

## Sino-Russian Strategic Partnership Against Us: Dynamics and Implications for Global Politics

Dr. Muhammad Naveed Ul Hasan Shah

Assistant Professor, Abasyn University, Peshawar

Muhammad Aoun Abbas

BS International Relations G.C. University Lahore

### Abstract

Sino-Russian strategic partnership and its international implications are highly significant for world politics now a day. Developments in recent year, especially deep economic cooperation, military and political partnership has disturbed the unipolarity of US. It will analyze the key steps, agreements of energy sector, joint military exercises and diplomatic coordination, made both countries one soul in two bodies. US considers herself as the champion of the chessboard of geopolitics, but Sino-Russian alliance has become headache for US to maintain her championship in the world. It will be focused that how both China and Russia influenced the regional countries particularly Iran, regional security, economic developments, and power sharing within international platforms. How both countries challenged the western centric order and became strong stakeholders of the multipolar world. It will also be examined different challenges for US from Sino-Russian partnership. Consequently, global political effects will be examined systematically.

**Keywords:** Sino-Russian, Strategic Partnership, Global Politics, Multipolar World

### Introduction:

Unlike Moscow's tumultuous involvement with the West, the Sino-Russian cooperation has progressed rather smoothly since the early 1990s. At their summit in February 2022, Xi Jinping and Vladimir Putin declared a "no limits friendship," (Cioculescu, 2022) which seemed to be the natural conclusion of decades of consistent success on many fronts. The picture that both leaders wanted to present was one of an unheard-of convergence of ideals and interests in a partnership with seemingly endless possibilities. The alliance between the two superpowers is still strong. Given that there are no realistic options for ending the collaboration, all parties agree that it is too crucial to fail. However, the relationship's power dynamics are shifting quickly. US is a common enemy for both; thus, US factor can be a solid reason for long run partnership between China and Russia (Skonieczny, 2018). Sino-Russia partnership later served as the foundation for the Treaty for Good Neighborliness, Friendship, and Cooperation held in 2001 (Wishnick, 2001). The relationship was upgraded to a

"comprehensive strategic and cooperative partnership" in 2011, which is China's term for the greatest degree of collaboration (Korolev, 2020). More than fifty bilateral agreements have been signed by Chinese and Russian leaders since the 2001 treaty. Russian-Chinese relations had reached their "highest point in history," according to Russian President Dmitry Medvedev, who made the announcement while in Shanghai for the 2009 Expo (Bolt & Cross, 2010). High-level leaders' regular trips, growing energy cooperation, expanding trade, Russian arms sales to China, and increased people-to-people exchanges have all been hallmarks of this friendship.

In recent years, the relationship between China and Russia has been characterized by a strategic partnership based on independently derived assessments of their convergent mutual interests. Both countries have complementary economies and are looking to expand their trade and investment ties. China is Russia's largest trading partner (Sergei, 2023), while Russia is China's ninth-largest trading partner (Larin, 2020). They have cooperated on regional security issues and have worked together to counterbalance US influence in the region. Both countries are committed to promoting a multipolar world order that is not dominated by the United States. Russia is a major energy exporter, while China is the world's largest energy consumer. Thus, China's dependence upon US or her allies have been decreased, and consequently Russian energy exports increased through China. Hence, a friendly tie between China and Russia strengthened and leads to multipolar which is continuously punching US.

#### **Sino-Russia views of world order:**

Both nations seek to establish a more multipolar system in place of what they perceive to be US hegemony in terms of global order. The United States' military, political, and economic hegemony in world affairs worries Beijing and Moscow alike. According to Lukin, they see themselves as defending an international order based on the United Nation's, where each country has the power to veto decisions made by the Security Council, against a determined United States that wants to alter this order for its own gain (Lukin, 2018). China and Russia also want to weaken the liberal focus on minority self-determination and human rights, as well as the consequent erosion of sovereignty that these bring about. Human rights are mainly a matter for state governments, not the international community, according to Russia and China. International institution reform is a pertinent issue concerning world order for both China and Russia (Bolt, 2014). Domestic economic development is a top priority for both China and Russia. Mutual trade and investment are crucial for both parties as a result. The energy trade is a useful way for both parties to profit because China imports these products and Russia has an abundance of oil and other natural resources. Another crucial concern is security. The Sino-Russian "comprehensive strategic and cooperative partnership" is motivated by shared interests rather than affection in the areas of politics, economy, and security (Korolev, 2020).

