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«Russia & World: Scientific Dialogue»

## EDITOR-IN-CHIEF FORWARD

Dear readers!

With the third issue for 2023, the journal "Russia and the World: Scientific Dialogue" opens the third year of its publication as a scientific discussion platform for discussing problems and developing optimal solutions in the field of international cooperation, conducting joint research and publishing their results.

The theme of the journal is related to the formation of a more equitable, polycentric world, in which the non-equilibrium model of world development, which for centuries provided for the outstripping economic growth of Western colonial powers by appropriating the resources of dependent territories and states in different parts of the world, should become a thing of the past.

It is important for the Editorial Board that the ideas expressed in the pages of the journal allow for a deeper understanding of the processes and emerging issues in the field of international relations and international co-operation, and for this purpose the journal provides free, open access to research results. In addition to contributing to the global exchange of knowledge, our goal is to provide a platform for understanding trends in the study of social structure, social institutions and processes, political sociology, political institutions, processes, technology, international relations, global and regional studies, history of international relations and foreign policy.

The authors of this issue of the journal are scholars from five countries: the Russian Federation, the Republic of Armenia, the People's Republic of China, the Republic of Kazakhstan, and the Republic of Uzbekistan. In the field of political sciences in this issue they present the results of research on the formation of a new world order, Russian peacekeeping operation in the North Caucasus, diplomacy of heads of state, alternative energy in Kazakhstan, military-technical cooperation between the Republic of Armenia and the Russian Federation, Ibero-American cooperation, development of Turkish-Azerbaijani communications. Sociological sciences are represented by the problems of spiritual choice of a person in the context of global challenges of modernity, creation of a civilizational platform of Russia and South Ossetia, study of the dynamics of migration processes between the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Russian Federation. The history of international relations and foreign

policy is presented on the materials of the role of Central Asia in the military solution of the conflict in Europe in the middle of the XX century (the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945), the study of the history of foreign policy of Japan, the Soviet stage of development of the science of international relations on the material of the historical person - Vladimir M. Khvostov.

The issue opens with a series of seven articles on international, global and regional processes in international relations.

Pavel A. Barakhvostov considered the axiological aspects of F. Ratzel's "Law of Expansion" in the formation of a new world order. In the author's understanding, the instinct of self-preservation induces social systems not to territorial expansion by increasing the geographical space they occupy, but to integration on the basis of a common normative approach to the mechanisms of functioning. As a result, the author came to the conclusion that "integration unions can grow, but up to a certain limit (the limit of saturation, or expansion), determined not by the natural limits of geographical space, but by the possibility of developing a common position on the main (fundamental) issues of functioning, common norms and practices".

Ruzanna E. Gasparyan and Alexander Yu. Skakov, who recently passed away prematurely, have turned to a study of the interim results of the Russian peacekeeping operation in Nagorno-Karabakh (2020-2023). The authors drew attention to one of its essential outcomes: "... more than 48,000 displaced persons and refugees returned to Nagorno-Karabakh, and... most of the prisoners who returned to Armenia were transported with the help of peacekeeping forces".

Wang Yu analysed the role of diplomacy of the two heads of state based on the Chinese media and social media reaction to Xi Jinping's visit to Russia in March 2023. The diplomatic communication between the two heads of state confirmed the prevailing Chinese concept: "China has always pursued an independent foreign policy, and promoting high-level Russia-China relations is also a strategic choice made by China in view of the overall situation of its domestic development and overall diplomatic strategy.

Aigerim Y. Ibrayeva identified the prospects for hydrogen energy in the world and in Kazakhstan and concluded that "under favourable conditions and the right

strategy, Kazakhstan can become a leader in hydrogen energy in the region and make a significant contribution to the global development of this industry. The development of hydrogen energy in Kazakhstan contributes to achieving national and international sustainable development goals, reducing greenhouse gas emissions and reducing dependence on unstable energy sources".

Zhak S. Manukyan studied the legal-contractual basis of military-technical co-operation between the Republic of Armenia and the Russian Federation. It should be taken into account that the main part of the armaments of the Armenian armed forces is of Soviet or Russian production. Under these circumstances, deepening of co-operation between our countries in the military-technical sphere and development of the legal framework are of great importance.

