

Global Research Trends and Developments on Intangible Cultural Heritage: A Bibliometric Study

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to provide a comprehensive overview of trends and developments in research on Intangible Cultural Heritage (ICH) using data sourced from the Scopus database. A bibliometric approach with descriptive analysis and social network mapping was employed to examine 590 articles published between 2019 and 2023. The data were processed and analyzed using VoSViewer to identify research patterns, key contributors, and thematic clusters. The findings revealed a significant annual increase in scholarly interest related to ICH. China, Spain, and the United Kingdom emerged as the top three contributing countries in terms of publication output and citation frequency. The analysis also indicates that ICH remains a complex field to preserve, influenced by modern settlement patterns that often disrupt traditional cultural practices. Furthermore, the study underscores the critical role of embracing alternative cosmologies and epistemologies in the evaluation of heritage projects, emphasizing the need to respect local cultural contexts. Co-word analysis identified "intangible cultural heritage," "cultural heritage," and "sustainability" as the dominant thematic clusters. These results suggest that future research should further explore interdisciplinary approaches to ICH, with particular attention to sustainable preservation and culturally sensitive frameworks.

Keywords: Bibliometric; Intangible Cultural Heritage; Scientific Publication; Scholarly Communication

1. INTRODUCTION

Intangible cultural heritage (ICH) is a concept that encompasses a wide range of practices, representations, expressions, knowledge, and skills, as well as the tools, objects, artifacts, and cultural spaces associated with communities, groups, and individuals, recognize as part of their cultural heritage. [Fan et al., \(2023\)](#) state that Intangible Cultural Heritage (ICH) embodies diverse immaterial manifestations that reflect human creativity and wisdom throughout history. ICH encompasses diverse aspects of human life, such as oral traditions, performing

arts, social practices, rituals, celebratory events, knowledge and practices about nature and the universe, as well as traditional craft skills (Nebot-Gomez de Salazar et al., 2023). The importance of ICH lies in its role in preserving the cultural diversity and social identity of communities around the world (Aikawa-Faure, 2022).

The selected references collectively underscore the critical role of Intangible Cultural Heritage (ICH) in safeguarding cultural diversity and reinforcing social identity. Marjanović, (2022) highlights the recognition of ICH by communities, its adaptation throughout generations, and its role as a foundation for cultural distinctiveness and identity. The paper by Hammou et al., (2020) explores the several areas covered by the Intangible Cultural Heritage (ICH) and its significance in fostering appreciation for cultural diversity and human ingenuity. Explores the role of intergenerational cultural heritage (ICH) in fostering a collective sense of identity and continuity within communities, hence enriching cultural diversity (Jimura, 2022). The rise of Intangible Cultural Heritage (ICH) links the necessity to safeguard cultural variety, emphasizing its significance in modern museum methodologies (Alivizatou, 2011).

With the advancement of globalization, the sustainability of Intangible Cultural Heritage (ICH) has emerged as a critical concern. The homogenizing effects of globalization pose significant risks to the preservation of local traditions and indigenous knowledge systems. Globalization can lead to cultural homogenization, which threatens the survival of local traditions and traditional knowledge (Mutavi et al., 2023). Consequently, the study of ICH is vital not only for the protection of cultural heritage but also for analyzing the dynamics of socio-cultural transformation in a globalized world. As noted by (Alivizatou, 2011), research on ICH offers valuable insights into how communities navigate and uphold their cultural identities amidst the pressures of rapid societal change.

In recent decades, scholarly interest in Intangible Cultural Heritage (ICH) has grown substantially, with increasing efforts dedicated to its research, documentation, preservation, and promotion (Dernini & Berry, 2015). Research on Intangible Cultural Heritage (ICH) spans across multiple academic fields, including anthropology, ethnography, history, cultural studies, and communication science. ICH, which stands for Intergenerational and Cross-cultural Communication, is highly significant in the field of communication science (Lo et al., 2019). Cultural communication is crucial for the transfer of Intangible Cultural Heritage (ICH) knowledge and practices from one generation to another.

Research on Intangible Cultural Heritage (ICH) carries broad implications, influencing not only cultural preservation but also contributing to sustainable development and the overall well-being of societies. ICH holds the potential to stimulate local economies through cultural tourism, while simultaneously promoting social cohesion and reinforcing community identity. Therefore, understanding contemporary research trends and developments in the ICH field is essential for formulating effective policies and strategies aimed at safeguarding and enhancing intangible cultural heritage. This study aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of the current landscape of ICH research, while also identifying emerging opportunities and challenges that may shape its future trajectory.

