



Journal of Emerging Trends in Social Sciences and Humanities

A Double-Blind, Peer-Reviewed, HEC recognized [Y-category](#) Research Journal

E-ISSN: [3006-7898](#) P-ISSN: [3006-788X](#)

Volume 3 Issue 2, 2026, 327-337



Power Politics and Proxy Warfare in the Middle East: A Critical Analysis of the Iran-Saudi Arabia Rivalry and Its Impact on Regional Stability (2015-2025)

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Article Information

Received:

2026-04-24

Revised:

2026-06-05

Accepted:

2026-06-27

Keywords

Iran; Saudi Arabia; Proxy Conflict; Regional Stability; Middle East.

ABSTRACT

Iran-Saudi Arabia fight a major factor to shape politics, security throughout the Middle East. The impact of power disputes and proxy wars on regional stability is being analyzed in this research work from 2015 to 2025. With its view grounded in the Realism theory it interprets the conflict between Iran and Saudi Arabia and its effects on peace and security. It adopts an approach and considers secondary sources such as academic journals, books and reports published by international organizations. It contrasts Yemeni and Syria issues which are key flashpoint areas for Iran and Saudi Arabia's skirmishes. It is concluded that Iran and Saudi Arabia are not only waging proxy wars and alliances but also achieve their desired objectives without engaging in direct combat. This competition resulted in conflicts, disturbances, security challenges, economic situations and human suffering. The 2023 Beijing Agreement is also important as it opened up chances for diplomacy and reducing tensions. The study finds that lasting stability in the region depends on countries Choosing Dialogue, building mutual trust, and cooperating Diplomatically instead of relying on proxy conflicts and geopolitically rivalry.



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Publisher: Institute for Educating Environmental Resilience and Governance

1. Introduction

It is the most important sector in the world the Middle east. As a geographical location, it is also endowed with gas and oil. It connects three subcontinent Asia, Africa and Europe. Since The birth of the Iranian revolution (1979) Iran and Saudi Arabia fight each other for Visionary leadership, Political Power and regional Hegemony, which is considered one of the most impactful and long-lasting war in Modern times in the Middle East. Iran Strive for core Islamic political system, which was based on the Shia Doctrine, whereas Saudi Arabia symbolize an Orthodoxy Sunni monarchy and status itself as a leader of the Sunni Muslim world. These Ties of Iran and Saudi Arabia were Durable in the past prior to the Iranian Revolution post-1979, the escalation of tension resulted from the influx of Iranian foreign policy which was based on an Islamic revolution that upset the regional order maintained by Saudi Arabia and its western allies.

The occurrence of attack of Iraq in 2003, and the appearance of successful expansion of proxy network in Iraq, Syria and Lebanon. Gradually, Saudi Arabia appreciated the danger Iran posed to its security interest and the regional balance. Iran cultivates relations with Shia factions in this proxy network in Lebanon, Iraq, Syria and Yemen. The Saudi Arabia were predominantly Sunni Government and Public official. As a result, Sectarian conflict has risen in the Middle East (Dinasaei, 2018).

Since 2011, Arab Spring revolution has been more enhanced and lead to regional insecurity and spread of Iran-Saudia Rivalry. Fundamental change and Democratic Governance, Widespread Protest spread across various nations. Due to Weakness of state Institutions in these countries provide chance for Iran and Saudi Arabia to Increase their impact across political ties, Military support and strategic initiative. The Major Example of proxy warfare between Iran and Saudi Arabia Battle in Syria and Yemen. The Iran Supported the Bashar Al - Asad government in Syria. Saudi Arabia on the other hand supported Opposition Groups that take an opposition stance against the government of Bashar - Al Asad (Zehra & Khan, 2018) .

This study considers the Iran - Saudi Rivalry as an example to critically examine the shaping of these

two powers by power politics and proxy warfare as well as the impact of this competition on regional stability in the Middle East. Investigates the political, ideological, humanitarian and security consequences of this conflict and studies how the conflict impacted on peace, development and cooperation on the global scale.

