical research work by Russian Sinologists – “The History of China from Ancient Times to the Early 21st Century”, edited by the Academician S.L. Tikhvinsky. The presentation of the book took place on November 10, 2017, at the Moscow boarding house for the RAS veterans<sup>5</sup>.

The high prestige of the IFES RAS work is confirmed by its awarding of the Niigata Prize “For great contribution to the development of mutual understanding and cooperation in the Sea of Japan Basin” in 1995. In 2010, for the preparation and publication of the six-volume encyclopedia “The Spiritual Culture of China”, the Institute staff members, including the Academician M.L. Titarenko, A.E. Lukyanov, DSc (Philosophy), and A.I. Kobzev, DSc (Philosophy), were awarded the State Prize of the Russian Federation. The first volume of the encyclopedia received the highest award at the 13th Beijing international book fair in 2006.

<sup>5</sup> The presentation of the 10-volume “The History of China from Ancient Times to the Early 21st Century”. *Nauka publishing house*, Nov 13, 2017. URL: <https://naukabooks.ru/akademkniga/novosti/2017/6647/> (accessed: Feb 11, 2026). (In Russian).

**The Institute of China and Contemporary Asia  
of the Russian Academy of Sciences**

Since 2021, K.V. Babaev, DSc (Philology), has been the Institute's Director. Under his leadership, the organization has undergone significant structural changes, including a name change.

Currently, the ICCA RAS is engaged in the following main areas of scientific research activities<sup>6</sup>:

1. Preparation of strategy materials, medium- and long-term country plans, forecasts, and other documents commissioned by the Government of the Russian Federation, the Presidential administration of the Russian Federation, federal agencies, and law enforcement agencies;

2. Conducting fundamental, exploratory, and applied scientific research into politics, economics, education, science, international relations, historical, cultural, social, and scientific-technical development of China and other Asian countries, Russia's relations with the countries of the continent, and the activities of international organizations in Asia;

3. Preparation of analytical reports, summaries, and studies for federal government bodies of the Russian Federation;

4. Providing analytical and practical assistance to Russian public and private corporations operating in the markets of friendly Asian countries;

5. Development and maintenance of scientific and expert databases on a wide range of development issues in Asian countries;

6. Publication of scientific journals, monographs, articles and analytical materials;

7. Educational services in postgraduate studies, training of orientalists, implementation of continuing education programs for government and business representatives.

In addition to researching countries and regions, the Institute also conducts studies of international organizations and dialogue structures such as APEC, SCO, RIC, BRICS, and ASEAN.

It should be noted that in 2021, by the initiative of the Director K.V. Babaev, the Center for Scientific Monitoring and Development (headed by T.E. Gorchakova) was established to address issues related to scientific personnel, the use of scientometric methods, and work with Russian and international library databases and scientific citation databases, including, for example, the scientific electronic library eLIBRARY.RU (Russia), CyberLeninka.ru scientific electronic library (Russia), Web of Science, Scopus, DOAJ, ErihPlus, EBSCO, etc. The Department of Scientific Monitoring (headed by O.I. Kazakov) became part of this Center.

As of the beginning of 2026, the Institute operates the following centers:

1. *The Center for State and Religion in Asia* (headed by P.N. Kostylev);

2. *The Center "Russia, China, World"* (headed by S.V. Uyanaev);

3. *The Center for Vietnam and ASEAN Studies* (headed by V.M. Mazyrin);

4. *The Center for Chinese Cultural Studies* (headed by A.N. Korobova);

5. *The Center for the Study of Modern Chinese History and its Relations with Russia* (headed by A.V. Lukin);

6. *The Center for Korean Studies* (headed by V.G. Samsonova);

7. *The Center for World Policy and Strategic Analysis* (headed by E.O. Zaklyazminskaya);

8. *The Center for Scientific Monitoring and Development* (headed by T.E. Gorchakova);

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<sup>6</sup> According to the official website of the ICCA RAS. URL: <https://www.iccaras.ru/> (accessed: Feb 12, 2026). (In Russian).

