STRATEGIC DEVELOPMENT OF TURKISH- RUSSIAN RELATIONS AFTER 2002

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Abstract

The Russian-Turkish relations have undergone a wave of conflict and cooperation because of the different systems they control and the ideologies they believe in. In addition to the concept of interest in performance and prioritization in the international system. Since Turkey belongs to the western counter-camp to the Soviet Union, which made Turkey the target of the Soviet Union, Turkey to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. But the disintegration of the Soviet Union changed the international order from bipolar to unilateral and sought states to besiege Russia.

Therefore, relations between them have improved and after the arrival of the Justice Party in Turkey, relations began to improve despite the differences in positions, especially in Syria, the tension is clear from the tension especially after the plane was downgraded after the failed coup in Turkey, which brought a new era of strategic Rahman Abdul Hussein Zahir relations based on bilateral interests.

Keywords: Strategic, Russian, Turkish, NATO, relations

1. INTRODUCTION

The history of Russian-Turkish relations has been characterized by conflict, cooperation and mistrust throughout the historical periods since the fall of the Ottoman Caliphate and the success of the Bolshevik revolution, but in the period of the rise of the Justice and Development Party, Russian-Turkish relations witnessed important transformations and a new and clear rapprochement until it was described as the golden stage in Russian-Turkish relations. Vladimir Putin said: "Moscow did not take Turkey in the past seriously and it used in the context of relations with Ankara to talk with the Americans and not with the Turks."

However, the circumstances have changed and the Turkish orientation towards the Russian Federation is governed not only by historical and security considerations, but by economic and geopolitical factors that have contributed to a historic transformation of relations between the two countries. With Russia, the convergence of Turkish-Russian positions on the war in Iraq and Afghanistan has proved the sincerity of the new vision between them, which has affected the increase of diplomatic activity between the two countries to consult and coordinate on issues of interest to the two countries in Security, terrorism and economic cooperation.

2. PROBLEMATIC

The strategy of the Turkish state with its moderate Islamic government of the Justice and Development Party is based on the depth of the relationship with the United States. It shows the extent of American penetration within the Turkish state, as well as the fact that Turkey is a member of NATO countries and the extent of the presence of US bases on Turkish territory. On the other hand, Turkey cooperated with the US states in all regional crises, but the failed coup in Turkey in 2016 put Turkey-US relations at stake, as Turkey blamed the
The motives of the two countries to achieve strategic interests related to the political and economic situation of the region are very important, as the economic side is the cornerstone of the strategic cooperation between the two countries. These diplomatic activities and bilateral relations led to the signing of a series of bilateral agreements, including a Russian contract for the construction of a nuclear reactor in Turkey for peaceful purposes in Akoyo following Erdogan's visit to Moscow (January 12, 2010). When Russian President Medvedev visited the Turkish capital Ankara and his agreement with the Turks to establish the Russian-Turkish Cooperation Council, whereby the leaders of the two countries meet annually, but the outbreak of events in Syria and its developments led to a kind of chill in relations due to different positions of the two countries. A crisis in Syria, as well as Turkey's position on the deployment of the missile shield on its territory has aroused the ire of Russia and created tension in Russian-Turkish relations, which believes that the project to deploy the missile shield is directed against it.

In a statement to former Turkish President Abdullah Gul, he stressed that the dispute with Russia exists and it exists in itself, especially in the Syrian file and this does not mean that we are heading towards the Cold War mentality. The dispute comes within the perspective of the two countries, but it will not be an obstacle in the development or freezing of relations between Russia and Turkey.

Hence, the focus on the areas of cooperation between the two countries at the political and economic level is very important, as the economic side is the cornerstone of the course of the Turkish-Russian rapprochement, as Turkey is the seventh largest trade partner of Russia. It is preceded by most members of the BRICS group of the world's largest developing markets, and is the first destination for Russian tourists, and the second largest export market after Germany for the Russian state-owned company Gazprom, on the other hand, Russia ranks second among Turkey's main trading partners.

