

Elements of US-Russian relations

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Abstract

Relations between countries are affected by the elements of strength in each of them, as each country has a number of elements that represent elements of power, and these elements and elements work to strengthen the regional and international role of this country, in a manner that achieves its national security and enhances its national interests regionally and globally, through work In order to invest in the strengths that the state enjoys and overcome the weaknesses it suffers from in a way that leads to determining its international standing, the international political influence, in order to be effective and influential, must be based on a set of conditions that give it a degree of credibility. The state influences the decisions of other states by virtue of its ability, and the power of the state is not limited to military force only, as the traditional approach of interpretation goes, but rather it includes all the state's material and moral capabilities, and then the state's strength is explained in terms of its ability to influence externally the behavior of others, and in proportion With the goals of its foreign political movement, in a manner that guarantees it the protection and realization of its national interests.

Introduction

Countries are distributed according to their components, as there are countries that either distribute a balanced distribution between these components, the political components, the military components, and the economic components, in addition to the media and cultural components, or it is an unbalanced distribution, that is, some countries acquire two sources of power, or only one source. In light of this, there are countries that enjoy a higher position in relation to their possession of these components, and there are other countries that enjoy a lower position in relation to these components, as the higher countries may control their relationship with those lower countries. As for the elements of relations between the United States of America and the Russian Federation, the United States of America It has these comprehensive elements, enabling it to exert influence in the decisions of other countries, in a way that achieves its goals and

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interests. The Russian Federation has political, economic, military, media and cultural elements that qualify it to practice A prominent role in the international system, in addition to its enormous natural resources and wealth, especially the energy sources that represent the backbone of economic life, and accordingly, the problematic of the research started from a central question that says: What are the ingredients that both the United States and the Russian Federation possess? Was these ingredients a tributary to the emergence of conflict and competition, or a component of rapprochement and cooperation? As for the hypothesis of the research, it started from the vision that both the United States and the Soviet Union took from the elements that they possessed and which they seek to develop from a pragmatic standpoint, and in order to prove the validity of the hypothesis, the research structure was divided into: The first topic: American components and the second topic: Russian components.

The First Topic: American Elements

The United States of America has the elements that make it the most influential country in the international system at the present time, as the United States possesses the most prominent political, economic, military, cultural and media elements, and because of its possession of these elements it has exercised the role of hegemony and influence in international relations, which greatly affected the international hierarchy and the mechanism for distributing powers and roles of other international powers, and thus influencing the nature and orientations of the international system. The US-Russian relations are affected by the nature of the employment of these elements in each country from time to time, as the United States of America possesses elements that enable it to exert influence in the decisions of other countries, in a manner that achieves its goals and interests. not only huge, but also with its political, economic and cultural components, and accordingly the first topic was divided into the following demands:

The first requirement: the political components

The second requirement: economic ingredients

The third requirement: the military and security components

The fourth requirement: media and cultural components.

The first requirement: the political components

The United States of America is a federal republic that includes 50 states in North America. The American economy ranks as the third largest economy in the world. It is also a mixed economy that combines more than one type and economic system. The legislative authority (Congress) consists of the Senate, whose 100 members elect

on the basis of two seats for each. A state of the fifty states, one-third of the number of seats is renewed every two years, the term of the parliament is six years, and the House of Representatives has 435 seats, and its members are elected directly by voters for a two-year term. The political components are one of the important means in controlling American international relations, which can be implemented through international organizations and institutions, especially the United Nations (Hussain, 2013).

The US relationship with other countries was manifested through the United Nations resolutions, where the dominance of the United States of America over the United Nations resolutions emerged, as the United States adhered to the strict and literal implementation of the United Nations resolutions in conflict areas, and towards countries with which it feels tension, and this was evident in the treatment of The United Nations file of the war on terrorism, where it became clear the United States' hegemony over the United Nations and its use as a means to achieve its goals (Al-Obaidi, 2015). Among the most important political elements adopted by soft power are the following:

First: Spreading Democracy

The idea of spreading democracy is considered one of the most important tools of soft power that determines the relations of the United States of America with other countries, and the United States of America believes that countries that cannot implement democracy are countries that generate violent groups and therefore are factors that drive terrorism, and the American approach to the issue of democracy assumed the existence of a kind of link between reform and democracy, as the spread of democracy and freedom will contribute to the elimination of terrorism, the dissemination of liberal values, and the consolidation of American interests. The American vision of democracy is based on three main postulates (Nye, 2007):

- 1) Power in its broad sense, in which the elements of hard American power overlap with the elements of soft power, is inherently capable of making its own facts on the ground, which will ultimately only be American facts par excellence. The United States of America is dominant in terms of armies and technologies, and influential in the two fields of ideas. And values will be able to reshape political and cultural life as they wish.
- 2) The democratic movement, by its very nature, dissolves (totalitarian) ideologies in favor of the soft liberal system, and therefore the fundamentalist groups and forces hostile to American policies will not withstand much in front of the locomotive of unbridled political and economic liberalism.

3) The vast investment process in which the US relations with other countries have been involved, through the infusion of funds and public relations campaigns, will make the United States of America the upper hand in the process of democratic movement to be introduced, at the expense of hostile groups.

Second: civil society organizations

Talking about civil society organizations and their role in defining international relations in light of diplomatic practice gives them great importance in being a participant in the process of implementing foreign policy alongside government agencies, through interaction between them and non-governmental organizations represented in all civil society. The last decades of the twentieth century witnessed a revival of the term civil society to refer to a group of voluntary and optional organizations that exist within contemporary societies such as professional and labor unions, businessmen unions, farmers unions, and civil associations. Foreign policy, diplomatic practice and international relations. Accordingly, the growing role of civil society institutions in various fields of economic, social, educational, health and environmental development, and this contributed to linking the activities of these institutions, whether at the local or international level, expanding the world, enhancing their interaction and accelerating their responses to events and developments, which was reflected in the field of foreign policy and diplomatic practice through The crystallization of an informal diplomacy course that contributed to the implementation of many policies and action programs (Jassim, 2016).

The strategy of civil society organizations and the nature of implementing their roles depends on the nature of the relationship between the state and civil society, which reflects the nature of relations with other countries and produces different roles for civil society, especially if the state has coherent authorities capable of setting and implementing policies. Based on their foundations, these organizations seek to democratize political action and open popular participation for non-state actors to contribute to the activation of international dealings and thus open diplomatic practices that take place through the direct participation of the population represented in non-governmental organizations as the implementer of programs Country (Ali, 2009).