2. METHODS

This study employed a literature review method combined with bibliometric analysis to examine scientific publications related to Intangible Cultural Heritage (ICH) indexed in the

Scopus database (Pérez-Gandarillas et al., 2024). Through the literature review, the researchers systematically collected and analyzed existing studies to provide a comprehensive overview of developments in ICH research (Agusman & Mahyudi, 2021). This approach proved particularly effective in identifying prevailing research trends, commonly explored themes, and gaps within the existing body of literature. As such, the literature review served as a robust foundation for understanding the broader landscape of ICH scholarship.

To initiate the research process, the researchers conducted a comprehensive literature search using relevant keywords, with "Intangible Cultural Heritage" serving as the primary search term. This search was carried out within the Scopus database, which is widely recognized for its extensive and reliable coverage of scientific literature. The search included article titles, abstracts, and keywords to ensure a thorough and inclusive dataset. Following the initial search, the retrieved records underwent a screening process to eliminate duplicates and irrelevant publications, thereby retaining only those that aligned with the study's objectives for further analysis. The Scopus database was specifically chosen to ensure the credibility and completeness of the data sources, as summarized in Table 1. Scopus, a leading competitor of databases such as Web of Science and Dimensions, offers a range of bibliometric tools that enable in-depth analysis of research trends, as evidenced in prior studies on proportional reasoning and functional data analysis (Sugiarni & Abdullah, 2024).

Tabel 1. Summary of data source and selection

Category	Specific Requirement
Research database	SCOPUS
Searching period	2019-2023
Language	English
Searching keyword	"Intangible Cultural Heritage"
Document type	Article
Data Extraction	Export with full record and cited references in CSV format
Sample size	581

After gathering the necessary literature data, the researchers proceeded to process it for bibliometric analysis. Bibliometric analysis has proven to be an effective method for evaluating the development of research in the field of Intangible Cultural Heritage (ICH) (Su et al., 2019). This analytical approach enabled the identification of research trends, the measurement of the academic impact of publications, and the exploration of collaboration networks among scholars and institutions. The SCOPUS database, recognized as one of the most comprehensive sources of academic literature, provided a robust foundation for conducting such analyses (Medias et al., 2023). It includes a wide range of scholarly journals, conference proceedings, and other publications relevant to ICH studies.

The researchers employed various quantitative techniques within the bibliometric framework to evaluate and quantify patterns in the collected scientific publications. Specifically, the analysis focused on key metrics such as annual publication volume, geographical distribution of authors and institutions, leading journals in the field, and patterns of author collaboration. To facilitate the visualization and interpretation of these relationships, the study utilized bibliometric tools such as VOSviewer, which generated network diagrams and mapping outputs that highlighted connections within ICH research.

In addition, a keyword analysis was conducted to identify prominent themes frequently discussed in the ICH literature. Keywords served as indicators of specific areas of scholarly

interest and the central topics under investigation. By examining keyword frequency and distribution patterns, the researchers were able to trace thematic developments and emerging research directions over time. This strategy enabled a deeper understanding of the dynamics within the field and revealed areas warranting further exploration. Overall, this methodology provided a structured and comprehensive approach to analyzing and understanding the body of research on Intangible Cultural Heritage.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Trends in Scientific Publications on Intangible Cultural Heritage

The analysis of trends in scientific publications serves as a bibliometric method to examine the evolution of research output over time. As noted by Mulyana & Maha (2021), publication trends are useful indicators for assessing the productivity and progression of research within a specific field. In this study, the researchers identified a total of 581 documents related to Intangible Cultural Heritage (ICH), indexed in the SCOPUS database between 2019 and 2023. These data provided insight into the annual growth and fluctuations in scholarly attention to ICH. Figure 1 presents a visual representation of the yearly publication trends in ICH research during this five-year period.