In spite of these tensions between the two countries and the political crisis, the two countries tried to resolve the crisis in a different way away from the military escalation and proved the keenness of the two countries to keep these events from reflecting on the relations between the two parties. The two sides discussed various issues such as the Syrian crisis, the Palestinian situation, the issue of the deployment of the missile shield, as well as the deployment of Patriot missiles on the Turkish-Syrian border, which Russia considered included in the armed conflict in Syria.

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pushed the two countries to work in accordance with the principle of achieving interests and away from escalation and tension as much as possible and to act in a self-restraint manner. But the events of the mid-1990s and the declaration of independence by a group of its republics changed the map of the Russian Federation, leaving Russia with only a small coastline on the Black Sea.

The independence of Ukraine, Georgia, Armenia, and Azerbaijan deprived Russia of its control in the Black Sea and the Baltic Sea, while the United States was working to increase its strength around the world, especially in Eastern Europe and achieved this through joint naval exercises between Ukraine and NATO. And allow the growing Turkish role in the Black Sea, note that the US strategy towards the Black Sea region is based on the necessity of expansion through the establishment of US military bases or through NATO in the coastal areas of Eastern European countries and Turkey to tighten control of the vital maritime zone on the Mediterranean and tighten the screws on Russia. This was evident in the deal between Romania and Bulgaria with the United States to win its support for the two countries overlooking the sea in its accession to the European Union in exchange for the establishment of US military bases on their territory, which played a vital role in the service of US and Western interests against Russia.

On the other hand, the Russian Federation, which is one of the main forces on the world stage, plays a big role with its military strength, human resources, technological capabilities and other factors that enable it to play a strategic role in the Black Sea region. The Middle East and the region's energy reserves and strategic and economic advantages make it vulnerable to international competition for influence, especially after the recent international move to change the map of alliances in the Middle East, which makes Russia defend its strategic ally Syria (Dblyosh, , 2014, p. 119)

It seems that the accumulation of experiences between the two countries during periods of wars and international alliances brought them to a common ground on which they stand. They can use it to develop international relations and produce conditions against the West (Brzezinski, 2007, p. 145).


### 6. FIRST: MOTIVES FROM THE RUSSIAN POINT OF VIEW:

#### 6.1. The First Motive: the Russian Vision of the West

Russia believes that it has become a political and economic warfare by the United States of America because of the latter's support for projects to develop energy transfer from the Caucasus countries to Europe without coordination with Moscow in order to extract Asian countries from the circle of Russian influence. By supporting Washington's rapprochement with Ukraine and encouraging Kiev to join the European Union at the expense of Russia. It also felt that it could be targeted militarily through US bases and NATO deployed on the Black Sea, as well as the fateful conflict in Syria, which is the only window of Moscow overlooking the Mediterranean with its military fleet in Tartus.

#### 6.2. The Second Motive: the Danger to the Russian Sphere of Influence

The transformations that have engulfed have had a negative impact on Russian influence, especially in Syria, as Russia has found itself face to face with Turkey, the main supporter of the opposition and the main incubator for Syrian refugees. Defending an old ally and an advanced position overlooking the Mediterranean, Russia has taken a firm and firm position on the Syrian crisis in calling for dialogue and restraint and Russia will have a different position in supporting the regime if the opposition does not sit for dialogue and it will support the Syrian regime politically, diplomatically and militarily. (Zidan, , 2013, p. 296)

Russia's support for Syria is therefore evident in the direction of US and Western pressure since the 1990s. In doing so, Syria faced a series of US pressures under the pretext of supporting terrorism, producing weapons of mass destruction, and acting as a pre-emptive US strike against Syria. (Eidan, , 2015, p. 80)

Moscow also believes that the targeting of the so-called "reluctance" by the forces of change would undermine their influence. And extracted opportunities to contribute to the formulation of the new regional order that will follow these transformations sweeping the region, Moscow was keen to secure its presence in the region. Indeed, it contributed significantly to restraining Ankara from military intervention in Syria in favor of the opposition, objecting to the imposition of a buffer zone to protect the Syrian refugees that Ankara sought to establish, Moscow has benefited from this American reservation on the Turkish move in Syria, as it saw an expansion of Turkish influence, which will reduce the chances of maneuver in the Syrian scene. For years, Turkish politics has tended to achieve independence from NATO policies and its traditional allies, particularly Washington, in an attempt to adopt a third, unconventional line of foreign policy toward the Middle East.
6.3. The Third Motive: Russian Interests in Syria