It should be noted the effective role that civil society organizations play in the issue of conflicts and wars, through the efforts of informal diplomacy represented in the roles of these organizations, to provide alternative ways of making peace, which occupies a good position as one of the bodies of informal diplomacy and foreign policy, due to what it enjoys. From a deep presence in local communities, it has the

ability to establish local infrastructure across the various levels of society that supports the resources of the reconciliation process and allows them to engage in negotiations at the international level that contribute to implementing foreign policy and thus resolving conflicts. Thus, it played an effective role that paved the way for subsequent steps in The way to resolve disputes (Ghaffar, 2003).

All this gave civil society organizations many powers within the framework of strengthening international relations, and perhaps the most important of these powers are those relations that have become established between them and the United Nations, and interaction has become valid between them and intergovernmental processes, as it has become permitted for representatives of these organizations to address the plenary sessions of conferences government and to participate in panel discussions, and the Security Council is now allowed to testify before it and to consult it on special crises (Gomaa, 2004).

The United States of America's use of civil society organizations as a tool to implement its goals aims not only at strengthening the process of democratic transition in the world, but also at crystallizing a new strategy for the United States of America, especially after the material and human losses in its military wars, and thus it has become necessary for the United States of America Establishing a global civil force (the force represented by civil society organizations), to be at the same level of flexibility and efficiency enjoyed by the US Army, especially since interaction with governments has become insufficient in the information age, where public opinion is gaining increasing importance until non-governmental actors are the most capable of Influencing the course of events, and the United States of America funded and supported many American non-governmental organizations such as the National Endowment for Democracy (NED) and Freedom House. Not only to promote the process of democratization in the world, but also to formulate a new strategy for the United States after the material and human losses incurred in Iraq and Afghanistan, as a result of relying on military force. The Quadrennial Diplomacy and Development Review was launched, along the lines of the Defense Quadrennial Review, with the aim of conducting a comprehensive review of the role of the State Department and USAID, recognizing that diplomacy and development often overlap and therefore must work together to form what has been called " Civil force to meet the current global challenges. This development indicates that the American vision is focused on reducing the American military forces abroad, and compensating for that through increasing the American civil force. As there are special forces for rapid intervention in the military, the new diplomacy recommended the formation of rapid response diplomatic teams that

include Groups of experts trained with special training for rapid deployment in areas experiencing conflicts or situations of instability, in cooperation between the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the United States Agency for Development, with the aim of achieving a balance between military power and civil power. civil society and cooperation with it, as a source of strength for the United States of America in the future, and then it has been presenting initiatives and holding conferences that would crystallize this goal on the ground (Gerges, 2014).

The second requirement: economic ingredients

The United States of America has strong economic foundations, as its economy relies on a market based on free investment and commercial competition, and it developed a financial strategy aimed at reintegrating the global economy during the post-World War II period. The United States possesses large wealth of natural resources; Such as: petroleum, natural gas, coal, and uranium, which in turn represent the most important products of the country, and the United States of America has established many of the main institutions of the international economic system, such as the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank, and the World Free Trade Organization (WTO), and to achieve its economic goals it has sought The United States of America to control these international institutions (Muhafaza, 2021). In order to determine the American economic foundations, the following aspects were reviewed:

First: Gross Domestic Product (al-Jubouri, 2018)

The United States topped the list of global GDP for the year (2016) with (18.57) trillion dollars, followed by China (11.69) trillion dollars, and Japan (4.94) trillion dollars. And in the year (2020) and as a result of the Corona (Covid-19) pandemic entering its climax, the gross domestic product (GDP) in the United States of America decreased by (19.3) trillion dollars, achieving a growth rate of (2.8%), after reaching a total growth rate of (2.3%).) at the end of the year (2019), so that the gross domestic product (GDP) rose again by the end of the year (2021), which indicated (20.5) trillion dollars, with a growth rate of (5.9%) of the gross domestic product in the United States of America (National accounts data of the World Bank & Development, 2021), and the United States of America occupies the center The first in the ranking of countries by GDP for the year (2021) ().

Second: Exports of goods and services

On the other hand, the United States of America is the largest trading power, as the value of American merchandise exports constituted about (11.9%) of the value of global merchandise exports, and the value of American imports constituted about (18.6%) of the total value

of global merchandise imports in 2001. That is the growth in US exports and their increase due to the free trade agreements that were concluded. Although the production of the countries of the free trade agreements constitutes only (7.3%) of the global GDP, the exports to those countries constitute (42.5%) of the exports of the United States of America. However, agricultural production is still better and more abundant, as the volume of grain exports in the world reached (480) million tons annually, according to the International Grains Council in the year (2021), and the United States of America, along with China, India and Russia, exports half of this amount, which means that Relations between the United States of America and Russia will be in the future the controlling force in food production, which will provide an opportunity for the two countries to control food and thus turn into a means of political pressure (al-Jubouri, 2018).

Third: natural resources and energy

The United States of America is characterized by many renewable and non-renewable natural resources, as it extends over a vast area of land that is not burdened with the borders of enemies, abundant deposits of fossil fuels, and thousands of kilometers of coastline, and there is a lot of fertile agricultural land and many sources of fresh water, where The United States is considered one of the largest food producers in the world, although agricultural production accounts for (3%) of the total American labor force, and the United States of America has a group of oil wells available on its lands, which generate financial revenues for its treasury and make it a self-reliant force ; As it provides many job opportunities for individuals, as well as reduces the cost of basic products for citizens, and thus commodities are available at reasonable prices (Salam, 2015).

The United States of America is considered one of the few sources of gas, as the production of marketed natural gas in 2014 reached (74.7) billion cubic feet per day, an increase of (44%) from the rate of (51.9) billion cubic feet per day in 2005. During the same time period, the production of natural gas liquids increased by (70%), from (1.74) million barrels per day in (2005) to (2.96) million barrels per day in (2014), and the rate of natural gas production was (79.4) billion cubic feet. cube per day in (2015) (Agency, 2021).

And the United States exported (33) million tons of gas in (2019) and (44.8) million tons in (2020), and in (2021) its exports reached (75) million tons, and about (45%) of it goes US exports of liquefied natural gas to Asia, and (41%) of them go to Europe, while the rest goes to other countries in the Americas. The countries of the European Union and the United Kingdom, followed by Qatar with a rate of (24%), and Russia with a rate of (20%) The United States of America has six gas stations (Al-Tamimi, 2015), and among the factors that led to the

increase in the need for production, the sanctions imposed on Russia, which affected its exports of oil and natural gas after its war on Ukraine, in addition to the beginning of the United States of America to withdraw huge amounts of oil from reserves The emergency has to face the rise in gasoline prices (Mukhaimer, 2023).