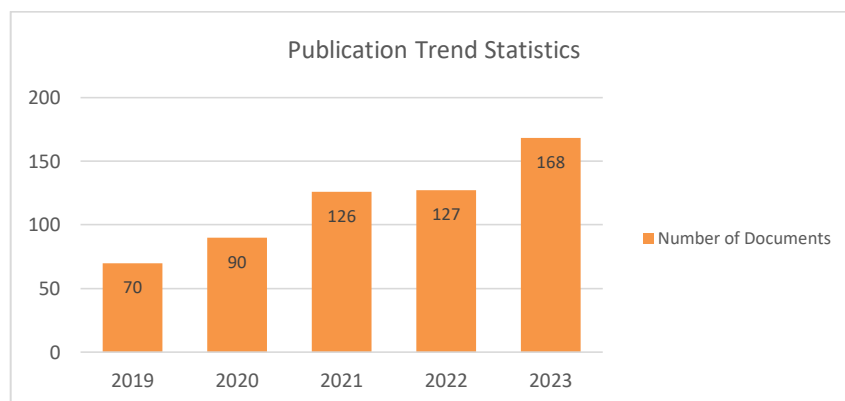


Figure 1. Publication trend statistics

Based on the diagram above, the peak development of scientific publications on intangible cultural heritage research based on Scopus occurred in 2023, with a total of 168 publications. While in 2022, the number of publications regarding intangible cultural heritage was calculated at 127 publications. The third rank occurred in 2021, with as many as 126 publications, which were one publication apart from the year after. This was followed by 2020 which consisted of 90 publications. Finally, the fewest publications in 2019 were 70.

Based on the data above, the author concludes that the trend of scientific publications on intangible cultural heritage is growing from year to year. This can be seen from the diagram, which continues to increase as the year progresses. The author concludes that the publication trend regarding intangible cultural heritage will continue to increase, considering that in 2023 it became the highest publication in the last five years.

Co-Word Analysis

Co-word analysis is a text mining technique used to analyze the intellectual structure of a research field by identifying relationships between keywords in a set of documents. This helps in mapping connections with the development of concepts and themes in a particular field of study. Co-word concepts are important for understanding the structure and substance of scientific research. In general, they provide insights into trends within a particular sector while expanding the current research literature. In other words, understanding when a given co-word in an academic study starts to increase allows us to study the related literature from a thematic perspective. Consequently, co-word analysis allows us to structure the data set at different levels of analysis (network connection and simplification, interactive network distribution, time-dependent network transformation, and so on). In this study, the data was simplified into a visual representation by explaining the basic information and presented as a whole. Below is the conceptual network with a minimum co-occurrence of 7 resulting in a threshold of 46 out of 1,962 keywords given to the intangible cultural heritage publications displayed as follows:

