



ANKASAM

bulletin

10 April 2022
ISSUE: 2022/14

Why Did Russia Give the Green Light to Ukraine's EU Membership?



11

Indo-Pacific
Strategy
of Britain

13

Russian-Japanese Relations
in the Shadow of the
Ukraine-Russia War

CONTENTS

ANKASAM ANALYSIS

03 Indo-Pacific Strategy of Britain
Mustafa Cem KOYUNCU

06 Why Did Russia Give the Green Light to Ukraine's EU Membership?
Dr. Doğacan BAŞARAN

NEWS-ANALYSIS

09 Russian-Japanese Relations in the Shadow of the Ukraine-Russia War
Sibel MAZREK

ANKASAM IN PRESS

13 Media

JOURNALS

14 Journal of International Crisis and Political Studies

Journal of Regional Studies

Cankaya District, Cemal Nadir Street, No. 20.0680.
Cankaya – Ankara/Turkey
Tel: +90 312 474 00 46 | Fax: +90 312 474 00 45
Email: info@ankasam.org

Design-String: Esra Karadağ

All rights to this publication belong to the Ankara Center for Crisis and Political Studies (ANKASAM). Except for reasonable quotes under the Intellectual and Artistic Works Act 5846, all or part of the publication cannot be printed, broadcast, reproduced or distributed by electronic or mechanical means (copy, record and information storage, etc.) without the permission of ANKASAM. The opinions and assessments in this work belong to the author, and do not reflect the official opinion of ANKASAM institutionally.



ANKASAM ANALYSIS

Indo-Pacific Strategy of Britain

The Brexit process, which started with the referendum in 2016, was resolved after the parties signed a trade agreement in December 2020, amid problems such as protests, requests to leave the European Union (EU) and visa disputes. Britain, which left the EU with this process, sought to shift its strategic orientation from Europe to other regions. The Indo-Pacific, also known as the new playground of the international power struggle, has emerged as the region where Britain will focus its strategic weight in the coming period.

The declining prominence of Europe in global politics in terms of economy, politics, and security is the primary reason why England, which has a global empire background, is gravitating towards different regions such as Indo-Pacific. The Indo-Pacific area is home to the world's most populated and economically strong countries, in contrast to Europe's slow economic development and aging population. The "Free and Open Indo-Pacific" narrative, initiated by Japan and frequently emphasized by the United States of America (USA), is the basis



Mustafa Cem KOYUNCU
ANKASAM
Asia Pacific
Research
Assistant

of Britain's approach to the Indo-Pacific geography. Britain, while defining itself as a European country with global interests, in the official document titled "Global Britain in a Competitive Age"[1] published in 2021 and signaling a return to the realpolitik struggle, also frequently emphasized the importance of the Indo-Pacific region. In this context, it would not be wrong to say that the Indo-Pacific orientation of London will be realized in security, economic and diplomatic fields.

After the Brexit process, the UK's relations with Europe deteriorated, and perhaps the most problematic area is the economy. Adding the damage caused by the Covid-19 epidemic to the economic problems, the UK has made it a priority to develop its commercial relations with the state in the Indo-Pacific. Indo-Pacific countries[2], which currently account for 17% of the UK's global trade and 10% of foreign direct investment, offer significant opportunities with their developing economies.

Considering the population of the countries involved in the Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP), which is seen as the biggest trade opportunity for the UK, it is known that CPTPP market is estimated to have over 500 million people. The UK, which made an official application to join the CPTPP in 2021, aims to allow British products to enter the Asian market more easily without customs duty. In particular, Asia, where the middle class is gradually increasing, is considered a very favorable market in terms of the UK's service sector and technological products.

