

The Future Of The Russian Role In Iranian-Turkish Relations

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Abstract

The growth of the components of Russian political, economic and military power in the international political system has led to an increase in the effectiveness of the Russian role in the environment of regional interactions, especially in the regions of the Middle East, Central Asia and the Caucasus. After them, the Russians realized two regional powers in those areas, as the Russian leadership succeeded in employing the elements of its strategic power to influence the context of Iranian-Turkish relations in the post-2011 phase. Therefore, the continuation of Russian influence towards both Iran and Turkey, as well as the nature of Russian-Iranian partnerships and the nature of Russian-Turkish interests, and on the other hand, the existence of determinants governing the Russian role towards the two countries, which in turn will reflect on the future of the Russian role in Iranian-Turkish relations in light of three possibilities, including the continuation of the Russian role at the same level it is, in addition to the crystallization of the possibility of the growing Russian role as well. On the possibility of a decline in the Russian role in the context of Iranian-Turkish relations.

keywords: The future of the Russian role, growth, continuity, decline.

Introduction

The establishment of the Russian Federation and the quest to restore its position and role in the regional and international environments was linked to President (Vladimir Putin) assuming the Russian leadership in 2000, in addition to that striving to build a multipolar world in which Russia would be one of the active and influential forces in the international political system, and in light of this, Russia worked to influence In the context of regional and international relations in order to build networks of axes through which it seeks to confront the United States of America and its allies from the Atlantic powers in the environment of interactions related to the areas of Russian influence, which include the Middle East, Central Asia and the Caucasus, and accordingly Iran and Turkey occupied a great importance in the Russian perception after them as two regional powers. They have an influential role in those areas.

In the framework of this, Russia began to influence the arrangement of Iranian-Turkish relations after 2011 in the environment of Russian-Iranian-Turkish interactions related to common regional and international issues and files. However, there are regional and international variables that affect the Russian role in Iranian-Turkish relations, which poses a challenge to the possibility of presenting A future vision of the impact of the Russian role in Iranian-Turkish relations, especially at the end of the first quarter of the twenty-first century. Besides, it is a very difficult issue in light of the complexities surrounding the Russian role in the international political system and its links with the regional and international environments.

First: the importance of research

The topic of searching for the future of the Russian role in Iranian-Turkish relations is of great importance in strategic studies, given the

nature of regional and international variables that support the Russian role in certain aspects towards both Iran and Turkey, and may affect the Russian role in other aspects, besides the nature of relations The Iranian-Turkish, which poses a challenge to the Russian role, prevents the possibility of influencing the pattern of Iranian-Turkish relations. Twenty.

Second: the problem of research

The Russian role affects Iranian relations-Turkish in aspects without other aspects, and accordingly, the main problem of searching for the future of the Russian role in Iranian-Turkish relations is determined in light of the nature of the determinants governing the Russian role towards both Iran and Turkey, in addition to the possibility of Iranian and Turkish rejection of this role, as well as the nature of regional variables and international relations affecting the Russian-Iranian-Turkish relations.

Third: the research hypothesis

The research seeks to prove the hypothesis that the possibility of the continued influence of the Russian role in the Iranian-Turkish relations is very likely, as a result of the nature of the ruling determinants and the factors supporting the Russian role in the international political system, which in turn will be reflected in the Russian policy towards both Iran and Turkey, which will affect Great on Iranian-Turkish relations.

Fourth: Research Methodology

The search for the future of the Russian role in Iranian-Turkish relations requires reliance on the approach of future foresight, to clarify the nature of future possibilities related to the nature of the Russian role, whether the continuation of the impact of the Russian role or the growth of this role, as well as studying the possibility of a decline in the Russian role towards both Iran and Turkey and the extent of its reflection on this The nature of Iranian-Turkish relations.

Fifth: Research Structure

The research was divided into three sections, in addition to the introduction and conclusion The first demand deals with the continuation of the Russian role in Iranian-Turkish relations, while the second demand includes the growing Russian role in Iranian-Turkish relations, while the third demand deals with the decline of the Russian role in Iranian relations-Turkish.

The study of the future of the Russian role in Iranian-Turkish relations is linked to a number of possibilities that appear within the framework of the future vision of this role. These possibilities are related to a set of determinants represented by regional and international variables that affect the future of the Russian role in Iranian-Turkish relations, which appeared within the framework of the duality of opportunities and constraints. Accordingly, the variable that is a supportive opportunity for the realization of this possibility, can be a brake on the realization of another opposite possibility.

