

Секция «Цели и ресурсы внешней политики России в меняющемся мире»

RUSSIA'S FOREIGN POLICY IN THE MIDDLE EAST

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ABSTRACT

While some of western leaders deliberate Russia to be an eternal menace, we cannot disregard the circumstance that Russia has a much more compound standing in the rest of the world, in particular in the Middle East. This study gives an examination that waif from the well-worn, western-centred trails. This paper will examine whether Russia's situation in the Middle East is due to the fiasco of neoconservative Americans or a groundbreaking strategy in the area. Is Russia a power by default or a substitute model to the western viewpoint in the Middle East?

INTRODUCTION

After the fall of the USSR, the world observed Russia's reappearance in the Middle East. Moscow's foreign policy is not static, having been directed by the incomplete mission for the Russian distinctiveness, of which it has many as it is a Slavic, Muslim, Asian and European nation. It also carries a certain legacy from the Tsarist, Soviet and Post-Soviet epochs, noticeable by both the interface between the two spaces and the ideological determinations of Russia. Recently, it is imperative to fully comprehend the weight of the legacy of Soviet orientalism that causes the Russian political leaders to echo on Russian policy in the area over the prism of Muslim civilization. Moscow is consequently a nation that has built bonds with the Muslim world, where Putin proposes to play an important role. Nevertheless, these relations are pretentious by the jihadist intimidation on the Russian territory and the reminiscence of the war against the Jihadists in Afghanistan. This insight gives Moscow's foreign policy its edifice for the Middle East. Russia proposes to play its part in the fight against terrorism and avoid any ultimate destabilization of central Asia, its near abroad. Although this policy shadows the post-September 11 events mostly conveyed by westerners and is part of the Russian-American reconciliation, it discloses an alternate diplomatic vision to those of the western diplomatic circles. Moscow argues that there is a clash of values and are contrasting to western postmodernism and the enlargement of NATO across former Soviet areas (Popescu & Secrieru, 2018).

Russia has valuable possessions for declaring its strategic influence in the region, the main one being its dedicated affection to the admiration of national identities and state order in the Middle East. The distinctiveness discourse and its refusal of interventionism attract many. Moscow's posture in relation to the Syrian civil war can be comprehended in this logic, particularly since Moscow's goal is to defend Christian minorities in the east (Karasik, 2018). This code to sympathetic the struggle also climaxes the impact of the Russian Orthodox Church on Russia's foreign policy in the region. Additionally, the war in Syria allows a new non-western relationship to be well-known, in which Moscow hopes to use its political wisdom. It is mostly hinged on an arrangement with Iran, which was also sidelined in the Middle East in the 1990s, even if the contradictory of positions, regarding Israel mainly, help put the view of an arrangement into standpoint. It is the ability for dialogue with all of the Middle East's players that is at the heart of Russian strategy in this region. Russia makes a point of suggesting a

diplomatic pathway that runs autonomously to that of the West, and appeals developing and non-aligned countries (Trenin, 2018).

CONCLUSION

Moscow's foreign policy in the Middle East is first and primary practical, defined by a realistic strategy rather than an ideological strategy. Collaboration with the west seems likely, driven by the desire to evade the failure of state order in an unbalanced Middle East. As such, Russia is auspicious to more multilateralism in order to solve regional calamities, in specific when faced with the risk of nuclear propagation. Moscow even chairs itself on the side of the west on the subject of consolidation the legal instruments that exist, even though it clash with the alterations in form that these take in America. The Middle East is an essential area of US-Russian relations. This collaboration between Russia and America on the Middle East is part of the challenge to alleviate the area and they have in fact relegated the other players, in specific the European Union. Moscow's method thus seems as a policy of variable shape and form. Moscow vacillating between interference and a help to the political resolution of disasters is irrefutably an vital actor in the region, offering innovative explanations to regional conflicts.

References

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