

ADVANCE SOCIAL SCIENCE ARCHIVE JOURNAL
Available Online: https://assajournal.com
Vol. 04 No. 02. October-December 2025.Page# 4840-4849
Print ISSN: 3006-2497 Online ISSN: 3006-2500
Platform & Workflow by: Open Journal Systems

The Impact of Rising Powers in International Security and Conflict Resolution: Case Studies of Turkey and China

Mohammad Usman
MPhil Scholar Department of IR and Political Science Qurtuba University of Science and Information Technology, Peshawar, Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan.
ORCID: 0009-00099681-4474
torwaliusman@gmail.com

Abstract
The United Nations established post-WWII international conflict resolution, however; Cold War bipolarity and subsequent US unipolarity aligned global security processes with American foreign policy. In the 21st century, emerging powers like China and Turkey challenge this unipolar structure, redefining global security governance and dispute mediation. Using a qualitative multiple-case study methodology, this research analyzes primary diplomatic sources, foreign policy white papers, treaty records, peacebuilding data, and secondary IR literature alongside media discourse to evaluate both nations' strategic engagements over the past two decades. The findings indicate that China and Turkey are playing increasingly active, constructive roles in international conflict resolution. By leveraging economic diplomacy, regional security alliances, peacebuilding operations, and normative advocacy, they provide viable alternatives to US-dominated institutions. Ultimately, this shift signals a broader systemic transition toward a multipolar international order defined by dispersed power and diversified governance centers.

1. Introduction

Any disagreement or opposition between two or more sovereign actors is known as conflict. Conflicts can also be internal if they are occurring within a state's borders, drawing foreign states as mediators or allies, and tend to have regional or global repercussions. In the wake of the Second World War, several international organizations emerged, bent on economic development, and promoting global security and peace, including the United Nations Organization, the IMF, the WTO, and the World Bank. The UN stands as the most comprehensive and is recognized for its mandate to maintain global peace and security (Familoye, 2024). According to the UN Charter, its role includes upholding global peace and security, fostering amicable relations between states, international collaboration, and serving as a hub for coordinating national policies. The UN can take collective action to preserve or restore global peace and security through its Security Council.

However, during the Cold War era, the UN's efficient working as an independent organization for global peace and security was hindered by the superpower rivalry (Srivastava, 2014). The US and Soviet Union rivalry didn't provide the space to the UN for playing its active role in conflict resolution and peacebuilding,

as any attempt met a veto from the permanent five, systematically rendering the UN a dormant body in international affairs.

Nonetheless, the fall of the Berlin wall marked the end of the Cold War, resulting in a new world order dominated and led by the United States. In this unipolar world, conflict mediation often entailed the US foreign policy ambitions, leaving states with no other option but to accept the US as the sole mediator and guarantor in conflicts. Mediation is a conflict resolution process pursued by an impartial international organization or state through peaceful agreements between two conflicting parties crucial for global peace and security and it is one of the most preferred methods in conflict resolution due to its non-coercive nature, emphasis on dialogue and mutual understanding (Özdemir, 2024). In the 1990s, many smaller countries experienced sustainable economic growth, and military development emerged as rising powers and exerted their influence in the regional and global power dynamics. These countries not only injected soft power and multilateralism but also demonstrated hard power in their quest for playing significant role in global politics and conflict resolution.

Among these countries, Turkey and China have been selected as case studies for this study based on their incremental role in global governance and active participation in conflict resolution. In view of the Chinese e e policy makers the existing institutional architecture, which approximates global governance, is hegemonized by the western countries especially the US. The Chinese e e observers (Liu, 2012; Pang, 2009), note that dominance over the economic institutions has not only given disproportionate influence to the US but deprived China of its due economic importance leading her to constitute her own institutions for regional and global political influence such as the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) and Belt and Road Initiative (BRI). Such initiatives and Beijing's active participation in conflict resolution positions China to be a significant rising actor in the alternative order (Mark Beeson, 2016). For other observers like Wang Yizhou (2015) Beijing's rising economy and regional importance have the potential to provide a basis for its global influence.