The United Kingdom has also recently announced the start of a significant free trade deal with India which is not part of the CPTPP. According to analysts, the deal, which began on January 13, 2022, will double the UK's exports to India and raise total trade to \$38 billion by 2035.[3] The London administration, which wants to improve its economic relations with the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), has taken important steps in this direction. Liz Truss, Secretary of State for Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Affairs, visited ASEAN on 15 November 2021 to strengthen trade relations and sign a free trade agreement. In addition to the trade agreements currently in force with the UK, Singapore and Vietnam, it also wants to make agreements with other ASEAN countries.[4] This kind of economic relations will be on the agenda of England in the coming periods. In addition to its economic efforts, the UK has increased its security and military actions in the region in recent years.

In the current situation, England, which has multinational agreements such as Five Power Defence Arrangements (FPDA) and Five Eyes, and bilateral defense agreements with the countries of the region, has once again reaffirmed its return from Europe to the Indo-Pacific geography with the latest AUKUS Agreement.[5] Within the context of the Anglo-Saxon alliance, the agreement, which primarily comprises the building of nuclear submarines, will strengthen Britain's engagement in the region in areas such as technology, industrial bases, and supply chains.

The most substantial step taken by Britain in terms of defense and causing tension with China is its military activities in the South China Sea. As it is known, Beijing considers the South China Sea as its sovereignty area within the strategy of the "Nine Dash Line". Any military activity carried out in this territory is also seen as a violation of sovereignty rights by Beijing. Despite this, in January 2019, the UK and the US conducted their first joint military exercise in the South China Sea.[6]

Britain's most visible effort to enhance its military footprint is the deployment of its biggest naval fleet to the Pacific Ocean. The statement "The UK is not stepping back but sailing forth to play an active role in shaping the international system of the 21st century. When our Carrier Strike Group (CSG) sets sail next month, it will be flying the flag for Global Britain – projecting our influence, signaling our power, engaging with our friends and reaffirming our commitment to addressing the security challenges of today and tomorrow"[7] made by UK Defense Secretary Ben Wallace pointedly this naval fleet shows that London sees itself as a founding-major actor rather than a mediator actor. In this context, the UK Royal Navy (RN) announced on 7 September that two of its River-class Batch II offshore patrol vessels (OPVs) – HMS Spey and HMS Tamar – have begun a five-year-long deployment to the Indo-Pacific to bolster the United Kingdom's presence in the region.[8]

Finally, Britain also has been increasing the pace of its diplomatic, military, and economic activities in the region. The most significant step taken in this direction is the ASEAN-UK relations. Dominic Raab, The Former British Foreign Secretary announced that they were a "Dialogue Partner" with ASEAN as a result of meeting with ASEAN Foreign Ministers.[9] With this statement, it is reasonable to assume that the UK will strengthen its ties with ten member nations in the region in areas such as trade, investment, climate change, the en-

vironment, science and technology, and education and thus replace its lost partners in Europe with states in Asia. After Raab, Liz Truss regarded trips to the region as a priority of Britain's new foreign policy. In this backdrop, her one-week tour to Southeast Asia was a great step in strengthening commercial and political ties in the area.[10]

All these steps taken after Brexit are the imperial reflex of England against the international order that is supposed to be shaped between the USA and China. It should be noted that the ability to command the oceans was originally what once made England the "empire on which the sun never sets." Undoubtedly, England does not have such power in the current situation. However, it is also seen that England will play an important role and return to the seas in the Indo-Pacific, which was once the scene of the discoveries of the British captain and explorer Captain James Cook and called the "British Lake". In this context, the appointment of the head of the Royal Navy, Admiral Sir Tony Radakin to the Chief of the Defence Staff, should be noted as a critical message.

[1] "Global Britain in a Competitive Age The Integrated Review of Security, Defence, Development and Foreign Policy", Cabinet Office, https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/975077/Global_Britain_in_a_Competitive_Age_-_the_Integrated_Review_of_Security__Defence__Development_and_Foreign_Policy.pdf, (Date of Accession: 18.01.2022).

[2] Ibid.

