

Q.2

Introduction:-

In June 2025, the Middle East became the epicenter of a higher-stakes geopolitical showdown after Israel ~~launched~~ launched target airstrikes on Iran's nuclear and military facilities. Days later, the United States directly intervened attacking deep underground Iranian Iranian nuclear sites with precision weaponry. This development did not occur in isolation - it unfolded in an increasingly multipolar world order where China and Russia are asserting influence, and the US is seeking to maintain its strategic dominance. The Israel-Iran conflict, now internationalized, holds grave implication for regional stability, nuclear non-proliferation, and global power configurations. As the world confronts a dangerous tilt toward militarized diplomacy, this crisis reveals the recalibration of foreign policy tools by global powers and fragile state of international order.

1. Israeli Strikes Ignite Regional Crisis  
Israel targeted Iran's nuclear facilities at Natanz, Isfahan and Fordow, citing urgent national security threats. This military action escalated tensions in already fragile Middle East and shocked the global community.

2. U.S Joins offensive with Heavy Airstrikes

On June 22, the United States launched airstrikes on Iran's underground nuclear sites using bunker-busting bombs. Washington cited nuclear non-proliferation and Israeli self-defense as reasons, but global backlash followed quickly.

3. Iran Responds with Controlled Retaliation  
Iran fired drones and missiles at Israeli military sites. Though most were intercepted, Iran declared the strikes an act of war and warned of more serious responses if attacks continue.

4. Russia Condemns Strikes; Warns U.S  
Russia Condemns both Israel and the United States, calling their actions illegal. It warned Washington of potential consequences but refrained from military involvement, opting for diplomatic ~~but~~ rhetorical opposite instead.

5. China Advocates Peace, Criticizes Intervention

China criticized the attacks, called for calm and offered mediation. Beijing emphasized regional stability and energy security, adopting a ~~not~~ neutral stance while defending its economic and strategic interest in the region.

6. Strategic Reassertion of U.S. Hemispheric Hegemony

The U.S. strikes reaffirmed American military dominance and alliance with Israel. This demonstrated a strategic shift back to hard power and deepened rivalries with both Russia and China on the world stage.

7. Russia Seeks Leverage, Not War  
Russia used the crisis to discredit Western actions and promotes multipolarity. However its involvement remained limited to rhetoric and minor support, reflecting its economic constraints and other military commitments.

8. ~~China~~ China Balance Trade and Influence  
China tried to maintain trade ties with both Iran and Gulf nations while critical of the strikes, it avoided confrontation, reinforcing its long-term global goal of peaceful global leadership and economic expansion.

9. Diplomatic Institution Bypassed.  
Neither the United Nations nor the IAEA was effectively consulted. This crisis showed the diminishing authority of global institutions and the rising trend of unilateral and preemptive ~~ma~~ military action by strong powers.

## 10. Energy Markets Rattled by Hormuz Threats

Iran's warning to block the Strait Hormuz caused oil prices to spike globally. The threat disrupted market and revealed vulnerabilities in global energy supply chains, especially affecting ~~Asian~~ Asian economies.

## 11. Non-Proliferation Regime Undermined

The strikes severely damaged Iran's nuclear programs but weakened diplomatic non-proliferation efforts. Iran may now exit international agreements, prompting fear of a regional nuclear arm race in the Middle East.

## 12. Middle East Strategic Realignment

Israel's action pushed Arab Gulf States closer to western alliances. Meanwhile Iran might increase cooperation with Russia and China. This could result in more polarized and unstable regional power blocs.

13. Ceasefire Achieved, Tensions Remain  
A fragile ceasefire was declared after two weeks, with mediation by Turkey and France. However, mutual distrust persists, and military buildups continue, making the risk of renewed confrontation very high.

### Conclusion:

The US intervention in Iran transforming a regional crisis into global confrontation reshaping power politics. As diplomacy falters force returns as currency of international relations. The roles of China and Russia remain complex but reactive. The world now stands at the edge of more volatile and ~~multier~~ militarized multipolar era.