Similarly, Turkey has also demonstrated an active foreign policy, increasingly addressing issues in the region and beyond, leading it to take a mediating role in various crises aimed at the facilitation of peaceful conflict resolution (Özdemir, 2024). Turkey's role in Syria and Libya and China's participation in the mediation role as a main mediator in Saudi-Iran peace-talk and rebuilding of Afghanistan through diplomacy, economic influence, stability and hard power injection provides the potential basis for Anaka and Beijing case as rising global powers having the ability to resolve conflicts globally making an alternative to the US and its dominated international institutional architecture for global governance

2. Methodology

This study employs a comparative case study analysis to examine the role of Turkey and China in conflict resolution. The cases were selected based on their growing influence in global affairs and their increasing involvement in conflict resolution efforts.

Data collection involved a thorough review of primary sources, including official documents, policy briefs, and statements from governments and international organizations. Secondary sources, such as academic articles, books, and reports from think tanks and research institutions, were also analyzed.

The data analysis involved a qualitative content analysis of the primary and secondary sources, using a framework that assessed the countries' conflict resolution efforts based on diplomatic efforts, peacebuilding initiatives, and soft power projection.

1. Findings And Discussions

This section discusses factors behind China and Turkey's role in the conflict resolution efforts and global governance. This comparative study highlights similarities, differences and consequences for international peace and security in order to understand the influence of these emerging powers on conflict resolution processes and ways in which their foreign policies diverge or overlap.

3.1 Strategic Motivations

China and Turkey's main motivations in conflict resolutions efforts are different in terms of goals, scope and ideological positions. Their strategies are influenced by political factors, regional dynamics and global aspirations. Even though both nations are growing increasingly powerful on the international scene and building the ability to influence other states in the quest for expanding their respective influence; however, the strategic motivations behind their actions on the international scene drastically diverge.

3.1.1 China's Strategic Motivations

China's conflict resolution strategy reflects economic interests, commitment to non-interference, and desire to portray Beijing as a responsible global power. One of the cornerstones of Chinese e e foreign policy, particularly under the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI), is the pursuit of stability in key investment regions, especially in Africa, Central Asia, and Southeast Asia. As Zhang and Buzan (Zhang, 2019) note, China views peace and stability as essential preconditions for its long-term economic growth and energy security.

For example, China's diplomatic involvement and the deployment of peacekeepers in South Sudan were closely related to its significant investments in oil infrastructure. China's efforts to mediate the South Sudanese crisis, according to Large (Large, 2018), were a pragmatic break from its long-standing non-interference policy, which was meant to protect its economic interests without getting too involved in domestic matters.

Moreover, a significant source of inspiration is China's handling of its global image. In the face of growing doubts about its rise, China seeks to present itself as a "peaceful power" and a non-colonial alternative to Western interventionism. Through multilateral platforms like the United Nations and the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO), China positions itself as a champion of sovereignty and peaceful resolution, despite remaining out of the forefront of challenging political negotiations (Foot, 2020).

China's recent diplomatic maneuvering in bringing Afghanistan and Pakistan closer on one hand and on the other suggesting an alternative to the long dormant South Asian Association of Regional Cooperation (SAARC) by fostering engagement in South Asia also proves China's influence in the international community mostly for peace and development.

3.1.2 Turkey's Strategic Motivations

However, Turkey's objectives are more closely tied to its past, its concerns about regional security, and its ambition to be a significant player in both the Muslim and Eurasian worlds. Under President Recep Tayyip Erdoğan's direction, Turkish foreign policy has progressively embraced the idea of proactive engagement and strategic depth (Davutoglu, 2001). This shift demonstrates Turkey's determination to distance itself from its established Western ties and establish itself as a regional powerhouse. An excellent illustration of how security imperatives, such as border stability, Kurdish autonomy, and refugee flows, have directly impacted Turkey's conflict resolution strategies is its engagement in the Syrian conflict. Additionally, Turkey's interventions in Libya and Nagorno-Karabakh, along with its offers of mediation to Russia and Ukraine, reveal a broader geopolitical objective that combines hard force, soft power, and ideological resonance.