As for oil, the United States of America consumes (20) million barrels of crude oil per day, which is the largest volume of consumption in the world, while its production reaches (13) million barrels per day. The United States exports of crude oil recorded a record increase of 2.9 million barrels per day, reaching an all-time high of 5.0 million barrels per day in 2022, and this helped reduce the country's net imports of crude oil to (1.1) million barrels per day. It is the lowest level ever, as oil and gasoline stocks fell in the United States of America due to the decrease in crude oil imports, as crude oil inventories fell to (425) million barrels, and gasoline stocks fell to (215.7) million barrels, and net US imports decreased from Crude oil to 1.13 million barrels, the lowest level ever (Amer & Dandi, 2022).

The third requirement: the military and security components

After the end of the Cold War and the dissolution of the Soviet Union, the United States of America emerged on the international scene as an international power that dominated the new international order, which it represented in a new international environment represented by unipolarity, and in order to maintain this position in the international system, the United States of America intensified its efforts to strengthen its military and security components to The aspect of the political and economic components, as the importance of the military components in general stems from the fact that they represent one of the basic elements in determining the status of the state and its position in the international system as well as the key to security and stability. During an accelerating arms race in its various forms and sizes, which was reflected in the US military assets that must excel in this conflict so that they become the upper hand in US-Russian relations.

The US army ranks first in the world, while its Russian counterpart ranks second among the most powerful armies in the world. The military and security component that defines international relations can be covered in three main aspects:

First: The total size of the armed forces

The military capacity of the United States of America is associated with the total size of the American armed forces, as the population of the United States in 2021 exceeded (332) million people, including (146) million available manpower, while the number of US military personnel reaches (2.245) million soldiers. Among them (845,500) are

in the reserve forces, and the United States has the largest number of nuclear submarines in the world, amounting to about (500) nuclear submarines, in addition to owning about (500) long-range strategic bombers, and it is the only country that owns the Star Wars program that Only other countries in the world provide it with protection against any nuclear attack from abroad, and the United States has about (800) military bases abroad in more than seventy countries, while the number of Russian, British and French foreign bases does not exceed thirty combined bases, and the United States of America is advancing in the industry Unmanned warplanes over others, and the United States of America is the first country to export weapons, exporting a value of (10.5) billion dollars in the year (2018) in front of Russia, which exported weapons worth (6.4) billion dollars in the same year, and the United States owns The United States of America (6,600) tanks (Daniels, 2021).

On the other hand, the annual report of the US Department of Defense issued in 2004, titled (Base Structure Report), indicated that the Pentagon owns or leases about (702) military bases in (130) countries, in addition to (6000) other bases. In the United States, and dozens of bases spread out in Kosovo, Iraq, Afghanistan, Kuwait, Israel, Kyrgyzstan, Qatar and Uzbekistan, and as of 2011, close to a thousand combat sites closed and a modest number of major bases in Afghanistan and Iraq, as well as in Somalia, and in 2016 it was estimated that there are about 800 A major American base in more than 70 countries, colonies, or regions outside the United States of America, and in 2021, statistics indicate that the number has decreased to approximately 750 bases (Marcellino, Smith, Paul, & Skrabala, 2017). As for the nuclear aspect, the United States of America has nuclear weapons of advanced quality Due to the high technology used in it, and it maintains a number of nuclear warheads that allowed it to be one of the most powerful American military capabilities with a wide destructive capacity, at a time when conventional weapons of all kinds are associated with their ability to destroy, which is equal to more than (10) thousand million tons of material TNT, equivalent to four times all the destructive capabilities that were used in World War II, nuclear weapons are capable of destroying the world more than six times in a row, and in terms of nuclear power, which is the dividing factor in the balance of power between countries, it is believed that Russia It has the most nuclear weapons today, with 6,370 nuclear weapons, but the United States is not far behind, with 5,800 nuclear weapons in 2021 (Gillis, 2018).

Second: military spending

In terms of total military spending, the United States is the highest spending country in the world. Its military spending amounted to

about (400) billion dollars in 2005 compared to China's military expenditures, for example, which amounted to about (90) billion dollars in the same year, and in the year 2021. The United States spent \$740 billion on defense, more than the next seven countries spend on it combined, which are China, India, Russia, the United Kingdom, Saudi Arabia, Germany and France, as the total expenditure of these seven countries represents \$609 billion, less than the United States by more than 160 billion dollars, and the United States of America had about 13,000 warplanes in 2016 when Russia and China, which came after it in the international ranking, owned only three thousand and two thousand planes, respectively, and the United States of America still spends on air power, as the American air force reached 13233 aircraft warships in 2021, and Russia has 4,144 warplanes, and China has 3,260 warplanes (Daniels, 2021).

Despite the large amount of military spending on the US Army, US arms companies are the primary supplier for about (90%) of the conflicts and wars that the world is witnessing today. At least one of the conflicting parties obtains weapons from the United States in (45) conflicts, and the United States was the main supplier of weapons in (18) conflict cases, in addition to that three American companies occupied the first three positions in the world in terms of their sales of weapons Arms of 1995, in addition to the fact that (11) American companies are among the twenty largest companies in terms of arms sales in the world in the same year, and we find that American arms exports have become a means of the United States to support its global strength and dominance, and weaken its opponents and competitors, and it becomes clear This is through the control of the United States of America and its control over the arms trade between NATO countries, which makes it in a superior position compared to other countries (Marcellino et al., 2017).

The strategy of the United States of America changed after the events of September 11, 2001 to the need to maintain its hegemony through the threat or actual use of military force, as it stipulated that "our forces must be strong enough to discourage other adversaries from continuing to build a military force in the hope of matching the American power or transcend it." (Al-Obaidi, 2015).

The fourth requirement: media and cultural components

The media and cultural elements in the United States of America are among the most prominent means and tools of influencing its relations with other countries in the international system. Cultural in the concept of soft power: in essence, it is the ability of a particular nation to influence other nations, in the sense of making people affected by other experiences in governance, the exercise of freedoms and democracy, and directing their public choices, based on the

