

Pravin Sawhney: IRAN's Missiles TAKE OUT FIGHTER JETS in Jordan

Follow me: Substack: [https://substack.com/@dialogueworks?](https://substack.com/@dialogueworks?utm_campaign=profile&utm_medium=profile-page)

utm_campaign=profile&utm_medium=profile-page X (Twitter): https://x.com/Dialogue_NRA

Patreon: [https://patreon.com/Dialogueworks?](https://patreon.com/Dialogueworks?utm_medium=unknown&utm_source=join_link&utm_campaign=creatorshare_creator&utm_content=)

utm_medium=unknown&utm_source=join_link&utm_campaign=creatorshare_creator&utm_content=

#Nima

#Nima

Hi, everybody. Today is Thursday, June 11th, 2026. And our new friend, Pravin Sawhney, former Indian Army officer, is here with us. He has his own YouTube channel, and his analysis is so important. This is the first time we have someone from India, which, in my opinion, is of particular importance to what's going on right now. Welcome, Pravin.

#Pravin

Thank you very much, Nima. Thanks a lot.

#Nima

And I want to start with what happened last night. As you know, I know that you follow what's going on in West Asia — these Israeli attacks, American attacks, and the Iranian responses. We had news about the war happening, the United States attacking Iran, basically in the Persian Gulf. Two islands, Qeshm Island and Sirik Island, were attacked by the United States, which was also the case the night before. And then, in response, Iran hit Bandar Abbas with two strikes. It's a city, you know, just near the Persian Gulf. They also hit a target with two strikes in the city of Karaj, which is close to the Iranian capital, Tehran. That was the whole operation last night.

Then the Iranian attack on the American bases in GCC countries — in Kuwait, Bahrain, and Jordan. And in Jordan, it seems they hit — we have footage confirming that they hit the Muwaffaq Salti Air Base. And there are unconfirmed reports that show that Iran, using ballistic missiles, took out fighter jets in that area. Looking at what Donald Trump is trying to do, we had Keith Kellogg moments ago, as I mentioned before, coming to this live. He said this sort of war is not the American style — we have to go there, finish the job, and get out as soon as possible. Your understanding of the current situation with the war between Iran and the United States?

#Pravin

So first of all, thank you, Nima, for having me on your show. Now, what I call is happening there in West Asia is a no-war, no-peace situation. What has happened is that Iran, after 39 days of air war, has won the war. So Iran, which started with a war of survival, today is in a dominant position. Now, because it is in a dominant position, in my opinion, what the Iranians are looking at is precisely what Foreign Minister Arakchi — if you recall, in May, he had gone to Russia. He met with President Putin and spent one and a half hours with him there. After that, he went to China, met with Wang Yi, the foreign minister. And after that, he said that what Iran is looking for is a new post-war regional framework.

Because Iran is in a dominant position — and why Iran is in a dominant position, let me explain that also. So first of all, it's very important that Iran is looking for a new post-war regional framework. Essentially, what that means is that there will be a West Asia solution to West Asia's problems. I won't elaborate on this right now. So the problem now with President Trump is that President Trump has gotten into a war without understanding what the war was about, without understanding the war appreciation. He was lulled into coming into the war by Netanyahu. Netanyahu is absolutely clear about his war objectives, so he enticed President Trump into this war, telling him that, look, you could do a Venezuela in Iran. But Iran is, of course, different.

So now the problem is that he has no military options. He has tried the air option — that has not worked for 39 days. After that, he has tried special operations, which, of course, will not work. Now, as far as the ground option is concerned, he doesn't have that for the simple reason that the Americans have something close to 800 bases across the globe. A lot of their forces are there. And then, in any case, he has to ask for a draft. You see, if he has to get the ground forces, for that the US Congress clearance is required. So it's a very long call. So the ground option is not there. Then the only thing that he had was a naval blockade, and that is what he's done. Now he's trying to push the Iranians into something that the Iranians will not accept.

As I said, he has gotten into this war. Now he can't even go back. In fact, I don't agree with the analysts who say that actually President Trump can just leave. This is not the American war. He can just leave the war and walk away — he can't, for three big reasons. Reason number one is, as the Iranians are saying, that a local solution is required for the local problem. If the Americans walk away from here, it is a matter of time before they'll have to close the American bases also on GCC soil. It is a matter of time. What that means is the end of petrodollars. We already know that as far as America is concerned, \$39 trillion is the national debt they have, for which they have to spend \$1 trillion as interest every year. So if they lose the petrodollars, they are in big trouble.