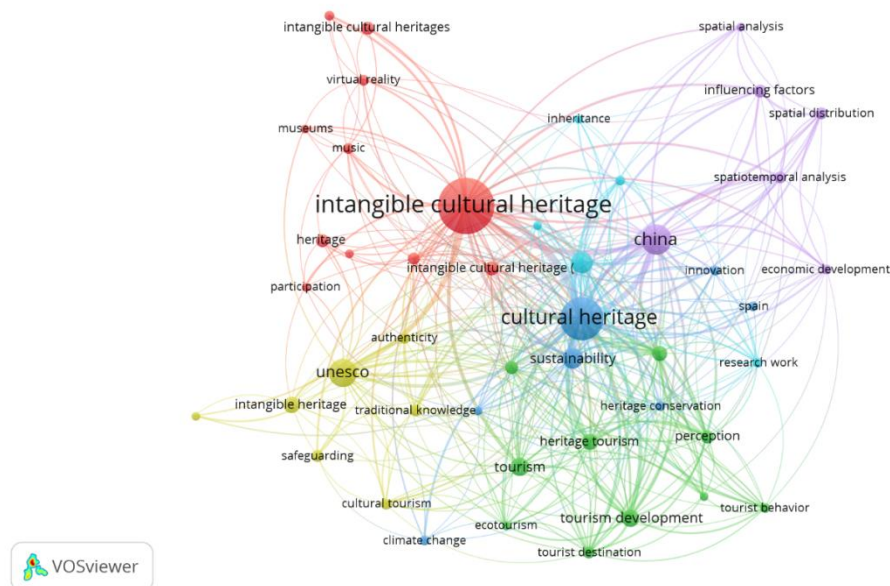


Figure 1. Co-Word analysis

According to the diagram above, the verbs in the field of intangible cultural heritage form a total of six clusters. These clusters are represented by different colors. The size of the nodes reflects the number of occurrences and connections between two nodes, indicating that the same publication exists in both places. The number of links and the strength of co-words are expressed by the width of the circle and the font size. As a result, the red cluster is the first to represent the intensity in the field of intangible cultural heritage. In this cluster, the terms with the most connections to the keyword "intangible cultural heritage" are easily identified because they have a larger node size and have 11 related co-word items. The second part is the blue-colored cluster. This cluster indicates the presence of publications on cultural heritage. This cluster consists of ten co-word items, with the largest node being cultural heritage. These ten items are "cultural identity," "ecotourism," "heritage tourism," "perception," "questionnaire survey," "satisfaction," "tourism," "tourism development," "tourism behavior," and "tourism destination." The third cluster is light blue and consists of 7

items. The seven items consist of "climate change," "cultural heritage," "heritage conservation," "innovation," "local participation," and "Spain." Then, there is a fourth cluster with yellow color. Cluster four consists of 7 items, namely "unesco," "authenticity," "cultural tourism," "intangible heritage," "safeguarding," "traditional knowledge," and "world heritage." Furthermore, the fifth cluster has a violet color, where this node consists of 6 items. The six items are "China," "economic development," "influencing factors," "spatial analysis," "spatial distribution" and "spatiotemporal analysis." Following the last node, which is colored toska blue, this node consists of 5 items. The five items are "sustainable development," "education," "government," "inheritance," and "research work." This implies that the cluster has a structure that encompasses various period-based intangible cultural heritage and other theoretical genres.

The Most Cited Articles on the Topic of Intangible Cultural Heritage

The most cited articles are the intellectual sources that contributed to the developments in this research. In this case, identifying these publications is important because these key publications played an active role in formulating the research background. The articles that mediated scientific developments in the field of intangible cultural heritage are presented in Table 1.

Table 1. The most cited articles on the topic of intangible cultural heritage

No.	Title	Author	Year	Number of citations	Journal
1	Reflections on Social Impact Assessment in the 21st century	Frank Vanclay	2020	94	Impact Assessment and Project Appraisal, 38(2), pp. 126-131.
2	Sustainability of heritage tourism: A structural perspective from cultural identity and consumption intention	Gege Zhang, Xiaoyuan Chen, Rob Law and Mu Zhang	2020	55	Sustainability (Switzerland), 12(21), pp. 1-17, 9199.
3	The influence of culture on the sustainable livelihoods of households in rural tourism destinations	Xiaolong Ma, Rong Wang, Meiling Dai & Yanghong Ou	2021	54	Journal of Sustainable Tourism, 29(8), pp. 1235-1252
4	Visiting intangible cultural heritage tourism sites: From value cognition to attitude and intention	Qihang Qiu, Tianxiang Zheng, Zheng Xiang and Mu Zhang	2020	54	Sustainability (Switzerland), 12(1), 132
5	A Cultural Creativity Framework for the Sustainability of Intangible Cultural Heritage	Tan, S.-K., Lim, H.-H., Tan, S.-H., Kok, Y.-S.	2020	50	Journal of Hospitality and Tourism Research, 44(3), pp. 439-471.
6	Visualizing and revitalizing traditional Chinese martial arts: Visitors' engagement and learning experience at the 300 years of Hakka Kungfu	Lo, P., Chan, H.H.Y., Tang, A.W.M., ...Kenderdine, S., Shaw, J.	2019	48	Library Hi Tech, 37(2), pp. 273-292
7	Understanding the changing Intangible Cultural Heritage in tourism commodification: the music players' perspective from Lijiang, China	Su, J.	2019	42	Journal of Tourism and Cultural Change, 17(3), pp. 247-268.
8	Utility of digital technologies for the sustainability of Intangible Cultural Heritage (ICH) in Korea	Kim, S., Im, D.-U., Lee, J., Choi, H.	2019	41	Sustainability (Switzerland), 11(21), 6117

9	Influence of cultural identity on tourists' authenticity perception, tourist satisfaction, and traveler loyalty	Tian, D., Wang, Q., Law, R., Zhang, M.	2020	39	Sustainability (Switzerland), 12(16), 6344
10	Harnessing the potential of storytelling and mobile technology in intangible cultural heritage: A case study in early childhood education in sustainability	Tzima, S., Styliaras, G., Bassounas, A., Tzima, M.	2020	38	Sustainability (Switzerland), 12(22), pp. 1-22, 9416

