AVİM Commentary • No: 2022 / 19 • April

TURKEY'S MEDIATOR ROLE IN THE RUSSIA-UKRAINE WAR

Şevval Beste GÖKÇELİK

Scholar in Residence

This is the English translation of a Turkish-language article that was published by AVİM on 11 April 2022. Please click here to read the original article.

The Russia-Ukraine War has pushed Europe to take unprecedented decisions on security and defense issues. On the brink of war after Russias invasion of Ukraine, the European Union, along with Kyivs other Western allies, have supported Ukraines resistance to the occupation by increasing its cost for Russia. While the Western world had to adapt to new geopolitical realities, the war has also accelerated the transformations in the EUs foreign policy.

With the start of the war, Western countries have mobilized their resources to curtail Russia. Russias attempt to invade Ukraines capital Kyiv and its attacks on different Ukrainian cities has created a red alert in the world's public opinion. After Russia violated the red line declared by Western countries, the Western world responded quickly to the events as a reaction to the national scale of the war. As a NATO member, Turkeys stance in the Russia-Ukraine war is based on preventing a wider conflict. While evaluating Turkeys role, which is willing to maintain stable relations with both countries, in the resolution of the war, it should be said that there are various risks for Ankara. The course of the Ukraine-Russia War will have consequences that will affect the future of countries like Turkey.[1]

The importance of Turkey is that it hosts negotiation talks that can change the course of the war due to its position as a country that has the trust of the parties of the war. Since Turkey has cooperative relations with both sides, it avoided choosing sides and confined itself to only condemning Russia during the war. In short, although Turkey criticizes Russias aggression against Ukraine, it has not been involved in any NATO or EU sanctions against Russia. One of the main reasons for Turkeys efforts to offer a solution to the problem without disturbing its relations with Russia is that it meets half of its natural gas needs from Russia. In addition, Turkey acts as an energy corridor between countries importing gas from Russia, and in this respect, it does not want to disrupt its relations with Russia.[2]

Following an independent policy regarding the Russia-Ukraine War, Turkey tries to prevent the escalation of tensions and contribute to the resolution of the crisis through diplomatic means. For this reason, Turkey, which has an important role, argues that the problem should be resolved by revitalizing it within the scope of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE). Meanwhile, Ukraine is trying to reach a solution that involves NATO. Unlike some Western countries such as the United States, which try to solve the problem through the NATO alliance and sees the situation from a security perspective, Turkey has preferred to approach the issue from a political perspective.[3]

Judging by the comments of the Ukrainian and Russian parties that met in Turkey, the Ukrainian authorities have stated that they are ready to call off joining NATO and stop their efforts to acquire nuclear weapons. On the other hand, Russias withdrawal from the north of Kyiv has brought up the view that it is ready for negotiations to end the war. While this move by Russia has been interpreted as a withdrawal due to the fact Russia could not achieve military success as it had hoped for, according to alternative interpretation, Russia is merely directing its armies to different places in preparation to carry out an assault from another location. However, the positive atmosphere that emerged after the meeting of Russian and Ukrainian negotiators in Istanbul was overshadowed by the images that came from Bucha.[4]

Turkish officials are calling for continued negotiations at the level of foreign ministers, although civilian deaths in Ukraine are complicating peace talks between Moscow and Kyiv. While the Russian side has rejected the allegations that it is targeting civilians in Ukraine, Ukrainian President Volodymyr Zelensky has described the events in Bucha as war crimes and genocide. In addition, Western countries have increased sanctions against Russia in response to civilian deaths.[5] In his statement, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Turkey Mevlüt Çavuşoğlu has described the images of civilian deaths from the Ukrainian town of Bucha as unacceptable and shameful for humanity. In any case, it seems that NATO member Turkey, which has strong ties with both Russia and Ukraine, will continue engage in mediation to end this conflict.

Ankara, which has offered to mediate and host peace talks between the two sides since the beginning of the conflict, nevertheless does not neglect to underline its support for Ukraines territorial integrity and sovereignty. Describing the invasion of Russia as an unacceptable violation of international law, Turkey tries to formulate its steps carefully so as not to jeopardize its good relations with Russia that has ties in the fields of energy, defense, and tourism. After the negotiations, which gave positive signals, the images that continued to come from Ukraine has disrupted the peace talks. After these events, Turkey stated that it would continue its efforts to end the conflicts between Russia and Ukraine and underlined that its ability to communicate with both sides is an important advantage.

**Picture: https://www.ntv.com.tr/ukrayna-savasi/rusya-ukrayna-savasinda-39-gun-ukrayna-disisleri-bakani-asil-savas-guneyde-baslamak-uzere,GWISsxWArkCWTgQcUq1r6A*

[1] W. Robert Pearson, Turkey between Ukraine and Russia, 28 March 2022, *MEI*, https://www.mei.edu/publications/turkey-between-ukraine-and-russia

[2] Ibid.

[3] Muhittin Ataman, Where is the Russia-Ukraine war heading?, 6 April 2022, *SETA*, https://www.setav.org/en/where-is-the-russia-ukraine-war-heading/

[4] Turkey still hopes to host Russia, Ukraine talks after attacks, 8 April 2022, *France 24,* https://www.france24.com/en/live-news/20220408-turkey-still-hopes-to-host-russia-ukraine-talks-after-attacks

[5] Russia-Ukraine war: Turkey calls for probe into 'massacre' of civilians in Bucha, 6 April 2022, *Middle East Eye,* https://www.middleeasteye.net/news/russia-ukraine-turkey-calls-probe-civilian-deaths-bucha

About the Author :

Şevval Beste Gökçelik graduated from the Department of International Relations, Faculty of Political Sciences of Ankara University in 2019. Following the completion of her bachelor's degree, she began a graduate program with a thesis in Eurasian Studies at the Middle East Technical University in 2019. In 2018, she took undergraduate and graduate courses at Università di studi degli Siena (University of Siena) as part of the Erasmus program.

During her undergraduate education, she served as an intern at the Turkish Center for International Relations and Strategic Analysis and closely followed regional and extra-regional political, economic, military, and socio-cultural developments that affect Turkey. As a part of her internship, she prepared a thesis titled 'Youth Organizations in the Arab Spring'. In addition, she prepared the TÜRKSAM Migration Bulletin. During her graduate studies, she completed an internship in the field of international promotion and marketing in Krakow, Poland in 2019.

She joined AVİM as a scholar in residence in November 2020.

To cite this article: GÖKÇELİK, Şevval Beste. 2020. "TURKEY'S MEDIATOR ROLE IN THE RUSSIA-UKRAINE WAR." Center for Eurasian Studies (AVİM), Commentary No:2022 / 19. April 25. Accessed November 17, 2020. https://avimbulten.org/en/Yorum/TURKEY-S-MEDIATOR-ROLE-IN-THE-RUSSIA-UKRAINE-WAR

Süleyman Nazif Sok. No: 12/B Daire 3-4 06550 Çankaya-ANKARA / TÜRKİYE
Tel: +90 (312) 438 50 23-24 • **Fax**: +90 (312) 438 50 26
@avimorgtr
https://www.facebook.com/avrasyaincelemelerimerkezi
E-Mail: info@avim.org.tr
http://avim.org.tr

© 2009-2025 Center for Eurasian Studies (AVİM) All Rights Reserved