Timur A. Tufetulov turned to the role of Spain in Ibero-American co-operation, examining the position of this country and the importance for it of this integration. "In recent years," states the author, "the countries of Iberia and Latin America have faced serious economic and political problems - crises, recessions and financial difficulties. But this has not affected the Ibero-American Community, which has stood the historical test."

Sophia A. Tyulyakova identified trends in the development of friendly communications between Turkey and Azerbaijan. The strong ties between Turkey and Azerbaijan are characterised by the actors themselves as "strategic" and "allied", and unofficially the politicians of the two countries claim to be one nation, "thus influencing the formation of Azerbaijan's communication regime".

The problems of changing society in the context of the study of social structure, social institutions and processes, and political sociology are presented in three articles.

Alexander Yu. Bendin, Alexei V. Isaev, Anatoly S. Filatov, Andrey D. Kharitonov-Tanevsky, Pavel A. Barakhvostov addressed the role of religious institutions as regulators of morality in geopolitics. The article presents materials of the international round table "Religious Institutions as Regulators of Moral Paradigm in Geopolitics" held within the framework of the Christmas Readings "Global Challenges of Modernity and Spiritual Choice of Man" by the National Research Institute of Communications Development (NIIRK), the Belarusian Exarchate of the Russian Orthodox Church, and the "Christian Educational Centre named after Sts. Methodius and Cyril". The article contains the opinions of Russian and Belarusian scholars on this problem. The authors come to the conclusion: "The basis of modern geopolitics is the position of confrontation between the West (civilizations of the sea dominated by market institutions) and the East ("land civilizations dominated by redistributive institutions"). The regulator smoothing this confrontation is religion".

Evgenia V. Dumina drew attention to the existence of a common civilisational platform for Russia and South Ossetia. The cultural interaction of the two peoples was considered. The study led the author to the conclusion: "The prospect of revival of the Great Country - Russia as a fully sovereign and multinational world power acutely raises the question of the official status of the future state formation, its international legal recognition in case the Russian authorities support the idea of South Ossetia's accession to the Russian Federation".

Farhod K.U. Yokubov reviewed the migration processes between the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Russian Federation and noted that "the Russian labour market plays an important role in the economic mobilization of Uzbek labour migrants... and the Russian destination remains popular and attractive for labour migrants. As a result, most remittances to Uzbekistan come precisely from Russia".

The history of international relations and foreign policy in the relationship between historical retrospect and modernity is examined in three articles.

Dilshod N. Aberkulov studied the role of military formations of the Central Asian Military District in the defence battles near Moscow. The author sees the relevance of the analysis in the fact that it is now "appropriate to remember those tragic and heroic days when all the peoples of the former Soviet Union rose to defend their homeland, realizing the great danger that German fascism with its hateful ideology carried with it".

Valerii A. Letiaev and Rafik R. Magdeev examined the priorities of Japan's foreign policy programme during the period when Yoshihide Suga was Prime Minister. The Japanese prime minister understood these priorities as «restoring diplomacy and security». The authors emphasised that "Yoshihide Suga was the first leader in eight years to form a cabinet of people he knew personally, expecting to follow the course set by his predecessor, Shinzo Abe". His reputation as a «hard-headed lieutenant» who managed bureaucrats and pushed policies has led observers to characterise him as a «problem solver», «Sugalin» (similar to Stalin) and «chair-warming».

Albina M. Imamutdinova turned to the study of the scientific heritage of the Soviet historian Vladimir M. Khvostov (1905-1972) in the context of the history of international relations. The author understands the importance of «studying the history of the Soviet stage of Russian historical science ... as one of the most important tasks of further development of modern scientific knowledge. This is, first of all, connected with the study of the scientific heritage of historians, with the disclosure of the essence of their worldview, views, concepts, rethinking the experience of previous generations of scientists». The author emphasises that «an independent place in these studies is occupied by the historian himself, the «life milestones» of his creative path, his ideals, socio-cultural environment - all this influences his formation».

Dear readers!

The editorial board of the journal hopes that the materials of the issue will arouse your interest and that you yourself will become one of our authors in the future

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