attractiveness of its social and cultural system, its system of values and institutions, instead of relying on coercion or threat. Direct military, this aspect can be disseminated in various ways: popular culture and making people take what they want and deluding them that they did it of their own free will, as well as soft power tools, private and public diplomacy, international organizations and all operating companies and commercial institutions that work to get what they want through gravity instead of of compulsion (Al-Ali, 2016), and the importance of the cultural and media components is highlighted, in that they provide the appropriate climate for influencing international relations. Countries that succeed in highlighting their cultural presence in other countries do not find it difficult to achieve the goals of their foreign policy in those countries, as the cultural influence creates a kind of From gaining loyalty, whether on the part of the ruling elite or on the part of public opinion, and the propaganda and symbols, as communication tools, are one of the means used to support the external political action of the state in order to achieve goals that the decision-makers aspire to achieve in it, and the primary purpose of using this method is determined by creating the intellectual and psychological climate the external environment, and the creation of prior convictions, the change of existing convictions to accept and understand a policy, to which the state that works to employ this method resorts. The purpose of these communicative efforts undertaken by the state, directed at the external environment, is to influence the ideas and orientations of others on a specific issue, in which the outcome of the influence serves the goals of the state in the field of international relations, and plays social and cultural characteristics, such as the pattern of prevailing culture, cultural and intellectual traditions, and the factor of historical experience and values. Religious and social, a major role in defining the relations between the United States of America and other countries, where cultural methods took many different manifestations with the aim of implanting a specific cultural pattern or model in a specific social milieu, through cultural exchange programs, holding cultural shows, and spreading the teaching of the national language. And the opening of cultural offices and educational institutions abroad, and here the manifestations of the impact of American soft power on the lives of peoples can be identified as follows:

- 1) The interest of large segments of people, especially among young men and women, to American lifestyles and popular culture, from fast food, to fashion, clothing and accessories, to American songs, music and films.
- 2) The widespread use of the English language at the expense of the mother tongue, not only in the field of business and the business sector, but more than that in the field of administration and public

institutions, and it may reach the point of turning it into a language of daily communication.

3) The wide and rapid spread of schools and universities, as well as American cultural and research centers, in parallel with the growing American political and military influence and the opening of branches of American universities in many countries. Table No. (4) and Table No. (5) show the number of foreign students in American universities in the period 2000 – 2013, according to the report of the Institute of International Education ((IIE) Institute of International Education (Al-Anzi, 2015; "Data is according to a non-profit organization founded in 1919, which represents about 1,800 universities and colleges in the United States of America,").

Second: The American media

The influence of the media as an independent American phenomenon witnessed many profound changes in the field of international media, through the way in which these media agencies and news organizations conduct their work at the international level, which was more prominent in the media's relationship with the American system and national governments around the world. Beginning with Hollywood films, which are more promoting visual symbols of American soft power, and the reason is due to the popular enjoyment of American films that embody the concepts of freedom and violence, and often contain images and subliminal messages about individuality, freedom of choice for the consumer, and other values that have important and influential political messages, and the films reflected The American permanently outlines the American international relations through the different stages of time for what you want to deliver messages, or what you want to achieve in terms of goals (Hamdan).

The American media has become one of the most powerful media in the world, whether it is publication or radio and television broadcasting that allows it to build a distinctive American image at the international level. He made it the main field for international negotiations and directing foreign policy with the help of public opinion and providing it with balanced and fair media coverage on many foreign issues, including the English Viziones, the Anglo-American W.T.N, and the American C.B.S Agency, one of the largest international photo agencies in the world, the International News Service in film distribution news in 1950 as well as United Press (Radi, 2011).

The United States of America employs the Internet in order to direct global public opinion, as it is one of the most important means that broadcasts the products of the American model in the world through

many platforms and websites, as the Internet plays a role in directing the desired goals towards the path that the United States wants, through several Channels such as social networking sites (Facebook, Twitter, and search engines), which are among the most important global American companies concerned with espionage and collecting information around the world. Which unites America with any other country, and some see it as a supporting arm for the dominant political elite in the United States of America, which explains the media's dependence on government sources in its news stories.

The second topic: Russian elements

The developments in the Russian Federation since the beginning of the twenty-first century have continued, and it is a dramatic turning point in its role at the regional and international levels, and its real quest to redraw the balances, which made it a rising international power in the way that ultimately leads to achieving its main goal of changing the balance of power in the system. The current international situation, which was directly reflected on Russia's role and position at the regional and global levels, so the second topic was divided into the following demands:

The first requirement: the political components

The second requirement: The second requirement: economic ingredients

The third requirement: the military and security components

The fourth requirement: media and cultural components

The first requirement: the political components

The political component is one of the most important elements on which the state's supreme strategy is based. The type of political system, its authorities, and its institutions play an important role in defining the state's priorities and objectives at the various internal, regional, and international levels. Since the dissolution of the Soviet Union in 1991, the Russian Federation has faced great challenges at various internal and external political levels, in light of the total collapse of the institutions of the great Soviet power, and a new international order dominated by the United States. Thus, it became a top priority for the new state to build new political institutions, and to formulate a new perspective for international dealings consistent with its new international position, and its great regional and international obligations in light of the difficult political conditions and economic and social crises witnessed by the Russian society during the period of disintegration, and Russian political activity mixed between competition, conflict and cooperation between them. And between

international and regional parties, and the difference in this activity between managing daily political activity and political activity at moments of strategic transitions, especially in managing regional and international crises, was evident in order to form an international base through which it can restore its international status and participate in the international polarity, and that through:

First: the political system and political leadership

The political leadership, represented by the head of state, has the ability to employ the state's capabilities and political, economic, military, media and diplomatic capabilities, in a way that serves the goals of the state and its sectors in the international system, especially if that leadership is characterized by; With sophistication, expertise and political experience, in addition to the constitutional powers necessary to carry out this task. The political components are closely related to the political leadership and the extent of its success, and this depends on the personality of the leader in terms of his psychological and behavioral characteristics, as well as the diversity of his professional and practical background, its richness, and his political and partisan experiences, in the sense of his association or leadership of a major political party and his influential role in its formation, as well as his ambition as a leader starting with an internal policy. And external ones that meet his national ambition to achieve his desired project, and he enjoys the support of internal and external groups and forces. Therefore, we see that President Putin, as a political leader, was characterized by these qualities from the very beginning of his term, as he expressed his determination to follow a new path that takes the state as a central axis for him, in addition to abandoning most of the pillars of the Cold War. The head of state in the Russian Federation enjoys wide powers stipulated in the Russian constitution, which he grants to the president who wins the majority in the general vote, which was held every four years since the first president of Russia, Yuris Yeltsin, took office in (1991), until the last presidential elections in (2012). , which granted the president a six-year term, renewable only once (according to the latest constitutional amendments of 2008). The president is considered the center of gravity in the Russian political system, and the focus of the decision-making process in it, due to the broad powers vested in him under the constitution, according to which he can issue ceremonies that have the force of law, as he has the powers to declare war and general mobilization, dissolve parliament, appoint the prime minister and his cabinet, and appoint judges. Supreme constitutional wisdom and judges of other courts, and the president handles the file of domestic and foreign policies (managing negotiations, signing treaties and agreements, appointing and dismissing diplomatic representatives), approving the supreme strategy of the state, approving defense policies in his capacity as

Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, and elections for governors of regions and autonomous republics in the Russian Federation. The president's powers also include announcing pardons, awarding medals and awards, and other powers, including nominating senior state officials and heads of institutions or relieving them of their posts. The victory of President (Putin) in the Russian presidential elections means that Russia has crossed the threshold of the twenty-first century and it retains the control of the reform trend in which it is moving towards liberal democratic transformation and a market economy, which ultimately enhances the position of the Russian state on the global level. After the election of President (Putin), Russia began to adopt a strategy based on (realism, practicality, and diligence). It represents the new vision of the new Russian strategy, and it marked the beginning of a new phase for the Russian state that clearly differs from the previous phase (Qalajieh, 2016).

