

## CHINA'S MEDIATOR ROLE BETWEEN IRAN AND SAUDI ARABIA: IMPLICATIONS FOR THE UNITED STATES

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### ABSTRACT

This research article examines and studies the outcome of the latest China broker deal between Iran and Saudi Arabia and the implications for the USA under this diplomatic development. The study inspects the historical context and the behavior of nations and their harsh policy among each other. By using the qualitative method to analyze how China as a mediator role toward regional power (Tehran and Riyadh) moreover, analyzing and scrutinizing the impending cooperation and regional security under the lens of balance of interest. further, study highlights the research questions such as which theory explains China's role in Saudi Arabia and Iran? And what are the implications for the USA? And what are the interests of Beijing, Tehran, and Riyadh? Moreover, before this deal USA existed here with its influence of harsh policy created the gap which enabled China to play a card of 'zero-enemy' and good 'friend' policy to fill the gap. The two adversary states follow the framework of a win-win approach and then convert the balance of power strategy into the balance of interests under the China umbrella.

**Keywords:** Bilateral Relations, Conflict Resolution, Foreign Policy, Geopolitics, Global Influence, Regional Stability, Strategic Interests.

### INTRODUCTION

Over the past few decades, Iran and Saudi Arabia involved in many conflicts. Since 2016 Tehran and Riyadh cut off their bilateral relations and the Middle East region disturbed because of these two regional powers that were involved in prolonged conflicts. In the meantime, after a long time, this region has welcomed China. Now China played a crucial role between Iran and Saudi Arabia, after 7 years in 2023 China facilitated both states through peaceful dialogue, however this agreement not only changed the dynamic of the Middle East in the context of economics and regional security aspects but also changed the structure of the international system. (Rad, 2023) despite this, for a long time, China adopted the policy of non-intervention, and since the Cold War its foreign policy under the doctrine of non-involvement. (Haghirian & Scita, 2023) Apart from this in this Middle East region, China's primary object is to gain energy resources to sustain and balance its rapid economic growth against the USA

and Western states, because this region, is rich in natural resources such as oil and gases making it the hub of the economy. for China, it's very paramount and crucial to play a card of a win-win game between Iran and Saudi Arabia to avoid the USA and maintain its pivotal role in this region. (Muneer, 2023) Now the question is why China plays an arbitrator role in this region? and why these regional powers allow Beijing to play a smart card here? despite the USA having strong alignment in this region, and China being a powerful country not using the power, on the other hand, USA has a Coercive policy by using hard power throughout the period creating the gap between the states and de attaching them, (Shahmohammadi & Mostafaei, 2023) for instance, USA policy toward Israel and Palestine, withdrew from AFG and after the collapse of USSR still hard policy toward Russia and Ukraine, same there are so many other examples including Iran and Iraq, Syria, Egypt, and Yemen not only settle the

dispute being a hegemon power but also prolonged the conflicts further. Moreover, China wants to tackle the influence of the USA in the East, So, in this particular situation ultimately the question arises in our mind what are the implications for the USA? in the wake of the Tehran and Riyadh agreement through China's broker deal and its influence in East, and how balance of power, and the balance of threat are converting into a balance of interest? (Zhou, 2023)

### **Background**

- Shah Dynasty
- Islamic Revolution and post-1979
- Iran and Saudia conflict
- USA's role toward Iran

