
Will Syria peace trio succeed given all three have different agendas?

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Although Russia, Iran and Turkey have different objectives in Syria, the summit in Ankara showed that they all seek the territorial integrity of the country, experts told RT, warning however that the region is in serious turmoil.

Three of the power brokers of peace in Syria met in Ankara on April 4 in an effort to reduce the violence in the war-torn country: Russia's Vladimir Putin and Iran's Hassan Rouhani met for a trilateral summit hosted by their Turkish counterpart, Recep Tayyip Erdogan.

RT discussed the results of the summit with Middle East experts.

Asked about the three-way cooperation and how it is going to work, given that Russia, Iran and Turkey have their own plans and are supporting different sides in the conflict, **Abdel Bari Atwan**, an author and Middle East analyst, said *"there is a common ground which makes three leaders work together, especially on Syria."*

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"I have looked at the final communiqué of their meeting during the summit in Ankara. It was very clear that they have agreed on a lot of things," he said.

In particular, the [joint statement](#) says that the three leaders *"rejected all attempts to create new realities on the ground under the pretext of combating terrorism and expressed their determination to stand against separatist agendas aimed at undermining the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Syria as well as the national security of neighboring countries."*

According to Atwan, this means that there is no chance for a Kurdish entity to be established in Syria.

Another important point mentioned in the statement was that *"they agreed that there should be stability and security in Syria in order to allow the Syrian refugees to go back to Syria."*

"The third one, which is also extremely important, [is] not to use the terrorist as a pretext to keep foreign forces in northern Syria, which is a clear reference to the American 2,000 troops based there," he added.

Emre Caliskan, co-author of 'The 'New Turkey' and its Discontents,' told RT that although three countries have different agendas, in terms of the future of Syria, they agreed on one thing: *"They all want to respect the territory unification of Syria, they all want not to have American influence in the region."*

Joshua Landis, director at the Center of Middle East Studies, University of Oklahoma, argues *"it is going to be very difficult"* for these trilateral efforts to rebuild Syria, considering US troops are still stationed there.

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"What we are seeing today is that Syria is increasingly being divided into three zones: a Russian and Assad zone, an American and Kurdish zone and a Turkish zone where the rebel militias hold sway," he noted. Landis said that "this is a period of great turmoil."

"As we've seen, President Trump wants to bring the troops out of Syria, he doesn't believe that America has long-term interests in Syria. Of course, America's allies have a lot of interests: Saudi Arabia, Israel, they do not want to see the US leave Syria. They want the US to turn up the pressure on Iran and to hurt Persia as much as they possibly can," he explained.

"The US holds about 50 percent of Syria's oil and much of its best agricultural lands. To give those back in a sense to the Syrian government or to allow Turkey and Syria to take over its northern section of Syria would be a blow to those two countries who don't want to see Syria back on the stage, particularly, now that Assad and Iran still have influence there, and now that Russia has influence there," Landis pointed out, adding that "they want to hurt Russia."

"And we saw McMaster, the national security adviser, who was just fired, say the Russia has not paid a high enough price. There are many policy advisers who want the US to make Russia pay a higher price, to make Iran pay a higher price. This confusion goes right through the policy-making community in the US. And it does make the US look very disorganized indeed."

According to political analyst **Seyyed Mostafa Khoshcheshm**, *"the US has grown so weak in Syria and in the region that we heard just very recently that Donald Trump said that they want to pull out unless the Saudis pay for their stay in Syria."*

"The US has grown so weak that they cannot have any major say or any say in Syria, so what they are doing is that they are playing negativism, they are trying to sabotage peace and welfare of the Syrian nation. And they are trying to sabotage the restoration of stability in Syria and in the region in order to be given a part in there," he told RT.