

# Pravin Sawhney: BRICS vs. The West: Who Draws the New Map?

See Full Interview: [https://www.youtube.com/live/URbiuoEXnjQ?is=ozjXy8gy5zOidt\\_m](https://www.youtube.com/live/URbiuoEXnjQ?is=ozjXy8gy5zOidt_m) Follow me:  
Substack: [https://substack.com/@dialogueworks?utm\\_campaign=profile&utm\\_medium=profile-page](https://substack.com/@dialogueworks?utm_campaign=profile&utm_medium=profile-page)  
X (Twitter): [https://x.com/Dialogue\\_NRA](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=)

## #Nima

I think when it comes to BRICS, and we have another organization called the SCO, the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, which is, by the way, a sort of security coalition coming together, the countries' main concern is security. BRICS was mainly focused on economic issues and the economy. But do you see the future that way? Because the UN, as time goes by, I think with the war in West Asia and what has happened so far, the UN, somehow because of the structure of the UN Security Council, is not working anymore. You see countries that are powerful, like India, I would say, like Brazil, that are not part of the UN Security Council, and you see a few countries deciding about everything, basically.

And we have two, Russia and China, you know, on the part of Eurasia that BRICS covers. And we have three countries from the West. And the whole structure of the UN has been challenged so far because they were not capable of putting an end to the genocide in Lebanon, in Gaza, in Palestine, for example. One of the main issues yesterday was the reports from the UN that show how things are happening in Palestine, and nobody seems to have any sort of power to put an end to this war. It's all about the battlefield. But when it comes to BRICS and SCO, in my opinion, they can bring some sort of fresh air to the whole international community. And do you see the moment that the two sides decide about, how about the security concerns for other parts of the world?

Because we know, for example, China talks about the case of Palestine. Iran talks about it. Russia talks about the case of Palestine. For example, Palestine is somehow the main issue, you know, because the people in Palestine, they don't have military power. They don't have any sort of defense—basically civilians being attacked by Israel. That's a huge test for the UN, but they have failed to come out with any sort of solution for that. That's why we need BRICS, we need SCO, we need a new solution for what's going on in the world. Do you think, as time goes by, these two institutions are gonna come together? Are they gonna define a new sort of security for the region?

## #Guest

So, you know, you basically raised three issues. Let me respond to them. One issue you've spoken about is SCO. Now, SCO started as a security, basically a security organization. The focus was security. The focus was on the three evils, you know—terrorism, separatism, extremism. This is where it started. And we had the Central Asian countries, basically the countries which were once part of the Soviet Union. And we had Russia and we had China. But what has happened to SCO is, in 2025, we had the SCO summit in China. That was in September 2025 at Tianjin. And there something new has happened to the SCO. And the new part of the SCO is that an announcement was made by the Chinese that SCO will have a bank of its own.

So it will be an SCO bank. In other words, from security, they are also now moving to development. So the point I'm making is that SCO today, in my assessment, is looking at the Eurasian landmass minus Western Europe. But BRICS, on the other hand, is global. But BRICS, once again—because it came from RIC—as far as the Russians were concerned, who conceived this idea of RIC, they were only looking at geopolitics. Because Primakov, at that time in the late '90s, was trying to build a counterweight in the East to America in the West. So he thought of three populous countries, and he thought of Russia itself and two populous countries, China and India. And he thought, let me bring them together.

And after that, around 2008, the Chinese realized that, look, we can bring geoeconomics into it, because that was their strength. The Belt and Road Initiative came. So the point here is that BRICS is global. But BRICS and this are both doing the same job—one at a regional level and the second at a global level. Now, having said this, coming to the Palestine issue. Now, as far as the Iranians are concerned, who have won the war in West Asia, they have made it very clear that as part of the MOU that has been signed with the Americans, Gaza has not been mentioned. Palestine has not been mentioned there. But I think even Professor Marandi—I heard him in one of the interviews he was talking about, or somewhere else—that the Palestine issue is extremely important.

Why it is important is that, in my estimation, once the MOU becomes the final deal—and I believe it will become the final deal—it may not happen in 60 days or 90 days, but it will eventually happen sooner rather than later, for the simple reason that President Trump wants to get out of this war. He has other priorities. This is not his war. And of course, the Americans will pay a big price—that's a different matter altogether—for having entered this war. So, as far as the Chinese are concerned, the Chinese have already done a lot of homework. Now, remember, in 2024, the Chinese in Beijing brought together 14 Palestinian factions, including Fatah and Hamas. Why? Because they were looking at a Palestinian self-governance structure.