[3] "UK and India Launch Talks in New Delhi on Post-Brexit Trade Deal", Euro News, <https://www.euronews.com/2022/01/13/uk-and-india-launch-talks-in-new-delhi-on-post-brexit-trade-deal>, (Date of Accession: 19.01.2022).

[4] "The UK Foreign Minister Visits ASEAN Looking for Trade Deals-But is Britain All at Sea Over the CPTPP?", ASEAN Briefing, <https://www.aseanbriefing.com/news/the-uk-foreign-minister-visits-asean-looking-for-trade-deals/>, (Date of Accession: 19.01.2022).

[5] "Joint Leaders Statement on AUKUS", White House, <https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/statements-releases/2021/09/15/joint-leaders-statement-on-aucus/>, (Date of Accession: 19.01.2022).

[6] "U.S., Britain Conduct First Joint Drills in Contested South China Sea", Reuters, <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-usa-britain-south-chinasea-idUSKCNIPA0PV>, (Date of Accession: 19.01.2022).

[7] Brad Lendon, "Britain is Sending a Huge Naval Force Through Some Of The Most Tense Waters in Asia", CNN, <https://edition.cnn.com/2021/04/26/europe/uk-aircraft-carrier-strike-group-asia-intl-hnk-scli-ml/index.html>, (Date of Accession: 19.01.2022).

[8] Gabriel Dominguez, "Two Royal Navy OPVs Begin Five-Year Deployment to Indo-Pacific Region", Janes, <https://www.janes.com/defence-news/news-detail/two-royal-navy-opvs-begin-five-year-deployment-to-indo-pacific-region>, (Date of Accession: 19.01.2022).

[9] "UK Becomes Dialogue Partner of The Association of Southeast Asian Nations", Gov.Uk, <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-becomes-dialogue-partner-of-the-association-of-southeast-asian-nations>, (Date of Accession: 19.01.2022).

[10] "Foreign Secretary Beginning Week-long Visit to Southeast Asia Today", Politico, [https://www.politics.co.uk/news-in-brief/foreign-secretary-beginning-week-long-visit-to-southeast-asia-today/#:~:text=Foreign%20Secretary%2C%20Liz%20Truss%20will,also%20visit%20Thailand%20and%20Indonesia.&text=The%20visit%20follows%20the%20agreement,Asian%20Nations%E2%80%9D%20\(ASEAN\),](https://www.politics.co.uk/news-in-brief/foreign-secretary-beginning-week-long-visit-to-southeast-asia-today/#:~:text=Foreign%20Secretary%2C%20Liz%20Truss%20will,also%20visit%20Thailand%20and%20Indonesia.&text=The%20visit%20follows%20the%20agreement,Asian%20Nations%E2%80%9D%20(ASEAN),) (Date of Accession: 19.01.2022).

ANKASAM ANALYSIS

Why Did Russia Give the Green Light to Ukraine's EU Membership?



**Dr. Doğacan
BAŞARAN**
ANKASAM
International
Relations Expert

While hopes for peace are rising in the Russian-Ukrainian inter-delegation negotiations in Istanbul on March 29, 2022, the most interesting message given by Russia was the fact that Vladimir Medinski, who headed the Russian delegation, said that his country did not oppose Ukraine's membership to the European Union (EU).

In his explanation about the issue, Medinski has said that "Kremlin is not contesting Ukraine's demand joining the EU.^[1] Whereas, during the "Maidan Incidents" that erupted in 2014, Moscow wanted to punish Kiev's EU orientation, and after the end of the incident, a process came which culminated in the annexation of Crimea in an unlawful manner. In other words, Ukrainians were exposed to Russian interference when they wanted to join the EU in 2014.