The first requirement: the continuation of the Russian role in Iranian-Turkish relations

Many researchers and specialists in international relations as well as Western and American research centers agree on the fact that Russia has regained its position and role as a major power in the twenty-first century, and has become one of the influential forces in the international political system within the framework of its political, economic and military influence. The United States of America and its European allies weaken Russia's position through the elements of its power, after which the elements of influence that Russia employs to create strategic partnerships with regional and international powers.¹⁾

In the course of it The map of Russian interactions in the second decade of the twenty-first century was linked to creating partnerships

with regional actors in the Middle East, specifically with Iran and Turkey, after them, the two most important powers for Russia, which is trying to build a new regional order in the Middle East, as this scene is supposed to be Russia with Iran and Turkey, within its pivotal bilateral and tripartite relations (the policy of triangles), has a major role in the continued influence of the Russian role towards Iran and Turkey on regional and international issues.¹⁾

Accordingly, it is possible to study and analyze the possibility of continuing or maintaining the situation as it is within the context of the impact of the Russian role in the framework of Iranian relations Turkish, according to the following data:

1. The survival of the Russian leadership represented by President (Vladimir Putin) in power is one of the most prominent opportunities supporting the continuation of the positive pattern of Russian foreign policy towards Iran, as the change of the Russian leadership headed by (Dmitry Medvedev) in 2008 led to a coldness and a decline in bilateral relations, but the return of the President (Putin) to the presidency in 2012 pushed towards a major transformation in Russian-Iranian relations, and therefore this possibility is on the table for Russian policy towards Turkey, as President (Putin)'s stay in power in the next stage is one of the most prominent opportunities supporting the continuation of the Russian orientation in support of joint cooperation with Turkey²⁾.
2. The decline in Turkish-American relations as a result of the increasing American support provided to the Kurdistan Workers' Party and its military branches in Syria, as well as the state of divergence and differences in Turkish-American interests and priorities in a number of common issues and files, which Russia usually succeeds in employing those differences within the framework of Turkish-

American relations to serve its goals. The strategy, which pushes Turkey to continue cooperation and coordination with Russia and to a lesser extent with Iran, in addition to that, the continuation of the relative political compatibility of the de-escalation zones agreement within the Astana process with regard to the Syrian crisis is in the path of continued cooperation and coordination between Iran and Turkey on the one hand, and on the other hand. Others Turkey sees that Russia has the greatest influence in Syria and the international force balancing the negative US policy towards it, in addition, Turkey realizes its need for a green light from Russia before carrying out any military operation in Syria against the Kurdistan Workers' Party (PKK)³⁾, especially since the first Turkish military operation launched in 2016 under the name Euphrates Shield against the Syrian Democratic Forces was with the approval of Russia, and in 2018, Turkey launched a military operation in the name of Olive Branch against the Kurdistan Workers Party and the Syrian Democratic Forces, which Turkey classifies as a terrorist organization, and in 2019 Turkey launched a military operation in the name of Peace Spring against the Syrian Democratic Forces.⁴⁾ Turkey needs to coordinate with Iran and obtain Russia's approval before any supposed military operation in Syria, as well as its need to cooperate and coordinate with Iran and Russia in any political settlement in the future. Therefore, the possibility of continued coordination within the triangle of Russian-Iranian-Turkish relations appears largely in The Syrian arena, and Russia's guarantee of Iranian-Turkish understandings in the environment of common security interests is one of the most prominent opportunities

supporting the continuation of Russian influence towards Iran and Turkey.¹⁾

3. The escalation of tensions in Iranian-Western relations regarding Iran's nuclear program, as well as the imbalances in Turkish-European relations, especially regarding Turkey's membership in the European Union, is one of the most prominent opportunities supporting the continuation of the Iranian-Turkish trend towards Russia.²⁾Iran thinks of the importance of Russia as a major partner that can help weaken the efforts of Western powers seeking to isolate and encircle Iran, as well as the Turkish view of Russia as a balancing factor with European powers, especially after the failed coup attempt in Turkey in 2016 and Turkish doubts regarding this towards Europe, which gave Turkey's priority is to establish relations of cooperation and strategic partnerships with Russia³⁾.
4. The nature of economic interests and partnerships, as well as the importance of joint energy projects between Russia and Turkey, is a major motive for the continuation of joint cooperation to protect energy security. The alternative from the Mediterranean threatens the markets of both countries at the strategic level.⁴⁾
5. The possibility of the continued influence of the Russian role in Iranian-Turkish relations is closely related to the possibility of a decline in the American role in the Middle East, especially with the presence of the administration of President (Joseph Biden), on two levels. (Donald Trump), in addition to emphasizing the interest in US foreign policy files in the European region and the Asia-Pacific region at the expense of the Middle East region, as these changes would contribute to the continuation of Russian influence in the interactions of the Middle East region, particularly the Iranian-Turkish relations.