Another facet of Turkey's strategic motivation is its appeal to Islamic solidarity and shared cultural heritage, particularly in Muslim-majority and conflict-affected areas. Through organizations like the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) and Turkish aid organizations like TİKAs, Turkey positions itself as a mediator and protector of underprivileged Muslim communities, particularly in the post-Ottoman region (Altunisik, 2014).

3.1.3 Comparative Perspective

There are notable distinctions between China's and Turkey's strategies, despite the fact that both seek to enhance their international standing through dispute resolution. China's motivations are mainly economic and status oriented, with an emphasis on international stability and non-interference. On the other hand, Turkey is driven by a confluence of security concerns, ideological aspirations, and regional influence-seeking. These differences reflect broader geopolitical identities: China is a global commercial actor promoting stability in support of trade and development, while Turkey is a regional operator seeking strategic autonomy and ideological legitimacy. Notably, China usually acts discreetly and impartially in conflict areas, while Turkey plays a more active and public role—sometimes even taking sides.

3.2 Diplomatic Tools

In exerting influence turkey and China are employing diplomatic tools for the realization of their goals especially when conflict resolution is sought in the international community. States resort to various tools and ways in resolving strives between foreign parties ranging from military intervention to economic incentives such as infrastructure development and trade enhancement. Both Turkey and China are emerging powers and increasingly influence foreign actors in the resolution of conflicts; however, diplomatic tools utilized in global governance and conflict resolution are different by both the countries.

3.2.1 China's Diplomatic Tools

Belt and Road Initiative introduced by the Chinese e e president Xi Jinping in 2013 is an ambitious development strategy for fostering connectivity, and cooperation across continents through trade facilitation, infrastructure development and investment promotion. The BRI consists of two components the Silk Road Economic Belt which is a land-based route connectivity with the Europe through the Middle East and Central Asia and the 21st century Maritime Silt Road connecting China with the Africa, South Asia, Southern China Coast, and Europe by establishing sea routes (Charles, 2023).

China's attempts to settle disputes, especially through the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI), are greatly aided by its economic might. This program is a potent instrument that highlights China's dedication to promoting economic cooperation and encouraging prosperity for all. Through the BRI China is exerting its influencing over Afghanistan by bringing Kabul under the umbrella of BRI. This way Kabul is provided with ample opportunities in terms of investment and trade facilitation. China is using BRI in conflict resolution by providing economic growth and regional stability in Afghanistan (Kumar, 2023).

Sevilla (Sevilla, 2024) rightly highlights that the success of Chinese e BRI lies in befriending all parties in the Middle East. The Chinese e involvement in the reconciliation of Iran-Saudi relation in March 2023 provides further evidence of Beijing's rising influence in the middle east through employing economic incentives, infrastructure development and trade facilitation. In Afghanistan and Iran Chinese e approach largely wielded shared prosperity, regional stability and peace through quiet mediation.

3.2.2 Turkey's Diplomatic Tools

In 2010 Arab spring caused extensive uprisings in the middle east rendering an absolute civil war in Syria. As a result of the civil war in April 2011 252 Syrians entered Turkey. The Turkish government within twenty-four hours set up tent camps in the province of Hatay (Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency [AFAD],

(2014:4). Moreover, Directorate General of Migration Management (DGMM) data in May 2017, the number of Syrian refugees who migrated to turkey since 2011 to date is nearly 3.020 million people. According to Sadik and et all turkey acted as a regional power and after the military and economic developments in early 2000s turkey is now acting as a global power. Turkey becomes one of the most active country in crises in the Middle East, Balkans, and Caucasus (Giray Sadık, 2017). According to Ahmet Davutoglu one of the most important consequences of Turkey's new foreign policy understanding has been the active use of humanitarian diplomacy. He elaborates three stages of it; the first of which concerns Turkish citizens' wellbeing, secondly, crisis happening anywhere in the world Turkey is concerned as humanitarian diplomacy based Turkey's foreign goes beyond the borders. Third category is Turkesh humanitarian attitude at the global level for instance in the UN (Davutoğlu, 2013).