At this point, the idea that there is a differentiation in Russian foreign policy emerges. On February 24, 2022, Russia launched its so-called "Special Operations" campaign against Ukraine, and she called the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's (NATO) eastward enlargement policy and Kiev's NATO orientation a threat to his national security. In the first stage, this led to the perception that Moscow maintained its 2014 course regarding EU enlargement. The "Primakov Doctrine," which Russia describes as the "Near Abroad Doctrine," mainly pursues the aim of preventing the expansion of Western influence in the post-Soviet space, thereby maintaining Russia's regional hegemony. Therefore, the EU is not exempt from the regional reading of the Russian state mind. Therefore, Medinski's statements are extremely eye-catching.

It is possible to relate the foreign policy in question to the misalignment of the war in Ukraine. In a sense, Russia is discussing exit scenarios from the war and is looking for a formula that it could present as an "honorable retreat".

In this context, the Moscow administration told countries in the post-Soviet geography through Ukraine, "I do not allow you to look to the West for security and defense policy. However, you can define yourself politically and culturally in terms of the Western values you feel belong to." and maybe she felt the need to give her message in that sense. Indeed, the Kremlin may also act to define the EU-United States of America (USA) and thus EU-NATO separation by developing such discourse at a time when EU membership applications are made by states such as Georgia and Moldova, and particularly Ukraine.

Another way of expressing this is to say that Moscow has agreed to make concessions so that the EU could move away from the USA to become relatively closer to Russia. The aim is to read as the break-up of the anti-Russian bloc that was formed on the occasion of the Ukrainian War. However, it is possible to say that all such comments are incomplete. This is because in the background of Russia's announcement, the notion that the countries, particularly Ukraine, will not be admitted into the EU is decisive.

As it is known, the EU membership processes are finalized by negotiations on chapters approved by all member states. It is crucial for Russia to find countries like Hungary, which is already an EU member, that don't want to oppose Russia. The Budapest Administration in particular, as well as various actors, may block the membership process of the candidate countries with veto that will bring to the chapters. This is a substantial possibility.

As a matter of fact, "We still have reliable allies in the world," which comes frequently from Russia. This may be what the statements indicate.

More importantly, these states do not meet the criteria for the EU membership. Moreover, this shortcoming does not consist of legislation that could be compensated through time-related reforms such as democratic values and economic capacity. This is because the territorial integrity and sovereignty of these countries are: therefore, boundaries are disputed. Therefore, the EU seems unlikely to accept these countries as members. In fact, the EU is not expected to take any action by accepting Ukraine as an exception. The Union will not want to open this door for the other candidate countries. Moreover, the Union's acceptance of neighborly relations with Russia, which takes into account the borders involved in discussions, does not seem rational.

In fact, Moscow could have given the go-ahead for those countries' EU accession for even those reasons. Member states will thus enter the Union in the first phase; if they realize that they cannot become a member over time, it will be necessary for them to start questioning Western values. For Moscow, this formula could be conceived as an ideal roadmap for breaking the Western influence in its immediate surroundings.

In this step, the difference in Ukraine's membership between 2014 and 2022 is also worth mentioning. As mentioned before, when Ukraine's EU membership was brought up in 2014, Crimea was not annexed and Kiev did not lose control over Luhansk and Donetsk. In short, the territorial integrity and sovereignty of Ukraine was not in a dispute over the period mentioned. Russia did not allow this direction in the process. Today, Moscow continues to deliver messages suggesting that countries in the former Soviet region, particularly Ukraine, are not interested in the EU. Nevertheless, it must be remembered that Russia has created conditions in Ukraine for the EU, which could not accept the country as a member.

In respect to this, the membership goals of countries such as Georgia and Moldova, and particularly Ukraine, reflect a picture that is disconnected from reality. Hence, the Trans-Dniester problem of Abkhazia and South Ossetia and Moldova in Georgia remains. Therefore, one of the possibilities for the states mentioned is that the EU might bring up formulas such as the "Privileged Partnership". However, it is not clear to what extent such formulas will satisfy the relevant states.