This is not the first time that Saudia Arabia and Iran cut off their relationship, if we look at the history they have broken and again restored the relationship on several occasions such as in the timeline 1944, 1946, 1987, and 1991. (Roebuck, 2023) There are 1.5 billion Muslims present in the world, and the Shiites are in the minority compared to the Sunni. Saudia Arabia, Egypt, Pakistan, Syria, and Jordan are the Sunni majority states and Iran, Iraq, Bahrain, and Azerbaijan are the Shi'ite minority states. During the Cold War Saudia Arabia and Iran both worked as a strategic alliance toward the USA against the USSR because in Iran the Reza Khan (Shah) was the ruler of Iran, and close alliance between the USA and the West. But after the Iranian revolution in 1979, the dynamics was completely changed. However, it changed the Nature of the Gulf States because the preaching and influence of Khomeini caused an alarming situation for these regions. Therefore, in the Iran war, Saudia Arabia supported Iraq in putting an embargo on Oil to hurt the economy of Iran and prevent the influence of 'Pan Islamism'. (Jahandad & Mustafa, 2022) after the Islamic Revolution Shia militants influenced Iran and followed the ideology of Khomeini Saudia Arabia supported the Ba'athist regime but after the death of Saddam Hussian Iran got more beneficiaries because of the ideological and border conflict with Saddam, in this fact, Saudia Arabia with the Coalition of Arab states to form the (GCC) which countered the supremacy and ideology of Iran directly linked to the preaching of Ayatollah Khomeini, sooner or later Riyadh with time realized that to deal Iraq with peaceful dialogue,

without crossing the Line. In Baghdad, Saudia Arabia reopened its embassy which was ruptured in 1991 due to Saddam's invasion of Qatar. (Mirza, Abbas, & Qaisrani, 2021) in addition, Saudia Arabi and other GCC members got heavy weaponry and a defensive budget from the USA and West to Isolated Iran for instance strictly economic sanctions and political condemnation, Military joint forces of 100000 troops of GCC against Iran like NATO Collective Security (Yildirim Turan, 2019)

One year after the Islamic revolution Tehran propaganda against Riyadh, for a Muslim it is crucial to perform Hajj once in a life so in 1987, the people of Iran protested in this situation 400 people were killed in protest then Iran claimed that Riyadh must handover the duty of Muslims as a center of unity of holy place to Tehran. After the death of Khomeini, the tension between Iran and Saudia cooled down. Moreover, in the Middle East region, Iran wanted to emerge as a regional power for this Iran trying to engage in a nuclear program caused a Security dilemma for Riyadh. Saudia Arabia is a strong ally of the USA With his support USA put pressure and sanctions on Iran to dismantle its nuclear program also Riyadh approached China to put sanctions on Iran to throw it into an isolated world. However, China agreed to the UN Security Council with sanctions of Arms embargo on Tehran in 2010. But later Beijing criticized President Barack Obama for signing the bill to put heavy sanctions on Iran.

Both Tehran and Riyadh are not only issues of religious ethnicity but also regional security issues, Iran has countered and threatened Saudia Arabia through Yemen Houthis because Tehran has good relations with Yemen's Houthis, for instance; During the Iraq-Iran war, the Iranian president had bad relations with Yemen President Abdullah Ali Saleh because Saleh supported Iraq against Iran. (McGinn, 2018) on the contrary, Riyadh has good relations with Washington, to put sanctions on Iran. In the 2015 Saudia attack on the Yemen Houthis which escalated the tension further, in January 2016 Saudia Arabia executed a famous cleric religious scholar (Nimr al Nimr) of Iran, and then the Protesters in Iran showed solidarity with the Cleric for invading the Saudi embassy Therefore except for Oman all the Gulf states cut ties their relation with Iran because of the forceful pressure of Washington and Riyadh. (Lav & Eran, 2023) ongoing years Oman, Qatar, Iraq, and Kuwait have engaged with Iran in high tension periods, but UAE, Saudia Arabia, and

Bahrain show support to the USA. Some states engaged at the time to resolve the conflict such as Iraq, Qatar, and Oman but ultimately through a China broker deal the bilateral relation started between Saudi Arabia and Iran (Ali H. S., 2023)

### **Methodology**

To examine the research, use the combined and historical methods to study and analyze the article between Iran Saudi Arabia, and China as mediator roles. A qualitative approach is used to find the behavior of nations and their interest, under secondary sources inspects articles, books, news, and government official networks to analysis the information