The international stances on the Syrian events reflected a state of international competition over them. While Europe and the United States are betting on the element of change and reshaping international and regional balances in the region in favor of their goals, Russia is betting on the survival of the Assad regime because the process of change in Syria is difficult and costly for the size of its interests. (Hussein, No. 24, 2013, p. 77)

Syria occupies a prominent place in the Russian strategy as it represents the center of the balance of power in the region and is the global strategic calculations with the pivotal function in the redistribution of regional roles through the geographical location of Syria on the Mediterranean and its distinct regional surroundings (Idan, 2016, p 291)

The UN Security Council, and Arab reactions to the Russian position in support of Syria as a reformist position and that Russia is driven by its strategic interests in Syria or because of the US position, which called for the deployment of missile shield in Turkey or benefit from arms sales to Syria (Bishara Syria, 2013)

6.4. Fourth MOTIVATION:

Neutralize Turkey from the West

Russia has tried to lure Turkey away from Western policies on Russia such as sanctions or a new containment policy as a traditional Western ally. Putin has sought to focus on economic temptations, isolate Turkey from the West and sign strategic agreements with Russia. And Europe, As well as linking Turkish interests in strategic areas such as space, nuclear energy, economy and tourism with close ties makes Turkey heavily dependent economically and strategically on Russia, which makes it unable to abandon Russia, as Russia seeks through the growing interests with Turkey, To influence Turkish foreign policy in the Arab region on issues relating to Russia and its influence, especially in light of the influence of the West on Turkey as a member of NATO. (Nurdin, No. 116, Fall 2004)

7. SECOND: TURKISH MOTIVES FOR RAPPROCHEMENT WITH RUSSIA

7.1. The First Motive: the Danger to the Turkish National Security from the Syrian Crisis

The Turkish government, like other countries in the region, fears the deterioration of the situation in Syria and the transfer of refugees to Turkey, which leads to the fragmentation of the region and enter into religious and ethnic conflicts. Note that the open conflict in Syria leads to the intervention of foreign powers, which complicates the scene of the conflict in Syria. In this sense, Turkey played a major role in supporting the Syrian opposition against the Syrian government and allowing Syrian refugees to enter Turkish territory (Mohamed, 2016, p. 113)

The Arab League sanctions on the Syrian government have not been accepted by the Turkish government because they do not affect the course of reality. Turkey fears for its companies in Syria and its citizens and those associated with it. If it intervened with military forces, it decided that it would not enter Syria alone without the authorization of NATO, because Turkey does not want to show the region that it is a new imperialism or a call for expansion. (Syria, 2012, p. 147)

7.2. The Second Motive: US Sanctions on Turkey

The United States and several years promised the political cover of Turkey in international forums, but the situation changed after the failed coup in July 2016, as the Turkish government accused Fethullah Gulen, and asked the US government to surrender, but the latter refused, which led to a crisis between the parties, and all of this Relations between the United States of America and Turkey faltered and there was a crisis, Which led Turkey to go to Moscow deeply, despite the existence of multiple crises between Moscow and Ankara, including the divergent positions in Syria and the downing of the Russian plane and the killing of the Russian ambassador in Turkey, all these events did not lead to military escalation, but the calm of the two sides made them become allies, has been able Turkey to deal with the new partner regardless of what the United States or the European Union wants (Khanna, 2009, p. 87)

The United States has issued a package of economic sanctions against Turkey as a result of Turkey's intention to expand its relations with Russia, especially after the signing of the contract to equip Turkey with the SS 400 system, in violation of the agreements with NATO and the United States of America, which called
on the United States to deny Turkey from participating in an industry contract. Part of the very advanced US F-35 aircraft. (US sanctions August 10, 2018 https://fikercenter.com)

After Turkey’s insistence on buying these types of missiles confirms the independence of its decision and rejection of US dependence and put the interests of national security above all other considerations. (Atwan, article 2019 https://www.raialyoum.com)

Hence, a set of reasons that led to the tension in the Turkish-American relations on the one hand and the rapprochement with Russia on the other can be mentioned as follows:

. Turkey has rejected the US sanctions against Iran and Turkish Foreign Minister Mevlut Cavusoglu has rejected these sanctions. He said other countries may declare to stop their trade with Iran, but Turkey will not cut its trade cooperation with Iran. Do not organize the world is not based on this pattern.