In conclusion, Medinski's statement pointed out that Moscow was reversing its position on Ukraine's EU membership bid, but it may be said that different accounts were in the background. These accounts, on the one hand, aim to shake up the spirit of togetherness in the Western Alliance that is created by the anti-Russia movement. On the other hand, it might also be based on the assumption that countries such as Ukraine, Georgia and Moldova, due to their conflict zones and the related border problems and sovereignty problems, will not be admitted to the EU. More importantly, Russia may have chosen to pave the way for a process that would undermine the countries put forward by the so-called impasse.



NEWS ANALYSIS

Russian-Japanese Relations in the Shadow of the Ukraine-Russia War

After its military intervention against Ukraine on February 24, 2022, Japan became one of the countries that imposed the most sanctions on Russia. Japanese Prime Minister Fumio Kishida announced that they found Russia's attack on Ukraine "totally unacceptable in terms of national security" and announced the decision to expand the sanctions and stated that they acted in coordination with the United States (US) and the European Union (EU).

Russia has announced that peace treaty negotiations will be suspended as Japan continues to expand its sanctions package. In a statement, the Russian Ministry of Defense regarding to Tokyo's Ukraine policy, "Under these conditions, it is not possible to negotiate on the signing of a document that is important for both countries."

There was also a reaction from the Japanese Government to Russia, which announced that it would suspend the visa-free entry program that allows Japanese residents to periodically visit the islands

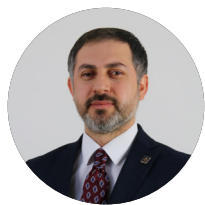
off the coast of Hokkaido, which is controlled by Moscow but claimed by Tokyo. Japanese Prime Minister Fumio Kishida said Moscow's actions were utterly unwarranted and absolutely unacceptable. Stating that they "strongly protested" Russia's step, Kishida stated that Japan's basic stance on resolving the Kuril Islands (Northern Territories) Problem and signing a peace agreement has not changed.

Days after the peace talks between the two countries were halted, Russia held a military exercise in the Kuril Islands with more than 3.000 soldiers and hundreds of equipment. Thus, the Kuril Islands Question between Russia and Japan become the hot topic of agenda.

Analyzing the Russian-Japanese relations, which became strained due to the sanctions in the shadow of the Ukraine-Russia War, to the Ankara Center for Crisis and Policy Studies (ANKASAM), experts are of the opinion that Japan follows a US-oriented foreign policy towards Russia.



Sibel MAZREK
ANKASAM Medya
Koordinatörü



**Dr. Sabir
ASKEROĞLU**
ANKASAM
International
Relations Expert

“Japan wants to put pressure on Russia by expanding sanctions.”

Stating that Russia attaches importance to Japan due to its strategy in the Asia-Pacific region, ANKASAM International Relations Specialist Dr. Sabir Askeroğlu stated that Russian-Japanese relations were adversely affected by the expanding sanctions. Emphasizing that Japan followed parallel policies with the US policy against Russia, Askeroğlu underlined that the sanctions were used as a tool to influence Russian foreign policy.

Noting that Russia did not take any serious steps in the peace negotiations regarding the Kuril Islands Problem, Askeroğlu said, “While Russia continues its peace talks with Japan; On the other hand, it is arming the region. By visiting the island, he exhibits behavior that Japan does not like.” he said.

Referring to the reasons for Japan to expand the sanctions, Askeroğlu said, “Tokyo has changed tactics. The Kishida Government is trying to change Russia’s decisions through pressure rather than dialogue. I think this is the main reason why Japan has increased the number of sanctions against Russia recently.” said.



Cenk TAMER
ANKASAM
Asia-Pacific Expert

“Japan’s aim is to increase hostility towards Russia through sanctions.”