### **Theoretical framework**

A long-term rivalry between Iran and Saudi Arabia moves toward a bilateral relationship with the help of a China broker deal, this trilateral interest and cooperation and implications for the USA are based on the theoretical lens of a realistic approach and the key elements of Liberal institutionalism. China's mediator role toward Tehran and Riyadh has a strategic influence in the Middle East for their national interests and the balance of power between these two states in terms of geopolitical, geoeconomics, and geostrategy. (WANG, 2023) Now, following the foreign policy of China, meantime, this realistic thought counters the influence of the USA in the Middle East region under the paradigm of China's win-win approach. Moreover, Liberal institutionalism is crucial and paramount in the matter of Beijing, Tehran, Riyadh, and Washington, for instance, this trilateral agreement is associated with the balance of interest for this perspective ensures regional stability and regional security, potentially strengthening trust and cooperation between involved states. China grasps norms such as diplomacy and mediation to resolve the conflict which set its image and reputation on a global scale in contrast, the USA to some extent shows its ruthless image and declined its reputation. (Jalal, Khan, & Ghulam Murtaza Pitafi, 2023) A research gap to fill in this study is how Beijing plays a mediator role, between Saudi Arabia and Iran without being a world mediator that is already the USA. In this territory, the USA and its allies such as Israel and Western states been here for a long time. However, after many alignments, the USA cannot play a mediator role as a superpower. But, on the

other hand, China through its long period of soft image under the good neighboring policy and zero enemies in this case Middle Eastern states welcome China. ( Shujahi , 2018)

### **Saudia Arabia's Policy Toward Issue**

Saudia Arabia resumed peaceful relations with Iran on March 10 this is not an unexpected announcement for regional and international leaders, before this agreement other states also put effort into resuming relations with Riyadh and Tehran like Oman, Qatar, and Baghdad but finally, China put the nail into the wall through the hammer. In 2016 Saudia and Iran cut their bilateral relationship because Riyadh executed the Iranian scholar 'Nimr Al Nimr' then at the same time reaction taken by Iranian people Shi'ites stormed to the Saudia embassy in Iran. Further, in 2015 Riyadh had a conflict with the Yemen Houth which was supported by the Iranian Government. moreover, in 2019 Saudia blamed Iran for missile and drone attacks on the oil potential. The situation escalated when the Yemen Houthi attack crossed the border to Saudia Arabia, Riyadh claimed to Iran which supported Yemen Houthi. (Jash, 2023) Apart from the dispute Saudia and Iran both are the world's 37% oil-rich reserve, Riyadh's alliance with Tehran in a position to control the single market in the form of OPEC and OPEC+ by 2026 Iran wants to increase petrochemical production by 140 million tons /year which requires the investment of \$70Billion, so for Riyadh Armco company can provide investment toward Iran, A win-win approach between two states (Bonesh, 2023) on the side Riyadh also wants the shadow of SCO Membership like Iran's alliance with Russia and China, Iran applied the membership of SCO in 2001 and got full pledge membership in 2023 because of the China broker deal between these two regional powers, despite the USA and Western influence Saudia Arabia now strongly engaging in SCO along with the partnership with Russia, China, and Iran as well in terms of Energy, Economic Development, and other technological advancements. Moreover, Riyadh and Tehran not only facilitate each other but also facilitate Russia as an isolated state due to the Ukraine war. (Weihang) Riyadh had long time relationship with the USA which did not get benefits for instance, American President Barak Obama's Nuclear deal with Iran in 2015, and Houthis drone attack on the Armco Oil giant production of KSA, which Washington showed a lack of interest in this

matter, Saudi Arabia realized that for regional security, it must be paramount for Riyadh to stand on its own feet and cannot solely rely on the USA. Riyadh adopted the model of China a win-win game diplomatic relationship with multiple states either rival or friendly, Saudi Arabia has no more interest in regional instability and the aspect shapes the dynamics, Riyadh fully focuses on Vision 2030 this project finishes the dependence of Saudi on oil. ( Divsallar & Alghannam, The Strategic Calculus behind the Saudi-Iranian Agreement, 2023)

