

## Will Iraq realign toward Saudi Arabia in 2018?

Karim, Umer

Veröffentlichungsversion / Published Version

Zeitschriftenartikel / journal article

### Empfohlene Zitierung / Suggested Citation:

Karim, U. (2018). Will Iraq realign toward Saudi Arabia in 2018? *IndraStra Global*, 4(1), 1-3. <https://nbn-resolving.org/urn:nbn:de:0168-ssoar-55590-9>

### Nutzungsbedingungen:

Dieser Text wird unter einer Deposit-Lizenz (Keine Weiterverbreitung - keine Bearbeitung) zur Verfügung gestellt. Gewährt wird ein nicht exklusives, nicht übertragbares, persönliches und beschränktes Recht auf Nutzung dieses Dokuments. Dieses Dokument ist ausschließlich für den persönlichen, nicht-kommerziellen Gebrauch bestimmt. Auf sämtlichen Kopien dieses Dokuments müssen alle Urheberrechtshinweise und sonstigen Hinweise auf gesetzlichen Schutz beibehalten werden. Sie dürfen dieses Dokument nicht in irgendeiner Weise abändern, noch dürfen Sie dieses Dokument für öffentliche oder kommerzielle Zwecke vervielfältigen, öffentlich ausstellen, aufführen, vertreiben oder anderweitig nutzen.

Mit der Verwendung dieses Dokuments erkennen Sie die Nutzungsbedingungen an.

### Terms of use:

This document is made available under Deposit Licence (No Redistribution - no modifications). We grant a non-exclusive, non-transferable, individual and limited right to using this document. This document is solely intended for your personal, non-commercial use. All of the copies of this documents must retain all copyright information and other information regarding legal protection. You are not allowed to alter this document in any way, to copy it for public or commercial purposes, to exhibit the document in public, to perform, distribute or otherwise use the document in public.

By using this particular document, you accept the above-stated conditions of use.

## Will Iraq Realign Toward Saudi Arabia in 2018?

[www.indrastra.com/2018/01/Will-Iraq-Realign-Toward-Saudi-Arabia-in-2018-004-01-2018-0023.html](http://www.indrastra.com/2018/01/Will-Iraq-Realign-Toward-Saudi-Arabia-in-2018-004-01-2018-0023.html)

By Umer Karim

Doctoral Researcher, Department of Politics and International Studies, University of Birmingham



*File Photo: Saudi Arabia's King Salman holds talks with Iraqi Prime Minister Haider Abadi on June 18, 2017 / Source: SPA*

Since King Salman ascended to the Saudi throne three years ago, Riyadh's foreign policy has become increasingly muscular, underscored by the ongoing Yemen and Qatar crises. The rise of Iranian influence in the Middle East has been the prime factor driving this Saudi approach to regional issues. Of all the political fronts where Riyadh is attempting to counter Tehran, the Saudis have managed to achieve a significant degree of success in Iraq.

The invasion and occupation of Iraq in 2003 by the United States and the U.K. changed the fortunes of the country's Shi'ite political forces. Soon after Saddam Hussein fell, Shi'ite factions emerged as the dominant power component in Iraqi politics. Iran managed to leverage this shift by influencing different Shi'ite blocks to coalesce and form a government. During the successive governments of Prime Minister Nouri al-Maliki, Iran became the prime player in Iraqi politics.

Meanwhile, Saudi Arabia did not assertively contest Iran's involvement in Iraq. Although Sunnis constitute Iraq's second largest polity, their influence in Iraqi politics has been on the decline since 2003. This has been partially due to a reluctance of regional Sunni powers—specifically Saudi Arabia—to engage in Iraq and to support the political interests of Iraqi Sunnis. Saudi Arabia had traditionally maintained links with Sunni tribal elites in the Anbar province. Yet this engagement was never strategic in nature and did not change the political fortunes of Iraqi Sunnis. Riyadh had practically given up on Iraq and, until recently, considered its government an Iranian proxy.