ANKASAM Asia-Pacific Expert Cenk Tamer, stated that Japan is seen as a part of the Western camp and therefore the Tokyo administration has expanded the sanctions against Russia. Tamer said that Japan’s aim is to take the QUAD countries composed of the USA, Australia and India, with side, through sanctions and it was to increase hostility towards Russia, but he could not persuade India, which stands out with its neutral stance. Tamer said, “Japan aims to transform QUAD into a structure like the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). The USA also uses QUAD as a front against Russia. While Tokto acts as an instrument here; Moscow, on the other hand, does not want this front formed against it to expand.” made its assessment.

Emphasizing that Russia held military exercises on the islands after Japanese Prime Minister Kishida made unilateral statements about the Kuril Islands before the war in Ukraine, Tamer stated that the two countries faced each other again due to the sanctions. Tamer said, “Japan wants to buy these islands with money first and then make a peace treaty. Russia also does not accept this money offer for the islands it has won through war. Therefore, the ongoing island issue between the two countries does not seem to be resolved any time soon.” used the phrases.



**Dr. Satoru
NAGAO**
Hudson Institute
Research Fellow

“Negotiations with Japan provided an economic advantage for Russia.”

Expressing that the peace talks between the two countries, which were suspended between the two countries in the face of Japan’s sanctions against Russia, have been wanted to be stopped by the Moscow administration for a long time, Hudson Institute Research Assistant Dr. Satoru Nagao said that Russia continues to occupy the Kuril Islands (Northern Territories) and that Japan has the right to reclaim its lands.

Emphasizing the increasing importance of the Kuril Islands, Nagao said, “Russia is hiding its nuclear ballistic missile submarines in the Sea of Okhotsk. These submarine-based nuclear missiles are critical to its nuclear deterrence against the United States. Russia wants to deploy air and anti-ship missiles in the Kuril Islands to protect these submarines in the Sea of Okhotsk. However, with the melting of the glaciers in the Arctic, maritime trade routes are opened. These roads are also located right next to the Kuril Islands. Therefore, the Kuril Islands are of strategic importance to protect the Maritime Line of Communication.” said.

Pointing out that the negotiations are economically important for Russia, Nagao said, “Japan is a customer of Russia’s energy resources. This may provide an advantage in Russia’s energy price bargain with China. So the peace negotiations with Japan proved beneficial for Russia. However, in the current situation, the expansion of trade between Japan and Russia does not seem possible due to the sanctions.” made statements.



**Ahmet Bülent
MERİÇ**
Retired
Ambassador

“Russia’s deployment of troops to the Kuril Islands may cause a major crisis.”

Retired Ambassador Ahmet Bülent Meriç stated that Japan’s foreign policy is completely in line with the USA, except for the issue of nuclear disarmament, and that the Tokyo administration cannot act outside this line and that the situation will affect relations with Russia.

He said that Japan is an important strategic partner for the USA in the Asia-Pacific region and there is a threat perception from two countries in the region. Meriç said, “Japan’s first threat perception is North Korea’s intercontinental missile tests. The goal here is to hit the west coast of the USA. The second is the rising Chinese threat. Japan has territorial disputes with China over the Senkaku Islands and other islets stretching out to Taiwan. The most important point here is that China claims historical rights in the South China Sea and the Pacific region up to Guam. So, in the face of China’s expansion and arming of those islets in the South China Sea, there is also a threat to cut off Japan’s sea route to the West. Therefore, Tokyo has to apply the same sanctions regimes as the United States.” said.

Emphasizing that Russia’s attempts to strengthen its weak position in the Asia-Pacific were inconclusive, Meriç claimed that Russia continues to deploy troops in the Kuril Islands and that this situation may cause a major crisis between the two countries.



Gökhan SARI
Retired Colonel

“Russian–Japanese relations will stabilize once the war in Ukraine is over.”

Retired Naval Colonel Gökhan SARI, who stated that Japan’s policy is parallel to the policies of the West, said that these policies will continue to be carried out on the basis of the USA in the future.

Underlining that the strained relations between the two countries due to the sanctions will not cause a major crisis, SARI said, “I think it will stabilize after a certain point, including these announced sanctions in the near future.” said.

