

THE PROBLEM OF HALAYEP AND SHALATIN TRIANGLE AND ITS EFFECT IN EGYPT AND SUDAN RELATIONS

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ABSTRACT

The conflict between Egypt and Sudan about Halayep and shalatin triangle is a historical conflict about the region since 1958 after AL-Sudan independence about Egypt. But the conflict started again after an agreement between Egypt and Saudi Arabia concerning with water boarders and according to this agreement Egypt leaves two islands Teran and Hanafeer in which locate in Red sea to Sudia Arabia. This agreement not publish its terms, this stat leds AL-Sudan fears from conflict Triangle and combined it officially to Egypt and may be this

case appears between Egypt and AL-Sudan when the political scales and neighborly differing and the absence of understanding bases so that the issue of Halayp and shalatin becomes a conflict axes between two stat nearly in geographical location and far from ambitions. Among these relations the Nile water file and a signating agreements between them. The research divided into three sections preceded by introduction and theorical frame for this research, the first section showed the geographical location for Halayep and shalatin triangle and its importance, the second section studies the historical roots for the conflict and the issues every state where as the third section indicated the future of Halayep and shalatin triangle and its effect in relations between these two states finally the research ended by some conclusions.

INTRODUCTION

The boarder conflict between Egypt and Sudan about Halayep and shalatin triangle belongs mainly for two different claim about boarders line; and often this kind of conflict may be occurs as a result of two different idea for limitation of boarders line correct way. Also it focuses on the interpretation of legal for boarders line, this kind of conflict inters within legal conflicts field that must sorted out through legal govern. in this side the states sometimes

search for an agreement by using political means to search for agreement solutions far from legal principle so this kind characterizes by special sensitive degree because it takes place between states have share borders (Egypt and Sudan) so it makes the relations in complex condition between neighboring states. So it must stop the conflict by agreements to end the conflict between these two neighboring states to achieve their aspirations.^[1]

Theoretical frame for research

1- The research problem

What's the strategic importance for the location of Halayep and shalatin triangle for Egypt and Sudan ?

