



China dares to contradict the empire

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While the majority of European states even supported the genocide in Gaza and did nothing to prevent its spread to the rest of Palestine, China demonstrated its leadership in the Global South, proving that India did not deserve this role. What had happened?

China officially supports Palestine's admission to the BRICS group. After the Palestinian Authority submitted a formal application for full membership in September 2025, the Chinese Foreign Ministry stated that it expressly welcomed the accession of "*like-minded partners*" to create a fairer international order. Since unanimity is required for new members within BRICS, a guest or observer role for Palestine is considered the most [likely first step](#).

Geopolitical and strategic consequences

The integration of Palestine into the BRICS alliance (which includes China, Russia and India as well as important regional powers such as Egypt, Iran and the UAE) has significant [consequences](#):

- **Diplomatic enhancement:** Accession – even in observer status – grants Palestine new moral and political legitimacy on a global scale. It elevates the territory in the eyes of the Global South from a merely humanitarian crisis to a recognized geopolitical actor.

- **China's power expansion in the Middle East:** For Beijing, this support is a strategic lever. China is thereby expanding its role as a diplomatic [counterweight](#) to the US in the Middle East and strengthening its partnerships with Arab and Muslim states.
- **A challenge to Western hegemony:** The BRICS nations are increasingly challenging the traditionally US-dominated mediating role in the Middle East conflict. Membership would signal the bloc's unified rejection of Western [Middle East policy](#) . However, this is likely to be blocked for the time being by India and the UAE. (Which could well lead to a " *consolidation process* " within BRICS in the long term.)
- **Economic prospects and reconstruction:** In the long term, Palestine hopes to gain access to alternative financing channels through BRICS institutions such as the *New Development Bank* reconstruction in the Palestinian territories independently of Western conditions [in order to advance](#) .

Internal hurdles and potential for conflict

Despite the clear support from China and Russia, the Palestinian appointment also carries explosive potential within the alliance:

- **Fragmentation instead of consensus:** negotiations on full membership [BRICS is extremely politically heterogeneous. While countries like Iran take a radically anti-Israel stance, India, for example, maintains close economic and strategic ties with Israel, which complicates](#) . The same applies, as mentioned, to the UAE .
- **Risk of sanctions:** Greater integration of Palestine into anti-Western economic initiatives could provoke sharp countermeasures from the US and its allies – such as the threat of punitive tariffs against countries that seek to circumvent Western financial systems. But these measures are likely to come anyway once BRICS becomes stronger. Therefore, they shouldn't deter these countries.

Impact on geopolitics

China's plan to admit Palestine as a state into the BRICS community demonstrates its leadership role in the Global South. This also puts pressure on the leaders of countries that have previously adopted a pro-Israel stance, contrary to popular opinion. Western critics argue that it will weaken China's role, while analysts in the Global South believe it will significantly strengthen China's leadership in much of the world. In particular, this move is likely to invalidate India's claim to a leadership role in the Global South.

Even the iconic Mahatma Gandhi was not a revolutionary, but rather sought to preserve the caste system and fought for the recognition of the Indian leadership and middle class as equal partners of the colonial West. This is a role that has been denied the country to this day, though the underlying intention has not fundamentally changed. That is to say, while India adopted the tools of Western exploitation of the masses and introduced " *elections* " as a means of legitimizing itself, in order to describe itself as the " *world's largest democracy* ," the country neglected its own development, which stems from the masses of its population. This contrasts sharply with China, a country that fully utilizes the potential of its people by creating opportunities for all and policies for the masses, rather than for an upper class. Now, a similar picture is emerging in foreign policy.

While China increasingly claims leadership of the non-Western world, India appears in the eyes of the Global South merely as a " *compliant colonial state* " that tries to avoid

contradicting its former masters too strongly. Its previous refusal to impose sanctions against Russia was tolerated opposition, a fact now being exposed.

Whether this is truly the case, and whether India will continue to play this role, is difficult to say. Under a fundamentally racist policy that sees Israel as an example for India of how to deal with rebellious territories, a change in policy is rather unlikely.