So he can't leave. And the other reason he can't leave is that, look, many do not realize that as far as the Eurasian landmass is concerned, minus Western Europe, this is where the global contestation is happening now. It is not happening in the Asia-Pacific, but that is a subject we can discuss later. When I say that the contest is happening here, that means all the three great powers in the

multipolar world today, which we know are America, China, and Russia, are all involved in Eurasia. And many may not know that as far as President Trump is concerned, that is precisely what he wanted to do, because the Central Asian republics are very rich in minerals. So what had happened was that—let me just tell you this—the American ambassador in India, he is the American ambassador in India.

In addition to that, he's also the special envoy to South Asia and the Central Asian Republics, a fellow called Sergei Gaur. Now, this is the first time that America has hired in India an ambassador who's also a special envoy to the Central Asian Republics. So everything is about the Central Asian Republics. And what that means is that, please remember that in August 2025, to be precise, the date was 8th August 2025, President Trump got Azerbaijan and Armenia—he got a truce between the two. There was a trilateral joint declaration that the two countries in the South Caucasus, very important countries which were fighting, he got them together. And after that, what happened was that the two countries agreed to have what is now being called the Trump route to international peace and prosperity.

So basically what that means is, when you look at Kazakhstan, then you look at the Caspian Sea, the Trans-Caspian Sea, then you come down to Azerbaijan, you go through this route which has been created, where you will have fiber optic cables, you will have railway lines also. This is the way they have planned because they have leased it for 99 years. So you take that route, you know, Caspian Sea, come to Azerbaijan, Armenia, Turkey, and on to Europe. So this was agreed at that time in August. And after that, what happened was that in November 2025, for the first time, the C5 countries, they had a summit meeting in the White House. And that is where all the five countries' heads, they were there. The heads of the government were there, and Trump was also there, and Sergei Gaur was also there.

So it was agreed that, yes, we will have economic interaction with you. In other words, the long and short is the Central Asian Republics, which are the underbelly of the Russians. Central Asian Republics. So they have already done work here. Now, if he walks out from West Asia, then this geopolitical contestation in an extremely strategically sensitive area will be over. I won't go into further details, but this is the long and short of it. And the third point is, please also remember that when President Trump went to China to meet with Xi Jinping, the two countries agreed to what is called constructive strategic stability.

And immediately after that, President Putin came to China, and the two leaders, Putin and Xi Jinping, signed an extremely important document called "Emergence of a Multipolar World and International Relations of a New Type." What is international relations of a new type? This is a new world order. So I won't go into details here. A new world order is being formed. It is a once-in-a-century change that is happening. And the old order, or the existing order, which was headed by the Americans, is now in sharp decline in West Asia. So if he walks away from here, the third thing will be the contestation or the acceleration of the new world order with haste.

So when you look at three things, one is the petrodollars. The second is, as I said, the geopolitical contestation in Eurasia, which has become extremely important. He cannot walk away from there because he has invested here. And the third is, while the multipolar world is there, his leaving the theater, West Asia, would mean acceleration of the new world order, which is supported by China and Russia, and where Iran, as a dominant power in West Asia, will have an extremely important role to play. So, Nima, when you look at all these things, it becomes very clear that as far as Trump is concerned, he's in an extremely difficult situation. He can neither fight a war nor leave the theater.

He cannot go back. I mean, I'm not even talking about the other things which analysts have spoken about — that in America, you know, inflation has gone up and all those things I'm not getting into. So when you look at the whole thing, it becomes very clear that this is a no-war, no-peace situation in West Asia. We do not know when this will be over. What is very clear is that Iran today is a dominant power, and Iran has done what was unthinkable. Why it is unthinkable is because when you look at the Ukraine theater, you look at West Asia. In Ukraine, America is there by proxy. In this theater, America is directly in the war. And a going away of America would mean the acceleration of the new world order.

#Nima

I think what you've just mentioned, those three conditions somehow forced the United States to make a deal with Iran. And then, on the other hand, you see no peace, no deal. How can you put the two together?

#Pravin

So you see, the thing is that peace, as far as the Iranians are concerned, Iranians also want peace. But Iran has walked a certain distance. Iran has had a lot of pain. So the situation which existed before the war, before 28 February, is not the situation now. So when President Trump today says that, look, the Strait of Hormuz is international waters, it is not. It is internal waters for international use. And for this, Iran has the backing of two great powers in the multipolar world, Russia and China, who say that, yes, this is Iran's sovereignty. And this is the reason that the Americans cannot do away with the reality that the Persian Gulf state authority is a reality.