Second: the ruling political elite in Russia

It is one of the most important political ingredients in supporting the new strategic directions of the Russian Federation, as the massive political transformation represented by the fall of the Soviet Union, with it, a major shift occurred in the centers of power and political elites of the new countries that became independent from it, as the nature of the Russian political and economic system, on the one hand, does not make One that is the center of decision-making, or that has the power and legitimacy to impose its strategic vision, just as the identity crisis that Russia suffers from formed the main polarization around which currents of the political elite in Russia centered, and the economic system in Russia is a hybrid system between an open market system such as the United States, and between The state's control over economic resources such as China, which was reflected in the way the political elite in the state is formed and its interactions, as well as the distribution of power and wealth in society. After the dissolution of the Soviet Union during the period of former President Yeltsin's rule, a network of new businessmen and state employees gathered around him known as the "family". And that group benefited from the state's state of liquidity that occurred with the collapse of the Soviet Union, and during that period names emerged, such as: Boris Berezovsky, Mikhail Khodorkovsky, and Roman Abramovich, who bought some state institutions at low prices, realizing billions of dollars in profits, as the economic openness and the profits achieved by these Russia's elite wanted to appease the West. President Yeltsin's signing of the US-Russian Cooperation Document in 1992 was an upholding of the Western approach in Russian politics. However, after the advent of President (Putin) in the year (2000), who is seen as a representative of the security establishment, the beginning of his rule witnessed an open conflict with the public elite network, as there are two groups

that control the Russian parliament: the first, called "Siloviki" meaning "strong men." This group believes that Russia's main interest is in protecting its geographical surroundings from Western influence and adopting an anti-Western policy. And the current head of the presidential office, Sergei Ivanov (Mankoff, 2012).

As for the second group, it is called "Civiliki", and it believes in the idea that Russia's interest lies in more economic liberalism and more openness with the West. (Valdai International Discussion Club) entitled (The Russian Elite in 2020), in making Russia's foreign policy decisions will be more prominent, and that Russia's "geopolitical" positions will become more stringent and strict regarding issues and crises in the regional and international arena, because feelings of suspicion and mistrust Towards the West and the United States, the Russian political elite prevails, despite the increasing number of supporters of Western democracy, as members of this elite view the foreign policies of the United States towards Russia and the world with great mistrust and suspicion. According to the report: "Members of the Russian political elite, They have been steadily completing suspicions about the growing American ambitions in the world during recent decades, and these doubts have begun to affect Russian policy towards the West, so that hostility to America has become a widespread matter in Russian academies (Rivera & Zimmerman, 2019).

The second requirement: economic ingredients

First: the gross domestic product

Russia was able to stop the deterioration and confusion that it suffered from in the 1990s, and was able to form a strong administration for governance. Putin's leadership was successful in imposing stability on a nation that did not know stability for long periods, and succeeded in restoring Russia as a force that has an impact on the international arena after imposing the rule of law, reviving and liberalizing the economy. From bureaucratic restrictions, combating corruption, encouraging investment and developing industries, especially the military ones, Russia also paid attention to reducing taxes, reforming the banking system and increasing social assistance. That the development of the internal economic, political and administrative conditions will have a decisive impact on Russian foreign policy (Diab, 2002).

But in the year (2008), the global economic crisis hit the entire economy of the Russian Federation, the gross domestic product (GDP) decreased between (2008-2009) to more than (8%), investments in fixed assets (FAI) decreased, and the inflation rate increased to (12%), unemployment to (8%), and the current account surplus decreased to

(50) billion dollars. In the period between (2008-2010) the reserves of the State General Fund (SGRF) were reduced to (100) billion dollars, but the reserves of the Central Bank stabilized after a short period, and the external debt remained at a very low level (equivalent to 2% of GDP). (). The growth rate reached (2.8%), then decreased in the years (2019) and (2020) to (2.2%) and (2.7%) respectively, but in the year (2021) the growth rate increased to the level of (4.7%).

Second: natural resources and energy

As for the field of energy, Russia has various sources such as gas, oil and coal. It ranks second in the world in terms of natural gas reserves, as it owns (6.23%) of the global reserves. The Russian company Gazprom is the largest producer of natural gas in the world. It controls (90%) of Russian gas production and gas transportation pipelines, and supplies Europe with a quarter of its needs. As for the oil sector, Russia has the seventh largest reserves in the world, as it possesses (1.6%) of the global reserves, and it ranks second as the largest producer and exporter of oil in the world. The world, where the Russian company Rosneft controls oil production in Russia, and as for coal, Russia possesses the second largest reserves in the world after the United States at a rate of (6.71%) (Hamshi, 2016). The current trend in the Russian energy sector and the emergence of Russia as the largest producer of natural gas in the world, as its production reached (607.4) billion cubic meters in 2007 and the second largest oil producer after Saudi Arabia with a total of (8.9) million barrels per day and rose to (10.6) million barrels per day in 2014 It is the highest level in the post-Soviet period. As for natural gas, it reached (640.237) billion cubic meters for the same year. Russia is also the third largest producer of electricity in the world, and the fifth largest producer of renewable energy, and the reason is that hydroelectric power production is developed in it, as the Asian part of Russia includes several hydroelectric power stations, as well as Siberia and the Russian Far East, which are still largely unexploited. As for electrical energy, it is produced from steam plants and other sources that depend on nuclear energy (Siracusa, 2015).

Russia is the first country to develop civilian nuclear energy and construct the first nuclear power plant in the world. Russia is the fourth largest producer of nuclear energy in the world and aims to increase its total share of nuclear energy from (16.9)% to (23)% by 2020, and the government is seeking Russia allocates 127 billion rubles (\$5.42 billion) to a federal program dedicated to generating the next generation of nuclear energy technology (Popov, 2022).

