

Geopolitical Components in The Employment of Eurasian

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Abstract

The Researcher Believes That the Current Events In Ukraine Through The Russian War In Which The Idea Of The Axes Has Become Faltering, Especially The Moscow-Berlin Axis Through Sanctions Towards Russia By Germany And Germany's Opposition To The Invasion Of Ukraine Before, So The Work On The Nord Stream Pipeline Stopped. The Researcher Also Believes That the Moscow-Tokyo Axis Has Become Faltering, As Relations Between Japan And Russia Have Deteriorated Dramatically Since Moscow Dispersed Its War and Began Its Invasion of Ukraine, As Japan Joined the United States and Others In Imposing Harsh Economic Sanctions On Russia And Restricted Transactions With The Russian Central Bank.

Keywords: Russian War, Geopolitical, Eurasian, Faltering.

Introduction

Geographical and Demographic Components Are Considered One of The Factors That Play A Clear Role in The Status of The State. They Play A Clear Role in The Status of The State Regionally and Globally by Employing These Components in The Correct Manner. Demographic and Value.

First: The Geopolitical Component

One Of The Considerations Of The International Strategy Is The Geographical Component, Which Is The Most Natural And Permanent Factor In Building National Strength, Which Plays A Fundamental Role As It Represents One Of The Elements Of The National Strategy Of The State By Defining The Nature Of Its Behavior And External Activity And Its Position Among The Units Of The International System ⁽¹⁾.

The Russian Federation Is the Largest Country In The World In Terms Of Area, As It Is Located On The Northern Frozen Ocean Between Warba And The Pacific Ocean. Crimean Meteors To The Russian Federation In March 2014, And The Distribution Of Russia On Several Continents, 23% Of Which Is Located In The Continent Of Europe, While 77% Of The Area Of The Russian Federation Is In The Continent Of Asia.²⁾If The Borders Of The Russian Federation Are Distributed Over A Number Of Geographical Borders Of Countries, Then It Is Bordered From The North By The Ernest Sea, The Kara Sea, And Some Of The

frank Bioimage, The world fact book: cent trail Asia” (Washington: central intelligent cu Agency, 2016, (p3. ¹

Marwan Iskandar, Russia the New Birth1 edition (Beirut: Riyad El-Din Books and Publishing, 2011).²

Sea Outlets Towards The Arctic Ocean, But From The South, The Russian Federation Borders In Its Land Borders Several Countries, Both China And Mongolia In The Far East As For The West, It Is Bordered By An Important European Country, Which Is Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway, Finland, And Part Of The Baltic Sea, As Well As The Presence Of Russian Beaches On The Black Sea And The Caspian Sea In The Southwest, In Addition To Having A Series Of Borders With Ukraine, Belarus, Georgia, Poland, Kazakhstan, And Azerbaijan, And Accordingly According To This Area, Russia Is Considered One Of The Countries In The World That Connects The World's Continents To Each Other, And Through Which It Possesses Military, Political And Geo-Strategic Weight At The Regional Level.⁽³⁾

Russia Is Geographically Surrounded By About 13 Seas, Including 12 Seas From Three Oceans, And At The Same Time It Is One Of The Semi-Landlocked Countries That Do Not Have Open Sea Outlets, Because Its Waters Freeze Throughout The Year Due To Its Proximity To The Polar Orbit.⁽⁴⁾

In Recent Years, Russia Has Begun To Move To The Arctic Sea Corridor, Although Parts Of It Were Free Of Ice Except For Two Months Of The Year. Pacific, Which Contributes To Solving Russia's Geopolitical Problem.⁽⁵⁾

Accordingly, The Geographical Location Imposed On Russia Political Positions To Ensure The Survival Of The State, So That The Essence Of The Russian Strategy Was To Consider The Surrounding Countries, I.E. The Countries Of Central Asia And The Countries Of Eastern Europe, As An Indispensable Geopolitical Area And To Use It As A Defensive Framework For It Throughout The Different Ages.⁽⁶⁾

Russia Showed Interest In Giving Great Priority To Geopolitics Through The Ascension Of President Vladimir Putin To The Presidency In 2000 As One Of The Determinants Of Foreign Policy Aimed At Protecting And Achieving Vital Interests, So That Russian Foreign Policy Has Three Basic Geopolitical Foundations, Which Are As In The Following Figure:⁷

Alexander Dugin, Who Is Represented By The Geopolitical Mind That Stands Behind The Major Strategic Directions Of Russia And The Author Of The Fourth Political Theory, Points Out That According To Dugin, Russia Is Destined To Be An Auxiliary Empire According To Its Geography And Culture.⁸⁾ On The Other Hand, President Vladimir Putin Put The Eurasian Theory Into Practice Gradually Since He Assumed Power, In Addition To The Integration Of Eurasians Into The Principles Of Foreign Policy. Eurasian Ideas Had A Great Influence On Regional Alliance Patterns Between Russia And Neighboring Countries, Which

³ Alexander Dugin, *Salvation of Western Eurasian Terrestrial Civilizations versus Maritime and Atlantic Civilizations* Translated by: Ali Badr, I (Iraq: Dar Al-Kaa, 2021), p. 143.

