

SUMMARY

Subject of the thesis: Conflicts in Sudan: the influence of the United States and China.

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Relevance of the research issue determined by the concern of the international community and African countries held in connection with the July 9, 2011 the official division of Sudan into two states. South Sudan's independence and international recognition of the country has become a rare event in the world, when the right of peoples to self-determination to prevail over the principle of the territorial integrity of a sovereign state. Despite the fact that all African leaders have recognized the independence of South Sudan, many of them have survived fears that such a development could encourage separatist processes in other countries of the continent.

In 2010 there were an estimated twenty-one armed with a high-intensity conflict, nine of which have been internationalized, that is initially internal, which are then subjected to the intervention of foreign actors. External forces have had a marked effect on the course of the conflict between North and South Sudan throughout, including the early years of independence (1956-1962), two civil wars (1963-1972 and 1983-2005) and the period after the Second War before the formal division of the country (2005-2011). In this conflict were directly or indirectly involved neighboring countries and other countries, including the world's leading powers. The crisis in relations between the two Sudan continues to be in priority to key international players: the U.S., EU, China, international organizations, including supranational, intergovernmental and non-governmental.

One of the main reasons for this involvement is the mineral wealth of the Northern and Southern Sudan, especially among which are essential oilfield. At the moment of division of the country in July 2011, the volume of proven reserves in its "black gold" was from 6 to 7 billion barrels. At least 70% of this amount came from the field of the South. South Sudan also has reserves of solid minerals and agricultural potential. An important reason - the strategic position of both countries at the junction regions of Central Africa, North Africa and the Horn of Africa.

Urgent question about the prospects for the development of relations between Sudan and South Sudan. Relationship problems of these countries (regions) have a long and complex history. The division of the country did not lead to the establishment of good-neighborly relations between the North and the South. Changed the shape and status, but not the content of these relations, the remaining unstable due to many unresolved issues.

The purpose of the work is analyze the prerequisites, immediate causes and stages of internationalization of political and military conflict between North and

South Sudan in the period from 1983 to 2011, and to identify features of the impact of the U.S. and China on the armed confrontation of the parties to the conflict.

Research objectives:

- identify the key factors and to determine the dynamics of ethno-territorial conflicts on the African continent;
- prove that the motives of the geopolitical and resource concerns are dominant in the situation of external intervention in African conflicts;
- identify the main parameters of influence of the United States and China in/on the conflict between North and South Sudan;
- establish a link between the development of the conflict in Darfur and the US-Chinese initiatives in the context of the confrontation between the two countries in the region.

Scientific novelty. It is established that the conflicts in Sudan have all three parameters typical for the conflicts in Africa: resource, ethnic and external factors, which significantly complicates the resolution.

It is proved that the confrontation between the U.S. and China on the African continent will tend to increase, in consideration of the natural resources of Africa and the growing needs of both powers in new sources of energy. As China increases its presence at a faster rate than the United States and for export to Africa ahead of the U.S. in 2003, and the peak of oil production will occur in 2020-ies., Africa will be the second, after the South East Asian region in the most serious conflicts between U.S. and China.

Structure: an introduction, two chapters, containing four paragraphs, a conclusion and 127-reference bibliography (32 of which are in foreign languages) and 7 appendixes. The total volume is 99 pages.

Summary: During the post-colonial period in Africa were recorded 186 coups d'etat, 26 large-scale wars and different kinds of conflict on a smaller scale. At the core of most conflicts are the causes of ethnic character. This is due to the fact that the ethnic composition of the population of Africa is very complex. Ethnographers marked out on the continent of 300-500 nations. Factor of ethnicity in Africa strongly affects on the entire political and social life. In most cases, ethnic conflicts transferred to the stage of genocide - as happened, for example, in Sudan.

Sudan, which is considered as the Arab Muslim state, inhabited by many different nations and tribes, most of who are of the traditional cults and Christianity and preserved their languages and customs. However, in the western part of the country, in the province of Darfur, there is another, equally serious crisis.

As demonstrated by the Libyan events of 2011-2012., the intervention of external forces can determine the outcome of the internal armed conflict. Despite numerous reports of international observers on the critical situation in Darfur, the international intervention is unlikely. It must be emphasized that only a process of comprehensive political settlement can end the violence in the region. The efforts of the mediators and peacekeepers in Darfur are necessary, but they must be authorized by legitimate international institutions.