9. *The Center for Political Research and Forecasting* (headed by P.V. Troshchinsky);
10. *The China Social and Economic Research Center* (headed by K.V. Babaev);
11. *The Center for Central Asian Studies* (with an Acting head A.A. Perminova);
12. *The Center for Japanese Studies* (headed by V.O. Kistanov).

In addition, the Institute’s structure now includes such divisions as the Mongolian Studies Sector (headed by A.S. Zheleznyakov), the South Asian Studies Sector (headed by O.A. Kharina), and the Laboratory of Modern Ideology of the People's Republic of China.

It should be noted that the Institute annually receives dozens of positive reviews for its fundamental research and practical developments from various public and academic organizations, as well as legislative and executive authorities of Russia, which demonstrates the demand for research carried out by the ICCA RAS scientists.

### **The journals of the ICCA RAS**

Currently, the ICCA RAS is the founder or co-founder of 11 journals published in the Open Access format, which are included in the Russian Index of Science Citation (RISC), as well as other Russian and foreign databases (Table 1).

**Table 1.** Scientific journals of the ICCA RAS and their RISC impact factor in 2024.

No.	Name of the journal (in Russian and English)	Year of creation	ISSN	2-Year IF of RISC, 2024	5-Year IF of RISC, 2024
1.	Проблемы Дальнего Востока [Far Eastern Studies]	1972	ISSN 0131-2812 (print), ISSN 2712-9098 (online)	0,727	0,434
2.	Китай в мировой и региональной политике. История и современность [China in World and Regional Politics: History and Modernity]	1996	ISSN 2618-6888 (print), ISSN 2949-0774 (online)	1,205	0,975
3.	Человек и культура Востока. Исследования и переводы [Peoples and Cultures of the Orient. Studies and Translations]	2008	ISSN 2686-9640 (print), ISSN 2949-5210 (online)	0,464	0,215
4.	Японские исследования [Japanese Studies in Russia]	2016	ISSN 2500-2872 (online)	0,627	0,560
5.	Вьетнамские исследования [The Russian Journal of Vietnamese Studies]	2018	ISSN 2618-9453 (online)	0,622	0,467
6.	Восточная Азия: факты и аналитика [East Asia: Facts and Analytics]	2019	ISSN 2686-7702 (online)	0,733	0,808

7.	Корееведение [Koreanology]	2022	ISSN 2949-2025 (print), ISSN 2949-1010 (online)	0,594	–
8.	Российское китаеведение [Russian China Studies]	2022	ISSN 2949-1207 (print), ISSN 2949-1223 (online)	0,596	–
9.	Современная Азия: политика, экономика, общество [Modern Asia: Politics, Economics, Society]	2023	ISSN 2949-3366 (online)	–	–
10.	Евразийские исследования [Eurasian Research]	2024	ISSN 3034-3372 (print), ISSN 3034-3380 (online)	–	–
11.	Современные проблемы Корейского полуострова [Korean Peninsula: Current Issues]	2025	ISSN 3034-6908 (print), ISSN 3034-705X (online)	–	–

Source: Scientific Electronic Library eLIBRARY.RU. URL: <https://elibrary.ru> (accessed: Sep 7, 2025).

The Institute's eldest journal is the scientific journal “Far Eastern Studies” (with A.V. Vinogradov as an Editor-in-chief), which began publishing in 1972 under the auspices of the USSR Academy of Sciences. It is a recognized academic periodical in Russia and abroad on the economics, history, foreign and domestic policies of China, Japan, the states of the Korean Peninsula, other Asia-Pacific countries, and the Russian Far East. Since 2002, individual articles from the journal have been translated into English and published as a standalone publication under the title “Far Eastern Affairs” (ISSN 0206-149X). The history of the journal’s development is covered in articles dedicated to its 25th and 35th anniversaries [25 let PDV; Zhurnal “Problemy Dal’nego Vostoka” – 35 let]. In 2022 the journal celebrated its 50th anniversary [Vinogradov 2022].