(Q:3)

## Introduction

The Middle East stands at a Critical Crossroads following the US-Israel strike on Iranian nuclear sites. This military aggression marks a turning point in regional geopolitics, intensifying fears of nuclear proliferation, retaliatory escalations, and shifting alliances. Future nuclear politics will be shaped by distrust, ~~det~~ ~~det~~ ~~det~~ deterrence, and diplomacy under pressure.

### 1. Heightened Regional Instability

The attacks have amplified tensions in an already volatile region, pushing Iran to reconsider its nuclear restraint. Neighbouring states ~~may~~ feel compelled to reconsider their own strategic postures.

### 2. Collapse of the Nuclear Deal (JCPOA)

The Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA) is further weakened. Iran now sees little incentive to comply with nuclear limits without guarantees of security or sanctions relief.

### 3. Shift from Covert to open Nuclear Ambitions.

Iran <sup>may</sup> accelerate its nuclear program openly, abandoning ambiguity. This could provoke a regional arms race, particularly involving Saudi ~~Arabia~~ Arabia and Turkey.

### 4. Emergence of a New Nuclear Deterrence Framework

The attack might push Iran toward developing a credible deterrent. A Middle Eastern version of Cold War-style deterrence could emerge, heightening the risks of miscalculation.

### 5. US Reputation and Credibility Crisis.

Washington's support for the strike may ~~reduce~~ erode its credibility as a neutral mediator and fuel anti-American sentiments, undermining its influence ~~are~~ across the region.

## 6. Strengthening of Iran-Russia-China

In response, Iran deepens ties with Russia and China for ~~strag~~ strategic cover. These alliances <sup>may</sup> boost Iran's nuclear capability indirectly and reduce western leverage.

## 7. Nuclear Proliferation Domino Effect

Other regional actors, feeling exposed, might ~~pursure~~ pursue nuclear capabilities. Saudi Arabia's civilian nuclear effort could shift toward weaponization under perceived threat.

## 8. Weakening of Non-Proliferation Norms

Such unilateral strike undermines the global non-proliferation regime. If diplomacy is abandoned for force, countries see ~~treat~~ treaties like the NPT as irrelevant.

## 9. Regional Militarization

More states will prioritize missile defense systems and strike capabilities. Israel's pre-emptive doctrine could become a model for others fearing Iran's reaction.

10. Public Opinion Hardens in Iran  
Domestic Iranian Support for nuclear independence will grow. The attacks will validate hardliner narratives that the West cannot be trusted hurting moderate.

11. Israeli Security Doctrine Reinforced.  
The strikes reasserts Israeli Begin Doctrine pre emptively destroying nuclear threats. However, it may face global condemnation and strategic isolation.

12. Risk of Direct Iran-Israel Confrontation.  
With ~~deter~~ deterrence broken and open hostility increasing, a cycle of retaliation between Iran and Israel is more likely threatening regional and global energy security.

13. Possibility of Future Nuclear Diplomacy.  
Amid the chaos, a new multilateral nuclear agreement may emerge, involving Gulf states to collectively regulate ~~nucle~~ nuclear development and prevent future conflicts.

## Conclusion

The future of nuclear politics in the Middle east is increasingly unstable. The US-Israel strike on Iran provoked ~~neither~~ nuclear proliferation ~~undermined~~ undermine diplomacy, and military militarize the region. Only inclusive, balance agreement can restore stability and ~~per~~ prevent a dangerous atomic spiral.

## Introduction

The United States expanding trade tariff, under both Biden and Trump administration, now target not just adversaries like China but also strategic partner such as India and the EU. These development creates fresh economic headwinds for China but also open avenues for global repositioning economic development diversification, and diplomatic leverage.

### 1. Trump's Global Tariff Strategy: From Adversaries to Allies.

The BBC reports that Trump's aggressive "reciprocal tariffs" model now encompasses traditional U.S allies like India and the EU. For China, this equal treatment strategy reduces its isolation and offers diplomatic parity in global trade dispute—making U.S protectionism appear less targeted and more generalized.