And then they've repeatedly been saying about this, that there is a need for a two-state solution. There is a need to go back to the 1967 borders and East Jerusalem becoming the capital of the Palestinian state. And as far as the Iranians are concerned, they are absolutely clear that unless the Hamas and Palestine issue are tackled in step two, after the final deal is signed, Israel's wings will not get clipped. Israel's dream of Greater Israel will not end with the signing of the final deal. It will

only end once the Palestine issue is resolved. Now, the question is, why is there so much hope I have that this issue will get resolved? And the hope I have is that this issue all the while was not resolved because the world was bipolar.

Then the world became unipolar. Now it is multipolar with three great powers. It is not one great power, America. There are two more great powers, and we are now looking in West Asia at a regional framework for the regional problems, where all the regional countries have got together. And all the regional countries understand, including the country from outside which has now got a regional role, which is Pakistan. They all understand that without the Palestine issue being resolved, eventually peace will not come to West Asia. It will not come at all. So therefore, the hope now is that the Russians favor this, the Chinese favor this.

The war in West Asia has brought a regional framework where some of the regional players, like a few GCC countries such as Bahrain, Kuwait, and the UAE, are still not adjusted to the idea of a regional framework. They still want the Americans to be there. And that's why yesterday Marco Rubio was there in all three states. He went to the UAE, then he went to Bahrain, and he went to Kuwait, and he got everybody together because he's basically giving them the assurance that, look, you will be safe and international law will be applied. And perhaps he may also be talking about Israel. So the point I'm making is that I see great hope and a possibility that the Iranians will be able to accomplish a very big thing.

And this is where the new world order comes in. And the Palestine issue has a great possibility of getting resolved in the new world order. That is the way I see it. And of course, BRICS and SCO, which themselves have evolved a lot, will have a very important role to play because they are important institutions. And as far as the UN is concerned, already Wang Yi has made a statement about the UN that the Secretary General of the UN has to be a person who is neutral. But this will not reform the UN because all the institutions which have been created, the Bretton Woods institutions, the IMF, the World Bank, they all will need to be reformed. So I think a beginning has been made.

We have seen, as evidence on the ground in West Asia, a regional order is coming into being. A very much possibility is there. And so therefore, there is a great possibility that even after BRICS solidifies, SCO solidifies. I am just looking at a framework of about five years. Then perhaps the next thing will be the UN. The UN has to reform there. And perhaps the first reform thing should be that it should come to one of the countries of the Global South, the headquarters. In my opinion, it has to move from New York. It cannot be there. So we are looking at basically what Xi Jinping says, once-in-a-century change. And a good beginning, in my estimation, has been made in West Asia.

## **#Nima**

I think when it comes to Europe, the situation is somehow tricky. Europe was supporting the war against Iran — the Israeli-American war against Iran. The German chancellor, before the war

started, after the first round of war, which was the Israeli attack in June 2025, said, "They're doing our dirty job against Iran." Then came the second round of war — Israel and America coming together and attacking Iran. Initially, they supported the war. Then after they saw what was happening, they said, no, we're not going to be part of it, you know, because Donald Trump was somehow begging them to open up this radar for use by the United States. They said, no, we're not going to be part of that.

Yesterday, the Secretary General of NATO said more than 4,000 to 5,000 flights — the United States used American bases in Europe to attack Iran, more than 4,000 to 5,000. It's huge, because on the part of the Iranians, at least from the media, what I've read from the Iranian media and from the international media, the assumption was that Europe was helping the United States when it came to intelligence and maybe defensive — sending their defensive capabilities and communication system radars to help Israel defend itself in the war. Then you see the NATO Secretary General coming out and saying, no, we were part of the offensives. We were doing everything to help facilitate the attacks on Iran.

This brings, I think, some sort of sanity to those people in Iran. Because we have the same, we have some sort of people, not only in Iran, in Russia as well. They think that the only solution for these two countries is to get closer to the West, to have a better relationship with the West. But the problem is that the West doesn't understand that. They don't want this. If they move in that direction, they see that as some sort of weakness. And I think that's a huge thing for Iranians, for those people, decision-makers in Iran. But with all that said, how do you see Europe reshaping itself and finding itself in the new sort of changes that are happening?

## **#Guest**

See, the biggest problem today in Europe, in my estimation, is the survival of NATO. This is essential for them. And this is one of the key issues that will come up in Ankara, where the NATO summit is to happen on the 6th and 7th of July. And it is in that context that the Secretary General of NATO, Mark Rutte, spoke with President Trump. And this is where he told President Trump that something like four to five hundred American flights took off from Italian bases in this West Asia war.