They cannot dispense with that. And on top of that, the negotiations have to happen. Now, the problem here is that we are not even at the stage of the MOU. Forget about the negotiations. And here the problem is that the Americans, because they won the Cold War, because they were the sole superpower in the unipolar world, they simply do not know how to negotiate as an equal with another country. They simply do not understand this, which is why now he is doing everything through the crude social media. He's dictating terms. Then he retracts. He doesn't know what to do. So the point is he's in trouble. And this is not going away in a hurry.

I do not see this war ending anytime soon, because the more this war continues, the more problems will accumulate for President Trump. And what problems will be there? One, of course, is his MAGA base. Then, of course, even if he doesn't care about the MAGA base, the rising prices will impact the growing inflation, which will impact him. And on top of that, if you see his national security strategy of the second Trump administration that came out in December 2025, the foreign policy is MAGA — Make America Great Again. Now, America can only become great again if America is the regional hegemon in its own region, which is the Western Hemisphere.

And as far as the Western Hemisphere is concerned, this is the reason — because of the Western Hemisphere — that President Trump created the Department of War. He renamed the Department of Defense as the Department of War. And then he also asked for, in 2027, a Pentagon budget of \$1.5 trillion, because now there are a lot of security problems. There are a lot of military problems for him in the Western Hemisphere, which is why he's looking for a Golden Dome, which is against the capabilities that the Americans, the Russians, and the Chinese have. And then there's the problem of the Northern Sea Route.

So the long and short is, if America cannot be the regional hegemon, or what used to be the Monroe Doctrine — which is why they are talking about revisiting the Monroe Doctrine — then it cannot be the global hegemon, something that they want to become. So the point is that, Nima, the world has changed. It has changed forever. The Americans are still living in a fantasy, in an illusion world. And the die has been cast in the war in West Asia. And the Iranians, they have done something spectacular that nobody expected from Iran. That's amazing. And of course, they've been backed by two great powers, Russia and China. This is where we start.

#Nima

So if the United States decides to stay in the region, there has to be some sort of change in the shape and in the way it was before the war started.

#Pravin

Right. So Nima, for that, the requirement is they have to negotiate. They cannot do what they did on the 11th of April — that they go to Pakistan for 21 hours and then walk away from that. It cannot happen like that. It cannot happen through social media. So they have to sit down, sit down as equals. Please recall that in the Islamabad summit, or the talks that happened, the Iranians came fully prepared for serious talks, whereas the team of the Americans, led by J.D. Vance, were completely non-serious about the whole thing. So today the opportunity exists, but this window is closing. Why I say this window is closing is because, firstly, what is the opportunity?

The opportunity is that, yes, number one, Iran wants peace. Iran wants to negotiate. Number two, there is today a mediator available in Pakistan, which we have tried, the world has tried. So that is

the opportunity that is available. And the problem is that as it continues more and more, the positions will harden. Nothing will come out. Every day, Trump loses. And on top of that, as far as the Eurasian landmass is concerned, not to go into detail, a lot of changes are happening there also between the Eurasian security architecture, which has been spelled out by President Putin, which will become now the Greater Eurasian Partnership and the Belt and Road Initiative of the Chinese. But this is a different subject.

So the point I'm making is, today when we look at the new world order, in my opinion, when the Americans said—please recall, in 2012, President Obama said that we are pivoting to Asia. And what he meant was Indo-Pacific. That Indo-Pacific contestation is over. How it is over is because of what President Trump did when he visited China. The two leaders agreed on a constructive strategic stability. What this means is that the security competition in the West Pacific will not happen. Military-to-military communications will be there between the PLA and the U.S. military commanders. And the Americans are saying now openly, including Pete Hickson, who was there at the Shangri-La Dialogue, where he said that we want to build our strength.

#Nima

So that contestation is over.

#Pravin

Now there is a geoeconomic contestation. It is not a military contestation any longer. The geoeconomic contestation means the contestation in the new world order. Now, this is very interesting. In the existing world order, the priority always was security and not development, because everything was about absolute security. Because the Americans' big strength is their military power. So it was about absolute security. When you put so much of your emphasis and your energies and your time and your money into security, then development follows.

But in the new world order, the priority is development. And security is not absolute security; it's collective security, an entirely different concept—what Xi Jinping calls the Global Security Initiative. So the point I am making is that the world order is changing at a very fast pace. We are looking now at a geoeconomic contestation in the Eurasian landmass minus Western Europe, because Western Europe wants to continue with this fight. I don't know for how long, in Ukraine. So that is where we are.