King Salman and Saudi Arabia's Crown Prince Mohammad bin Salman (MbS) have effectively changed Riyadh's strategies and have launched a 'charm offensive' to connect with Iraq's present government. This shift is due partially to Haider Abadi's rise to the rank of Iraqi prime minister. Abadi has taken a somewhat nationalistic stance on political issues concerning Baghdad and has positively engaged with all of Iraq's neighbors. This mutual willingness to improve the relationship resulted in Saudi Arabia appointing its first ambassador to Iraq since Saddam Hussein's invasion of Kuwait. Relations entered into troubled waters again, however, when Iraq's government requested that Saudi Arabia replace the Kingdom's ambassador following his controversial statements. Saudis acted pragmatically and recalled their ambassador but did not suspend their diplomatic representation in Iraq.

The strain in bilateral ties created by the Saudi ambassador's ouster gradually eased. Visits by Saudi Foreign Minister Adel al-Jubeir, Iraq's Interior Minister Qasim Al-Araji, as well as by Abadi, were instrumental to this end. Moreover, the Saudis realized that the enormous power of Shi'ite militant groups in Iraq could not be countered openly but instead required a pragmatic policy of a deeper engagement that included nationalistic elements.

The defeat of Islamic State in Mosul and other Iraqi cities by Iraqi security forces has further prompted Baghdad and Riyadh to move toward rapprochement. Saudi Arabia has a unique opportunity to contribute to the reconstruction of Iraq's major Sunni areas, thereby obtaining stakes in future relations between the country's Shi'ite polity and the Sunni minority. This dynamic, coupled with the reality that numerous Iraqi officials are seeking to assert Baghdad's independence from Tehran's foreign policy and espouse an increasingly nationalistic political discourse in Iraq's post-ISIS chapter, may ultimately enable Riyadh to achieve some degree of success in terms of limiting Iran's role in Iraq.

For the first time in eleven years, prominent Shi'ite cleric Muqtada al-Sadr visited Riyadh last July, where he agreed with the Saudi leadership on the goal of peaceful coexistence and cooperation for the achievement of common interests. Saudi Arabia already enjoys cordial ties with prominent Iraqi politician and Vice President Iyad Allawi, who had accused Iran of interfering in Iraq.

Saudis are focusing not only on forging political ties with Iraq but also on strengthening bilateral trade and economic links. Officials in Riyadh realize that a long-term relationship with Iraq can be viable only if it is rooted in an economic partnership. Saudi Arabia's chargé d'affaires in Baghdad has stressed that his priority was to promote economic engagement

between the two states while initiating interaction between business elites on both sides. Within this context, Saudi Arabia finally decided to appoint a full-time ambassador to Iraq.

Riyadh is aware that the prospects for limiting Iranian influence in Iraq will be more realistic once Saudi Arabia plays its political and economic cards in the correct combination and at the right time. This opportune moment appears to be the Iraqi elections of 2018. There has been a convergence of interests on the part of both Iraqi political entities and the Kingdom with MbS at the helm. Riyadh ultimately wants an Iraq which is ruled by the likes of Abadi, Allawi, Sadr, and Hakim - not Iran-allied players. Moreover, a major concern for Saudi Arabia is the host of heavily armed Shi'ite militias, some of which operate close to the Kingdom's border with Iraq and are seen in Riyadh as a grave threat to Saudi Arabia's national security. This threat can be further institutionalized if these actors are able to politically cash in their victories against Islamic State in the upcoming elections. The success of political entities trying to assert more independence from the Islamic Republic may create, however, a new political landscape in Iraq which is far more favorable to Riyadh's long-term interests.

***Gulf State Analytics published this article on January 14, 2018***

#### **About the Authors:**

**Umer Karim (@Umarkarim89)** is a Doctoral Researcher at Department of Politics and International Studies, University of Birmingham. He has previously studied history and journalism at bachelors level at the University of Punjab. Afterwards, he did masters in English Literature. He then did his M.Phil from the National Institute of Pakistan Studies, Quaid-e-Azam University, Islamabad Pakistan. Meanwhile, during his M.Phil, he has worked as a Research Fellow for the Hanns Seidel Foundation Pakistan.

His research focuses on Saudi foreign policy, decision making and its implications for the politics and security of the middle east.

---