### **Theoretical Framework**

Sino-Russian strategic affiliations can be seen and understood according to the assumptions of Realism, which seems the best and fit theoretical framework. National interests are the primary goal in front of the policy makers of all countries in anarchic world nature. Every state is working as a rational actor to pursue her security and survival with ultimate goal to secure her national interests (Manan, 2017). Thus, above assumptions are clearly portraying the real picture of Sino-Russian strategic partnership. Both countries are enhancing and developing their security and power in the global affairs. Both countries are not only bilaterally attaching but also influencing the other states through international institution like UN, Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) and Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa (BRICS) etc, some other countries have also become the member of BRICS, like, Iran, Saudi Arab, UAE, Egypt and Ethiopia (Zaidan, 2024).

One of the major prediction by the realist scholars is that countries act strategically so that to increase their influence in other countries. Both countries get influence in Central Asia, Middle East, and South Asia with their strategic mindset. Developments in military cooperation, economic, and geopolitical strategies are the baselines for the strengthen relationship. Partnership of both countries has clearly challenged the power structure of the world. As a result, US is worry about the shifting of balance of power, and world order is transforming from unipolar to multipolar. Particularly regional influence lead by China and Russia is more problematic for the policy makers of US. Not only joint military exercises but mutual arms sale and purchase, mutual defense collaboration are the core factors irritating to US. In realism, for securing national interest economic interactions is also necessary. Thus, China and Russia have not left economic field as blank. Energy partnership by both is worth mentioning here. Further joint infrastructure and trade agreements have proved both nations as emerging power with in the arena of world structure. Following the realism thoughts, it can clearly understand the moves of China and Russia that how both countries are focusing on power dynamic, national interest, balance of power bringing them on the road of multipolarity of the world.

### **The Sino-Russian Strategic Partnership in World Politics**

Sino-Russia became a strong ally in terms of strategic partnership and consequently it has notably decreased the US influence in world affairs. In diplomatic issues, both countries have veto power in United Nation's Security Council (UNSC), planned mutual agenda to counter US traditional influence. Especially in conflict of Syria for the probation of chemical weapons led by US along with her Western allies was countered significantly by both Russia and China (Nahlawi, 2019). Similarly on Ukraine issue both took a similar stance to reduce US influence in the region. Further mutual economic ties are another hurdle for US. US have strong influence in international economic

institutions, thus to reduce or to make it balancing both China and Russia established alternative institutions, particularly Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) is worth mentioning here (Chin, 2016). Through this, both have formed a mechanism of financing and other projects. In AIIB China is playing leading role with the help of Russia and challenging US traditional economic influence. Even it is being considered as a “wake up call for EU”(Hooijmaaijers, 2015). Further it is stated that it is wake up call for US and her all western allies. Thus it is one of the significant steps taken by both to counterbalance US economic influence in international economic institutions.

Belt and Road Initiative led by China through economic partnership throughout in the world is one of the world's mega projects. Russian attachment with China for the BRI is considered highly significant for the scholars. Siberia Pipeline project is including in major energy deals of China and Russia (Nezhnikova, et al., 2018). Through this China will be able to import gas from Russia which is defiantly beneficial for the economic development of importer and exporter simultaneously. Both countries are already intending to develop their communication infrastructure. The Primorye-1 & 2 are worth noting examples in terms of international corridors for transportation of goods and services (Kholosha, 2009). Mongolia will also be beneficial. These corridors can be beneficial for across border economic activities and economic development. Further economic cooperation developed through mutual investment fund led by both China and Russia. Both countries are getting benefits to enhance their energy sector, nuclear power engineering, technological enhancement, also developing their agriculture sector through such mutual investment funds (Kai, 2019). Hence, economic development is increasing day by day for both countries.

China's Arctic policy is also based on its strategic agenda. Following this policy China has announced the “Polar Silk Road (PSR)” to expand her presence around Arctic (Lim, 2018). Scholars like Lim considered that PSR is extension of BRI motives, as China is expanding her economic vision throughout the world, even China itself is non-Arctic state. Thus, Russia being one of the prominent powers of the Arctic region is completely supporting China. Ultimately China's expansion with the support of Russia has strategic implications for the world power, and division of world power would be divided in terms of multipolarity. Digitalization, development of technology, scientific inventions are the real picture of the international affairs, such states will be more influencing having more digital power and technological strength. All commercial and economic project needs modern technology in current modern era, thus China and Russia have gathered to develop and form infrastructure on 5G technology, scientific measures, use of artificial intelligence and systematic development is the agenda of both countries to counterbalance with US (LUCENTINI, 2019). Both countries have developed the economic projects-based ties and motives are to enhance regional integration in terms of economic boost. BRI, Russian plans, and Eurasian Economic Union (EEU),

all have strategic targets, so that to get more share of power in the realm of world politics. These steps have proved both China and Russia the powers of multipolar world. Further both countries have agenda of cultural and educational exchange. Scholarships and sponsorship for the academic motives, formation of language and cultural centers, will ultimately lead to develop people to people interactions and strong ties.