6. The continuation of the Iranian and Turkish presence in the Middle East will be an entry point for the continued influence of the Russian role in Iranian-Turkish relations, and any decline in the regional role of Iran and Turkey will contribute significantly to the decline of the Russian role in Iranian-Turkish relations, especially with the growth of regional roles. Other countries linked to US policy, such as Saudi Arabia and Israel.

In the context of the foregoing, we can come to the conclusion that the possibility of continuing Russian influence in Iranian-Turkish relations is linked to a set of determinants, some of which are related to the future of the Russian leadership, in addition to the nature of Iranian-Turkish relations with major powers in the international political system such as the United States of America and other powers. Europe, as well as the future of the American role in the Middle East, as it shows a significant impact on the future of regional influence for Iran and Turkey in the Middle East in light of the rising influence of regional rival powers such as Saudi Arabia and Israel.

The second requirement: the growing Russian role in Iranian-Turkish relations

The American thinker (George Friedman) indicates that the coming conflict will not be similar to the nature of the conflict. This conflict will be a repetition of the fixed Russian policy that is based on the idea that Russia is a major nation-state, so where will its borders be and what will be the nature of the relationship between Russia and its neighbors, as these relations naturally determine the future of Russia's position in the international political system in the years. The coming days, especially as Russia has worked to sharpen the elements of its energies and strength, which represent a driving support towards the development of its role within the

framework of its foreign policy towards regional and international neighboring countries.¹⁾

and linkGiven the components of Russian power and its reflection on the growing role of Russia in the framework of its foreign policy, it is clear that Russia possesses the components of major powers affecting its regional and international surroundings, especially its permanent seat in the Security Council, which is a diplomatic tool that contributes significantly to the exercise of an influential external political role in international relations. In addition to the elements of its economic power that support its political role, as well as its military capabilities and nuclear capabilities as a tool for deterrence, Russia is working intelligently to take advantage of all these capabilities and ingredients by laying new foundations for strategic relations in general and Western powers in particular. During her call for the establishment of a multipolar world order as an alternative to American hegemony, and in return focusing on achieving Russia's national interests by building good relations with many countries that support Russia's role in the framework of its competition with the United States of America to restore its position in the international system.²⁾

Within thatThe expert on Russian politics (Nurhan Al-Sheikh) indicated that Russia has regained its international position and its active role in international relations, and the effectiveness of this role has been confirmed during the two Syrian crises that extended since 2011 and the Ukrainian crisis in 2014, as well as the Russian-Ukrainian war of 2022, which are considered as influential variables in the transformation of The international political system from unipolarity dominated by the United States of America to a multipolar system in which Russia, in cooperation with China, as well as a number of emerging regional and international

powers play a pivotal role in confronting the American hegemony.³⁾

and upon itA set of opportunities are crystallizing in support of the possibility of the growing influence of the Russian role in Iranian-Turkish relations in light of a set of regional and international variables that can be studied as follows:

1. It is possible for Russia to exploit its international position by supporting the joining of regional and international powers to the institutions and blocs in which it participates in order to strengthen the effectiveness of its role in international affairs, especially since the features of the new international political system are based on the consolidation of the phenomenon of blocs and alliances, as the state is no longer a mainstay. In drawing future visions, regardless of the size and capabilities of this state at the political, economic and military levels, and these blocs do not stop at the point of economic interests, but their impact extends to the transformation of a political bloc that has its status, sovereignty and legal personality in the international political system.⁴⁾Therefore, one of the possibilities for the growing influence of the Russian role in Iranian-Turkish relations in the near future is for Iran and Turkey to join the BRICS grouping, especially since Iran submitted an official request on June 28, 2022 to join the BRICS grouping. Accordingly, the Iranian Foreign Ministry stated that Iranian membership in the BRICS bloc will lead to added values for both parties. In return, the Russian Foreign Ministry welcomed the Iranian request and expressed the failure of the West, led by the United States of America, to isolate Russia due to its special military operations in Ukraine.⁵⁾In addition, there are attempts by Russia to annex the
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Mikta conglomerate (MIKTA) with the BRICS grouping of emerging powers, or at least attracting and including Turkey to the BRICS grouping, especially since Turkey is one of the emerging powers in the BRICS grouping, and based on pragmatic motives, in addition to adopting a strategy to achieve gains, Turkey may join the BRICS grouping)¹In light of the continued faltering of Turkish efforts to join the European Union, as Europe still bears in its relations with Turkey an aspect of uncertainty and mistrust, and accordingly, in the event of Iran and Turkey joining the BRICS grouping, this will reflect positively on the nature of the Iranian-Turkish trends and relations with Russia.²