The articles with the highest number of citations in this area, covering the years 2019-2024, are listed in Table 1. Based on the data presented in the table, the article titled "Reflections on Social Impact Assessment in the 21st century" authored by [Vanclay, \(2020\)](#), is the publication that has received the highest number of citations, with a total of 94. This article examines numerous recent studies that emphasize the significance of Social Impact Assessment (SIA) in effectively addressing social concerns throughout the project lifecycle. These studies encompass various elements, including benefit distribution, community involvement, and protection of human rights. The present study's Social Impact Assessment (SIA) acknowledges the influence of projects on cultural heritage, encompassing intangible cultural assets. Preserving such legacy is challenging due to the potential disruption of cultural activities caused by resettlement. The article emphasizes the significance of acknowledging diverse cosmologies and epistemologies in order to really respect local cultures during project evaluations.

The second essay is titled "Sustainability of heritage tourism: A structural perspective from cultural identity and consumption intention," and it has been published. Gege Zhang, Xiaoyuan Chen, Rob Law, and Mu Zhang authored this article in 2020. This article examines the concept of intangible cultural heritage tourism, which involves leveraging cultural identity to shape tourists' consumption intentions, thus generating economic advantages. Tourists' consumption intentions in intangible cultural heritage tourism are directly influenced by cultural identity, which in turn promotes good behavioral attitudes, subjective norms, and perceived behavioral control. The contentment of tourists with a destination and their subsequent behavior is influenced by positive cultural attitudes and cognitive attitudes. This highlights the significance of identity in intangible cultural heritage tourism. This study examines the correlation between cultural identification and consumption intention in cultural heritage tourism by applying the theory of planned behavior to Suzhou Kunqu Opera. By acknowledging the importance of intangible cultural heritage and utilizing cultural identity, those involved can improve the experience, contentment, and inclination of tourists to purchase heritage products. This, in turn, contributes to the enduring viability of heritage tourism ([Zhang et al., 2020](#)).

The third piece, titled "The influence of culture on the sustainable livelihoods of households in rural tourism destinations," was published in 2021 and has received a total of 54 citations. The authors of this article are Xiaolong Ma, Rong Wang, Meiling Dai, and Yanghong Ou. This essay explores the conversion of intangible cultural assets into cultural capital in rural tourism areas abundant in cultural resources. These modifications are crucial for maintaining the economic well-being of households in these regions ([Ma et al., 2021](#)). Integrating intangible cultural legacy with tangible cultural resources promotes the growth of rural tourist enterprises and enhances the economic, human, and social assets of agricultural communities. This study enhances the comprehension of how cultural elements influence

household livelihood outcomes in rural tourism locations by incorporating intangible cultural heritage into the examination of sustainable livelihoods.

The fourth article is titled "Visiting intangible cultural heritage tourism sites: From value cognition to Attitude and intention," authored by Qihang Qiu, Tianxiang Zheng, Zheng Xiang, and Mu Zhang. This article was published in 2019 and has received a total of 54 citations. This article examines the impact of recognizing the worth of intangible cultural heritage sites on the attitudes and intents of individuals when it comes to visiting these places. Comprehending the cultural and historical importance of these locations is crucial in influencing tourists' perspectives and motives to participate in intangible heritage tourism sites. The study by [Qiu et al., \(2020\)](#) highlights the cognitive processes associated with the recognition and appreciation of intangible cultural heritage. It suggests that the way individuals perceive value can significantly impact their choices to visit and investigate these locations. Therefore, this study indicates that enhancing visitors' knowledge and appreciation of the significance of intangible heritage can have a beneficial impact on their attitudes and intentions to visit these locations. Subsequently, there is a scholarly study with 50 citations titled "A Cultural Creativity Framework for the Sustainability of Intangible Cultural Heritage." This article seeks to examine the correlation between intangible cultural heritage, creativity, and sustainability by constructing a 5As cultural creative framework consisting of actors, audiences, affordances, artifacts, and apprentices ([Tan et al., 2020](#)).