The third requirement: the military and security components

Increasing military spending, improving the performance of the armed forces, and developing military industries is one of the expressions of Russia's strategic goals. In terms of numbers after both China and the United States, the Russian military force can be divided into three sections, namely:

First: The total size of the armed forces

The number of the Russian army in service in the year (2016) was about (1,400,000) fighters, in addition to a huge reserve force of more than two million fighters, distributed among various types and military formations, and a huge arsenal of various weapons, as Russia is still the traditional rival And the only one for the United States from a conventional military point of view, while the number of the Russian army in service in the year (2021) reached about (3.569) million soldiers, in addition to 2 million soldiers in the reserve forces("See World Bank national accounts data and OECD national accounts data,").

Russia has (81) military bases outside its territory, distributed among nine countries: Armenia (2), Belarus (3), Georgia (2), Kazakhstan (3), Kyrgyzstan (3), Syria (2), Moldova (1.), Tajikistan (1), Vietnam (1), in which about (56) thousand military personnel are stationed, and Russia has introduced new generations of tanks and armored vehicles that are small in size and fast and are equipped with technologically advanced weapons capable of reaching crisis areas such as: the tank type (T- 90), (T-92), (T-93), and armored vehicles (BMB-3). The Russian Air Force is also equipped with advanced fifth-generation combat aircraft such as: MiG-29 and MiG-35 aircraft. , Sukhoi aircraft (Su-34), (Su-35), strategic bombers Tupolev (TU-160), and advanced combat helicopters Mi-26, (Mi-28), (Mi-8). Providing the naval fleet with one aircraft carrier, (20) submarines, and (51) frigates. In the field of missiles, the Russian missile force has been equipped with new advanced generations of long-range ballistic missiles of the Topol M (SS-27) model and the Yaris model. RS-24 and RS-26 are capable of carrying nuclear warheads, the Iskander tactical missile (SS-400), the Bulava nuclear naval ballistic missile (R-30), advanced air defense systems (SS-400), as well as The introduction of a highly developed radio system, which Russia called NEBO-ME (Mukhaimer, 2023).

Table No. (1) Comparison of the Russian and American conventional armed forces for the year (2021)		
Type of force	Russia Federation	United States of America
World ranking	2	1
Defense budget	42 billion US dollars	740 billion US dollars
Population	142 million	332 million
The actual armed forces are	3.569 million soldiers	2.245 million soldiers
Reserve forces	2 million soldiers	845,500
Aircraft (total number)	4144	13233
Military helicopters	1540	5436
Attack helicopters	538	904
Fighter aircraft	789	1956
Training aircraft	761	2765
Military transport aircraft	421	945
Tanks	13000	6100
Armored fighting vehicles	27,000	40,000
Self-propelled guns	6540	1500
Trailer guns	4465	1340
Rocket launchers	3860	1365
Naval Fleet	603	490
Aircraft carrier	1	11
Destroyers	11	92
Subs	64	68
Minesweepers	48	8

We conclude from the previous table that the US army is superior to its counterpart, the Russian army, in terms of air power, naval power, and annual expenditure rate, while the Russian army is superior in terms of field strength such as tanks, armored vehicles, artillery, and missile launchers. In general, this comparison can be considered close. Where the two armies possess striking air forces and a deadly nuclear arsenal, which contributed to controlling the relations of the two countries, as each of them is the direct competitor of the other.

Second: military spending

Since the year (2000), signs of army reform began in conjunction with the improvement of the Russian economy, as a result of the significant increase in oil and natural gas prices, as the Russian leadership began to increase defense expenditures, especially in the field of military industries, out of its desire to strengthen the economy, especially since Russian arms exports constitute an important part of the country's exports besides energy exports, and Russia occupies the second position in the world among the largest arms exporting countries after

the United States, as its exports in 2015 alone amounted to a value of \$2.31 billion, and it achieved 52% of arms market sales. the world between (2011-2015), after it was (22%) between the years (2006-2010), and Russia exported arms to fifty countries and to the forces loyal to it in Ukraine between the years (2011-2015), it comes at the forefront of these countries globally Each of: India (93%), China (11%), Vietnam (11%), and regionally: Asia and Australia (86%), Africa (11%), the Middle East (2.8%), and Europe (4.6%).) of the total Russian arms exports. This increase in defense expenditures continued to rise steadily even after the global financial crisis in 2008, as the military agreement in that year amounted to more than \$9.05 billion, and in 2010 it rose to \$6.95 billion, reaching its maximum. In 2015, it increased to \$4.66 billion, making Russia the fourth largest country in the world in terms of military agreement, after the United States, China and Saudi Arabia, respectively (Al-Alayawi & Al-Tai, 2022).

After the war against Georgia in 2008, the Russian armed forces underwent a process of reforming the defects and weaknesses that appeared in the performance of the armed forces during the military operations they waged against the Georgian forces, through the following (Popov, 2022):

1. Improving and ensuring permanent combat readiness for all military units, and preparing large-scale annual training and exercises programs at the strategic level of the joint forces
2. Reforming the armed forces by reducing the command levels and army formations. After they were distributed among (6) military regions, each region includes a number of armies, and each army is divided into several divisions, and the division is divided into several regiments. These forces now consist of (4).) Joint strategic commands, each command is divided into several corps, and each corps is divided into several brigades.
3. Formation of a brigade-sized airborne force in each joint strategic military command, as an operational quick reaction force.
4. Reducing the number of personnel in ministerial and command headquarters, reducing senior ranks of officers, increasing the number of junior ranks, and creating a new category of professional non-commissioned officers.
5. Giving priority to nuclear weapons in production and combat readiness over other weapons.

Third: Nuclear military capabilities

The Russian nuclear arsenal constitutes a major force in the global balance of power equation, as this weapon is included in the formation

of the so-called (Russian strategic nuclear forces), which includes: ground forces for strategic missions, submarines equipped with missiles carrying nuclear warheads, and strategic air bombers that are also equipped. Missiles carrying nuclear warheads and nuclear bombs. These forces constitute a major element in determining the balance of power between Russia and other nuclear powers, especially the United States and European powers. In 2016, the Russian nuclear arsenal reached around (4490) nuclear warheads funded by nuclear launch vehicles, and these warheads are divided into Two types: the first, strategic nuclear warheads, numbering about (2540) warheads, (1790) of which were installed on ballistic missiles and launch bases distributed throughout the country. The second, tactical nuclear warheads, numbering about (1950), stored in fortified bunkers. There are about (2800) additional nuclear warheads out of service awaiting dismantling, bringing the total Russian stockpile to about (7290) nuclear warheads. The nuclear arsenal has undergone a process of reduction, modernization and replacement of old systems with advanced ones, taking into account the strategic balance with the United States. The intercontinental ballistic missile system (ICBM) has also witnessed a great development due to the stable and gradual modernization of it. By the year (2016), half of the arsenal of this system has been modernized, and its modernization will be fully completed by the year (2024). In order to maintain the difficult balance with the United States in this field, the Russian Federation has given priority to deploying mobile platforms carrying ballistic missiles, the Yaris model (RS-24), and developing the Sarmat model (RS-28), which weighs (100) tons and operates on liquid fuel, and is launched from A platform hidden under the ground, and it can carry destructive warheads weighing (10) tons to any spot on the ground, and the energy stock allows the missile to fly across the North and South poles, and it is designed to penetrate US missile defense systems. Russia has started a project to build eight Borey-class nuclear submarines (SSBNs), four of which entered service in the Russian fleet at the end of 2015, each carrying 61 Bulava ballistic missiles. It also resumed a program to modernize its Tu-95MS strategic aircraft, and produced about (50) Tu-160 strategic bombers until 2023 (Qalajieh, 2016).