2. For Russia to become the security guarantor in the common issues and files between Iran and Turkey, as it is one of the most important opportunities that support the development of the impact of the Russian role in Iranian-Turkish relations, especially since there are a number of issues and files that Iran and Turkey share, which in turn pose a threat to the interests of the two countries, for example The Kurdish issue and the conflict between Armenia and Azerbaijan over the Nagorno-Karabakh region, and therefore Russia had earlier played a decisive role in the conflict over the Nagorno-Karabakh region after Iran and Turkey left the largest role for Russia in the negotiations despite the Iranian-Turkish interests there and this is evidence of the influence of Russian foreign policy in both countries³In addition, the growing security concern of Iran and Turkey regarding the Western support led by the United States of America to the Kurds in Syria is one of the most important issues through which Russia can play a role in ensuring the security and interests of both parties, as Russia is an international guarantor in Syria that does not

Especially after it obtained concessions from the United States of America on how to settle the Syrian crisis.⁴

3. Achieving economic partnership is one of the most important opportunities supporting the growing Russian role in Iranian-Turkish relations, especially as Russia seeks to control the prices and projects of energy transmission pipelines by adopting a strategy to achieve cooperation and coordination between Iran and Turkey, despite Iranian interests in Russia and Turkish interests in Russia. However, Russia may go towards building strategic ties and partnerships between Iran and Turkey within the framework of economic support for Iranian-Turkish strategic projects, and this in turn makes the development of Iranian relations Turkey is linked to Russia's energy policy.⁵Russia will work to transform the mode of interactions from the nature of regional competition between Iran and Turkey to building a network that guarantees joint cooperation between Russia, Iran and Turkey to maintain energy security and promote common economic interests, especially since Russia has become the dominant partner for both countries in the field of economic investments, as well as about reliability in the field of building energy transmission pipelines, and that this dynamic creates a greater incentive for joint cooperation)⁶The cooperation between Russia and Turkey in the field of energy transportation has witnessed a number of joint projects, including the Blue Stream and the Turkish Stream project. Russia also signed memoranda of understanding with Iran to explore and develop energy fields. However, the projects were halted after the withdrawal of Rosneft and Russia's Gazprom due to the imposition of US sanctions. On Iran, which

led to the suspension of both projects, especially since the two projects demonstrate Russia's interest in keeping Western companies away from Iran, and therefore work on both projects can be resumed when Western sanctions against Iran are lifted.¹⁾ Russia could also push Iran to export Iranian gas through Turkish pipelines in light of a tripartite agreement, as Russia's cooperation with Iran and Turkey will enhance its position in the field of natural gas export, especially since Russia has thwarted alternative routes such as a pipeline NAPCO and the Trans-Caspian Pipeline, and accordingly, Russian cooperation within the framework of Iranian-Turkish relations will enhance Russia's negotiating positions with the United States of America and its allies, as well as with the European Union.²⁾

4. The growth of Iranian and Turkish influence in the context of regional interactions, especially in the regions of the Middle East, Central Asia and the Caucasus, could contribute to the growth of the Russian role in these regions in the context of competing with the roles of other international powers such as the United States of America, China and European powers, which will be a great entrance to the growth of The impact of the Russian role in the context of Iranian-Turkish relations.

In light of the foregoing, it can be said that the possibility of the growing influence of the Russian role in Iranian-Turkish relations depends on the availability of a set of regional and international variables that support the possibility of a growing Russian role in the context of relations between the two countries, such as the success of Russian foreign policy in including Iran and Turkey in international blocs and institutions. Which plays an active role in it, such as the BRICS, in addition to the success of Russia's strategic partnerships with Iran and

Turkey, especially in the field of energy security, which is a main pillar in the Russian economic strategy towards both Iran and Turkey, as well as the growing Iranian and Turkish role in the vital areas of both countries. Such as the Middle East, Central Asia and the Caucasus.