2. Theoretical Framework

Realism has three concepts anarchy, the supremacy of the state and the thirst for power by the states. Classical realism Man's desire for power is natural and he will fight for power. Hans Morgenthau of 1948 in his book "Politics Among Nations" argued that the will for power is human nature and on the other hand, structural realism or neorealism suggested that it is the structure of the system which led to war and conflict. According to Kenneth Waltz in his book, Theory of International Politics it is a distribution of power between states that counts in international politics. In states, it's not the ideologies or politics that count, he said. Distinguish between defensive and offensive realism of neorealism. Power sharing between States is the key aspect. Realism theory assists in comprehending relationships. Realism has a combined state and power focus. Defensive realism states want power in order to remain safe generally; they prefer to maintain the balance of power if they are safe. Mearsheimer believes that the countries don't simply desire opposition to having some power, they always attempt to achieve power and, if possible, domination of their region. Seeking power, from this perspective, is not aggressive rather it's a shrewd play in a system devoid of a higher power that ensures everyone's safety (Waltz, 1979).

Application of the Theory

Realism has elements that enable the understanding of the Saudi Iran rivalry. Saudi Arabia is a power in the Middle East as well as Iran. Though neither is a power not big enough militarily, economically and ideologically to compete for control in the region. Realist: Both countries are shrewd players that are looking to control their area in an area with no rules. Not that countries need to attempt conquest or take over lands of another country to be important and offensive. Rather, it reports, countries seek to

hinder the emergence of strong states by building up their own power and influence and ensuring that their area would become more secure and strong for them (Ansari, 2026). Both Saudi Arabia and Iran work like this through groups that work for them, cunning ways and through alliance to obtain power. In this context, the Sunni-Shia Muslims conflict is rather a means of warfare that nations employ, rather than the main reason behind conflicts. Both countries narrate stories about their sect, claiming that they are the leaders of the Muslim world and to 'persuade' other countries in the region to support them. The security dilemma also plays a great role here. This occurs if another nation performs an act of self-defense. The other nation regards action as a threat. This is evident in the relations among Saudi Arabia and Iran. For example, Saudi Arabia helped groups, in Syria and Iraq to limit Iran's power but Iran thought Saudi Arabia was trying to hurt it. Therefore, it is not an exaggeration to say that Iran has exacerbated its groups even more and Saudi Arabia was even more worried. Saudi Arabia's spat against Iran has become one of the reasons for the rivalry between the two countries.

3. Historical Background of Saudi-Iran Rivalry

The Saudi-Iran rivalry is something that people who study International Relations like to look at. This is because it is a fight between Saudi Arabia and Iran that has been going on for a long time. It is about who has power, who's safe and who is in charge in the Middle East. Before 1979 Saudi Arabia and Iran got along well. They both had kings. They both worked with Western countries. They recognized each other as countries. At this time the rivalry was not out in the open (Abrahamian, 1982)

After 1979 There was a revolution in Iran and a new government was formed. The new government in Iran wanted to change the way things were done in the region. This made Saudi Arabia very uncomfortable. When Iran and Iraq went to war from 1980 to 1988 Saudi Arabia helped Iraq. Saudi Arabia did this to try to stop Iran from getting too powerful. The Cold War's aftermath saw the power struggle between Saudi Arabia and Iran as well as being one of ideas. Then again, something big occurred in 2003. Saddam Hussein was ousted from power, as Iraq and the

leader were invaded by the United States. This broke the power structure of the area. This did not improve the Saudi vs. Iranian altercation. The two nations began to aid groups in different countries (Osiewicz, 2016).

Now Saudi Arabia and Iran are trying to be friends. They have signed agreements to work together and be friends. Some people who study this say that even though they are trying about how the region should be run. The Saudi-Iran rivalry is still an issue, in the Middle East.