Military ambitions are also prominent mutual interest of China and Russia so that to promote multipolarity in the world politics for peaceful measures. Demonstrations like Vostok armed exercises to enhance military capabilities, and to affect US military dominance throughout the world (Carlson, 2018). Both countries are investing huge budget for the enhancement of technology. According to the needs of modern age both countries have focused to develop 5G technology (Tekir, 2020). Cyber security, technological measures for collection of intelligence information are the prominent steps taken by both countries. All mentioned bilateral programs, can be helpful for the defense and protective measures in terms of achieving their national goals in the global realm. Both countries are strategically supporting each other for getting influence in Arctic region, as a result politically its alarming for US (Roseth, 2017). Particularly Chinese government is investing huge amount in terms of exploration of oil and gas from arctic (Weidacher, 2016). China's Arctic policy and one of the prominent projects worth mentioning here "Polar Silk Road" are the strategic measures (Lim, 2018). These activities are affecting US influence in the Arctic region.

Russia and China have focused on the collaboration in different regional and international issues and both have impact on geopolitical landscape, China-Taiwan issue, Syrian crises, and Ukraine war are important example for the above statement. Russia and china has openly supported Syria to protect Assad's Regime, diplomatic support in UNSC, military support in the field of war, even both countries have become a strong stakeholder of power politics in the Middle East region. Further, both countries are investing for economic development of the region as well; consequently, it will increase and strengthen both countries strategic and economic influence in Middle Eastern region. Russia supported China in terms of Chinese issue with Taiwan, and China supported Russia in the issue of Ukraine. Thus, in both places at Taiwan and Ukraine US is facing strong opposition from both China and Russia. Both countries have significant influence in the region of Central Asia too. Russia's proximity with Central Asia is historically proved, further Russia have active role in Collective Security Treaty Organization (CSTO) and Russia is playing her dominant role in CSTO (Weinstein, 2007), and China's economic initiatives have paved the way for developing Beijing's influence in Central Asian states. Thus another sensitive region is getting rid of from the influence of US, due to the strategic partnership of both China and Russia.

In biggest region of the world Asia, especially in South China Sea, unipolarity of US is about to end, because of Sino-Russia alliance. Russia aligned with China in South China Sea only to resist US. In South China Sea, mutual naval exercises, led by both is one of the significant challenges for US and its allies. Especially both countries have opposed the Quadrilateral Security Dialogue (QUAD) and AUKUS with complete responsibility. Surprisingly US was considering that through QUAD and AUKUS, US will be able to get leading influence in South China Sea but China and Russia dealt it with counterbalance and proved themselves as a strong hurdle for US agenda.

In the Asia-Pacific region, the partnership's implications are also evident in diplomatic initiatives. Both countries have engaged in forums like the SCO, where they coordinate efforts to address regional challenges and promote a vision of multipolarity. SCO's progress from last few years has proved that there is no unipolarity in the world, but Sino-Russia strategic partnership is evidence of multipolarity in the world. Implications of the partnership of Sino-Russia can be seen in all mentioned regions like Middle East, Central Asia, Asia etc. All said regions are considering that it's a paradigm shift, and both China and Russia are reshaping the dynamics of power politics including economic power with in the region. New world order led by new alliance like Sino-Russia alliance is greater challenge for US and multipolarity is inevitable.

Current distribution of power in the world affairs has been divided, and US has lost its tradition influence in different important regions of the world. China has her influence through her economic projects throughout the world, even few projects are initiated in the region where US itself exist. Similarly progress of Russia in terms of military power is evident, thus Chinese economic strength and Russian military power has challenged US influence throughout the world collectively. Different countries are experiencing paradigm shift through the plate forms of SCO, BRICS, EU, and majority countries are struggling and intending to get rid of from US unipolar mindset. As, US influenced with harsh attitude, and many countries have faced ramifications and challenges. Thus in the realist world, every country want to develop her security with independent choice of foreign policy.