#Nima

When you look at the United States today, you said that—I'm sure you're familiar with the Wolfowitz Doctrine, which basically says no regional power and no superpower. The logic behind all of this is the strategy, this hegemonic strategy of the United States. Those days, I think, with what has happened in Ukraine, with the war against Russia—they wanted to trap Russia in Ukraine—that has

totally failed so far. And you've just mentioned how Europe is continuing that front. But the new front that Donald Trump himself opened up in West Asia is bigger in terms of the impact it has on the global economy.

And I think right now, with the case of the petrodollar that you've mentioned, the role of the GCC countries is important. What is the calculation on their part? And how do you see the way they're trying to somehow, in the recent two attacks—by the way, the Israeli attack on Iran and the American attacks on Iran—Iran didn't attack Qatar, didn't attack Saudi Arabia. Even what was important, in my opinion, last night, they didn't attack the UAE. And how do you see the way that the calculation in the region, on the part of the GCC countries, is somehow changing, or maybe they decide to reassess their policies in the region?

#Pravin

See, as far as West Asia is concerned, Iran is a dominant part. Now, there is apprehension among the GCC countries that Iran will become a hegemon, which it won't. And also, please recall that the Iranian president, as early as March 21st, publicly spelled out that what Iran is looking for is regional ownership of the Persian Gulf. It is looking for no foreign military bases in West Asia. It is looking for cooperation. It is looking for an Islamic framework instead of a US framework. And it is looking for trade in local currencies and digital payment infrastructure. So the point I'm making is, they are looking at collective security, the Iranians.

They are not looking at becoming a hegemon because becoming a hegemon is not what the New World Order is about. In fact, I have heard many Western analysts keep talking about how all the three great powers are hegemons and that all the three great powers are looking for their spheres of influence. That is wrong. Why it is wrong—I'm just digressing, and I'll come back to your point once again—is because as far as China is concerned, please understand, China's rise is not because of geopolitics; it is because of geo-economics. And when you talk about geo-economics, we are talking about the Belt and Road Initiative, which is today there in 152 countries out of 193 countries in the world. So what they are looking at is trade.

So as far as they are concerned, their understanding of the multipolar world is that all 193 countries are poles. And they have sovereign equality. They have the choice themselves to decide which country they want to trade with, which country they don't want to trade with. You cannot snatch away that sovereign right from a country. So the point to make is that when you are looking at your economic rise this way, you are not looking at spheres of influence. You are looking at what is called influence. What influence means is that when these 152 countries get the infrastructure built by the Chinese because of the Belt and Road Initiative, then the industries are built up.

So then that means they are sensitive, or they are careful about China's core interests and China's foreign policy that is having influence. So you see, a very common thing which is missed by the Western analysts is that in the Cold War, there were only two great powers. There were two blocs,

so there was balance. Then we had the unipolar world where, in any case, there was a single country. When you have three great powers and they all believe in spheres of influence, the balance will not remain. There will be problems, there will be wars and issues.

Here what has happened is that the Chinese, along with the Russians, have discussed and worked out a vision for the new world order, which has become a reality now, as I said, when President Putin visited China and the two countries signed the international relations of a new kind. And this is where the majority of the Global South countries are gravitating towards, because these are the countries where the Belt and Road Initiative has gone. These are the countries that want to give priority to development, and they are looking at collective security, not absolute security. Now, to come back to West Asia, the point that you made.

So it is very fair of the GCC countries and the Western analysts to only think in terms of spheres of influence, hegemony, because they simply are negating, not taking into account a very important factor, which is the Belt and Road Initiative of China. That is not being taken into account. China has a different way of deterrence, military deterrence, but that is a subject by itself. So the point I'm making is, as far as West Asia is concerned, things should be very clear that the Iranians want to work with everybody. And this is why they are very careful in what damage they do to the GCC countries and what they don't do, because they know that geography is there. They all have to live together. The Americans can go away one day, but they have to be there because that is your geography.

So whatever they say, that we will hit the American bases, is because they want the American bases to be vacated. But they are very careful about not hitting too much infrastructure because, see, as far as the GCC countries are concerned, what we have to understand is that these countries only have gas and oil. They have no water. They have no food. Everything comes from outside. They have no idea even of their geographical differences, how to do that. And they have no demographic cohesion. Take the case of the UAE. It has a population today of 11 million, out of which 10 million are foreigners. So when you look at all these factors, it becomes very clear that in West Asia, at some point in time, the Americans will have to leave because the Americans will need to focus more on the Western Hemisphere.