Turkey at first tried mediation and peacebuilding initiatives in the Syrian civil war, however, when they became ineffective Ankara prioritized Humanitarian aid over them which is what Turkey is employing in the crises ridden regions. Furthermore, the European Union predicament of border violations by the Syrian refugees led the EU to undertake few agreements with Ankara in order to stay away the Syrians from the EU borders, including Readmission Agreement and Visa Exemption. The European Union agreed to provide $3 billion in aid to Turkey and its residents, who are granted visa-free travel to other EU nations as long as Syrian refugees remain in Turkey (Achilli vd., 2017: 42).

Turkey's successive military attempts in Syria bore little fruits as a result the peaceful resolution of Syrian crisis entailed "Astana Process" for resolving the war through political means. The Astana process, started in 2017, has so far achieved several important successes further strengthening Ankara's regional influence in the conflict resolution (Hikmatullayevich, 2024). The main guarantor state, along with Russia and Iran, Turkey achieved the following successes:

1. **Creation of de-escalation zones**

Based on the agreement in 2017, four de-escalation zones were made, cease fire and civilian assistance measures also taken in order to reduce the violence.

2. **Active mediation role in political negotiations**

In order to strengthen its mediating role in the region, Ankara actively participated in the negotiations, along with Russia and Iran, between military and political forces in Syria. Along with that Turkey also participated in the Geneva process for the political solutions in the conflict.

3. **Creating conditions for humanitarian aid**

Created conditions for humanitarian aid in the Astana process.

4. **Regional security**

The Astana process also enabled Turkish government to protect its national security interests by curtailing the terrorists' groups in Syria including Kurdish militants, resultantly the border security ensured.

5. **Strengthening geopolitical influence**

The Astana process also increased turkeys influence in the region making it an important player in the international diplomacy and global governance (Hikmatullayevich, 2024).

Turkey's intervention in Libya has been attributed to its geopolitical interests ranging from securing oil reserves, security, economic benefits and most importantly historical ties between Libya and Turkey as Libya was part of the Ottoman empire. According to Asim Turkeys growing hawkish actions in Syria, Libya and involvement in Nagorno-Karabakh conflict between Armenia and Azerbaijan reflects shift in its foreign policy which was by and large based on soft power and multilateralism. However, another significant development

reflected from Turkey's active role in the regional and international conflicts its increasingly influence in conflict resolution and global governance.

3.2.3 Comparative Perspective

China is excessively bent on the economic tools employment in conflict resolution motivated by its shared prosperity principle. Unlike Ankara, Beijing utilizes diplomatic tools coupled with economic incentives and operates on international organizations such the UN and its newly established AIIB whereas Turkey has injected hard power mixed with humanitarian diplomacy like Astana process and humanitarian assistance. China's 400 billion USD investment in Iran and increasing trade volume with both Iran and Saudi Arabia exhibits its core diplomatic principle of economic incentives, infrastructure development and quiet mediation. Turkey's mediation role entailed military presence in Syria and military support for the GNA in Libya.

3.3 China and Turkey's Engagement Platforms

In the aftermath of a deadly war between two South Asian nuclear states in May 2025, Pakistan and India, the regional dialogue and reconciliation forum, SAARC, remained dormant. Not a single word came out of it. And that's why China exerting its influence in the regional power dynamics for regional stability and bonhomie tried to engineer a new forum in a trilateral meeting in Kunmin on June 19, 2025, with Pakistan and Bangladesh, aimed at connectivity and infrastructure over political dysfunction (Afzal, 2025). China has also improved ties between Afghanistan and Pakistan, in a trilateral meeting held in Beijing on 21 May 2025, resulted in the exchange of ambassadors between Pakistan and Afghanistan. The meeting also confirmed the extension of China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) to Afghanistan. Beijing is increasingly engaging with international organizations including the UN and Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO). Chinese e e engagement is thus worldwide focusing development and security enhancement through its One Belt One Road initiative. China's more noteworthy engagement with the international community is its establishment of Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank established in 2014, joined by many countries outside Asia including Britain signals Chinese e e growing economic veto power, one which has been enjoyed by the United States in the International Monetary Fund (IMF) (Goldstien, 2020).

