Sudanese-Libyan relations since 1969

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Abstract

Libyan-Sudanese relationships since 1969. It adopted the way of analysis and investigation, due to the fact that these relations represent a dimension far from the researcher's interest in general and Egyptian researchers in particular. These relations incarnate an importance that should be taken into account in the bilateral relations between the two countries on one hand, and its significance as for Egypt on the other.

The thesis discussed this subject within two chapters. The first chapter deals with the main determinants of the Libyan-Sudanese relationships through two sections. The first section discusses the bilateral and inter-determinants of the two countries which include geopolitical factors and the system of rule in the two countries, the religious considerations and mutual understanding. The second section discusses the regional and international determinants and its influence on the relations between Libya and Sudan.

The second chapter discusses the development of Libyan-Sudanese relationships its main aspects in two sections. The first section investigated the development of relations in the political field over the different eras, and political successive systems in Sudan as well as the evolutions that the Libyan republic has witnessed. The second section of this chapter handled the development in the economic and social fields in detail.

The Research Demonstrated The Following Conclusions

1- That the geopolitical factors contributed to enhance the interaction between the two countries, as it did not have an outstanding influence regarding the context of these relations.
2- The nature of the systems of the two countries played an important role in demonstrating the nature of these relations and the level of interaction between the two countries.
3- The religious dimension has a dual influence similar to other dimensions. It led Libya to support some religious activities in Sudan. However, this dimension had a negative influence during the reign of El basher as it threatened the Libyan rule. This forced the two parties to exchange the charges of intervening in the internal affairs of the other.
4- The thesis stated that concepts of every party concerning the other party were decisive factors in some periods of the history of the relations, especially in the times of tension.
5- The thesis demonstrated that the regional determinants uncovered the basic fact that the relations between Libya and Sudan were negatively an positively influenced by the nature of their relations with Egypt as a regional power. On the international arena, the thesis indicated that the relations with the U.S.A were one of
the effective factors in determining and clarifying the nature of relations between the Sudanese and Libyan parties.

6- By exposing the Sudanese-Libyan relationships in the political field during the period of the study from 1969 to 2002, it was indicated that it subjected to strength and weakness. After the good mutual relations in 1969, the relations were deteriorated after the aborted communist coup against El Nomeery in 1971, due to the difference of the two parties' tendencies. These relations were then improved under the rule of El-Sadek El Mahdy, until El-Bashir came to throne as El-Gaddafi supported the ruling regime from the beginning, with some lukewarm within these relations until Hassan El-Toraby was expelled from the rule after which the Libyan-Sudanese relations began to witness significant improvement. This was represented in the Egyptian - Libyan initiative for solving the Sudanese problem. This initiative was discussed in the Mubarak - Gaddafi meeting in Egypt on August 1999, and the attempts to unify the Libyan - Sudanese sides.

7- The development of the relations between Libya and Sudan in the political field was reflected on all the other fields and the economic and social fields in particular. The relations in these fields were being activated when the political relations between the two countries were improved while it entirely stops when the political relations become worse.