4. Yemen -The Epicenter of Proxy Warfare

4.1 The Intervention Saudi led Coalition

The Yemen war is one of the proxy wars in the middle East. Saudi Arabia has been engaged in this since it began to meddle with its military back. It all started with the seizure of most of Yemen, including Yemen's capital of Sana'a, by the Houthis, also known as the Ansar Allah. They made President Abd-Rabbu Mansour Hadi leave the country. Saudi Arabia was witnessing an increase in the Houthis' power as a security threat. So Saudi Arabia formed of nations and began Operation Decisive Storm on March 26, 2015. It was intended that the world should know that by doing so it was helping the government. Saudi leaders emphasized that they had a role to play in assuring the stability of the region while helping Yamens government. The conflict quickly evolved into a complicated and lengthy one between numerous groups and countries. The intervention was not successful for the military (Juneau, 2016). The war in Yemen changed everything. It turned Yemen from a problem at home into a fight between countries. Saudi Arabia sent troops to Yemen. At the time Iran started to help the Houthis more with their plans and politics. The war in Yemen is still a problem

4.2 Iran Role and strategic influence

Iran is involved in Yemen. It does not have full control. Iran helps the Houthis with some political support. This is part of Iran's plan to have influence in the Middle East without using a lot of force. Iran gives the Houthis some advice. This is all part of Iran's bigger plan. However, some experts and the United Nations say the Houthis are mostly a group. They are not completely controlled by Iran. Iran's influence on the Houthis has gotten stronger, over time.

4.2.1 Political and strategic Support

Iran says it does not directly control the Houthis. Many studies show that Tehran has helped the group in different ways, such as politics, money and strategy. This help grew after 2015 as the conflict got worse. By helping the Houthis Iran can have influence in the region and put pressure on Saudi Arabia without directly fighting them (Mumford, 2013). Some experts think Iran's actions in Yemen are part of a plan. This plan is to have influence by working with groups that are not part of the government. Iran has done things in Lebanon, Iraq and Syria.

4.2.2 Advisory and Training Assistance

People think that Iran helped the Houthis in ways. Iran did not just support the Houthis politically. They also gave them advice and training. Some organizations and security experts say that people from groups that're friends with Iran helped the Houthis get better at what they do. This help allowed the Houthis to stay strong even when many countries in the region were fighting against them. The Houthis got a lot of help from people outside of their group. This help was very important for the Houthis to keep fighting for a time (Byman, 2018).

4.3 Regional Stability Implications

4.3.1 Cross-border Attacks and Regional Tensions

The Yemen conflict had an impact on the stability of the region. The fighting that went on for a time made things worse between Iran and Saudi Arabia. This made a lot of people in the Gulf region feel unsafe. When there were attacks across the border and military fights people got really worried that things would get out of hand and lead to a conflict between countries (Darwich, 2018). This shows how wars that are fought through countries can make things unstable in other places too. The Yemen conflict also made regional powers trust each other less and less.

4.3.2 Maritime Security and the Red Sea

Yemen is in an important spot near the Bab al-Mandab Strait. This strait is one of the world's trade routes for ships. The ongoing fighting is causing worries about keeping ships safe and secure at sea. People are concerned that the fighting might disrupt trade. The unstable

situation in the area is making everyone nervous about the impact on trade (International crisis group, 2023). This is why many countries are paying attention to the conflict. The Red Sea and the waterways around it are extremely important. This is why the Yemen conflict is not a local or regional issue. It has implications, for the world.

4.3.3 Humanitarian Catastrophe

The war in Yemen has been really bad for people. It has caused a lot of problems like people losing their homes the economy getting worse not having enough food and public services not working. Millions of people in Yemen are struggling because schools, hospitals and other important things were damaged or closed (Aljazeera, 2023). International organizations say that Yemen is one of the places for humanitarian crises. The war has been going on for a time and it shows how bad proxy warfare is for people.