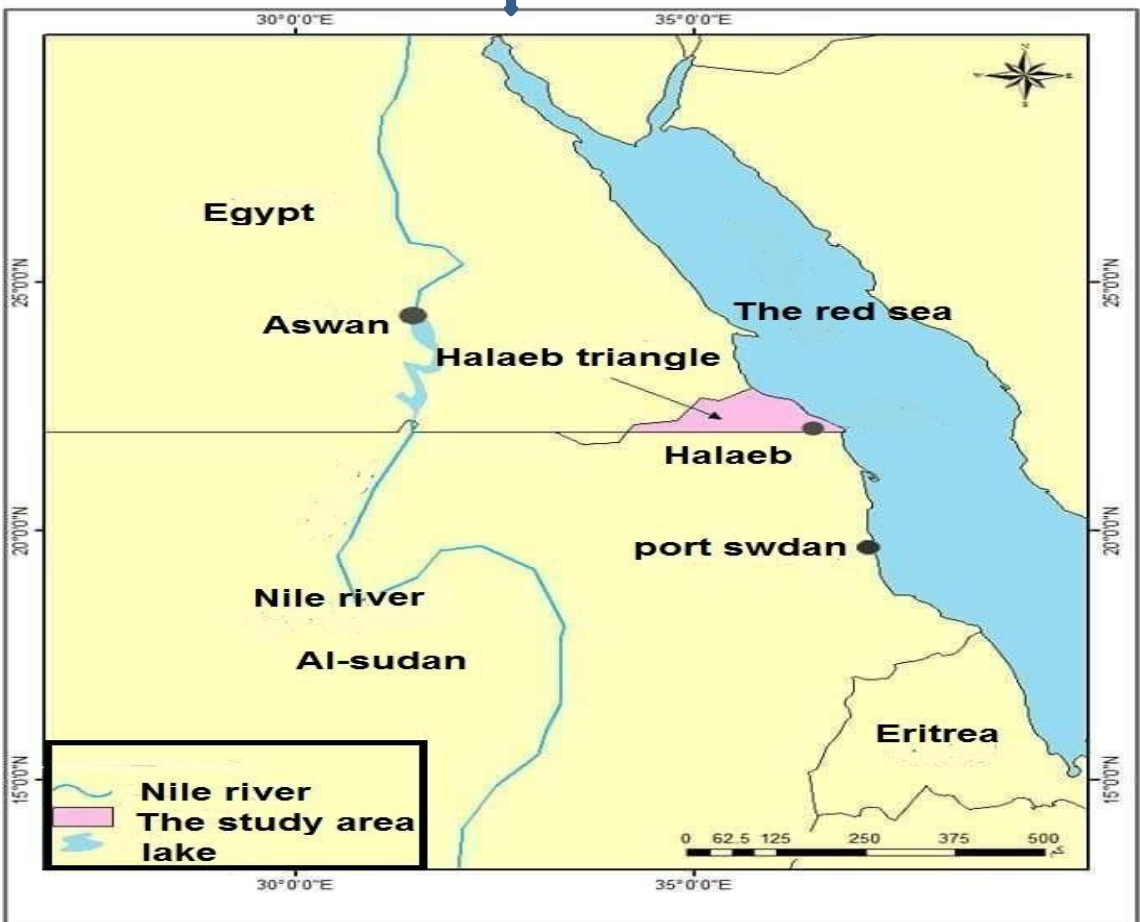
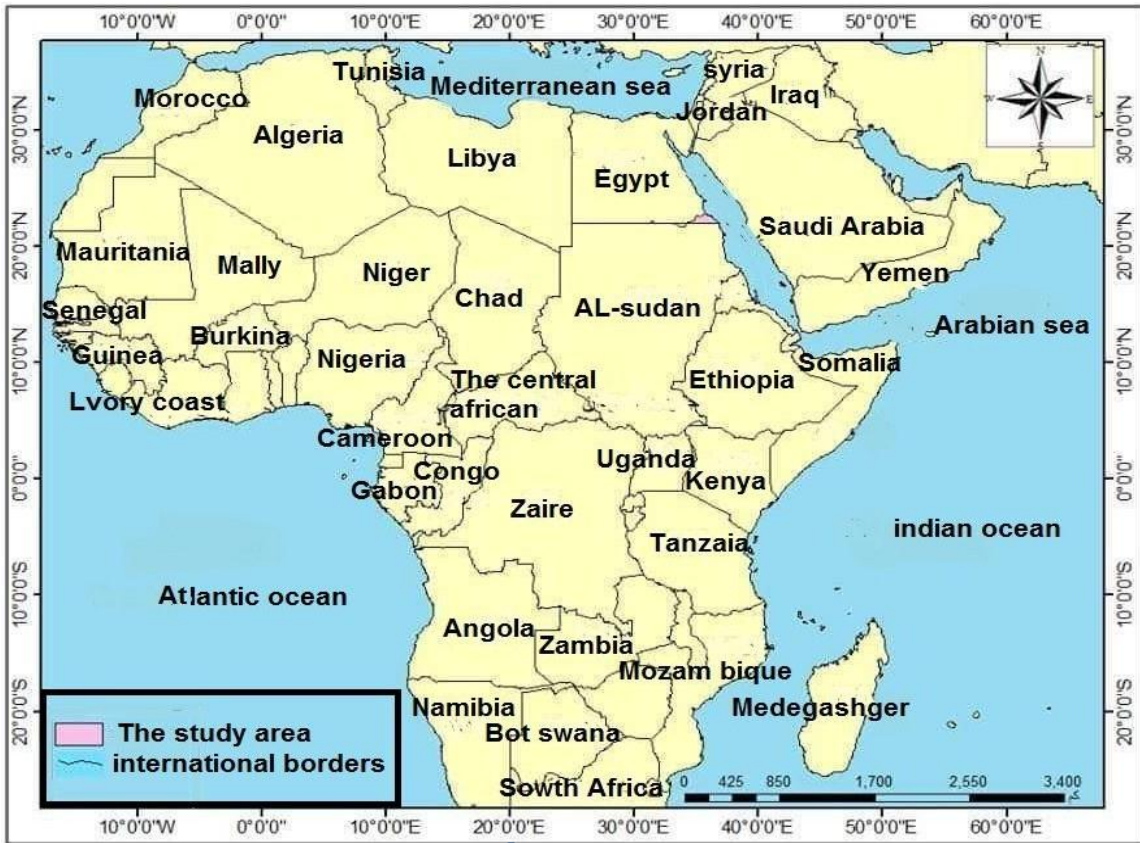
2- Hypothesis of research

To reach a comprehensive vision about this subject so hypothesis takes as follow:

There is a great strategic and economic importance for Halayep and shalatin triangle makes two states inter conflict.

3- The research boarders

The location of this Triangle Halayep and shalatin on red sea shore between Egypt and Sudan, so this is a geographical location, but it locates between two latitudes (22-24N) and long latitudes (22-28) east map(1) but the time boarders since 1956 the year of recognition by Egypt in Sudan independency and the conflict lasted till now.



Map (1) The location of the study area

4- The research approach

The researcher used the analytical approach for clarification of Halayep and shalatin Triangle geographical location and to indicate the economic and geostrategic importance for it. In addition to use the historical approach in drawing the historical roots for this conflict.

5- The research importance

The importance of Halayep and shalaten importance appears according to its geopolitic importance through its location on red sea shore from east side besides it has a mineral substances makes this location a tool of conflict.

The first section: Geographical location for Halayep and shalatin Triangle and its importance.