SARI said, “Japan, by taking advantage of this tension, will bring the need to have nuclear weapons again on the agenda due to its victimization in the Second World War. Because he states that he is under a threat in this sense. We see that discussions on this issue are also held in the domestic public.” made his comment. In addition, SARI said that Russia’s landing of troops in the Kuril Islands will escalate the tension between the two countries; however, he added that no military intervention will be made against the islands.



Hacer SEZGIN
Journalist

“Japan seeks to turn the tension between Russia and Ukraine into an opportunity.”

Journalist Hacer Sezgin said that the relations between the two countries would become strained when Japan expands its sanctions against Russia, and that the Tokyo Government sees this crisis as an opportunity. Sezgin said, “Japan is in search of what I can get from here by using this tension. Because we can say that the main reason why Japan, which remained silent in the tensions in different regions and did not enter into crisis too much, extended its sanctions against Russia by disrupting its neutrality, stems from the Kuril Islands Problem.” made the assessment.

Sezgin, who agrees with other experts about Japan’s foreign policy steps, said, “Japan is following the USA. Just as the Washington administration acts on a global scale, Tokyo is positioned in the same line. After the Russo-Ukrainian War, a step back can be taken again. Because the suspension of peace talks is not a good thing for Japan either. Russia also stopped it for a reaction, but we can predict that the relations between the two countries will revive.”

ANKASAM IN PRESS

4 April 2022

ANKASAM President Prof. Dr. Mehmet Seyfettin Erol evaluated the Russia-Ukraine War in the National Channel Field of View program.

5 April 2022

ANKASAM Chief Advisor of the President, Retired Ambassador Aydın Nurhan, evaluated the Russia-Ukraine War in A News.

5 April 2022

Ankara Center for Crisis and Policy Studies (ANKASAM) President Prof. Dr. Mehmet Seyfettin Erol spoke to Anvar Sherov, Head of Uzbekistan Development Strategy Center.

6 April 2022

ANKASAM International Relations Specialist Dr. Doğancahan Başaran evaluated the government crisis in Pakistan to Türkiye Newspaper.

7 April 2022

ANKASAM Chief Advisor of the President, Retired Ambassador Aydın Nurhan, evaluated the Russia-Ukraine War on A News.

7 April 2022

ANKASAM International Relations Consultant Dr. Kadir Ertaç Çelik evaluated the Russia-Ukraine War in the Bengütürk TV “Thought Map” program.

8 April 2022

ANKASAM Chief Advisor of the President, Retired Ambassador Aydın Nurhan, evaluated the Russia-Ukraine War on TVNET.

9 April 2022

Retired Ambassador Aydın Nurhan, Senior Advisor of the President of Ankara Center for Crisis and Policy Studies (ANKASAM), spoke to TVNET about the Russia-Ukraine War.



The latest issue of the International Journal of Crisis and Politics Studies, an international peer-reviewed journal operating within the Ankara Center for Crisis and Politics Studies (ANKASAM), has been published. Academic Keys, ASOS Index, CEEOL, Cite Factor, DRJI, Index Copernicus, Ideal Online, Research Bible, Sindex and TUBITAK DERGIPARK databases are scanned by our journal can be accessed via the link below.

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF CRISIS AND POLITICAL STUDIES VOLUME VI, ISSUE I

JOURNAL OF REGIONAL STUDIES

The latest issue of the Journal of Regional Studies, an international peer-reviewed journal operating within the Ankara Crisis and Political Research Center (ANKASAM), has been published. Our journal is scanned by Academic Keys, ASOS Index, CEEOL, Cite Factor, DRJI, Index Copernicus, Ideal Online, Research Bible, Index and TUBITAK DERGIPARK databases. You can reach our journal via the link below.

ANKASAM JOURNAL OF REGIONAL STUDIES VOLUME VI, ISSUE I.