### **Iran Policy Toward Issue**

After the 1979 Islamic Revolution since the decline of the Shah Pahlavi dynasty, Iran has tried to manage its survival in the regional and international system against the threat through the decision-making of its foreign policy. However, throughout the period Iran did not have a good relationship with the USA, and faced several times sanctions at the hands of the USA, West, and as well as from Gulf regions in terms of Pan-Islamism, the Iran-Iraq war, the Iran nuclear deal, and also human rights violation. ( Sadeghi & Ahmadian, 2023) Saudi Arabia's conflict with Iran not only impacting on these two states but also whole regions including the Syria Crisis, Yemen Houthis, Qatar, and Iraq's internal issues. Above all these conflicts Saudi's relations with Iran ruptured and broken for a long period due to Yemen Houthi, Riyadh asserts that Iran contributes to Houthi in the context of aid and military arms, but Tehran refuses this Claim. However, the Yemen expert UN panel claimed that Tehran handed over the small arm's lightweight weapons, and advanced technology of missiles to Yemen Houthi. After two decades of war with Riyadh, Iran has realized that for this region's stability needs to maintain good relations with neighboring states. Israel and the USA are against the Iranian nuclear deal and Riyadh plays a crucial role in this deal to commend Iran's nuclear deal but through China's broker deal with Saudi Arabia, Iran moved toward a nuclear program and its serious impact on Israel as well as on the USA. (Brown, 2023) firstly, Iran wants Saudi Arabia to withdraw in a recent event in an Iran protest Tehran claimed that Riyadh fueled internal issues (opposition) secondly Iran normalized relations with other GCC members but their relationship is unsettled due to the cross-border pressure of the USA and Saudi Arabia, thirdly Iran has a concern with Israel to remain to neutralize between Iran and Gulf regions. (Dacey,

Bianco , & Geranmayeh, 2023) however, Iran has been trying to solve this conflict with Riyadh for the last decades but all progress has been in vain and futile, then China stepped in and acted as a broker-dealer between Iran and Saudi Arabia, why was China involved, and how China will get benefit from this agreement? the next session covers the behind story.

### **China's Strategic Interest**

In the Middle East region USA has been present for a long time, even the USA is also an ally of Saudi Arabia and the bilateral relations with Riyadh have been very strong since the Cold War in terms of diplomatic, strategic, economic, and military aspects. However, the USA as a major power did not solve the ongoing conflict between Saudi Arabia and Iran. (Gallagher;, Hamasaeed, & Nada, 2023) on the other hand, China become the world's second-largest economy, making China a prominent and powerful country in the Middle East. China has an interest in the Middle East in the context of geostrategy, geoeconomic, and geopolitical objectives, for these ambitious China wants to stable Middle East region, and for that, Beijing plays a paramount role between Riyadh and Tehran because both states align with Beijing and would follow the broader diplomacy of China. ( Ahmed & Arslan, 2024)

- Economic Sector
- Strategic Vision
- Diplomatic enhancement
- Geostrategy and Geoeconomics

### **Economic and Energy Resources**

In the domain of Economics, China's rise its economic trade in this region, in 2020 China became the largest trading partner of the GCC which replaced the European Union. Moreover, Beijing, Saudi Arabia, and UAE are the largest partners of Oil globally, at the same time UAE is the second largest trading partner of China. Further BRI projects are crucial for the Middle Eastern region because China is highly dependence on this region for energy import, according to the China BRI speculation report most BRI investment regions were MENA. In 2022 BRI engagement with Middle Eastern countries was 23 percent previously year was just only 16 percent engagement of BRI. ( Eslami & Papageorgiou, 2023) In addition, China's imports from Riyadh are nearly \$57 billion in the meantime,



Saudi Arabia supplies China with a 28% need for energy, still, the room is out and out empty for more growth. Further, China's exports to Saudi Arabia in a single year in 2021, are almost \$30.3 Billion meanwhile, this figure could easily double that USA expanded to Riyadh in terms of industrials, petrochemical, energy sector, and military equipment throughout the period between USA and Saudi relations. (Alyaha, 2023) On the other hand, Iran is the largest reserve of gas and oil and China is the largest importer of these materials. In defiance of several sanctions from the USA, Beijing's demand for oil has increased since 2018. Further, it's a win-win situation for Iran to export much of its oil to China to stabilize its economy and make its standing sustainable in this region along with China. (Shokri, 2023)