The third demand: the decline of the Russian role in Iranian-Turkish relations

Many researchers and specialists in strategic studies and international relations go to the hypothesis that change is an inherent condition of the international system, and this in turn leads to the emergence of challenges facing the relations between the actors of the major powers, as well as their interactions towards their regional and international surroundings.³⁾ Therefore, despite the elements of strategic power on which Russia relies in its foreign policy, it faces various challenges and variables at the regional and international levels that prevent its ability to reconcile the contradictions of the regional parties in the Middle East, Central Asia and the Caucasus, including the contradiction in Iranian-Turkish interests.⁴⁾

In light of the foregoing It is possible to study the possibility that the Russian foreign policy will face a set of constraints that help to decline the impact of the Russian role in the Iranian-Turkish relations through the following:

1. Despite Russia's ability to determine the course of cooperation between Iran and Turkey in light of finding the Astana path regarding the Syrian crisis, Iran and Turkey have different long-term strategic goals, in addition, Russia prefers to treat Iran and Turkey as small partners, and with the emergence of new variables On the Syrian arena, it may threaten the political track between Iran and Turkey, especially since Iran wants to maintain a degree of political and military influence equivalent to what Russia maintains in Syria. In contrast to Iran,

Turkey envisions a different political map for the future of Syria that would limit the ability of the Kurdish forces, as well as Turkey is seeking to give the opposition groups loyal to Turkey the opportunity to gain power through elections, which contradicts the Iranian goal, which is based on protecting the Syrian regime led by President (Bashar al-Assad). Therefore, we may witness a decline in the future of Iranian-Turkish cooperation in Syria, which It complicates Russian efforts to conserve regional balances and understandings between Iran and Turkey)¹⁾.

2. Russia's hegemony over the Black Sea is alarming for Turkey, which is also a power in the Black Sea region. Moreover, Russia's stumble in Ukraine will limit its power in conflict areas, as Iran and Turkey share with it, and this in turn may push for a change of Turkish strategy with Rather, it is likely that the atmosphere of Turkish-Iranian-Russian competition will return in the post-Soviet space, and accordingly the competitive and possibly hostile nature of Turkey's relations with Russia and Iran will become clearer. On that, the reason for changing the Turkish strategy may be related to its position in the European security system and its international future, and this in turn makes the matter more urgent for Turkey.²⁾, especially since Turkey is well aware that Russia's control of the Ukrainian coastal areas severely undermines security in the Black Sea region, and this in turn has significant repercussions on Turkish security policy, and accordingly Turkey may begin to rebuild its relations with the European Union and NATO.³⁾And in the context of the Turkish position, we may witness a change in the Iranian strategy towards Russia, as the ruling variable in the nature of Iranian behavior is linked to the developments of the Russian-

Ukrainian war, although the new Iranian administration headed by (Ebrahim Raisi) since taking over power on August 5, 2021 has adopted The policy of heading east, however, does not negate that there are trends in Iran that have realized the negative repercussions on Iran's interests and its position in the regional strategic balances. Rather, it has reached the point of warning of the consequences of completely relying on Russia. Accordingly, a professor of political science at the University of Tehran (Sadiq Ziba Kalam) on February 20, 2022 to (not to put all eggs in Russia's basket), in addition to that there are those who believe that Russia may begin to change its policy towards Iran in the event that relations between Iran and the United States of America improve after reaching an agreement regarding the nuclear program Iran, and he has to change the strategy for both the Iranian and Turkish regimes Or one of them will push for a decline in the influence of the Russian role towards both Iran and Turkey)⁴⁾.