Syria The Arena of Saudi Iranian Rivalry

4.5 IRGC and Quds Force Deployment

The Syrian Civil War was a deal. Iran was a helper to the Syrian government. When things got really bad Iran sent people from the IRGC and the Quds Force to help the army. These people did a lot of things like plan battles. Gather information. They also trained the army and gave them advice on what to do. Iran thought Syria was very important to them. If the Syrian government fell Iran would be in trouble (Syria Study group, 2019). So, Iran sent soldiers to help the Syrian government and keep its friends in the area safe. Iran did this because it wanted to protect its interests in the Middle East. The IRGC and Quds Force helped Iran achieve its goals, in Syria. Iran's involvement in Syria was not about winning one battle. The people who study these things say that Syria is very important to Iran. This is because Syria connects Iran to its friends in Lebanon and the Eastern Mediterranean. When Iran stays in control in Syria it is able to show that Iran has power in these places. This makes Iran stronger in the region. Iran wants to keep its power and influence in this area. Iran's main goal was to make sure Iran can still work with its allies. These allies are in Lebanon and the Eastern Mediterranean. By being involved in Syria Iran can do that. Iran's involvement, in Syria helps Iran to keep working with its friends in these places (kam, 2019).

4.6 Proxy Militias (Fatemi Youn, Zainabiyoun and Hezbollah)

The Iranian government worked with some groups to support the government. These groups were like a team that helped the government. The Fatemi Youn Division was one of these groups. The Fatemi Youn Division had fighters from Afghanistan. There was another group called the Zainabiyoun Brigade. This group had people from Pakistan who were fighting. Then there was Hezbollah from Lebanon (Aziz & Hossein, 2022). These groups were important in some battles. The Fatemi Youn Division and the Zainabiyoun Brigade and Hezbollah helped the government forces. They helped the Syrian government get back in charge of some places during the war. The Fatemi Youn Division and the Zainabiyoun Brigade and Hezbollah played a part in this. The Syrian government was able to take control because of the help, from the Fatemi Youn Division and the Zainabiyoun Brigade and Hezbollah. According to research the Fatemi Youn and Zainabiyoun brigades were key to Iran's plan for Syria. They helped Iran support the government without getting too involved. By using these militias Iran could save on costs and lives. The Fatemi Youn and Zainabiyoun brigades took part in big battles and helped Iran achieve its goals in Syria. These militias were crucial in Syria and Iran used them to its advantage. The Syrian government benefited from their support. Iran's strategy, in Syria relied heavily on the Fatemi Youn and Zainabiyoun brigades.

4.7 Regional Stability Implications: Spillover into Lebanon and Iraq

The war in Syria had an impact on the countries around it especially Lebanon and Iraq. When the fighting in Syria went on for a time it caused problems in these neighboring countries. There were fights between different groups of people and a lot of people had to leave their homes and move to other countries. This made it hard to keep people safe in Lebanon and Iraq. Both Lebanon and the Syrian conflict and Iraq had a lot of trouble with people not getting along and with keeping everyone safe (Khatib, 2014) This was because they were closely connected to the people fighting in the conflict. The fight between Iran and Saudi Arabia made things even worse, in the region. It made Syria a big part of the reason why the region

was not stable. The Syrian conflict was a deal and it affected the whole region, including Lebanon and Iraq and it made the regional stability implications very serious because of the Syrian conflict.

Lebanon was really hit hard by the war. This is because Lebanon has a complicated system with many different religious groups. The fact that Hezbollah was involved in the war in Syria made things even worse. When all the refugees from Syria came to Lebanon it put a lot of strain on the country. The economy and public services in Lebanon were affected. The roads and schools and things like that were not able to handle all the people. At the time the people of Lebanon could not agree on what to do about the war in Syria-. This caused a lot of tension between the groups of people in Lebanon. The Syrian war and the refugees from Syria were a problem, for Lebanon. In Iraq the fighting made things worse between groups of people. It also made it easier for armed groups to move around and cause trouble. The war in Syria made people in Iraq and Lebanon worry about their safety. They had a time keeping their countries stable (Kimraj, 2014)