. An important reason is Turkey's opposition to the deal of the century.

. US rejection of the Turkish deal with Russia to equip it with advanced missile system of air defenses SS 400, which Turkey bought from Russia.

. American support for the Kurds (B. K.k), which Turkey considers a terrorist organization.

. Regarding the failure to extradite the United States of America, Fethullah Gulen, accused of leading the recent coup in Turkey.

8. Third Request, the Strategic Objectives of Turkey to Develop Relations with Russia

Turkey seeks to develop its current partnership with Russia to achieve strategic goals at the international, regional and local levels.

8.1. Target 1: Restoring Regional Balance in the Middle East

The unconventional regional imbalance of power in the interests of Iran and Israel in the nuclear field and space technology has been a strong motive for Turkey to increase its partnership with Russia.

Russia is an important and available source to enable it to accelerate the construction of nuclear power and satellite projects to narrow this gap,

Seventeen agreements were signed between the two countries, including cooperation agreements in the field of energy, the construction of an electric and nuclear power station, and in the field of space.

Turkey's first telecommunications satellite, Türksat4A, was launched on a Russian rocket in February 2014. The second 4B-Türksat was launched in 2015. (Al-Labbad, 2010).

8.2. Second Target:

To strengthen the Western importance of Turkey the European rejection of Turkey's accession to the European Union is one of the main reasons for Turkey to reproduce its political rhetoric and soft power and orient it mainly towards the East and the Islamic world. Geopolitical Vitality By using moderate Islamist political discourse, Turkey's strategic relations with Russia may contribute to two Western policy aims:

8.2.1. The first: is to strengthen Turkey's negotiating position with the European Union in light of its denial of membership

8.2.2. Second:

Contrary to what is expected, Turkey did not follow the sanctions policy adopted by Western countries against Russia after the Ukrainian crisis, but it tended to expand relations with it. Turkey has benefited from Russian markets. On the other hand, the western security need for Turkey and the importance of military cooperation with it increased. (Moawad, 2009, p. 56).

8.3. Third Target:

Turkish pragmatic behavior towards Russia

Turkey's political behavior is based on new pragmatic foundations by overcoming past differences and seeking to build solid relations. Russia offers Turkey greater opportunities to build long-term partnerships in
Russia recognizes Turkey's central role in Central Asia, the Caucasus and the Arab region. A more independent margin in its political choices vis-à-vis the American ally (Yusuf, 2014, p. 288)

8.4. Fourth Target:
Make Syria a vital area for Turkey

As the Syrian crisis appeared, Turkey took positions that ceded to the continuation of Assad's rule. Ankara embraced all sorts of opposition, but went in October 2013 to the point of forcing a Syrian plane coming from Moscow towards Damascus to land in Turkey and subject to inspection. It was carrying 35 people, including Russian, this incident reflected the escalation of tension between Moscow and Ankara, and almost canceled the visit of the Russian president to Turkey. Undoubtedly, the downing of the Russian plane was a message of Turkish anger over what it saw as a threat to its national security, whether by carrying out operations on its borders or by penetrating its airspace, as the Turks stressed that they do not want to escalate towards a major economic partner. What they have done is nothing more than a protection of its sovereignty and airspace, a message that was essential to Moscow, the major economic partner, to be convinced that the economic partnership and Turkey's need for Russian gas ($20 billion), does not mean acceptance of overrun or harm to its national security.