It cannot be endless that they are here. You see, so when they go and they focus there, I am of the opinion that we will have stability because of this new world order vision in West Asia. And another thing that I want to talk about is that we have to redraw the map also. When I say about the Eurasian landmass and I am talking about geoeconomics, that means development and security together. Then, in my opinion, what we should be looking at is Central Asia, West Asia, and South Asia as the heart of the Eurasian landmass minus Western Europe. This is that region where the key activities are happening. And if the Americans lose out on the strategic contestation and strategy in the Central Asian republics here, that means stability will come faster in the new world.

#Nima

I really like the concept that you've used about China — geoeconomics instead of the geopolitical aspect. Because when you talk about geoeconomics, I don't know if you're familiar with the concept of Ambassador Chas Freeman. He says the new world order is going to be a multi-nodal world. It's gonna be that we have some greater nodes, smaller nodes, but these are all connected. It goes in and out. It's not a whole that is gonna be one-way sort of connection. It's gonna be come in and get out. And this new concept of geoeconomics, I think, is the main — is the basis, is the foundation of that, because you don't go and ask countries to do some sort of political change in that country to topple the government.

You don't care about that. You are caring about making new partnerships, new sort of, you know — I cannot say allies because I say partner is a better word — to make some sort of advancement together. And this is the new world. And the United States is still trapped in that strategy, as it was mentioned in the Wolfowitz Doctrine, dominating and controlling everything. That's why the concept behind all these 800 military bases all around the world is to control. Because the first thing is security, as you've mentioned. Then comes the economy and other things, because they want to control their input. Go ahead.

#Pravin

I agree. I agree. Nima, can I add a little more? Because you mentioned the ambassador and what he said, he's also right. And I'll tell you why. As far as the Chinese are concerned, they talk of a multipolar world because their rise is about geoeconomics. They talk about influence and not spheres of influence. But please also remember that Russia is the nation that has fought, or which was in the Cold War with the NATO bloc and the Americans. So they understand spheres of influence. So as far as the Russians are concerned, their thinking is a multipolar, polycentric world. What that means is the world is multipolar with three great powers, but in the region, there is one pole which is more prominent than the others.

What that means is that all the regional problems will not get solved by themselves because they think in terms of spheres of influence, and therefore one country should be able to prevail or get them together. And mind you, in this concept of a multipolar, polycentric world, President Putin himself said at the Valdai Club last year that in the long term, this will be unstable. But the point that I'm making is this: many may not know that when Xi Jinping became the president, he became the general secretary and the head of the CMC, the Central Military Commission, in November 2012. But it was in early 2013, in March, that he became president of China, and his first foreign visit was to Moscow, where he met with President Putin, and the two leaders crafted a vision. Despite the fact that they have different thinking about multipolarity, they crafted a vision for multipolarity.

And there are the key points that they agreed upon. One, there should be sovereign equality, that every country has a right to see their own development path, including the great powers China and Russia, that there will be no hegemons, only partners will be there. That we agree on the concept of

indivisible security, which is what collective security I was talking about, that we agree in the new world order of working under the United Nations, that we will not export ideology, the liberal ideology that the Americans have been exporting when the world was unipolar.

So it is this framework which they had agreed on, or they had thought of, in March of 2013. After 13 years, it became a reality when Trump visited China, and after that Putin came, and I said that the two countries signed this emergence of a multipolar world and international relations of a new type. So this was possible because of the war in West Asia and because of the spectacular win of Iran. So what I'm trying to put across to you is that you can have a different concept, but there are certain parameters. If you agree on that, that I want to put development first to security, that I don't want to export ideology.

We want to work under United Nations law. As far as the Americans are concerned, when they talk about a rules-based order, everybody knows that they make the rules every day and they break the rules every day. They make the rules. I mean, as far as they are concerned, mostly the United Nations is nonexistent for them. So the point is that we are actually entering into very exciting times, interesting times. And Iran has played a key role here for everybody, for the Global South countries. So the ambassador is right to that extent that, yes, they have this thinking about a polycentric world, the Russians.

#Nima

I think if you want to create this multinodal world, you have to have some sort of, you know, control over the energy market. That's why, you know, the United States, the Trump administration, started with that effect, some sort of toppling the regime in Venezuela and putting someone else, the vice president of Venezuela, as, you know, raising, you know, somehow removing Maduro from Venezuela. It was a huge change, in my opinion. The people are not accepting what has happened, but it was a huge change. And the United States is receiving oil from Venezuela, somehow dominating the energy of Venezuela, the oil market.