⁴ Robert Caylan, *Geography's Revenge: What Maps Tell Us About Coming Conflicts and the War Against Destiny* Translated by: Ehab Abdel-Rahim Ali, vol. (Kuwait: The World of Knowledge Series' 2015), p. 50.

⁵ Gerard Dessoix, *Study in International Relations* Translated by: Qassem Miqdad, ed. (Damascus: Dar Nineveh for Studies, Publishing and Distribution, 2015), p. 95.

⁶ Muhammad Mahmoud Ibrahim Al-Deeb, *Political Geography, Perspective, I* (Cairo: The Anglo-Egyptian Bookshop, 2005), p. 838.

Abdel Qader Mohamed Fahmy, *Introduction to the Study of Strategy* 1st Edition (Amman: Dar Majd Lawi, 2006), pg. 99.

Toni Mileski, *Journal of European Studies*, Issue 2, (Eastern-25: 2015), P 184.⁸

Resulted In The Establishment Of The Eurasian Economic Union Between Russia (Kazakhstan, Armenia, Belarus And Kyrgyzstan On May 29, 2014⁹.

Therefore, One of The Assertions on Which the State Is Based Is the Rejection of Western Civilizations And Domination, And Then Globalization, Which Was Invented By The United States Of America To Create A Unipolar World. Dugin Asserts That There Are Only Two Options, Either Eurasianism Or Globalization.¹⁰.

Therefore, We Find That from The Geopolitical Perspective of The Russian Federation Is To Understand The Most Prominent Threats To Its National Security, Including Ensuring Access To Warm Waters And Benefiting From Mineral Resources In The Interest Of The Russian Economy, As Well As Seeking To Strengthen The Link Between Russia And The Russian Nationalities Scattered Outside Its Borders And Securing Its Geographical Borders, Specifically The Western Ones, From Threats.

Accordingly, The Vital Geostrategic Location of Russia Serves as A Natural Meeting Point Between East and West, North and South, And Investment. This Advantage Requires A Special Strategy. Therefore, A Modern Transportation System Must Be Built and Government Companies Responsible for Railways, Ports, Airports and Land Transportation Roads Must Be Funded. This Large Geostrategic Advantage Is Closely Related to Russia And A Main Component In Supporting Its Strategic Directions.¹¹

At The End Of The Twentieth Century, The Development Of Russian Geopolitical Thought Carried With It A Russian Elite That Worked On Formulating And Creating A New Perspective That Clarifies Russia's Position And Role In Today's World And Makes Possible Options For The Future, As Russian Geopolitics Seek To Realize The Importance And Place Of Russia In The Global Perspective And What Path It Requires To Take After The Shock The End Of The Twentieth Century, That Is, With The Collapse Of The Soviet Union, And From The Point Of View Of Some Russian Thinkers, The Russian Geopolitics At The End Of The Twentieth Century Represents The Ideology Of Restoring The Status Of The Great Powers Of The Russian Federation.¹²

And He Believed In The New Eurasians Of Alexander Dugin As A Leading Doctrine In The Future, Which Will Make Russia A Great Power. In Dugin's View, The New Eurasians Is Based On Many Assumptions, Including¹³:

As Dugin Was Able To Introduce The Geopolitical Factor And Link It With Other Factors Within The Eurasian Nodal, Although Peter Savi Tski Represents The First Eurasian To Take Geopolitical Issues, Dugin Worked On Developing These Ideas, Which He

Dmitry shlapent okh, Dugin Eurasianism: A window on the Minds of the Russian Elite or an intellectual ploy? ⁹ (Paris: Studies in Eastern European Thought, 2009), p 697.

Semaen Jella, Political Theory: Russia and Political Ideas for the Twenty-First Century, Arab Future ¹⁰ Journal, Issue 445, (Beirut: 2016), p. 168.

¹¹ Anton shekhovtsov and Andreas umland, Is Aleksandr Dugin a Traditionalist–Neo–Eurasianism, The Russian Review: Perennial philosophy (2009), p.665

¹² Alexander Dugin, Geopoliticheskoe bud aschee Rosi, myslit prostranstrom, (Moscow, Arktogeya, 2000), P25

¹³ Erme Ersen, Neo – Eurasianism and patins multipola in Russian foreign poliey, Tarksl Review of Eurasian Studies, Issue 4 (Asia pacific Research center: 2004), p.27

Transformed Into A Geopolitical Project Through The Russian Strategy, The Aim Of Which Is To Confront Western Goals ¹⁴.

On The Other Hand, Where Dugin Worked To Put Forward The Fourth Policy Theory As A New Ideological Doctrine, Especially For A Multipolar World System, Where He Considers This Theory As An Important Ideological Shift In The Philosophy Of The New Eurasia. Fascism)⁽¹⁵⁾.