9. FOURTH REQUEST: THE ECONOMIC MOTIVES BETWEEN RUSSIA AND TURKEY

It is possible to know the economic motives of both countries in order to identify the economic need in trade exchange and the importance of cooperation and exchange between Russia and Turkey in order to establish a large economic system between the two countries. After the Justice Party came to power through its success in winning votes in Turkey on the basis of economic development and achieving goals 2023 strategy that will bring Turkey to tenth place globally. In this regard, Russia is the ideal partner to achieve this Turkish ambition and economic development and reach this goal. (Ibrahim, 2013, p. 50). In the field of trade, the volume of trade exchange between the two countries amounted to 33 billion dollars annually, as the volume of Russian exports to Turkey about 80%, the Turkish government expects trade between the Russian Federation and Turkey to reach 100 billion by 2023. Russian direct investment in Turkey has reached $753 billion, placing Moscow in fourth place globally in terms of foreign investment in Turkey. (Mahmoud, 2014, p10)

There are many crises facing Russia financially, which came because of the sanctions imposed by the Americans and the West because of the Ukrainian crisis.

These crises are pushing Russia to focus more on cooperation with Turkey, which will yield fruitful results for the two countries in a key area of economy, an area in which relations between the two countries are growing stronger. Turkey has become a trade and geostrategic partner, especially as a neighboring country. Since 2002, the Turkish government has been working to increase economic and trade activity with the Russian Federation and attaches great importance to the development of these economic relations between the two countries and signed several economic agreements. (Moscow Visit, The Journal of Turkish 2005).

The Turkish economy depends on its imports almost 80% of the total Russian exports to Turkey and constitutes 70% of the natural gas imported from the Russian Federation. And about 12 percent of oil imports also, and the two countries to extend the project "Turkish Torrent" natural gas with four lines. One of them is 15.75 billion square meters, extending from Russia to Turkey directly through the Black Sea, which saves the prices of Russian gas supplied to Turkey. The other 50 billion meters from Turkey to Greece will deliver Russian gas to Europe, from which Turkey will also benefit as a distributor, create jobs and attract money.

The volume of commodity exchange between the two countries has increased from year to year, the two countries seek to develop the volume of trade exchange between them to reach the level in the coming years to 100 billion dollars instead of 40 billion, the construction of Russian banks in Ankara, and the development of oil and gas pipelines from Russia to Europe via Turkey, which rely on Russian oil and gas primarily.

Turkish companies operating in Russia reach more than 140 thousand companies, and the volume of visitors to Turkey of Russian tourists to more than 5 million tourists annually out of 36 million tourists entering Turkey. (Al-Hamash, , 2010, p. 17)
The economic partnership between the two countries was strengthened by the Russian President's visit to Turkey, where he accompanied a large delegation of businessmen, and the two sides signed joint cooperation agreements in various political, economic, tourism and cultural fields, and agreements in the banking, industrial and agricultural sector, and up to the project to establish a nuclear power plant as well. In the construction sector in addition to many cooperation agreements between the two countries. (Davutoglu, 2013, p19)

10. THE FIFTH REQUEST: THE IMPACT OF THE RUSSIAN-TURKISH RAPPROCHEMENT ON THE INTERNATIONAL SYSTEM.

Turkey participates in NATO and is one of the largest military bases used by NATO is Turkey, so it is an important part of the great alliance led by the United States, so Turkish-American relations are strategic relations determined by, inter alia, its proximity to the global oil flow to the Gulf region, and being The most important region is the Middle East, its proximity to Israel and most of all, being a neighbor of its arch enemy, the former Soviet Union and the Russian Federation now, all of these things make Turkey an important center for the Western Alliance NATO. Glossy previous stages, However, the recent crises have determined the future type of US-Turkish relationship. Through the Syrian crisis, the United States retreated from supporting its ally Turkey and allowed Russia to uniquely intervene in the Syrian crisis and defend the Syrian government and help Assad continue in power, as well as the coup in Turkey in 2016 The red line that Turkey has crossed in the level of Turkish-American relations, which led Turkey to accuse the United States of being behind this coup, which made it look for a strategic alternative to it in the region. Although Russia's initial stance on the coup attempt was negative for the Turkish government, Russian policy was dynamic and was able to cope with the failure of that attempt quickly. On the same day that the coup failed (16 July), it took a bold initiative not only to condemn the coup, but to restore "strategic relations" with Turkey, following the crisis of the downing of the Russian plane on 24 November 2015. In this regard, President "Vladimir Putin stressed, against the backdrop of an attempt to overthrow the coup military to reject measures unconstitutional and violence, has Tittgut Turkey this message positively. Although Russian relations - Turkish after the coup attempt is likely to return to normal pre-drop plane Russian, narrated it will often At the bilateral level, other regional issues have previously coexisted in light of differences, a trend that could continue in the future.