#### **Mutual Interests:**

**Economic cooperation:** Both countries have complementary economies and are looking to expand their trade and investment ties. China is Russia's largest trading partner, while Russia is China's ninth-largest trading partner. US is highly concerned about the current development in China Russian partnership in terms of economic development. Sino-Russian ties in the field of energy deals are one of the important irritating points for US, through which Russia is supplying gas to China. These steps have drastically challenged the Western dominance. Economic partnership through arms sale is also a hectic point in the minds of policy makers of US. Further both China and Russia

get involved in military exercises and it has challenged the existing balance of power, and US felt it strategic threat for Washington. Geopolitical implications of above ties will defiantly counterbalance the American power not only limited to regional politics but in the world politics as well. China and Russia both has overcome the pressure of sanctions imposed by US and her Western allies through mutual partnership and economic networks. Both countries are also cooperating in the digital and technological fields, consequently both countries are in better position in terms of enhancement of their cyber security and future technologies.

**Regional stability:** Both countries share a concern about regional stability, particularly in Central Asia. They have cooperated on regional security issues and have worked together to counterbalance US influence in the region. China and Russia have challenged US influence in Central Asia through institution like Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO). Through SCO both countries are developing economic ties, security measures, and working on regional stability. Such activities have disturbed US influence in Central Asia. A gas pipeline project led by China particularly named as The Central Asia-China gas Pipeline have made closed Central Asia with China, consequently the Central Asian countries dependence on US has reduced (Aminjonov, 2016). Arms and military cooperation in the same region is also badly affecting the strategic interests of US. Consequently, the strategic strength of China and Russia has become a solid reality for US in Central Asia. Russia is supplying military equipment to China; thus such partnership has regional implication especially for US who is already concerned for security issues in the region. Maritime influence led of US in South China Sea became a challenge for Russia generally and for China specifically. Thus, both China and Russia aligned together to decrease the US influence in South China Sea. China and Russia partnership for joint naval exercises in the South China Sea has also challenged and ultimately decreasing US influence in the region. China's Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) have regional and global implications, as many regions are getting close with China for economic projects. Similarly, Russia is also taking many initiatives for the regional economic developments. Such initiatives are providing alternative opportunity against US led economic agenda.

**Multipolarity:** Both countries are committed to promoting a multipolar world order that is not dominated by the United States. There is no doubt that Sino-Russia ties are significantly contributing to transform unipolar world into multipolar. Distribution of power has not remained in one hand like US, not in the hands of any two world powers, but it has distributed among other world powers including Russia and China. Partnership of Russia and China has challenged US unipolarity in terms of global governance, like Russia and China has challenged influence of US in United Nation's, regional organizations, and both have become important stakeholders in geopolitical conflicts and issues. Both have challenged the harsh behavior of US in terms of

intervening different countries, and sanctions. Russia and China alignment is the baseline in the global changing power dynamics. Further both states are attracting other states for diversification of power through bilateral, regional organizations. Russia and China both attracted Brazil, India and South Africa so that to transform unipolarity into multipolarity. It can be stated that in the power structure of the world Russia and China has proved themselves as a strong stake holder and emerging powers of current development in world politics. Both countries join together to reduce US dollar's dominance in the world finance, trade and commerce. Both countries signed an agreement to trade with their own currencies rather through US dollar. Through this US economic dominance has been challenged and a new economic world order is appearing as a multipolar economic world order.

#### **Diplomatic Coordination:**

Generally, it is strong perception in the minds of scholars of international relations that US has more influence in UNSC. For a long period in real politics, it was considered reality. But Sino-Russia alliance in terms of diplomatic coordination, both countries provided hard time to US in UNSC. Many times, both countries challenged US unipolar role in UNSC and proved it multipolar division of power in the realm of the world affairs. Thus, in diplomatic means both countries played a vital role, which significantly attracted the countries to get closed with both emerging powers. Hence dynamics of shared power in the world anarchic system divided, and US traditional unipolarity get challenged. As for as geopolitical issues are concerned again Sino-Russia challenged US unipolar power especially, Russia intervenes in Syria to protect Bashar Al-Assad. China also imports energy resources from Middle East. As a result, US felt difficulties if not defeat in Middle East region.

Earlier to Sino-Russian partnership, it was US entirely taking decisions regarding global governance, influence different regions through threats and her power. US was everywhere with the support of her western allies, NATO invasions etc. all decision powers were in the hand of US. US was become a "sole proprietor" and none was challenging her monopoly in the global economic market. But evolution of Sino-Russia ties, and their socio, political and economic partnership became a hallmark which shifted the balance of power, and world has seen the multipolarity in terms of decisions for global governance.