### **Strategic Vision**

In the Middle East region, China had been cut off the USA from the picture frame, not by Chinese initiative but by the arrogance, attitude, and incompetence of the USA. In this region, the USA has been present for a few decades, But Washington uses hard diplomacy instead of soft diplomacy. Beijing settled the dispute between Riyadh and Tehran not for military-ambitious because China imports energy resources from this region. The BRI project of China to cover Eurasia land and maritime routes to expand its economic growth globally. Apart from this scenario, China investing billions of dollars in China Pak economic corridor, and he also has been constructing Gwadar as the pivot location to facilitate the Channel of Gul of oil toward the Northwestern. The Gulf region is the most crucial for China right now, to hold the large trade volume for China as well as for other states throughout the region. (COLE, 2023)

### **Diplomatic ties**

China is interlinking in the Middle Eastern region not only for the Economic mechanism but also for the regional dialogue and security aspects. For instance; China has been taking part in the Syria conflict and resolving the dispute through diplomatic efforts, further China as a mediator role between Bangladesh and Myanmar issues, and the diplomatic way toward AFG and Taliban conflict. Beijing also expands its influence toward Africa crucially Ethiopia, because this region is an economic hub (Walt & Miner, 2024) and China also plays a crucial role in the Iranian

nuclear deal providing the platform for negotiation and cooperation. Moreover, in the Middle East region, China expands its influence through Diplomacy not inelegancy. (Peace, 2023)

### **Trilateral Interests**

- Political alignment
- Win-win game
- Balance of interests
- Trilateral interests

Early we analyzed that in the Middle East region, the United States of America used hard power in the region rather than soft power tools ultimately it caused a vacuum. Then China filled this vacuum through its diplomacy. Now the question is how this game is a win-win for China, Iran, and Saudi Arabia. Moreover, The US president withdrew from the JCPOA Iranian nuclear deal, and not only the US but also regional powers were against the Iran nuclear deal. However, Riyadh was a bigger critic of the Iran nuclear deal as a regional power, so China was a broker deal between Tehran and Riyadh. (Wiji Kinasih & Surwandono, 2023) so, in this particular case, Iran needs the political support of Saudi Arabia behind the Nuclear deal. Apart from this deal, Iran is the largest exporter of oil to China, and China is the market of Iran despite, the US and Western sanctions. In contrast to the ground reality before the broker deal Saudi Arabia convinced China to withdraw from the Iranian nuclear deal, and we provided you energy and oil resources but China did not lose hope and continuously tried to topple the conflict. In this regard, Beijing and Tehran signed a 25-year agreement under the investment of \$ 40 billion, in the roadmap of economic, political cooperation, and military aspects between Iran and China over the next decade. (Houghton, 2023) Furthermore, Saudi Arabia and China, in the year of 2019 signed a \$10 billion energy deal, and in the same year, Beijing and Riyadh companies ARMCO and NORINCO signed a \$10 Billion project for petrochemicals and an oil refinery in (Panj in) the city of China. Meanwhile, Saudi Arabia uses Beijing for financial resources and the Chinese technology of Huawei to achieve the aims and objectives of the 2030 Vision. However, Saudi Arabia Vision 2030 and China BRI project both work to gather in terms of development, building infrastructure, and highly advanced technological advancement and China also transfers trade

throughout the Middle East region with the help of Saudia Arabia. (Yu, 2024) However, China also developed drones and other arms factories in Saudia Arabia and provided anti-ballistic missiles to Riyadh for the security of Vision 2030. In recent periods, Saudia Arabia, China, and Russia jointly involved in military exercises for regional security. (Rasheed, 2023) in addition to this agreement between Tehran and Riyadh win-win cooperation under the umbrella of China Policy, for instance, in 2019 attack by Houthi sparked Saudia to counterattack Iran because Riyadh believed that behind this attack Iran ultimately supported the Houthi. So, by this agreement, China replaced the tension in Riyadh in the context of Iran to not assist the Houthi. (Batrawy, 2023) moreover, China's economic block of BRICS already shapes the Geoeconomics of the world, Tehran already applied to join the BRICS, and also Riyadh doing the same thing soon and other Middle Eastern states shortly join the BRICS Block. This trilateral agreement not only altered the picture of the region but also changed the frame of the global.