3. The Russian war on Ukraine has revived the issue of European dependence on Russian natural gas, but it cannot be expected that the European Union will be able to sever all its energy relations with Russia.⁵⁾ However, it is possible that the European Union will diversify its supplies of natural gas by exploring different projects for natural gas pipelines, as the Trans-Anatolian Pipeline (TANAP) and the Trans-Adriatic Pipeline (TAP) that transports natural gas from the Shah Deniz II field in Azerbaijan to Western Europe via Turkey, Greece and Albania and across the Adriatic Sea to southern Italy are projects supported by the European Union, in addition, the European Union is looking for more sources Diversity, including Iran, and therefore the Iranian-Turkish rapprochement

is closely related in this context, as Turkey and Turkish companies have for many years been interested in transporting Turkmen and Iranian gas through Turkey to Europe)¹⁾ Thus, the Russian war on Ukraine and European concerns about Russian energy policy increase the possibility of the Iranian role in supplying Europe with natural gas in cooperation with Turkey, and this in turn leads to the possibility of a decline in the future of the Russian role in the energy file within the context of Iranian-Turkish relations.²⁾

4. Russia's facing difficulties in keeping Turkey away from the Atlantic system, as well as Turkey's realization of the geopolitical importance of NATO at Russia's expense, poses a threat to the future of Russian-Iranian-Turkish relations, especially since Turkey signed a tripartite memorandum of understanding with Sweden and Finland on June 28, 2022 and announced its agreement to The two countries' accession to NATO after obtaining guarantees regarding threats to Turkish national security, as well as lifting indirect sanctions regarding Western arms imports to Turkey. Therefore, Turkey's approval of Sweden and Finland's accession to NATO is a major blow to Russian-Turkish relations.³⁾ Observers believe that Turkey's approval of NATO expansion is the beginning of the decline in Russian-Turkish relations, as the accession of Sweden and Finland directly on Russia's borders in conjunction with Russian military operations in Ukraine may trigger a violent Russian response against Turkey that will certainly start in Syria from While standing in the face of Turkish plans aimed at controlling several areas in northern Syria and working to thwart the safe zone project, there will be Iranian intervention alongside the Russian partner in Syria, which will lead to a decline and retreat

within the triangle of Russian-Iranian-Turkish relations.⁴⁾

5. The possibility of a growing US policy in the Middle East, especially towards the support of its allies, will contribute to a decline in the impact of the Russian role in Iranian-Turkish relations, through a set of variables, including the continuation of American support for the normalization project with Israel, which the American leadership was able to introduce. The UAE, Bahrain, Morocco and Sudan are in it, which seek to include other regional countries such as the Gulf states, especially Saudi Arabia, which will be a title for the success of US policy in the Middle East, and the possibility of developing US policy with Turkey, the second power in NATO, will be at the expense of relations The Russian-Turkish for sure, and the Turkish approval of the accession of Sweden and Finland to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization may be a prelude to re-establishing US-Turkish relations, which will lead to a decline in the Russian influence in relations with Turkey, as well as the success of the US administration persuading Middle Eastern countries to increase oil production to compensate for the international market after the imposition of international sanctions on Russia due to its war in Ukraine, and the holding of the Jeddah Summit for Security and Development in July 2022 was a broad address to American endeavors in this regard, which ultimately contributes to the decline of the Russian role in the Middle East The first repercussions will be the decline in the influence of the Russian role in Iranian-Turkish relations.

In the context of the foregoing, it can be said that the possibility of a decline in the Russian role in Iranian-Turkish relations is related to a set of determinants, including the contradiction of the strategic goals of Iran and Turkey with Russia in

a number of major files, including the Syrian crisis, influence in the Black Sea region, and the repercussions of the Russian-Ukrainian war. Especially in light of the US-European efforts to participate in Turkey in Western sanctions against Russia, in addition to the possibility of changing the Iranian political reality in light of the emergence of demands for openness to Western powers and not limiting the relationship with the major powers to Russia, as well as the possibility of growing US policy in the Middle East, which It will be at the expense of the decline of the Russian role in Iranian-Turkish relations.

From the foregoing, we come to the conclusion that the future of the Russian role in Iranian-Turkish relations is determined by a set of possibilities, including the continuation of the Russian role at the same level it is at the present time, in addition to the crystallization of another possibility represented in the growing Russian role in Iranian-Turkish relations, as well as the possibility of The decline of the Russian role in the context of relations between the two countries, and we can say in this regard that the methodology of future studies in international relations studies future possibilities in light of a set of regional and international variables that appear within the framework of possible opportunities and constraints, the factors supporting the crystallization of a possibility could be inhibiting factors In front of the crystallization of an opposite possibility, as shown in the case study of the future of the Russian role in Iranian-Turkish relations, in light of the emergence of a set of determinants, some of which are related to the nature and future of the Russian leadership and the nature of the political reality in Iran and Turkey, in addition to the nature of regional and international interactions inThe regions of the Middle East, Central Asia and the Caucasus, in light of the possibility of the growth or decline of the level of Iranian and Turkish influence and its impact on the Russian role in these regions, as well as the impact of the variables of Iranian-American and Turkish-American relations, which directly affect the

future of the Russian role in Iranian-Turkish relations .