In addition, the Russian military leadership has conducted several military exercises on the use of tactical nuclear weapons in virtual battles in a "simulation" manner, with the aim of preparing its forces and preparing them to fight any possible battles using nuclear weapons against the Russian western countries. The annual report of the Secretary General of NATO for the year (2015) stated that, over the past three years (even before the invasion of Ukraine), Russian forces conducted military maneuvers to simulate nuclear attacks on NATO allies and partners, and the scenario of one of these maneuvers

was (the ZAPAD exercise), Simulation of an attack using tactical nuclear bombs on Sweden in which two Tupolev tactical nuclear bombers (TU-22M3) participated from the Shaykovaka air base in western Russia. The NATO military leadership believes that the Russians still rely on the use of technical nuclear weapons, even in local conflicts or regional (Layla, 2021).

The fourth requirement: media and cultural components

At a time when the world is witnessing the return of multipolarity, as the United States of America is no longer the dominant force in the international system, and since the beginning of the formation of the Russian Federation, Russia has begun to pay attention to developing its reputation and image at the global level, especially as it lived through a period of isolation during the Cold War and the dissolution of the Soviet Union, which led to He left the way for the huge media capabilities in the United States of America to convey an image that may be different from the reality of the Russian Federation, as Russia began in 2006 with integration and coordination between official and unofficial institutions, to work on a plan to improve the image of the state in the international system with the necessity of having the necessary level of efficiency Effectiveness and skill in various regional and global directions and levels, as the plan included two phases:

First: the use of Russian soft power tools

The term "soft power" appeared for the first time in the official discourse of the Russian Federation, by its President Vladimir Putin, in his speech before the State Duma in 2006, which included two elements:

1) Media: Russia developed the international television channel "RT", which started earlier as Russia Today, and added several versions in Arabic, English, and French, and it became one of the major global television networks in Europe, the Arab world, Central Asia, and North America, which prompted the United States of America to consider it propaganda for Russian President Putin, accusing it of promoting Russia's visions in the international system, as it is regularly watched by about 68 million viewers in the Middle East and North Africa.

Russian civil society organizations have played a role in improving and strengthening Russia's image to the other, in addition to strengthening the bonds of economic cooperation, by providing documented information on trade partners and businessmen in areas where Russian foreign trade thrives. The most prominent of these organizations are: the Russian Business Council, associations Russian friendship with the countries of the developing world, and associations of graduates of Soviet and Russian institutes and universities. A special council for relations with Arab and Russian writers was also

established. Russia contributed to the establishment and opening of the Arab Cultural Center in St. Petersburg, in addition to the establishment of a private school in St. Petersburg for the Arabic language.

2) Culture: By activating the activities of the cultural and scientific center in a number of developing countries, especially in Egypt, Morocco, Tunisia, Syria, Jordan, and Lebanon. These government-funded centers organize many cultural events, such as exhibitions, concerts, and literary seminars. Russian language courses, in addition to using these centers as centers for Russian voters abroad, and educational curricula have been developed in universities to attract foreign students. According to Russian education and science plans, the number of foreign students in Russia is supposed to rise to 710 thousand by 2025, and Arab students constitute The third largest group of delegates to study in Russia, and the Russian state, through publishing houses, embarked on a giant project to translate "the best hundred Arab novels of the twentieth century," and more than twenty novels were translated (Qalajieh, 2016).

Second: The issuance of the document on the humanitarian foreign policy of the Russian Federation

In 2016, the Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs issued a new document under the title "The Concept of Humanitarian Foreign Policy of the Russian Federation", which defines the framework of Russian diplomacy and consolidates the foundations of its practices in the field of soft power. A point stipulated by the document, as the Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs created in 2021 a unit concerned with Russia's strategic affairs with regard to its exercise of its soft power tools such as science, arts, education, and sports. The document is considered a work program for Russian diplomacy that answers all or some of the questions revolving around Russia. As a holistic and humane concept, it defines the human values supported by Russia around the world (Layla, 2021).

This document comes to complement the efforts made by Russia for many years to improve its image before the Russian-Ukrainian war, and its success in organizing the FIFA World Cup 2018 contributed to this, which was reflected in the increase in the number of tourists and foreign students, and its ranking 10th in the world in the strength index. Global softness in 2020, but it was re-evaluated and its ranking frozen with the start of its military operation in eastern Ukraine, where it was indicated that Russia's international popularity decreased by 19%, and therefore the document stated that the aim of its publication is to establish an objective view of Russia's cultural components and its contributions to The global human culture, and among the features of those components, according to the document, are the following:

1) Revival of the Russian world: The document focused on a new concept called the "Russian world" as the basis of Russian soft power, and placed preserving the customs, traditions, and elements of the Russian world at the center of Russian foreign policy, and supporting cultural richness without placing any restrictions. Of Russian artistic and cultural creativity, with a focus on the importance of preserving the traditions of the "Russian world" inherited by societies and countries that share with Russia the same historical and human ingredients.

2) Protecting Russian communities: As it appears from the document, Russia does not see that an individual's departure from Russia and his living in a different culture for a long period of years diminishes his attachment to his mother culture, nor does it see a contradiction between his presence outside its borders and its duty to protect his "cultural and human" rights. Russia refers to its communities abroad in several terms. Such as "Russians abroad", "Russian speakers", and "Russians in the republics after the dissolution of the Soviet Union", where the document confirms in one way or another the connection of "all Russians" to their original homeland, including Russians by ethnicity "Rusky", and Russians by birth or cultural normalization "Rosyanin", which is the general concept included in all Russian documents and papers to confirm its cultural, religious, and geographical diversity. The most important part of the Russian communities abroad are those who were found in other countries prior to the dissolution of the Soviet Union, and their number is estimated at 25 million, and this is one of the most important reasons for considering Russia is the post-Soviet states from the Baltics to Central Asia as countries under its legitimate influence, and thus the document paves the way for Russia to make interventions in countries that implement unfriendly policies for citizens of Russian origin, and its right to provide the necessary support to help them preserve their identity and support their right to Speak in Russian.