11. THE FIRST AXIS: THE IMPACT OF RAPPROCHEMENT WITH RUSSIA ON TURKISH-US RELATIONS

It is known that the Turkish-American relations have a special peculiarity, which obliges Turkey to decide its choice in relation to its rapprochement with Russia, if it resolves its stand with Russia, This may enhance its chances of pumping oil and gas from Central Asia to Europe, and lead to the growing role of Russia in the Middle East, which is contrary to the policy of the United States and its interests in the Middle East, Because it causes the decline of its influence in the region and constitutes a strategic loss for it, which may cause it to use some of the pressure files on Turkey, such as moving the issue of the Kurds to undermine its stability, Or to raise the Armenian issue by adopting Armenian claims, supporting the Greek position on the independence of Cyprus, as well as undermining Turkey's ambitions and obstructing its entry into the European Union. (Talaat, 2013, p. 114).

However, it is very difficult for the United States to address its differences with Turkey as before, recognizing the need for Turkey's role in the Middle East and Central Asia region and its impact on the Caucasus, energy security and counter-terrorism.


The coup attempt, whether carried out purely by internal effort or by international coordination, has focused the official Turkish and media reaction to Western countries, In particular, the United States, because the coup was not condemned since the beginning of harboring the first accused, and this position included the Turkish forces and other unnamed countries, Perhaps Russia is one of them, because of the lingering attitudes of the outcome of the coup, rather than rejecting the coup attempt and its consequences from the beginning. Russia, however, has been able to react very dynamically.

Turkey's stance toward the United States has been exacerbated by alarm at the fact that it did not stand with the allied government from the very first moment, the army was not invited to abandon the coup, and because of the continued harboring of those accused by the Turkish government of being the mastermind and sponsor of the coup, Fethullah Gülen and the leadership of the "service" movement. "In the city of
Pennsylvania, the reaction reached its highest point in the first appearance of Turkish Prime Minister Ben Ali Yıldırım in Ankara after the coup attempt. His focus on the United States, saying: “The state that supports Fethullah Gulen will not be a friend or ally, an implicit threat to the possibility of changing the rules of relationship and alliance with the United States, while Erdogan hinted to link the continuation of the strategic alliance between the two countries to the delivery of Fethullah Gulen, he said: “This character you have [Gulen] you must hand it over to us, and as I told you earlier that they intend this plot and plan this coup. (Erdogan /2016, at: [http://bit.ly/2a8t5VV])

The Turkish press, especially pro-government newspapers such as Sabah, expressed skepticism about the positions of the United States through its editorial, saying that US Secretary of State John Kerry “was the first to talk about the situation in Turkey from the Obama administration.” “The elected government in Turkey, the NATO ally, and the active partner in the coalition against ISIS, has not asked the army to return to its barracks.” Instead, he said: “I think it is not appropriate for me to comment except to say that we are hearing reports that others are hearing. I have no details at this time. I hope there will be stability, peace and continuity in Turkey. (Coup attempt: /2016 [http://bit.ly/29NVdvV])

The paper's editorial came to a dangerous conclusion: "We have reached the point of no return in the relationship between Turkey and the United States. If Washington continues to support and incite the leader of a global terrorist movement, US soldiers will have no work in our country. Three days later, on July 19, Obama made clear his position "with strong condemnation of the coup attempt against the democratically elected Turkish government" and offered "appropriate assistance".([The White House, /2016, at: http://bit.ly/29MZaQg])

However, Turkey is sticking to its request to hand over Fethullah Gulen and may make this a pivotal issue in reviewing relations with the United States,( Readout of the President's /2016, at: [http://bit.ly/29MZaQg])

The current Turkish position targets two things :(( Kaddoura, , 2016, p. 12).