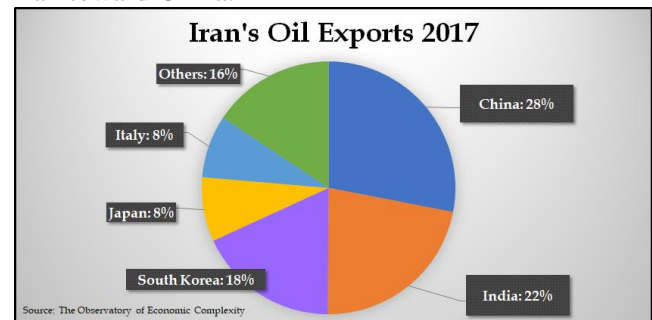
### Implications for the USA

China's broker deal between Iran and Saudia Arabia, in this Middle East region, ultimately impacts the USA, because USA's presence here for several decades, as a hegemon power the USA will face several consequences firstly the US will shirk and reduce its influence in this region because the regional powers continuously turn toward China for their dispute and conflict resolve. However, the regional actors know that the influence of the USA is slowly declining now. For instance; the USA as a superpower after 20 years of involved in AFG then withdrew with a peaceful agreement with the Taliban considered a failure of Washington, and the Saudia government's ongoing issue with Yemen Houthi (Saraswat, 2023) Moreover, secondly, the USA and its Western Allies have continuously sanctioned Iran for a long period, and recently Washington withdrew from the Iran nuclear deal after Donald Trump took office, and freshly ongoing war between Russia and Ukraine war in this context USA and Western bloc supporting Ukraine in terms of military and economic aids. These crises depict the ruthless policy of the USA and dismantle its image and prestige on the regional and Global scale. The United States of America's one-sided support toward Riyadh confronting and resisting Tehran and putting Iran in isolation through several sanctions, that policy of

aggression not only created the gap further but also sparked the Riyadh-Tehran feud. (Xijin, 2023) thirdly the USA traditionally ally states turn toward China in terms of economic development, political gain, and military ingredients as well as Geopolitical, under these factors USA will faced such as these factors for instance, Middle Eastern countries UAE, Iran, and Saudia want to join the BRICS block because their manifestation is only a balance of interest not the balance of power under the umbrella of China rather the USA. (Alterman, 2024)

### Economic Challenges

The USA and the UN imposed sanctions on the Iran's energy import in 2010, accusing the Iran using this energy in nuclear sectors, in this regard, China given instructed firms to provide development project to Tehran and avoid the USA and its allies' sanctions. Moreover, Chinese companies continue to import super light crude oil from Tehran around 90000 bpd however, the below graph show that import and export between China and Iran, in this critical situation during the Trump withdrew from the JCPOA deal and USA re-sanctions on the Iran it put Tehran in isolation under this economic pressure Iran export its oil toward Asia mainly China to overcome the economic crisis. Apart from sanctions Washington could get these benefits instead pushing Iran toward China.