And In Order For Russia To Ensure Its Geopolitical Expansion On The Ground, It Is Necessary For It To Undertake Several Axes That Guarantee It The Restoration Of Its Global Role, Which Are As Follows:¹⁶:

Second: Formation Of Geopolitical Axes

Moscow-Berlin Hub

It Is The Axis That Allowed Russia To Expand Westward To Include Most Of The Lands That It Lost After The Dissolution Of The Soviet Union Through An Alliance With Germany And French Subordination. From Alexander Dugin's Point Of View, Russia's Place Is In The Heart Of The Land And Germany Represents Central Europe. When Its Alliance Is Able To Remove The Atlantic Influence From Europe And Weaken The Siege Which The Europeans Are Trying With Nato To Commit Russia To It.

Moscow-Tokyo Axis

It Is The Axis Through Which Russia Can Reduce The Influence Of Nato From The East. Despite Japan's Relationship With The United States, It Cannot Be Compensated For The Harm It Suffered During World War Ii. Russia Hopes To Ally Itself With Japan And Brotherly China, Which Seeks To Break Western Hegemony. .

Accordingly, Putin Stated A Set Of Russia's Supreme National Interests, And The Vital Area, The Most Important Of Which Was The Geographical Range, So He Looked Towards The Permanent Pursuit Of Linking Between The East And The West To Achieve Its Interests With Europe In The West And With China In The East. In This Regard, The First Treaty Signed by President Putin Was the Treaty Of Cooperation And Friendship With China In 2001 As An Expression Of Russia's Strategic Location And Its Rejection Of American And Nato Hegemony And Exclusivity. On the Other Hand, It Deals In Central Asia As A Vital Area For The Russian Federation, And Refuses That The United States Of America Inherit The Soviet Influence.¹⁷⁽¹⁾ Therefore, The Basic Idea Is To Ensure Russian National Security And The Territorial Integrity Of Russia, Which Is Associated With The Security Of Its Vital Sphere And Not To Achieve The Aspirations Of The West With The United States. However, It Cannot Overlook the Harm It Suffered During World War Ii. Russia Hopes To Ally Itself With Japan And Brotherly China, Which Is Carefully Seeking Breaking Western Hegemony.

¹⁴ Gerard Dessoix, Study in International Relations Translated by Qassem Miqdad, 1st edition (Damascus: Dar Nineveh for Studies, Publishing and Distribution, 2015), pg. 90.

¹⁵ Itd Alexander Dugan, fourth political theory, Translated by: Mark Sloboda and Michael, (London: Arctos Media, 2012), p 22

¹⁶ Waleed Hassan Mohamed, In Drawing the Strategic Role of President Vladimir Putin's New, Journal of International Studies, Issue 64, (Baghdad, Center for Strategic and International Studies: 2016), 273 p.

¹⁷ Walid Hassan Muhammad, President Vladimir Putin's Role in Drawing the New Strategy, Journal of International Studies, No. 64, (Baghdad, Center for Strategic and International Studies: 2016), p. 273.

Moscow-Tehran Axis

Which Represents the Most Important Axes And The Most Influential In Russian Foreign Policy, Given That Iran Is A Major Continental Country And Is Directly Linked To Asia Minor, Which Is At The Same Time Prepared By The West And The United States Of America. Russia's Alliance With Iran Will Enable Finding A Solution To A Large Number Of Russian Problems And Thus Enable It To Achieve The Dream Of Reaching To The Warm Waters Across The Arabian Gulf As A Geopolitical Goal That Russia Has Been Aiming For For Centuries, And That Any Obstacle That Stands In The Way Of This Goal Is A Threat To Its National Security.¹⁸⁽²⁾So, The Geographical Location Constitutes One Of The Most Important Factors Influencing Foreign Policy As It Is The Most Important Constant Component. The Location Is Determined In Relation To The Seas And Oceans, Which Gives The State The Advantage Of Benefiting From The Movement Of Navigation And Trade And The Strategic Location Of Russia As It Represents Vital Matters That Contribute To The Formulation Of The State's Political Directions At The Present Time And As A Result Of Developments In The Means Of Communication, The Field Of Weapons And Transportation, Now The Location And The Geostrategic Importance Have A Major Role In Determining The Political And Economic Level.¹⁹, Which Can Divide The Russian Federation Into Three Regions: (2):

1. **Siberia:** Which Extends From The Eastern Ural Mountain Range
2. **European Russia:** Which Is Located In The Lands West Of The Ural Mountains
3. **Far East:** It Extends From The End Of The Siberian Plains To The Shores Of The Pacific Ocean.

¹⁸ Alexander Dugin, *Foundations of Geopolitics: Russia's Geopolitical Future*, translated by: Emad Hatem, 1st edition, (Beirut: New Book House, 2004), p. 287.

¹⁹ Lama Mudar Al Emara, *internal and external variables in Russia and their impact on its policy towards the Arab Gulf region in the period 1990-2003*, vol. (Emirates: Emirates Center for Strategic Studies and Research, 2005), p. 15.