**Energy security:** Russia is a major energy exporter, while China is the world's largest energy consumer. The two countries have cooperated on energy issues, including the construction of pipelines and the sale of oil and gas. It is important to note that while there are areas of convergence, there are also areas of divergence between the two countries. For example, Russia's annexation of Crimea and its involvement in the conflict in eastern Ukraine, here China have a different policy while not supporting the war, focusing to resolve the Russia-Ukraine issue with diplomatic means.

#### **Effects of Ukraine invasion on the relations:**



Some scholars argue that, idyllic vision of China and Russia's partnership has been shattered by Putin's invasion of Ukraine. It was immediately apparent that the interests of the two sides were not aligned and that there were genuine boundaries to the friendship between China and Russia. Moscow also learned that Chinese assistance would mostly be symbolic. This is a traditional great power partnership based on *realpolitik*, not an authoritarian coalition. China and Russia are strategically independent entities that hold fundamentally distinct perspectives regarding global governance. But agenda of other projects between Russia and China yet not affected and both sides are progressing mutually in global strategic partnership. China's stance is only to bring peace in Ukraine through diplomatic measures. West hoped that these pressures would cause the Sino-Russian partnership to weaken, but it seemed like a water bubble and hasn't shown to be justified thus far. The Chinese leadership continues to support the Kremlin's argument that the Russian invasion is a "special military operation" (Mahmoudian, 2023), one that was sparked by the US and its allies, particularly by the enlargement of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), despite having espoused a position of formal neutrality.

#### **A friendly triangle of Russia China and Iran:**

A new world order is emerging a new axis of world powers with common grievances. US, who has for decades tried to shape world according to her image and established its prominence in almost every surface of power. America's Global Empire is collapsing. The hegemony of US friends, like Western Nations is disappearing and a new alliance is looking to replace it. An alliance led by three countries Russia, China and Iran the three most sanctioned countries in the world. They seem to have formed a rather informal Alliance of convenience; West is calling it a Troika of tyranny.

A new Global Alliance is now in the making and alliance between China, Iran and Moscow they're forging their Strategic Defence and economic ties. Since Russia invaded Ukraine the three countries have come closer, China is uncomfortable with the war but it still provides Russia with a diplomatic umbrella.

China is also helping Moscow economically by rejecting the G7's price of oil, the same case with Iran; it is still buying Russian oil and sending weapons in return. Iran has sent countless "Kamikaze" drones (Borshchevskaya, 2023), and the reports are to be believed it might just send ballistic missiles by this October 2023 these deals are being accompanied by state visits leaders and officials from all three sides. All three countries have been frequently flying to each other's capitals. In July 2022 the Russian President went to Tehran, he met his counterpart Ibrahim Raisi and discussed strengthening bilateral ties contrary to expectations (Kizi, & Anvarovna, 2023). Iran didn't downplay this visit, in fact it rolled out a red carpet for Vladimir Putin. The Iranian oil Minister personally went to greet Putin and then in November a group of Russian security officials visited

Iran their aim was to find ways to counter Western pressure on both countries. Syria is another good example of the Iranian and Russian interests coming together for years. Both sides have been trying to keep Bashar Al-Assad in power. Their only aim is to counter American interests in Syria. U.S shot down Iranian-made spy drones in Syria. and Russia despite being militarily involved in Ukraine, Russia still maintains a military presence in Syria. An indication that it's not leaving the country.

Russian and Iranian cooperation in Syria is deeper. Russia continues to provide a decisive cover to Syrian and Iranian-backed ground forces in Syria. Similarly Chinese President Xi Jinping and Russia's Putin recently made a phone call this was around New Year's Eve, the two sides released statements saying the ties are at their historic best what's more Putin said he's expecting a state visit from Xi Jinping soon. China and Iran signed a 25-year comprehensive strategic partnership deal a deal that has given China its deepest ever foothold in Iran. It will help to get greater legitimacy and support for Iran. Also Iran was made a permanent member of the Shanghai cooperation organization (SCO). SCO is led by China; it's the largest regional organization in terms of world population. Russia and China with Iran are on their Ambitions of countering the West. This membership helps it battle the economic isolation from the West. So it's a win-win deal of all partners. Iran's president visited China, Ibrahim Raisi he was in Beijing from the 14th of February to the 16th February 2023 [31]. The Chinese president gave him a red carpet welcome followed by a god of Honour by the Chinese military. This was the first state visit by an Iranian leader to China in almost two decades. And Iranian president didn't go to Beijing alone, he took along a huge Staff of ministers the biggest Iranian delegation to Beijing ever. This included six members of Raise's cabinet.