12.1. The First: is to use these circumstances to pressure the United States to hand over what it considers the most important threat to the Turkish government and the AKP, and then try to completely eliminate this threat.

12.2. Secondly: this incident represented a clear American failure to Turkey, adding to a number of American attitudes and behaviors in the region that disturb Turkey or contradict its positions and interests; Turkey is linked to the PKK, , As well as support for the Kurdish Democratic Forces of Syria. The recent Turkish escalation is putting pressure on the United States to reconsider its overall policy of Turkish interests to reflect its strategic alliance. Therefore, days after the coup failed, Erdogan sought to reaffirm the need for US cooperation with Turkey in accordance with the requirements of their strategic alliance.

13. CONCLUSION

The research gives us a clear idea about the history of the negative and positive strategic relations between the two countries through the fact that the two countries in different politically and ideologically. As a result, we know the level of difference and agreement in positions on regional and international issues, , Turkey's position on the fronts of NATO in eavesdropping and intelligence issues towards the former Soviet Union, Or the Russian Federation currently, Turkey's position on the Syrian crisis at the beginning of the crisis, a position contrary to Russian support for the Syrian government, This led to the emergence of multiple tensions on the surface between the two countries and the most obvious downing of the Russian plane on the Turkish-Syrian border, This led to a major crisis that almost led to a major conflict and the killing of the Russian ambassador in Turkey and the fact that Turkey is part of NATO and in the Western American camp,

The relations have become more strained but things have changed because of the failed coup in Turkey and the accusation of the Turkish cleric based in the United States of leading the coup and the US refusal to extradite him to Turkey. With Turkey's reluctance to release him and bring him to justice, the US president announced sanctions against Turkey's economy .All these reasons called on the Turkish government to search for alternatives to the United States of America, so Turkey moved to establish strategic relations with the main neighboring countries such as Russia, Iran and Iraq. And able to develop special relations with Russia political, commercial and industrial and transfer of Russian technology to Turkey Thus, the basic, political and economic motives for the establishment of advanced and strategic relations were present in the Russian-Turkish-Iranian agreements On the regional crises in Syria and Iraq, which makes the Turkish-Russian alliance will have a major impact in the Middle East on the distribution of force there.
14. INFERENCE

14.1. First: The Turkish-Russian relations reached an unprecedented peak of cooperation with the beginning of the 21st century, especially after the failed coup in Turkey. At a time when the world has experienced a deep economic crisis that continues to cast a shadow on the world today.

14.2. Second: The divergent views between Moscow and Ankara on many files, did not prevent the two countries in recent years from choosing coordination and cooperation on vital strategic issues. Coordinating common positions that they needed, enabling them to achieve the required balance in the international scene. Either in terms of reducing NATO's expansionism, the attitude towards the European Union, or the US invasion of Iraq, positions that limited the dominance of Western powers on the international scene.

14.3. Third: The Syrian crisis, and to the extent that Russia is showing interest in Syria as the last site that Russia has remained on the Mediterranean Sea as an ally and as a monitoring site in the Middle East, Russia has sought to maintain its traditional influence in Syria. Turkey has to realize that Turkey, which stretches its border with Syria along some 900 km, is not affected by the Syrian situation, Cannot stand a negative position without protecting their national security, Especially since it is politically standing with the Syrian opposition and this equation requires the Russians to make a good equation between the protection of its influence and harm the national security of Turkey on the one hand, and Russia has the ability to speed up the political solution in Syria. Facilitate the process of peaceful negotiated solution and work to eliminate terrorism and ISIS with Russian-Turkish cooperation.

14.4. Fourth: The Turkish-American crisis and international changes, including the policy of President Trump's government, which is described as abandoning its allies, prompted the AKP government to look for a new partner in the region and move away from hostility to Russia as a big country with international strength and with great weight and to fulfill its commitments with its friends.

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