And then they came to the Middle East with the concept that if they can right now, you know, before this war started, nobody knew what would be the impacts of the Strait of Hormuz. And today, everybody's talking about the Strait of Hormuz in terms of energy, fertilizers, helium, name it, everything. Even with the internet, those internet cables passing through the Strait of Hormuz. This is the reality. Just imagine if the United States could dominate the Strait of Hormuz. That would be a huge loss for the concept that you've just mentioned. And I think that's the importance of this war when it comes to the greater picture, to the big picture of the world.

How China sees the region, how Russia... Because you mentioned the Belt and Road Initiative, but we have a north-south corridor which goes from Russia to Iran, then to India. That is another project, a huge project, by the way. And... Do you think that this war is going to bring some sort of sanity to the Trump administration or to the United States as a country? Because the whole concept

is not dependent on the Trump administration. It's dependent on the establishment in the United States to understand the new reality and how far they would go to go against it.

#Pravin

See, as far as the Americans are concerned, please also remember that when the world was unipolar, it was the Americans who wanted globalization. They were pushing for globalization. And then they realized that the Chinese benefited most from globalization, and then they pulled out of that. And why? Because of capital greed, the capitalist greed. That was the reason; we all know what it was. So the Chinese benefited from globalization. So in this new world order, what is being talked about is once again globalization. But unfortunately, as far as technology is concerned, there will be a splinter of technology — splinter, that's called the splintering of technology.

The US technology will be led by the Chinese technology, you know, because they are competing in AI. So the point that I'm making is that as far as the Americans are concerned, President Trump, you see, he pulled out of TPP, the Trans-Pacific Partnership, because he only believes that he needs to do bilaterals. He believes in that. He does not believe in multilateralism. He is demolishing all those structures also. And as far as Venezuela is concerned, you see, the Americans consider that this is our backyard and we can do whatever we want here. But that will get more and more constrained. Why it will get more and more constrained is that there are countries like Brazil. If you see, Brazilians are standing up to President Trump.

They have not joined the Belt and Road Initiative. Today, when you look at Latin America, there are 33 countries there, of which 23 countries have joined the Belt and Road. Two countries have not joined, which are Mexico and Brazil. They are doing a lot of trade with China. So now what they are trying to do is they want to control this whole area, starting with Venezuela. But that will not be possible. So America basically is making a lot of mistakes, blunders, because in fact, you know, when he came to power and he started talking about Greenland and "I want Canada," I thought that when you look at his concept from his viewpoint, which is to have a sphere of influence, I said, well, this man is certainly talking out of the box.

He's got some original thinking that I first need to be the regional hegemon, and I need to revisit the Monroe Doctrine and establish that doctrine firmly in the Western Hemisphere. But then, of course, after that, once he got into this war, which has nothing to do with America, this war in West Asia, now he's basically trapped in all the other theaters of war, whether it is East Asia, whether it is Europe, whether it is, you know, the Arctic Circle. Ideally, what he was planning to do, in my opinion, was to end this war in Ukraine. He wanted to end the war in Ukraine and from there pivot from Europe to the Arctic Circle, because that is where the problem has come. So I agree with your point.

But my only point now is that he's got into a war which will see a rapid decline of America, both the strengths of America, as one strength is their military power. What happens eventually in West Asia,

what happens to their bases there, will have a domino effect on all the other bases which are there across the world. And it's already started happening. If you see in the Western Pacific, it's already happening there, in South Korea, it's happening there, in Japan. So that is one part. So they are weakening there. And the second part is about the dollar being the reserve currency of the world. And that is where BRICS steps in. And that is where this petrodollar steps in. So there is an attack on the American currency as a reserve currency of the world from multiple sides. So I see, in my opinion, by 2030, the world will not be the world that it is in 2026. This is the way I see it.

#Nima

But where do you see the Europeans in that calculation? Doubling down in Ukraine, they simply are removed from the calculations in West Asia. Iran doesn't care anymore about Europe because, you remember, you had the JCPOA between Iran and what they call the P5+1 countries. And it seems, you know, Europeans together with Germany and the United States all together. Then they had that regime of snapback sanctions, and Europe decided to do that before all this madness happened. And right now, what's going on in West Asia is not even dependent on Europe. Europe is dependent on West Asia right now. Look at what has happened with the Nord Stream pipeline between Russia and Germany. They were suffering from that problem. And right now the problem is, you know, their difficulties are increasing with the case of the Strait of Hormuz. Today, as we talk, as an outcome of the latest attack, the Strait is totally closed. Yeah. And where is it? How do you see that front?