In the context of the foregoing, it is clear to us that the variables affecting the Russian role in Iranian-Turkish relations after 2011 included regional and international variables, given the nature of the impact of these variables on the Russian role in the vital areas, whether in the Middle East or in Central Asia and the Caucasus. In this regard, a set of regional variables appeared to us, represented in the Syrian crisis that has spanned since 2011, in addition to the state of cooperation and competition surrounding Iranian-Turkish relations and their impact on the Russian role. The international political sphere whose influence extends to the areas of the Russian vital space, as the growing American role in the areas of the Russian vital space will contribute to influencing the effectiveness of the Russian role in Iranian-Turkish relations. In addition, the impact of the role of NATO, whose expansion is a threat to Russian national security, appears. And his activity is hinderedIn addition to that, the impact of the Iranian nuclear program, which has turned into a global crisis since the beginning of the twenty-first century, appears, as any process of rapprochement in Iranian-Western relations will lead to a decline in Russian-Iranian relations. , The study of regional and international variables has clarified their great impact on the Russian role, to the extent that they have become obstacles or restraints to the Russian role in Iranian-Turkish relations.

Beside thatThe future of the Russian role in Iranian-Turkish relations is determined in light of the crystallization of a set of possibilities, including the continuation of the role at the same level it is on, or the growth of this role to a higher level or its retreat from the level it is, and accordingly, of course, the study suggests the possibility of the Russian role continuing at the same level. Which is within the framework of Iranian-Turkish relations according to the data that came in the first requirement of the third topic, and in this regard it is important to say that the prospects for the future of the Russian role in

Iranian-Turkish relations are determined in light of the nature of regional and international variables affecting the future of the Russian role, which represent Opportunities or obstacles to the realization of the assumed possibilities, including the extent of the continuation of the Russian leadership and the impact of Iranian-Western and Turkish-Western relations on the Russian role, as well as the impact of political trends on the ruling regimes in both Iran and Turkey, especially in light of the crystallization of currents calling for openness to the West and the lack of policy focus with Russia, as well as the future of US policy in the Middle East, Central Asia and the Caucasus, which is a real challenge to the Russian role in these areas towards Iranian-Turkish relations.

Conclusion

The search for the future of the Russian role in Iranian-Turkish relations is determined by a set of possibilities, including the continuation of the Russian role at the same level it is, in addition to the crystallization of another possibility represented in the growth of the Russian role in Iranian-Turkish relations, as well as the possibility of a decline in the level of influence of the Russian role in the context of The relations between the two countries, and we can say in this regard that the methodology of future studies in international relations studies future possibilities in light of a set of regional and international variables that appear within the framework of possible opportunities and constraints. The factors supporting the crystallization of a possibility could be inhibiting factors against the crystallization of an opposite possibility, as they appear in the case study of the future of the Russian role in Iranian-Turkish relations, in light of the emergence of a set of determinants, some of which are related to the nature and future of the Russian leadership and the nature of the political reality in Iran and Turkey. Besides the nature of regional and international variables in the environment of Russian joint interactions Iranian-Turkish related to the Middle East regions

and Central Asia and the Caucasus, in light of the possibility of an increase or decrease in the level of Iranian and Turkish influence and its impact on the Russian role in these areas, as well as the impact of the variables of Iranian-American and Turkish-American relations, which directly affect the future of the Russian role in Iranian-Turkish relations.

Therefore, of course, the study suggests the possibility of the Russian role continuing at the same level as it is within the framework of Iranian-Turkish relations according to the data that came in the first requirement of the research, and in this regard it is important to say that the prospects for the future of the Russian role in Iranian-Turkish relations are determined in the light of The nature of the regional and international variables affecting the future of the Russian role, which represent opportunities or constraints to the realization of the assumed possibilities, including the extent of the continuation of the Russian leadership and the impact of Iranian-Western and Turkish-Western relations on the Russian role, as well as the impact of political trends in the ruling regimes in both Iran and Turkey. Especially in light of the crystallization of currents calling for openness to the West and a lack of policy focus with Russia, as well as the future of American policy in the Middle East and Central Asia and the Caucasus, which is a real challenge to the Russian role in these regions towards Iranian-Turkish relations.

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