The visit was proof that an anti-western front is growing. China and Iran both have common stance against US, and a clear message for US authorities that US should not interfere in international issues. It should be perceive such statements and developments do they indicate the consolidation of an anti-western axis infect they indicate the rise of a new world order. The American Media can't stop talking about it for the last two months there have been endless reports of how China Iran and Moscow had joined hands against the West. How Washington will have to take on all three at the same time. and not just these three Reports say the Triad also has a posse of sorcerer's apprentices what do I mean by that smaller Nations that agree with their Vision namely Venezuela Nicaragua Cambodia Myanmar and the most important of them all North Korea a country which of late has been flexing its ballistic muscles way too much so to put it simply China Russia and Iran want to unite all like-minded countries behind them and use them as a solid front to counter Western hegemony.

All three countries are blaming the West for their troubles on global forums and using their vote at the UNSC or the UNGA to impede the multilateral system. India has historic ties with Russia,

India and Iran also share a cordial relationship. China is obviously an exceptional case. Yet New Delhi and Beijing have managed to not let the tensions flare up.

### **Findings and Recommendations**

#### **Findings**

Russia and China have evolved strategic partnership over the years. It will be longstanding aligned and cooperative relationship, because of common enmity against US.

Energy agreements, trade deal, infrastructural partnership by both has reduced their dependence upon western markets; moreover, US economic dominance has been clearly challenged.

Military partnership based on agreements, military exercises, sale of arms etc. has developed the military capabilities of both China and Russia, and as a result traditional influence of US in Central Asia, Asia and Middle East has been reduced.

Sino-Russia succeeded to activate SCO and BRICS, which ultimately proved world structure of governance as multipolar.

Sino-Russia active participation in international platforms generally and particularly in UNSC clearly challenged the US tradition power.

#### **Recommendations**

US must review her foreign policy, and should be engaged in negotiations especially for the peaceful solution of Ukraine and Syria the burning issues of current times.

Encourage diplomatic channels for dialogue to address potential areas of tension and misunderstanding. Open communication can contribute to stability and prevent the escalation of conflicts.

Diplomatic means should be utilized for all powers of the world including China, Russia, and US to get rid of from misunderstandings, political tensions. And all stakeholders should focus on diplomacy to maintain world peace.

France and United Kingdom are also part of multipolar world, thus all developed countries including France and UK should play their vital role for the success of diplomatic solutions of the world.

International forums should be neutral and provide all stakeholders equal opportunity of dialogue to maintain peace in the world.

Diversify economic partnerships to enhance resilience to potential disruptions caused by the Sino-Russian economic collaboration. This could involve fostering stronger economic ties with emerging markets and other allies.

Poverty reduction, social reforms, common international issues like global warming and climate change should be the agenda of multipolar powers, so that humanity should get facilitated to upgrade their living standards.

### Conclusion:

The partnership between China and Russia is has developed after a long time, and it is seemed that it will run for long run period as both countries are struggling to overcome the influence of US. Since there only realistic theoretical options for continuing cooperation, the partnership is still strong and both parties agree that it is too important to keep it up. It is significant to remember that China and Russia are align actors to defeat US in the affairs of world governance. The Sino-Russian partnership is a traditional great power relationship based on realpolitik. In summary, the Sino-Russian partnership is a dilemma for US policy makers. As both countries has challenged the traditional status of US in the world politics. Sino-Russian ties provide dynamic and deep implications for the chessboard of global politics. Significantly both have challenged the unipolar power of the US. Now developing countries have multi options for economic alliances and attachments. West and US authorities have perceived clear signs of multipolarity of world politics. Military cooperation, alliances for geopolitics in different regions, regional security agenda, joint exercises, exchange and trade of technology, intelligence sharing etc. have developed the power of both states simultaneously. As a result, it is impacting different regions. Diplomatic support lead by Russia and China have provided alternative to traditional options to regional countries. Now regional countries, especially Middle Eastern countries have clear options other than US. Thus US hegemony affected significantly. New alliances and new regional organization are going to be formed. Sovereignty of the developing nations seems to be protected with new alliances and with the diplomatic role of Russia and China. Modern era has modern demands, like space technologies, artificial intelligence, and cyber security; in such fields both China and Russia are developing day by day.

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