However, Turkey's engagement is likely regional mainly for security purposes and engages in ideologically oriented platforms such as OIC. Ankara also played an active role in the Geneva peace process for the peaceful resolution of Syrian conflict with other international community members. The EU and Ankara partnership in addressing the refugee problems in Syrian civil war demonstrates another instance of Turkey's ability to influence regional dynamics. Moreover, to strengthen its regional influence Ankara has played a supportive mediator role in Astana process in resolving Syrian crisis as a main guarantor along with Russia and Iran. Turkey's engagement with other parties in the region are mostly driven by Islamic and Ottomanism history cum religious identity. As Amin highlights, "turkey's intervention in Libya is also driven by a desire to project itself as a champion of the Muslim Brotherhood and other Islamist groups (Amin, 2023)."

3.3.1 Comparative Perspective

Turkey prefers OIC and its own institutions established for the conflict afflicted countries and tries to engage directly with the government institutions, military and political leadership instead of international agencies and global NGOs. Turkey's provision of aid to Syria and Libya was also carried out through Ankara's organization implying Turkey's minute reliance over international bodies. Turkey's engagement with international organizations, such as OIC, is driven by its historical identity and leading power perception in the Muslim World. Unlike Ankara China seeks international partners, befriending countries afar as in Europe

and Africa for economic shared prosperity and its win-win development under the BRI. China has recently increasingly engaged in the UN, SCO and regional development bilateral initiatives such as rebuilding Afghanistan and mending ties between Bangladesh, Pakistan and Afghanistan. Both China and Turkey are emerging as alternatives to the US and the UN mediation, assistance and development roles globally; however, Turkey's mediation and conflict resolution is limited to region and its former Ottoman empire countries. In contrast China operates globally in mediation roles and actively participates in international platforms.

3.4 China's Case Outcomes

In the first decade of twenty first century Beijing's economic arrival signaled its global influence. Early in the second decade the establishment of BRI and AIIB rightly put China on the forefront of an emerging influenceable global power. For long its noninterference policy was replaced by Beijing's ambitious BRI and other engagements globally. China's peacekeeping mission in south Soudan and quiet diplomacy in Myanmar also manifested its neutral and nonpartisan international mediation role aimed at the resolution of conflicts and shared prosperity through win-win development.

The case of Iran and Saudi Arabia provides ample evidence of other states' confidence in Chinese e e mediation. Iran and Saudi both are trade partners of China; however, Chinese e e mediation sought a neutral position as the Chinese e e BRI needs all parties to be aligned and befriended. But that is yet to be seen as for how long Beijing's mediation is implemented and the conflicting parties conform to the reconciliation principles. In April 2025 Saudi Arabia condemned Isreal's unprovoked attack on Iranian nuclear program. In the subsequent days Saudi Arabia also condemned the US attacks on the Iranian nuclear sites. It confers that Saudi and Iran despite their past rivalry have experienced a peaceful period and stays committed to the principles of non-sovereignty violation even against the external aggressions. The case of Afghanistan is no different; the Chinese e e aid and infrastructure development incentives are primarily aimed at economic growth, regional stability, peace and shared prosperity as the CPEC has been extended to Afghanistan. This rightly illustrates that stability, economic development and peace in Pakistan, Afghanistan are in the interest of China implying a win-win development and shared prosperity. Beijing's extending the BRI, infrastructure development, trade ties and stability to the Middle East and Central Asian States demonstrates its ability to influence states on the global level. The economic might and its shared prosperity foreign policy commitment through connectivity and economic incentives make it an emerging global power having the prowess to resolve longstanding conflicts around the globe.

3.5 Turkey's Case Outcome

In the early 2000s, Turkey experienced sustained economic growth in an emerging multipolar world leading her to substantially revisit her foreign policy objective from multilateralism and soft power injection to hawkish actions in the neighborhood driven by Ankara's quest for new geopolitical identity and status. Since then, Ankara has been engaged in humanitarian assistance, ensuring security, making peaceful political deals and other activities aimed at stabilization (DALAY, 2023). Turkey's approach is often bilateral and prioritizes direct contact with internal institutions over coordination and engagement with international agencies and players. Ankara directly engaged with military and political forces in Syria, and in Libya Turkey's assistance and support fell for the GNA. Turkey also preferred its own institutions instead of UN agencies and international NGOs in funding local partners in Libya and Syria.