4.8 Refugee Crisis and Regional Burden

The Syrian conflict had a lot of effects and one of the worst was the Refugee Crisis. The Refugee Crisis was very serious. Millions of Syrians had to leave their homes. Some Syrians had to move to parts of Syria. The refugee crisis caused a lot of problems for the countries that took in refugees. These problems lasted for a time and affected the economy and society. The World Bank said that the war in Syria made the economy grow slowly increased the number of poor people and put more strain on public services in many countries, in the Mashreq region (World Bank, 2020). This showed that the Syrian war had an impact that was felt far beyond the borders of Syria. The big movement of civilians from their homes increased the need for help in the region. Showed how security in one place affects the whole region. The refugee crisis was not a big problem, for people who need help but it also made it hard for the region to be stable and to grow (United nations high commissioner for refugees , 2023).

5. China's Role in Saudi-Iran Reconciliation

This occurred during The Beijing Agreement, in

2023.March 2023 marked the turning point for some major developments in the Middle East. Saudi Arabia and Iran agreed to dialogue, after seven years of no communication. This was done because the Chinese assisted them in discussing the issue. The Beijing Agreement has been announced in Beijing. Saudi Arabia and Iran agreed to do a thing, they'll open up again their embassies. They will show respect to each other's lands. They will work cooperatively as they did. Saudi Arabia and Iran are not fighting no longer and therefore they have an agreement: Beijing Agreement. "Instead, they're talking to each other." Because why there is no problem in the region. Consequently, the Middle-East is important to the Beijing Agreement (International crisis group, 2023). It proves that it is possible for Saudi Arabia and Iran to cooperate. The Beijing Agreement is about this. Beijing Agreement is a positive one for Saudi Arabia and Iran. The treaty revealed a new understanding in the region of why everyone was suffering if they kept on fighting. Saudi Arabia and Iran chose to discuss rather than fight and this was an indication that these nations desire a more tranquil Middle East. Thus, was born one of the achievements in diplomacy, in the Middle East for a long time, Saudi Arabia and Iran making up.

5.1 Chinas Strategic Interests in the Middle East

China got involved in making peace in the Middle East because it has economic and strategic interests there. China uses a lot of energy. Needs oil from the Gulf region. Saudi Arabia and Iran are very important to China, for its economy and energy needs. So, China wants the region to be stable so its economy is safe. It can keep getting the energy it needs. China wants to be a player in international affairs (Zhang, 2024). China is trying to do this by helping countries resolve their differences peacefully. For example, China helped Saudi Arabia and Iran talk things out. This shows that China is getting better at helping countries in a region manage their conflicts. China is doing more than working with other countries on economic things. China is trying to be more involved in diplomacy. China is working to make its voice heard in ways like about Chinas growing role, in international affairs and how China is helping with conflict management, which is a big part of international diplomacy and China is

getting really good at it

5.2 Impact on Regional Diplomacy

The Saudi Iran relationship getting better had an effect on the way countries in the region talk to each other. After the Beijing Agreement countries in the region started to talking to each other it made things less tense between these two big regional powers and it made it possible for other countries, in the region to work together more (Ministry of foreign affaris of people republic of china, 2023).One big result of the changing world of diplomacy was that Syria went back to the Arab League in May 2023. This was a time coming. Over ten years. Since they were suspended. There were a lot of reasons why this happened. One reason was that Saudi Arabia and Iran were not fighting as much. This made it easier for countries in the region to talk to each other and try to make peace. The agreement really helped countries in the area talk more. It also helped reduce the amount of fighting in some parts of the Middle East. Syria going back to the Arab League was a deal and the reduction of Saudi Arabia and Iran tensions was a big part of it. The Arab League and Syria are now working together again. This is a good thing, for the Middle East (International crisis group, 2023).