#Pravin

So you see, the problem here with the EU is, the EU is 27 countries. The EU does not have—it's not an elected parliament. Today it does not have a security policy. It does not have a cogent foreign policy. Basically, the security was entirely dependent on NATO. NATO, I see now, is basically in the ICU. That is where it is. And you see the figures also—their figures, EU figures, collective figures of trade and their GDP—it is on the decline. And now, recently, we will be having this G7 where some of these Western European countries will be there. Compare the G7 with BRICS. I mean, BRICS came into being only in 2010, and in 25 years, especially in 2024, when the BRICS summit happened in Kazan, that is where a lot of things happened under President Putin, his presidency.

Today, there are supposedly 11 full members. I mean, if I include Saudi Arabia also, because they are very dubious—nobody knows if they are in or they are out. But that said, they account for about 41% of the world GDP, and the G7 is declining very rapidly. I think they are about 29% or something. In terms of population, BRICS is about 40% of the world population. So as far as the EU is concerned, unless it gets over its Russophobia, a simple thing they fail to understand is this: that Russia is the largest landmass in the world, that Russia has, by one estimate, \$75 trillion worth of untapped minerals, and that the Far East of Russia needs to be exploited fully for the economic gains of Russia.

Russia is a self-sufficient country. Russia is locked in the new world order, in the thinking that it has accepted, or that the two great powers, China and Russia, have agreed. Why would Russia want to invade them? I fail to understand. It doesn't make any sense to me. So they are basically their own biggest enemy. You see what's happening today in Germany, what's happening in France, what's happening in the UK—things become very evident. This is no secret. So the Russians, they are having the last laugh. Russia, I mean, having close to over 20,000 sanctions—you see, when this war started in Ukraine in 2022, after that, 20,000 sanctions. And where is Russia today?

I mean, no, somebody should have thought that Russia is self-sufficient in energy, in food, in minerals. And Russia can do a lot. I mean, Russia—the largest landmass, a foreign policy that straddles two continents. Then a country which is part of the P5, a country with so many nuclear weapons. It's a great power. So all these things, even today, there is a thinking in the West, because I hear people say that it is possible that the Ukrainians can win or the Ukrainians will be in a better negotiating position with the Russians. Neither of these things will happen. What the Russians are saying belongs to them—it belongs to them. They're not leaving it, because the war didn't start in 2022. It started actually with President Clinton.

And as far as on the ground is concerned, in Ukraine from 2014, it's been going on. So they have been pushed into this war. This is the way I understand it. And now, of course, the Americans, as far as Trump is concerned, Trump has realized that in a multipolar world, if he has to MAGA, if he has to focus on the Western Hemisphere, then he needs to have good ties both with the Russian leader as well as the Chinese leader. And that is precisely what he is trying to do. But as far as the Europeans are concerned, Western Europeans, I don't think they are even thinking at all about what is going on. They are their own worst enemy. This is the way I see it.

#Nima

But how, with the case of West Asia and the new changes that are happening, do you think that the United States would somehow—there is an argument right now that the main reason the United States is staying in the region is because of what has happened to Israel's position. The Israeli position is not what it was before, because they had this sort of impunity with their attacks on their neighbors. And right now Iran has set something—the new equation: if you attack Lebanon, we're going to attack you. And there is no way to change that right now. You remember, there were no attacks between Israel and Iran.

There was some sort of red line for many years, for decades, not to attack each other. But that red line was crossed by the Israeli attack on Iran. That's not there anymore. That's why you see Iran not just defending itself. It says that this sort of protection goes to Lebanon. And they're talking in the ongoing negotiations, and the Pakistani government mentioned that it's not all about Lebanon. It's all about Palestine, Lebanon, the whole region. And Israel must withdraw from Lebanon. This is the new concept. And how do you see that playing out?

#Pravin

Now, there are two things here. As far as Israel is concerned, the dream that Netanyahu still harbors of Greater Israel is dead. It's over. But having said that, Israel in West Asia, if it agrees to live in peace with the Arabs and the Muslims, in that collective security that they are talking about, then Israel will still remain a country, a force to reckon with. For the simple reason that Israel has a very strong lobby in Washington, and Israel will have the support of the American Central Command. So that is not going away at all. Now, as far as Lebanon is concerned, see, as I said, the Iranians today are in a dominant position, and the Iranians have made it very clear that this is our axis of resistance.