And he also told President Trump that, look, the Europeans now are doing a lot of heavy lifting themselves, in the sense that he also gave a figure that the European nations have spent something like \$1.3 trillion, because the Americans want the heavy lifting to be done by the allies in Europe if NATO is to survive. So basically, that \$1.3 trillion is the money that the Europeans have given to the Americans to buy arms from there to fight Russia. So the problem with the EU and the Europeans, especially the Western European nations, is that they don't seem to understand that Russia has so much territory, Russia has so many of its own assets, that Russia actually has no business going and invading Eastern Europe or some other country.

If you see the map, what you would realize is that actually Russia has been fighting the entire might of NATO. Why? Because there are two airfields, one in Poland and one in Romania, where everything is converging—coming from Europe, from France, from Germany—everything is coming there. So the problem is that there are something like 80,000 U.S. troops in Europe today. They do not want the troops to go out. Instead of looking at the concept of collective security—see, collective security is the concept of the new world order—something that the Iranians now, along with their regional allies and Pakistan, are looking at in West Asia.

A similar concept of collective security has been offered to them so many times by the Russians. Lavrov still keeps talking about it, that we need to have collective security because there is no point in you thinking that Russia is your adversary. Why don't you come together under the umbrella of collective security, all of you? But the Western Europeans don't want to do that because it's basically Russophobia. They cannot get out of their leadership, can't get out of that, in my estimation. So the point that I'm making is that as far as the Europeans are concerned, they are in big trouble. Why in big trouble? At a time when the world is changing, these people—their security also is not assured.

Then they don't have a foreign policy of their own. I mean, this EU that they have created, its parliament is not an elected parliament. It's just been brought together. So, I mean, there are some 14 or 15 languages that all these countries have. I mean, for example, they have signed the FTA with India. Now, this FTA will take something like two years before it is actually signed. And by that time, the shape of Europe will change. So the point I'm making is Europe, despite having a 20 trillion economy, is going down sharply. It has a lot of assets. It has assets in terms of defense. It has assets in terms of technology. There's no doubt about it.

But the problem is, when these basic things are not resolved, if you can't do that, then obviously you are in big trouble. So Europe does not have much of a future if it continues like this. I mean, the world today has to learn the lesson from West Asia. What are they trying to do? And how have they... Look, war, as far as the Iranians are concerned, you know better than me. In my estimation, the Iranians have been preparing for this war for decades. Perhaps since, you know, the war they had with Saddam Hussein, since that time, with that eight-year war that was there.

So they've been preparing, and you see their facilities — everything is underground. Their production capabilities, their drones, everything is underground. And very sensibly, they have gone and built relations with Russia, they have built relations with China. And which is why, in 2026, what had happened was that — which is one of the lessons, I assume, that the Iranians learned from the 12-day war — they made a shift from GPS to the Beidou system of the Chinese. And Beidou is a very powerful system. It works at two levels. It is a Beidou satellite constellation, and then there are Yagon augmentation satellites, which basically work in low Earth orbit.

So the point that I'm making is, Iran has been extremely wise in having crafted a military strategy, and extremely wise in understanding that what is required is not unity of command, but unity of

effort. And all these allies, what they call the resistance front, that is basically their unity of effort. All these countries, you know, all these — Hezbollah and others — they are extremely important for their defense. So there is no way that they can let down all these countries. So what I'm saying is, Iran has done what was not expected at all by so many people. And now the Europeans, since we are talking about the Europeans, in my estimation, their big worry is the NATO conference, the NATO summit, which is coming up in Ankara, which will be very, very important.

What all decisions are taken here? Because as far as Trump is concerned, in my estimation, he's totally fed up. He wants to basically pivot to the Arctic Ocean. Because where we stand now, Brazil is there in the Western Hemisphere, and the military threat to him is in the Arctic Ocean, which is why he has created this Department of War, and which is why now they have asked for a 1.5 trillion budget for the Pentagon for 2027. One of the key things they are looking for is the Golden Dome in this whole revamping of the structure of the old Cold War because of the new missiles that Russia and the Chinese have today.

And here I want to make a point that the Iranians are extremely intelligent people who understood that when you have an adversary that is more than 1,000 kilometers away — Israel — then what you need is missiles. You need missile supremacy and not air supremacy. Because for air supremacy, you need the tankers also. You need so many things also. And for a country that has been under enormous sanctions since 1979, they have spent their money very judiciously. In fact, hats off to all the Iranians as far as I'm concerned. I have a lot of praise and admiration for them.

**#Nima**

Yeah.