5.3 The Future Regional Order and What It Means for The Long Term

The Beijing Agreement is a deal for what the Middle East will look like in the future. If everything works out this agreement could help, make the region more stable get countries working together on economy stuff and reduce fights between countries in places like Yemen and Syria. This agreement shows that talking things out and negotiating can really help with rivalries between countries and make it easier to manage conflicts. The Beijing Agreement is important because it can help with this and people, The Beijing Agreement can make a difference in the future (Fulton, 2024). However, there are still challenges. Saudi Arabia and Iran have views on many regional security issues, political alliances and strategic priorities. So, the long-term success of their reconciliation will depend on them keeping in touch doing things to build trust and following through on what they agreed to in the Beijing Agreement. With these challenges the Saudi-Iran agreement is a big deal for diplomacy

in the region. It shows that talking can help reduce tensions. This means that in the future regional stability will likely depend more on countries working together of against each other.

6. Discussion and Analysis

This Iran-Saudi rivalry was about who was playing or running against the other. They wanted to become the 'mighty nation' of the region. Their aim was for their countries to be safe and to have increased influence in the Middle East. It wasn't just because Iran and Saudi Arabia were in dispute over religion. There was dissension amongst them about which one of them should be the boss. They sought to be "mightier than the nation. This can be seen if consider what has happened in Yemen and Syria. These countries were. Iran, Saudi Arabia were involved. That's because they Iranians and Saudi's wished to be the strong empire in the Middle East. It was primarily a matter of "who will be in charge It's a battle of Iran and Saudi Arabia sort of like a competitive Olympic contest. They are scheming and plotting underhand against each other who is going to be powerful between Iran and Saudi Arabia. The key to why they're fighting is that they want to, in charge of the Middle East.

The research shows that Iran and Saudi Arabia mainly used proxy warfare to get what they wanted. They did not fight each other directly. Instead, they helped groups and political movements in places like Yemen and Syria. This helped make the conflicts there worse the facts show that proxy warfare let both countries keep competing without a war. They did not want to fight. This proxy warfare made problems in Yemen and Syria

The situation in Yemen is a good example of how a problem inside a country can turn into a bigger fight between other countries. Yemen got a lot of support from Iran and the Saudi-led group got involved with their military. This made the problem much worse. Caused a lot of trouble for people and the government. It also made it hard to keep the seas safe and the region stable. What we learn from this is that when other countries get involved in a fight that is already happening in another country it can make the whole situation much worse. This is what happened in Yemen. The fight became a problem for the whole region. It made it very hard to make peace. Yemen

became a place where many countries were fighting against each other which's why Yemen is the most significant place, for proxy warfare.

The war in Syria is a deal for countries in the region. They all want to have some control over what happens. Iran is getting involved by sending advisers and working with groups that agree with them. On the hand Saudi Arabia first helped groups that were against the government but then they decided to try to talk things out instead. The situation in Syria is very complicated because many countries from the region and around the world are getting involved What is happening in Syria shows us that when countries in the region compete with each other it can make the problems in a country even worse and last longer. It also makes it harder to find a solution that everyone can agree on. When other countries get involved, it adds to the complexity of the problem. Makes it harder to achieve stability in the long run. The Syrian conflict is an example of how regional rivalries like the one between Iran and Saudi Arabia can make things very difficult. Syria is still a battleground, for influence and this is making the conflict very hard to resolve. It made politics, security, economy and humanitarian situations unstable. The rivalry made governments weaker increased the use of military stopped growth and caused big humanitarian problems in countries with conflicts. The evidence shows that when countries compete with each other for a time it costs more than just the countries involved.

The fights between Iran and Saudi Arabia caused a lot of problems for people. Many people in Yemen and Syria had to leave their homes. They did not have enough food. They also had a time getting the medical care and education they needed. This was very tough on the countries around them and on groups that help people in need like. This finding shows that the effects of Iran and Saudi Arabia competing are not about the military or politics. The people who are not fighting like citizens are often the ones who suffer the most. This creates problems, for society and the economy that can last for a long time. Iran and Saudi Arabia competing has humanitarian consequences that affect people's lives.