The periodical “China in World and Regional Politics. History and Modernity” (Editor-in-chief E.I. Safronova) began publishing in 1996 and is now one of the most significant academic yearbooks of ICCA RAS, reflecting the Institute's key achievements and gaining recognition in the Russian Sinology community. The publication includes contributions from the ICCA RAS staff and invited specialists, united by the goal of conducting a multifaceted analysis of both the most pressing issues and little-studied problems of international and foreign economic relations of the PRC, as well as the history of China's foreign policy [Safronova 2023].

The publication “Peoples and Cultures of the Orient. Studies and Translations” (Editor-in-chief V.B. Vinogradskaya), which began publishing in 2008, features materials at the intersection of the humanities, primarily within the fields of cultural history, philosophy, philology, linguistics, and intercultural communication, devoted to various aspects of the culture of China and neighboring countries from ancient times to the present day. A special section is devoted to scholarly, literary, and experimental translations, as well as a discussion of translation practices.

In 2016, the Institute of Far Eastern Studies of the Russian Academy of Sciences launched its first electronic quarterly academic publication – “Japanese Studies in Russia” (Editor-in-chief D.V. Streltsov). The journal explores the economic, political, and social processes taking place in contemporary Japan, covering issues of its history, literature, linguistics, culture, and religion. It publishes reviews of various significant academic events in Japanese studies, including conferences, seminars and roundtables, as well as reviews of monographs, textbooks and other publications on Japan issued in Russia and abroad. This journal has become a platform and communication channel for the entire Russian Japanese studies community. Its goal is to actively disseminate publications by Japanese scholars working in Russia and abroad, drawing on the best academic traditions of Russian and international Japanese studies.

In 2018, the journal “The Russian Journal of Vietnamese Studies” (Editor-in-chief V.M. Mazyrin) was established. It publishes original articles on various areas of Vietnamese studies: politics, economics, society, history, culture, and philology. It also includes reviews of academic conferences on Vietnam, information on PhD defenses in Vietnamese studies, key official documents, book reviews, and articles on leading Russian and Vietnamese scholars. The journal is aimed at scholars, university professors, and students, as well as anyone interested in Vietnam.

In 2019, the journal “East Asia: Facts and Analytics” (Editor-in-chief T.E. Gorchakova) was established. It covers a wide range of current academic issues in East and Southeast Asia, including domestic and foreign policy, economics and society, history, literature and linguistics, culture and religion. The publication presents expert analysis on contemporary economic, political, social, and cultural processes in this rapidly developing region.

In 2022, the journal “Russian China Studies” (Editor-in-chief A.V. Lukin) was established. It is dedicated to all aspects of Sinology as a comprehensive humanities discipline. The journal aims to unite the scholarly community of Sinologists in Russia and the post-Soviet space, which is a long-overdue and frequently stated goal. The journal partners with key scientific and educational centers for China studies and actively engages with the international community of Sinologists both in China and other recognized global centers of Chinese studies. The periodical continues the traditions of the academic journals “The Problems of China” (1929–1935) and “The Soviet Sinology” (1958–1959).

In 2022, the ICCA RAS and MGIMO University established the journal “Koreanology” (Editor-in-chief K.V. Asmolov). This periodical was created to provide a platform for discussion and expression of opinions among Korean scholars from Russia, the CIS, and international colleagues. It is intended for specialists in various fields, students, postgraduate students, researchers, government agencies, and the general public. Korean specialists will have the opportunity to more actively publish their research, receive feedback, and learn about the academic work of their colleagues from various regions.

In 2023, the journal “Modern Asia: Politics, Economics, Society” (Editor-in-chief A.V. Bredikhin) began publication for young scholars. This edition was created based on the ongoing international academic conference of young Orientalists “East Asia: Past, Present, Future”. The periodical's mission is to present readers with the diversity of historical, cultural, political, and economic relations between the countries of East and Southeast Asia, supranational integration associations (SCO, EAEU, BRICS, ASEAN, CSTO, etc.), and regional specificities.