3) Supporting Russian values: The document establishes important points to define what are the values that Russia must follow while using the tools of its soft powers, and the Russian language has been placed at the top of that list. Besides being the first or second language for a large number of countries, the Russian language It is official for the most important international and regional organizations and gatherings, and therefore the protection and support of the Russian language is a priority for Russia's humanitarian policy. On the other hand, the document focused on strengthening the inclusive Russian culture, as it indicated the need to work to preserve the Russian cultural elements, especially in the face of what the document called "attempts to abolish other cultures"; Where the document confirmed that the world is facing a wave of clash of cultures that want to impose

its control on the world, so Russian culture must be established in the international system, and the components of this culture according to that document: language, history, art, education, sports, as well as the localization of work by "Legacy diplomacy" to correct the wrong historical facts in the history of international relations, and to disseminate objective information about the history of Tsarist Russia and the history of the Soviet Union, especially, in confronting the falsification of the events of World War II.

The document sheds light on the cultural, religious, and national diversity of the Russian Federation, and the preservation of those elements of "unilateral" globalization that eliminates difference, does not welcome diversity, and works to standardize a certain type of culture. In addition to promoting the traditions of Russian society regarding traditional family values against erroneous views regarding the nuclear family. The document clarifies Russia's intention to consolidate the position of Russian culture in the world by increasing the number of years of exchange programs and humanitarian cooperation between friendly countries, in addition to employing the "Russian Seasons" by promoting them in foreign countries and using them to draw a good image of the country and introduce its culture to the countries of the whole world. In addition to participating in foreign cultural events such as book fairs, cultural and literary conferences and seminars to increase the volume of global intellectual production in the Russian language.

4) Attracting foreign students: Working to attract a larger number of foreign students to study in Russia, and to make it a very attractive destination for young people interested in studying in all academic fields, is one of the soft power tools that the document focused on, and gave priority to students of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), BRICS, and the Shanghai Organization, where Russia is trying to benefit from the Soviet legacy with regard to youth cooperation, and make Russia an international center for conferences and youth gatherings, and encourage student exchange and work to improve free educational services provided to envoys and foreign students.

Conclusion

The role or weight of any country in the international system may be determined by the availability of a number of elements that can distinguish this country at the level of the international system. Such as the political, economic, military and security, cultural and media components, as the availability of these components in the state allows it to take leading roles in international relations, so we find that

the United States of America has an economy that is huge with all its elements, which paves the way for it Towards continuing the rank of the superpower in the world, and dominating all the facilities and institutions of the global economy in a way that achieves its interests in hegemony and influence, and highlights the competition between the major powers to maximize their military capabilities, both conventional and unconventional. A group of factors and considerations stands behind it, which can be explained as follows:

1) The increasing conviction of the major powers that military power is still the most important factor in defining international relations and preserving their national security, and this can be understood from the military doctrine and security strategies adopted by these powers, which emphasize the importance of continuing to develop their armed forces and maximizing their deterrent capabilities.

2) The continuation of the struggle between the major powers over influence in the world: Military force represents the most important tool used by the major powers to enhance their influence and defend their interests in the disputed areas. For example, Russia employs its military force as a deterrent tool in the face of NATO expansion, especially in countries that it shares borders with it, like Ukraine. It also seeks to enhance its influence on some strategic areas that are important to its national security.

3) The growing use of force in international relations, especially in areas of conflict over influence. The Russian-Ukrainian war is a model for employing military force in managing the conflict between Russia and NATO.

It should be noted that the United States of America, through its military, economic, political and media assets, was able to employ them in the interest of achieving its global position and standing up to any force that tries to compete with it in the hierarchy of the international system, such as the Russian Federation.

The Russian Federation has a prominent role at the international and regional level and it has a global weight that stems from its internal strength and the elements of economic, military and political power it possesses. Therefore, Russia cannot be absent from any international forum, organization or crisis unless it has an external opinion and action, and it is always Whoever initiates ideas about the establishment of organizations or groupings that achieve economic and security gains through a strong and stable foreign policy.

The main reason behind the escalation of the Russian role in the international system and its increasing effectiveness is due in one of its most important aspects to the policies and directions of the new political leadership, which was able to optimally employ the

capabilities and resources of the Russian state, and exploit the current international circumstances, which witness the decline of the role and position of the United States and the emergence of some powers. The new competition for the United States, and the Russian political elite and the network of relations between its currents and individuals play an important role in the strategic directions of the Russian Federation. On the other hand, the main trends of the Russian popular public opinion are still prevailing among the people, for several reasons, including that the media and its institutions in Russia, especially the press, still suffer from many restrictions, and its dependence on government support, which has caused it to lose a large part of its independence. In addition to the fact that many of them, especially the well-known ones, are owned by major financiers and owners of large companies, most of whom are loyal to the authority and support its political tendencies.

The military component constitutes the cornerstone of the supreme national strategy of the Russian Federation, and an essential tool for managing its regional and international crises, which achieves its national goals and interests. The economic situation that the Russian economy suffers from, which makes it a military superpower that has weight in the international system.

And the media has become the mediator link between countries, as the United States of America relies on it to explain the nature of its relations with the rest of the countries through direct contact with the masses and peoples, using the media as a mechanism to enhance international dialogue, and presenting it as a model that the rest of the countries are trying to emulate in order to overcome the restrictions imposed on them, and in order to expand the field of its foreign activity, the American radio and television networks took the initiative to control local broadcast networks in many countries, as did the ABC network, for example, which became the owner of the main radio and television companies in (11) countries in Latin America, with (399) cinemas in it. NBC programs reach 125 countries outside the United States, while ABC controls about 60 percent of television broadcasts outside the United States.

The wide spread of the English language, as well as the development of the American media, led to the exploitation of this by the United States to impose its cultural model on the world, and what helped this (cultural) hegemony, as well as some forms of attractiveness in the American style, was the ability and tools of the United States to spread this model, and her versatility in using the media that now invade every home.

There is no doubt that the American media philosophy is being employed within the framework of the organized intellectual spread

of the American lifestyle, the philosophy of success and the global American project to extend control and influence in order to achieve the goals of American capitalism. The wide spread of the English language, and then its culture, did not stop until it made it a model for other languages and cultures in the world and in various fields, as this helped the United States to extend its cultural, economic and global hegemony. global sugary.

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