A big change happened in 2023. Saudi Arabia and Iran made up. Started talking again. This was because of an agreement made in Beijing in March

2023. The agreement helped them talk to each other again. It also reduced the tension between them. This made it easier for other countries in the region to talk to each other too. This agreement shows that talking to each other can help solve problems, between countries. It did not fix all their problems. It gave them a chance to work together and not fight as much. The Beijing Agreement helped When we look at the time when countries were really competing with each other (2015-2022) and the time after the Beijing Agreement both countries worked better to reduce tensions. The facts show that diplomatic engagement is the way to go for long term stability, in the region. It is better to have dialogue build trust and work together politically than to fight and have conflicts. This approach is more likely to bring stability in the run. Diplomatic engagement is what we need to focus on, not warfare to achieve regional stability through diplomatic engagement.

Conclusion

In this study we were interested in the struggle between Iran and Saudi Arab and its impact on the region. Arab-Iranian antagonism was more based on differences of power and influence and not religious differences. Neither Iran nor Saudi Arabia wished to be less pivotal in the Middle East. This has resulted in competition with each other's regional warfare. The study revealed proxy conflict was resorted to by Iran and Saudi Arabia in attaining their goals. They did not engage in a battle with each other. They did not, however, support groups elsewhere, in Yemen or Syria. What the Yemen war demonstrated was how an external intervention can escalate a conflict into a large proxy war. This had implications for their region and the people of the region. The same with the Syria war. This involved many countries and groups and only made it more difficult for peace to be achieved, and the region became more unstable. Divided the people. It has also brought about military activity and the threat to the security of the region. The conflicts and many people suffered in humanitarian crises in Yemen and Syria had a bird's foot effect on the economy. Saudi Arabia and Iran agreed to cooperate again. This revealed that talking can be a way of resolving issues as opposed to fighting. It is also a China brokered agreement, and with it we see how China and the world at large have begun to enter the Middle East arena. While it helped Iran and

Saudi Arabia in the term it caused many problems, for the region. The key to it is for region countries to have a dialogue and collaborate to resolve conflicts. Saudi Arabia and Iran's cold standstill is an opportunity for greater stability in the region. It will be effective only if both sides continue to converse with appreciation of one another and a desire to live in peace.

Recommendation

- Saudi Arabia and Iran should keep on talking to each other and use the communication channels they set up after the Beijing Agreement. If they do this, they can reduce the feelings between them and stop fights from happening in the future.
- People and groups in the region and around the world should help Saudi Arabia and Iran find solutions to the problems in Yemen and Syria. The only way to have lasting peace is if everyone talks and agrees on things of fighting.
- Saudi Arabia and Iran should not support groups that are not part of any country's army. They should respect the rights of countries in the region. If they do this the region will be more stable.
- Countries in the Middle East should work together to make sure everyone is safe. They should find ways to talk to each other build trust and stop fights before they happen.
- Countries in the region should. Invest with each other more. This will help them depend on each other and not want to fight.

Limitation

There are a number of limitations with this study. The study does not rely on new data gathered by interviews, surveys or field observations the data was drawn from already available literature, academic journals, or policy reports and publications by international organizations. The study only looks at the years from 2015 to 2025. The study mainly focuses on the conflicts in Yemen and Syria. Use these as exemplars for studying. Just mention it, but only very briefly, what is going on in other countries. Some information about security issues Not available to because it is confidential. A key limitation of this research is that it relies entirely on secondary data sources, including official reports, books, and articles. Primary data collection (such as surveys,

interviews, or field observations) was not feasible due to time and resources. Consequently, firsthand

perspectives or ground-level realities could not be directly incorporate.

Conflict of Interest

The authors showed no conflict of interest.

Funding

The authors did not mention any funding for this research.

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