The upcoming article is titled "Visualising and revitalising traditional Chinese martial arts: Visitors' engagement and learning experience at the 300 years of Hakka Kungfu," which has been cited 48 times. Document The study was conducted by [Lo et al., \(2019\)](#). This article examines intangible heritage values in the context of tourism development and behavior analysis. It investigates the cognitive perception of value, emotional attitudes, and tourism intents at cultural heritage places. The eighth essay, titled "Understanding the changing Intangible Cultural Heritage in tourism commodification: the music players' perspective from Lijiang, China," was published in 2020. This article examines the commercialization of Intangible Cultural Heritage in tourism, specifically focusing on music performers. The goal is to uncover the ever-changing value of Intangible Cultural Heritage, as discussed by [Su et al., \(2019\)](#). The following is an article titled "Utility of digital technologies for the sustainability of Intangible Cultural Heritage (ICH) in Korea," which was published in 2019. This article, with a total of 41 citations, examines the role of public participation in preserving Korea's Intangible Cultural Heritage via digital technology, as discussed by ([Kim et al., 2019](#)). The ninth essay, titled "Influence of cultural identity on tourists' authenticity perception, tourist satisfaction, and traveller loyalty," explores the effects of culture on the livelihoods of rural tourism in China. Rural tourist development enhances the financial, human, and social capital of local residents ([Tian et al., 2020](#)). The title of the latest article is "Harnessing the potential of storytelling and mobile technology in intangible cultural heritage: A case study in early childhood education in sustainability". This article has been mentioned 38 times. This paper examines the use of digital storytelling as a means to increase awareness among preschool children about cultural heritage and sustainability ([Tzima et al., 2020](#)).

Influential Countries in Intangible Cultural Heritage

The analysis of influential countries allows the identification of countries with strong scientific research platforms in various disciplines. Cooperation among these countries will strengthen scientific networks. Based on this, it is necessary to focus on enhancing cooperation with influential countries and strengthening networks between countries. These efforts can have a positive impact on increasing scientific productivity and expanding

academic networks. The number of publications and citations from countries that have effectively contributed to the topic of Intangible Cultural Heritage with scientific publications is shown in the table below.

Table 2. Influential countries in intangible cultural heritage

Country	Number of Publications	Number of Citations	Citations per Publication
China	173	1203	43
Spain	49	204	18
United Kingdom	41	241	20
United States of America	35	186	17
Turkey	30	21	0
Australia	27	302	10
Italy	26	109	6
Portugal	23	107	7
Poland	19	140	7
Thailand	18	5	6

On the topic of Intangible Cultural Heritage, publications are generated from 32 different countries. There is one country that is very massive in conducting research related to Intangible Cultural Heritage, namely China. The countries that occupy the next rank are Spain, the United Kingdom, the United States, Turkey, Australia, Italy, Portugal, Poland, and Thailand. Indonesia itself has eight publications that discuss Intangible Cultural Heritage so it is not included in the countries that have the most publications on Scopus related to Intangible Cultural Heritage research.

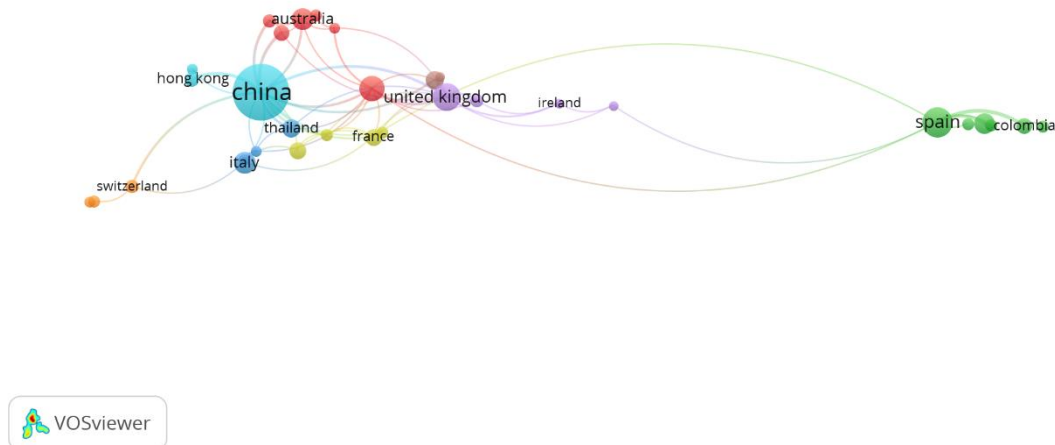


Figure 2. Influential countries in intangible cultural heritage

Analyzing publication patterns concerning Intangible Cultural Heritage (ICH) can offer valuable insights into the changing levels of academic interest in this subject over time (Dang et al., 2021). By examining the yearly volume of publications, we can identify specific periods marked by a significant surge in research interest. These spikes reflect the success of research efforts and may correspond to responses to international initiatives that accelerate research interest. A key factor influencing such increases could be international policies or agreements,

