

## **Abstract**

Since the end of the Cold War, the international system has witnessed the process of reshaping the forces and actors affecting the environment of that system due to changes and developments and the acceleration of data in the international arena, and the security phenomenon was not isolated from those changes, as several phenomena have emerged such as international terrorism, organized crime and social dangers from poverty and famine, climate changes and pollution. The environment, in addition to the escalation of conflicts and conflicts taking place in many regions of the world, is what has prompted security studies and analyzes to move from the state level to other levels, such as levels of analysis and interpretation of the concept of security. And the need to reconsider not only the means and threats of the threat, but also the unity of analysis or the party concerned with security, given that the issue of achieving and providing security must not be confined to the protection of the state, in the sense that the state is no longer the only actor entrusted with the security function, but has extended to include other actors in line with diversity. The multiplicity of security issues, and these factors had a significant impact on the transformation of many concepts in international relations, including the concept of security, and therefore the traditional frameworks are no longer appropriate to explain the shifts in security concepts, which pushed towards expanding the concept of security to accommodate shifts in the sources and nature of security threats and risks.

The Mediterranean region formed one of the important geopolitical spaces due to its geographical location in the middle of the three continents of Asia, Africa and Europe, as it constitutes a central space for various political, economic and security interactions and intersections between the North and the South, which made the Mediterranean region witness through its history international and regional relations swing between Cooperation and conflict as a result of its position in the orbit of international competition between international powers, it is considered a region of intersection and contrast of interests between some international powers on the one hand and between the Mediterranean countries that belong to the region geographically, and which are characterized by heterogeneity and harmony in terms

of capabilities, capabilities and natural resources on the other hand, which drives Each side to follow and rely on different means and tools and formulate various strategies to achieve a set of its goals and to ensure an important position in the region that enables it to compete with other parties as is the case in Russia's competition with the United States of America in the region.

Since the end of the Cold War, a new international order spearheaded by the United States emerged as the sole dominant force in the world, as it sought to have a presence in many regions of the world to perpetuate its control and its uniqueness, led by the world, and from these regions the Mediterranean region, while Russia's global draws retreated after the dissolution of the Soviet Union. It is capable of facing the United States and engaging with it in conflicts, but after the year 2000 began changes in the Russian strategy in its dealings with issues and events in the international arena, as Russia worked to enhance its economic capabilities and overall strength and began to seek to restore its global position and protect its strategic interests wherever it existed. The Mediterranean region, therefore, the Russian strategy has changed its link to enter into competition with other parties, foremost of which is the United States of America in the regions that Russia regards as vital regions for its supreme interests.