In fact, some of the statements that are coming out from Iran, from responsible leaders, they say that all this—and this is what is... See, when this war started, nobody realized that what the Iranians had done was, they never had a unity of command; they had a unity of effort. And the effort was all this—Hezbollah, Houthis, Hamas. This is their effort with which they coordinate. So they are their allies. So that is the axis of resistance. So Iran—that is its military strategy. Iran will not abandon them at all. For Iran, Hezbollah is important, very, very important. So that is one part of the story. The second part is that a senior Iranian leader, an IRGC commander, made it very clear that today they have the capability to hit. They can control the Persian Gulf, the Red Sea, the two straits—Hormuz, Bab al-Mandeb—the Mediterranean Sea, and the Indian Ocean region.

And he was not bluffing. First thing is, the Iranians don't bluff. I am very clear about that. So they were not bluffing because they have shown the capability that they have missiles. The West thought that their missile range was merely 2,000 kilometers. They showed that it can reach Diego Garcia, which is 4,000 kilometers. And Diego Garcia is the main American base. So they control a very large radius. If tomorrow they decide to go to war, they have all the military options. As you mentioned, their option is something they don't want to do because they want to be incremental. They understand this is our geography. They understand that we need talks. We do not want war. Whereas President Trump does not have a military option, the Iranians have a lot of military options. They can close the Bab al-Mandeb; 12% of the trade passes through that, and that all stops.

Then they can cut these submarine cables. That's a big problem. I mean, they control that. Then on top of that, all this armada that he has put—President Trump—what he's saying is, "I blocked them." You know, his 12-odd big ships are there. They will be the targets for the Iranians. So what I am saying is that the Iranians, we have to understand, are a civilizational state. They understand all these things. Extremely intelligent people, there's no doubt about it. You can see that from the strategy they have crafted.

Now, there's another thinking, you know. I hear people saying that, look, once this war is over, then the Iranians—there will be fissures, and Iran would want to, you know, create problems, internal problems will be there. No, there won't be problems, because the Iranian people understand that Iran, when the war finishes, will emerge as a very important power, a dominant power in West Asia.

So life will be better for them and better for the geography. This is the way I see it. I see a lot of hope and positivity for the Iranians. There's no doubt about it that they have suffered a lot of pain. I mean, they've been under sanctions since 1979. It's decades. They have fought wars.

But despite all that, the country and the people, they have resilience. And resilience comes from where? From your civilization. It comes from there. It doesn't come from a country which is just celebrating its 250th anniversary. You see? So, Nima, when you look at all these things, this no war, no peace, where we started from, I see this continuing. The ball is in President Trump's court. He has to decide whether he wants to do serious negotiations or not. The mediators are available. The Pakistanis are available, which all the sides trust. The regional players, they trust Pakistan. The three great powers trust Pakistan. So they are there. So that is where we are.

#Nima

I think Pakistan has shown a great sort of strategy so far. They have good relationships with Iran, with the United States, with China, with everybody.

#Pravin

You see, Pakistan is the only country in the world today that has good relations with all three great powers in the multipolar world. There is no other country. Pakistan is the only country.

#Nima

And do you see some sort of security architecture emerging in West Asia with the support of Russia and China? I'm talking about Pakistan, Iran, Saudi Arabia, maybe Qatar, and Turkey being part of it, which would benefit the region—peace and prosperity in the region?

#Pravin

See, Pakistan can replace the Americans. This will happen slowly because a lot of resistance will come from the UAE, from Bahrain, from Kuwait. See, the Saudis already have them. They have an agreement with the Pakistani army there. The Air Force squadron is there, and the Qataris are already in talks with them. Because Pakistan today, first of all, it's a Muslim country, the only Muslim country with nuclear weapons, the only country that can stand up to Israel. Militarily, they are competitive, the world has seen. You see, so for Pakistan, and then they have the support of all the three great powers and Turkey. They have very good relations with Turkey. So all these countries will trust Pakistan, and then they'll cost much less than having the American bases there.

So there are so many factors, but we haven't reached that stage yet. We are still at the stage where the MOU itself is getting very difficult. Forget about the negotiations, which are a step ahead. So we are looking at a very long period of negotiations unless President Trump decides that, look, yes, I

will agree to the fundamental things. And as far as nuclear weapons are concerned, which today he says is his priority, that has to be at stage two, which is what the Iranians are saying. That cannot be right now. He cannot say at this stage you can just get the very basic things correct and bring peace to the region. Serious negotiations have to follow, and this is the only way out.

#Nima

Thank you so much, Pravin, for being with us today. Great pleasure to have you on. And we're going to continue these discussions. I think these are so interesting to have you on now, and a great pleasure as always.

#Pravin

I am very happy to be on your show, Nima. Thank you very much, and good luck to you.

#Nima

Thank you. Thank you. See you soon.

#Pravin

Bye-bye.