(Yacoubian, 2023)

Moreover, the lateral project between Iran, Saudia Arabia, and Kuwait on the energy resources under the shared economic vision. Interlinking the electric grid has a bigger opportunity for Riyadh and Tehran, this connectivity bridge would bring Iraq which depends on Tehran's electricity to need 10% of demand. In this process as the Baghdad electric grid blowup to connected the GCC in upcoming years, a multiple players involved in these changing aspects which directly will impact on the USA. However, the USA ally Riyadh investments could also assist

alteration in Iran respectively, these developments will be benefiting the emerging trade between GCC and Russia economics. Such developments might transfer into surged reciprocity and interconnectivity by land, sea, and rail. China import 30% oil from Gulf region and urge gulf states to energy trade in Chinese Yuan to counter the USA dollar many scholars also highlight that this deal tackle the standard dominant USA dollar. Moreover, in this case Saudia Arabia and Iran both have shown interests in BRICS block, this is alarming situation for the USA is interests if they will participate in this group. (BILAL & Begum, 2024)

### **Security landscape**

From the past few years USA security has decline in the middle East region, a drone attack on the Giant oil Armcocompany of the kingdom, there USA show lack of interest regarding security likewise, Biden administration was announced in 2021 to cut off their military support toward Saudia offensive operation and suspended few armaments sales which made Riyadh unthinkable and unpredictable. However, in this scenario Saudia Arabia realize that do not rely on the USA over security issues, because they were thinking that the USA would talk about it. (Haiyun, 2023) Furthermore, on the murder of Jamal Kashoggi and the allegation on the Saudia crown prince MBS by USA administration further create confrontation in this region. On this occasion, Riyadh bring new state guarantor to that has much grasp over Iran, which is China to ensure security in this region. More importantly, in Russia's Ukraine war, Riyadh does not show any green signal to Washington because rivalry is costly for Saudi Arabia. (Bianco, 2020) However, the USA takes strong substance on the Russia-Ukraine ongoing war but on the other hand, the USA has military support toward Israel in the Palestine conflict which further detached Riyadh, in addition, Riyadh before this dispute showed concern over bilateral relations with Israel in return to get nuclear technology. In these changing dynamics a mediator's role needs an effective and fair guarantor so, the USA has been entirely clear that it does not ought fair policy. (Tehsin, n.d) Moreover, the USA has stayed in this region as a security interlocutor in terms of weapons sales, in case of intelligence technology sharing, and in terms of military training all things present within states however for this region security USA formed multiple alliance such as the AUKUS and QUAD to ensure the security, on

the contrary Beijing in return launched the five initiative point for the collective security over this region. In particular, situation China much of its energy imports from Riyadh and Tehran and for these two states China is a big customer in case of importer. However, China is playing a vis-a-vis role between the two nations over security and economic concerns now, Beijing pledged to security issues for regional stability under this strategy China counters the USA by building its trust in the Middle Eastern countries because China wants to creature of everybody in terms of peaceful, harmonious, and nonviolent region, where energy and security issues move and settle through cooperation not to spoil things over strike each other. (Scobell, 2023)

### **Conclusion**

China works as a bridge between two-way traffic (Riyadh and Tehran) China as a mediator a détente between two ideological rivals will change the dynamics of regional and international order. In this region USA has been present since the Cold War, but the USA through its hard power policy creates a gap between these states, China as a mediator not only fills the gap but also builds its manifestation through its consent. On the other hand, Saudia Arabia wants its security over oil trade, However, it wants to construct the Middle East as a second upcoming Europe through the Vision 2030 futuristic project. For regional security and stability, Riyadh wants to safety measures toward Yemen Houthi and as well for the Vision project. In Addition to this, after several talks Saudia Arabia's approach to Iran and Iran has also been present in isolation for a long time because of US and West Sanctions, in this situation, Iran wants hand-to-hand work with Saudia Arabia despite ideological and regional security threats. Through this deal, Iran jointly took the initiative on JCPOA which recently faced the obstacles. Likewise, analysis finding that the USA as a world player not playing the game card unlike China. In short to medium term China's presence in the Middle East is most crucial for China and regional powers as well, China has traded with the Middle East region from 2005 to 2021 nearly 2.27 trillion dollars as a whole so, if this multilateral relationship damages it collapsed the prestige and strategy of China. Again, this trilateral deal is completely under the doctrine of balance of interests. Further on the Global scale China counters the influence of the US toward the East and rose to a superpower stature, through the



Chinese cooperation system and Win-win approach under the China umbrella.

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