Through the establishment of a network of governmental organizations (see table 1) for development, humanitarian assistance, peacekeeping missions, stabilization, mediation of conflicts, and aid for

development and humanitarian causes, Turkey has asserted its position as a significant political and humanitarian force and called for greater acceptance and standing in world politics (Barnett, 2011). Via peacebuilding and humanitarian activities Turkey sought a new geopolitical identity and enhanced status in global politics. However, in Libya and Syria Ankara positioned its hard power (DALAY, 2023).

Turkey is actively influencing disasters and conflicts affected countries by deploying its following institutions:

TIKA	The Turkish Government's Development Agency
Kizilay	The Turkish Red Crescent
AFAD	The Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency
YTB	The Presidency of Turks Abroad and Related Communities
Maarif Vakfi	Foundation for Overseas Turkish Schools

Ankara's recent hard power projection coupled with its humanitarian diplomacy and military presence in Libya and Syria put it on a significant position in the global emerging powers. Ankara's robust participation in mediation, peacebuilding initiatives and projecting its military might portray it as a key player in the global governance and conflict resolution and an alternative to the United States and the UN system.

Comparative Perspective

Beijing's approach to international disputes and conflicts is pacific driven by soft power injection largely through infrastructure investment, the extension of BRI, trade facilitation, peacebuilding and quiet diplomacy, as evident in Myanmar and South Sudan. China's economic influence in Afghanistan has although security, border, geopolitical and geostrategic motivations but Beijing's efforts for regional stability, economic development and connectivity cannot be undermined. In the quest for regional stability and win-win development China has incrementally employed her economic influence, bilateral ties and global platforms in conflict resolutions rising as an emerging alternative to the US and international bodies for security and global governance. Beijing's role in conflict resolution is impartial and global in contrast Ankara is partisan as in Libya the GNA was supported and in Syria military deployment implies Turkey's partiality in conflict resolution. However, Turkey too is an emerging influencer of conflict resolution. Having several established institutions for humanitarian aid in the conflict-affected countries, Ankara is expanding its area of influence outside of her region. In the quest for regional identity and status Ankara's participation in the peace initiatives for conflict resolutions and settlement of disputes through platforms and initiatives such as OIC and Astana process reveal Turkey's ability in the global governance and security. Turkey's actions in conflicts and disputes settlement are likely driven by its Islamic identity and Muslim world leadership; however, Ankara's reliance on its institutions, successes in the Astana process and Libyan crisis highlight its role as a rising power in global governance.

Both nations have different methods for resolving disputes, as Table 2 illustrates. China prioritizes global neutrality and economic diplomacy, but Turkey tends to be more assertive, using military and humanitarian

means in addition to mediation. These variations are a reflection of both regional priorities and more general strategic interests.

Thematic Dimension	**China**	**Turkey**	**Comparative Insight**
Strategic Motivation	Economic interests (BRI), the idea of non-interference, and the world's perception as a responsible power	Regional leadership, national security, ideological/cultural affinity (e.g., Pan-Islamism)	China prioritizes stability and sustained economic access, while Turkey exploits its regional identity to gain influence.
Diplomatic Tools	Quiet mediation, UN peacekeeping, infrastructure investment, and economic diplomacy	Humanitarian assistance, formal mediation (such as Astana), military presence, and refugee diplomacy	Turkey combines soft and physical power, whereas China stays out of the military.
Engagement Platforms	United Nations, Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO), and bilateral collaborations	The Turkish Cooperation and Coordination Agency (TİKA), NATO, OIC, and Astana Process	China operates on a global scale, while Turkey uses shared historical or cultural platforms to act more regionally.
Case Outcomes	Afghanistan (economic influence), South Sudan (peacekeeping), and Myanmar (quiet diplomacy)	Libya (military-diplomatic combination), Syria (Astana process), and the Caucasus (post-Karabakh mediation)	Turkey is active but frequently viewed as partisan, while China is seen as impartial but passive.