## 2. China's Export Strategy Thrives Despite US Tariffs.

Although ~~the~~ China's exports to the US dropped nearly 35% in June 2025, the overall export volume rose by 5.9% thanks to diversification into Latin America, Africa, and ASEAN countries. Business insight insider highlights how China is mitigating tariff shocks through ~~geop~~ geographic and sectoral reorientation.

## 3. Rise in Tech-Based Export as a Counter-Tariff Shield.

China has doubled down on high-value exports such as EVs, solar panels, and batteries. These goods are less tariff-sensitive and cater to non-US markets, forming a buffer against US restrictions. This industrial policy ~~to~~ transition offer ~~to~~ long-term insulation from tariff shocks.

#### 4. IMF Growth Update Upgrade linked to Resilience

According to Reuters, the IMF upgrade China's 2025 GDP forecast from 4.4% to 4.8% due to strong Q2 performance and ~~set~~ successful tariff navigation. This indicates economic resilience and validates ~~China's~~ China's hedging against over-reliance on the U.S. market.

#### 5. U.S India Trade Tensions Create Space for China.

Trump's recent remarks on imposing tariff on India for lack of compliance in trade negotiations create an opportunity for China to leverage weakened U.S India trade ties. China can deepen regional integration via BRICS and RCEP positioning itself as a stable trade partner.

## 6. Supply China Realignment Friend-Shoring

Al Jazeera highlight that U.S. Companies are Shifting Supply Chain chains to friendly nations. While this diverts investment from China, it also motivates Beijing to enhance its domestic innovation and self-reliance under its "dual Circulation model."

## 7. Currency and Trade Partnerships Cushion Shock

With increasing yuan-based trade and long-term oil/gas deals with Russia and the Gulf, China has reduced dependency on Western trade. CNBC notes that these alignments, although political, are helping China stabilize its balance of payments amid tariff disputes.

## 8. Public Sentiment and Nationalism Fuel Economic Reforms

Al Jazeera shows that rising nationalism within China is fostering public support for decoupling and boosting domestic consumption.

This contributes to internal market resilience offsetting declining export to the U.S

9. China Strategic Retaliation and leverage  
China has retaliation with tariffs on rare earth exports and implementation tighter controls on semiconductor-related materials, a strategic response targeting critical U.S industries. These tools give China leverage in ongoing trade talks.

10. Negotiated Truce in Stockholm Signals a Breather.

The recent U.S China trade dialogue in Stockholm extended the current tariff truce. While not a final deal, it signals Beijing commitment to diplomacy and its ability to balance firmness with flexibility.

11. Weakening of U.S Trade Credibility among Allies

Coinfomania reports growing dissatisfaction among allies like India due to erratic U.S.

tariff policies. China could exploit this through de-Americanized trade pacts such as BRICS+ SCO and RCEP.

12. Investment in Self-Sufficiency Programs  
China's Made in China 2025 plan, long critical by Washington, is being revived with fresh capital and policy incentives — indicating a long-term play for technological independence amid external hostility.

13. Geopolitical leverage through Belt and Road Initiative (BRI)

China is re-energizing its BRI strategy to lock in long-term trade partnerships outside of the U.S. orbit, expanding ~~influencing~~ influence in Africa, Central Asia and Southeast Asia to offset U.S. led economic pressure.

14. Risks of Overstretch and Global Pushback  
However China faces backlash over its assertive trade policies and lack of transparency. Countries benefiting from U.S. diversification (like Vietnam and Mexico) are also wary of Chinese dominance which could limit long-term gains.

### Conclusion

Despite serious tariff related challenges, China is maneuvering skillfully by diversifying trade, ~~investment~~ investing in technology, and projecting itself as a global alternative to US leadership. Its success now hinges on balancing domestic reform with calibrated geopolitical engagement.