In 2024, the journal “Eurasian Research” (Editor-in-chief D.P. Novikov) was established. The edition is interdisciplinary and covers various areas of research on the Central Asian region and the

surrounding geopolitical and geoeconomic space. The journal analyzes economic, political, and social processes occurring in contemporary Central Asia, including international relations, economics, political science, history, and philosophy. The edition publishes reviews of significant academic events in Central Asian studies, such as conferences, seminars, and roundtables, as well as reviews of dissertations, monographs, textbooks, and other publications on the region issued in Russia and abroad.

Finally, in 2025, the journal “Korean Peninsula: Current Issues” (Editor-in-chief V.G. Samsonova) was created. It represents a fundamental work and the result of the annual academic conference of Korean scholars from Russia and the CIS, attended both by renowned scholars and young researchers in the field of Korean studies. The publication covers key aspects of political, economic, cultural, and historical issues related to the Korean Peninsula. Previously, since 1996, the annual publication “The Modern Problems of the Korean Peninsula” was published as a collection of scholarly articles prepared following the conference of Korean scholars from Russia and the CIS.

It's worth noting that publications in all ICCA RAS journals are free for authors; scientific articles are checked for plagiarism, peer-reviewed, and assigned DOI. Recently, journal editors have also been faced with the challenge of identifying the use of generative artificial intelligence (genAI) in submitted manuscripts, which has necessitated new approaches to analyzing incoming scientific articles.

The ICCA RAS also digitized old journal issues to provide broader coverage of the work of Russian scholars in the field of Sinology. For example, in 2025, the digitized archives of the journal “Far Eastern Studies”<sup>8</sup> and the yearbook “The PRC: Politics, Economics, Culture”<sup>9</sup> were posted on the ICCA RAS website.

The range of journals appears to provide a fairly accurate picture of the research areas pursued by the ICCA RAS scientists, as well as colleagues from other Russian and international organizations. Notably, all journal Editorial boards and councils include not only Russian scholars but also experts from other countries. The scientific journals are the structures that unite scientists from different countries, focused on studying current political, economic, and social issues.

### **Conclusion**

The 60th anniversary of the Institute of China and Contemporary Asia of the Russian Academy of Sciences (ICCA RAS) provides an opportunity to once again recall the key milestones in the organization's development, as well as the names of the outstanding scholars who made significant contributions to our Institute. The Institute's successful work and the experience of previous generations of scientists offer hope for its future, aimed at promptly and professionally addressing the country's pressing political, economic, and security challenges.

Furthermore, given the current imposition of anti-Russian sanctions by a number of countries, the role of Russia's cooperation with China, and Sinology in general, is increasing. According to A.V. Ostrovsky, “for these ties [between Russia and China – *T.G.*] to be permanent and regular,

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<sup>8</sup> The archive of the journal “Far Eastern Studies”. URL: <https://www.iccaras.ru/arxiv-zhurnala.html> (accessed: Feb 12, 2026). (In Russian).

<sup>9</sup> The archive of the journal “The PRC: Politics, Economics, Culture”. URL: [https://www.iccaras.ru/list-matconf.html?collection\\_id=9](https://www.iccaras.ru/list-matconf.html?collection_id=9) (accessed: Feb 12, 2026). (In Russian).

Russia needs a strong school of Sinology and more experts on China who can provide the Russian leadership with the necessary advice on various areas of China's development and our cooperation” [Ostrovsky 2025: 324].

It should be noted that throughout 2026, the ICCA RAS is planning large-scale events dedicated to its 60th anniversary. The ICCA RAS 60th Anniversary Organizing Committee plans to celebrate this significant event in various areas of scientific endeavor, including special events such as a photography exhibition, an Open Doors Day, conferences and roundtables, and publishing projects.

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Поступила в редакцию: 05.03.2026

Принята к публикации: 10.03.2026

Received: Mar 5, 2026

Accepted: Mar 10, 2026