such as the UNESCO Declaration on the Protection of Intangible Cultural Heritage (ICH), which has driven more intensive research in this field. Further investigation could explore how various international policies and declarations shape the research agenda in this domain and influence the direction of cultural heritage research. Moreover, these publication trends indicate how academics address contemporary issues related to cultural preservation and social identity (Bilge, 2018). As awareness of the importance of safeguarding intangible cultural heritage grows, the published research reflects scholars' efforts to reconcile theory with practice in preserving cultural diversity. The role of scientific journals in disseminating knowledge about ICH is crucial. Journals provide a platform to share research findings and serve as a forum for discussing various facets of ICH. Analyzing the most productive journals in this field can provide a clearer picture of which journals are central to ICH research and the quality and volume of research being conducted. Furthermore, these journals' roles as vehicles for spreading ideas and innovations should be further explored, especially regarding their influence on local and global cultural preservation policies.

An interesting aspect that warrants attention is the analysis of the ten most frequently cited articles within a specific period. Through this approach, we can better understand how specific topics or issues within ICH research receive broader academic attention. This also opens opportunities to analyze the evolution of research methodologies in ICH studies and how these articles contribute to the theoretical foundation of the field. By delving deeper into this analysis, we can observe how these articles shape new paradigms in research and practice in ICH. Additionally, the country of origin of academic institutions and researchers plays a significant role in ICH research. Institutions with high research output typically have substantial resources and a commitment to cultural studies. By analyzing the countries and institutions where publications originate, we can gain broader insights into the global dissemination of ICH research. Countries with significant cultural diversity, such as China, the UK, and Spain, often emerge as key hubs for ICH studies, reflecting how national cultural factors and policies impact research direction. Further research could explore the relationship between government policies and research dynamics and how such policies support or hinder the development of ICH studies across different nations.

Research into international collaborations also offers significant contributions to our understanding of ICH. Collaborations between researchers from various countries often result in broader perspectives and enrich the analysis of cultural preservation. By analyzing collaboration patterns, we can observe the extent to which international partnerships contribute to advancing ICH research and how they help create a global knowledge network. Finally, analyzing keywords used in scientific publications can provide a clear picture of the primary topics in ICH research (Weng et al., 2022). Keywords indicate the significant research themes the academic community considers important, such as conservation, cultural identity, cultural tourism, and cultural education. This approach uncovers the most discussed subjects and enables us to understand the interconnections between these issues and how they evolve. Through this analysis, we can assess the evolution of methodologies and topics in ICH research and how these shifts reflect broader social and cultural dynamics. By delving deeper into these aspects, this research can contribute more to understanding ICH studies and how such research shapes cultural preservation policies and practices.

4. CONCLUSION

The growing volume of research on intangible cultural heritage (ICH) reflects an increasing global awareness of its role in shaping cultural identity and collective memory. This study has revealed that international initiatives such as the cultural heritage digital storytelling program have significantly influenced scholarly engagement and preservation strategies for ICH. Keyword analysis identifies four dominant themes: conservation, cultural identity, cultural tourism, and cultural education. These focal areas illustrate both the challenges and opportunities in preserving ICH within contemporary contexts. Conservation and identity underscore efforts to maintain traditional knowledge, while tourism and education reveal how ICH is leveraged in sustainable development and learning. Countries with rich cultural diversity, particularly China, Spain, and the United Kingdom, lead in scholarly output, underscoring institutional commitment to ICH preservation. Moreover, strong international collaboration indicates the global imperative for cross-border partnerships in safeguarding intangible heritage. Overall, this study contributes to a deeper understanding of current ICH research trends and emphasizes the need for sustained international cooperation to ensure its long-term preservation.

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AUTHORS' CONTRIBUTIONS

Silkvi Kheir Rahma: Writing original draft preparation. Ideas; formulation or evolution of overarching research goals and aims.

Ute Lies Siti Khadijah: Supervision. **Rully Khairul Anwar:** Supervision.

CONFLICT OF INTERESTS

We state that there are no known conflicts of interest linked with this publication, and that there has been no significant financial assistance for this work that could have influenced its outcome.

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