2. Conclusion

In conclusion it can be stated that the unipolar world order led by the United States has not delivered well in the resolutions of conflicts and disputes between sovereign states and not-state actors, as global actions under the US foreign policy ambit were hawkish and uniliteral. In the twenty first century many middle powers began taking part in global governance and security. The cases of Turkey and China revealed that rising powers are building the ability to influence other states through various means for stability and peace. And if these countries kept the pace in global governance and international security armament, nuclear proliferation, and other warmongering activities will come to an end automatically due to the rising powers as peace advocates and champion of development and stability.

References

Afzal, S. (2025, July). *Beyond SAARC: China's Emerging Bloc and the New Geopolitics of South Asia.* Retrieved from Modern Diplomacy: https://moderndiplomacy.eu/2025/07/10/beyond-saarc-chinas-emerging-bloc-and-the-new-geopolitics-of-south-asia/

Altunisik. (2014). Turkey as an "Emerging Donor" and the Arab Uprisings. *Medeatrnean Politics* .

Amin, D. M. (2023). THE ROLE OF TURKEY IN LIBYA: A CRITICAL ANALYSIS. *Pak. Journal of Int'L Affairs, , Vol 6,*(Issue 4).

Barnett, M. (2011). *Empire of Humanity: A History of Humanitarianism.* Cornell University Press.

Charles. (2023). An Analysis of China's Conflict Mediation Approach: The mediating dragon in the graveyard of empires . *IMSISS*, 5.

DALAY, G. (2023). *TURKEY'S APPROACH TO STABILISATION IMPLICATIONS FOR THE PEACEBUILDING SECTOR.* Peaceful Change Initiative .

Davutoglu, A. (2001). Strategic Depth: Turkey's International Position. *Kuri Layinlari*.

Davutoğlu, A. (2013). Turkey's humanitarian diplomacy:objectives, challenges and prospects. *Nationalities papers* , 865-870.

Dr. NajafAli, A. M. (2024). China's Quiet Diplomacy: Assessing its Role in Saudi-Iran reconcliation process. *Annals of Human and Social Sciences* , 03.

Familoye, I. T. (2024). Navigating the complexities of global security: the role of the United Nations in conflict resolution, safeguarding and Humanitarian Aid . *World Journal of Advanced Research and Reviews* , 2-3.

Foot, R. (2020). China's Peaceful Rise and the United Nations. *International Affairs* .

Giray Sadık, H. Z. (2017). Humanitarian Diplomacy for Syrian Refugees and Turkey-EU Relations. *The Journal of Migration Studies* , 10.

Goldstien, A. (2020). A Rising China's Growing Presence. In *Chinas Global Engaement.*

Hikmatullayevich, A. S. (2024). TURKEY'S INVOLVEMENT IN RESOLVING REGIONAL CONFLICTS . *EPRA International Journal of Research and Development (IJRD)*, 02.

Jash, A. (2023). Saudi-Iran Deal: A Test Case of China's Role as an International Mediator. *Goergetown Journal of International Affairs* , 03.

Kausar, W. (2025). *Instability in Afghanistan .* Retrieved from Global Conflict Tracker: https://www.cfr.org/global-conflict-tracker/conflict/war-afghanistan

Kumar, S. (2023). Chinas BRI in Different Regions of The World: Cooperation, Contradiction and Concerns. *Abingdon, Oxo: Rutledge* .

Large, D. (2018). Beyond 'Dragon in the Bush': The Study of China–Africa Relations. *International Affairs* , 83-112.

Murtazashvili, J. B. (2022). *China's Activities and Influence in South and Central Asia.* Retrieved from Testimony: https://carnegieendowment.org/posts/2022/05/chinas-activities-and-influence-in-south-and-central-asia?lang=en

Sevilla, H. J. (2024). China China's Mediation of the Saudi-Ir Iranian Rappr anian Rapprochement and its ochement Implications on Regional Peace and Security . *Journal of The Middle East and Islamic Studies* , 10.

Srivastava, S. (2014). UNITED NATION'S ROLE IN THE POST COLD WAR ERA. *International Journal of Politics and Good Governance*, 02.

Zhang, F. &. (2019). China and Global South: South-South Cooperation and The Rise of China. *Third World Quarterly*.