Geographical location: This area locates within 22⁵ east and outskirts of 24⁵ north, there are some cities such as Halayep or Mohammed khot, oleit and Abu ramd, Jeeb ALmaa'din. These name called by Egyptians, this region with an area about (20,000 km²) views on red sea, there is linkages between this area and suez. Halayep connected with B or Sudan with unpaved road. Halayep considers southern gate for Egypt on red sea beach, it has geopolitic importance by its share boarders so Halayep occupies economic and political importance for both states so the importance includes as follow^[1]

1- Strategy and geopolitics importance for Halayep and shalatin triangle

The importance for this region characterizes by its location on red sea beach from east side about (300 km²) it equals about 25% from Sudanian beaches and 20% from Egyptian beaches. The Egyptian beach twice of Sudanian beach on red sea without Halayep; so Halayep area is a vital aspect for both states ; this location governs on middle east specially on Arabian gulf and international trades by provides tanks with oil, this area imposes the control on international and regional security because it is near by military targets in middle east and Nile river basin. All these strategy locations are vital took into consideration by Sudanian country far away from Egyptian military bases. Egypt considers this area as a strategic depth for it.^[2] In addition Halayep contains a lot of oil and water resoureses to achive a food security for Egypt where as for Sudan it maintains of AL-Sudan unity.^[3]

2- Economical importance: The area of this triangle about (18-20 km²) in addition to Halfa valley (4094 km²) inspite of the small area of these two areas but they solve many economical problems and expansion of population as we mentioned Halayep contains a lots of oil, mineral and tourism resources so Egypt proposed many issues with AL-Sudan side such as drilling to search for oil and mineral and promised to reduce the prices of oil towards population about 10% from international oil prices. Also it contains a tourism side because there is a lot of mineral such as a beautiful coral. Also there is a mineral such as MgCl₂ MgSO₃ which is used industry side, otherwise the discovery of oil and expensive mineral like gold makes this region inter the conflict field between both states.^[4]

SECOND SECTION

The historical roots for conflict and the position of two states toward this issue

The political boarders between Egypt and Sudan have no evidences where the two states considers one country ; because the importance of boarders was focused on administrative sides so the boarders was open for both countries without problems this situation continued till 1820 when Mohammed Ali Basha included AL-Sudan under his political power. So the Egyptian boarders extended for south then the Sudanian region become under Egyptian dominant.

In 1899 Egypt and British reached to an agreement between them under a title (AL-Sudan agreement) as British is responsible the rule of Egypt and AL-Sudan. This agreement limits on all areas that locates north of 22⁵N^[5]

In 1956 the situation is changed this year Egypt admitted by Egypt for Sudan independency from that time the line 22⁵N changed into one international line in legal concept. After 1958 the conflict between two states appears again.

First: The Egyptian attitude towards this issue.

There are many issues used by Egyptian side such as^[6]

1. AL-Sudan belongs to Egypt pre-independence.
2. According to 1899 that related in pointing the boarders and considers it international agreement pointed between Egypt and British for the benefit of Egypt.
3. Historically Mohammed Ali starts to include some areas from AL- Sudan such as Sanar and Kardavan and included them to Egypt.

4. According to the agreement between AL-Sudan and Egyptian government in 1909 two side reached to draw a map for region according 22⁵N latitude.
5. The no confident clues by Egyptian side about the conflict not clear because Egypt was under to the ottoman government.
6. The guide by Egyptian policy not clear about Halayep and Shalatin triangle and its presence due to Egyptian company called [Alia Egyptian company] working in extracting the minerals in which established in 1954. This company still working till it combined with another company called AL-naser in 1963^[7]

Two: The Sudanian attitude towards this issue.

AL-Sudan thinks the area of conflict belongs to Sudanian lands according to many facts considering it a legal a cope with Sudanian view as follow.

1. When Egypt admitted about AL-Sudan in 1956 not hints to any reservations regarding the boarders this indicates there are no rights for Egypt in this area.
2. From the population side AL-Sudan has agreement in its right, for there are many tribes belong to Sudanian origin like AL-Bashariya, Hamadab and AL-Shneitrab tribes; these tribes extends from north of shalatin passing through Boursudan port till Atbara river in south this tribes belongs to Sudanian origin about 27 thousands person.^[8]
3. From some Sudanian arguments on region related to administration power and during the last decade of twentieth century AL-Sudan is responsible for orders such as education, mining, Health and police points all these side run by Sudanian side.

Third section

Halaupep and shalatin future and its effect on Egyptian and Sudanian relations

The future of conflict boarder of this region limits by many tracks as follow:-

First track

AL-Sudan may be starts by military solution if the Egyptian side rejects the talks with its neighbored AL-Sudan in which related by Halayep and shalatin triangle, this idea due to some aid voices among Sudanian military this cases is far to seek by AL-Sudan because there are many crisis related to this country such as Justice movement and there is not equal between two forces. This case leds to dangerous situation up AL- Sudan^[9]

Second track

Al-Sudan may be takes into consideration the political solve by united nation organization in 1958 not a chive its rights it submitted a strong protest in 2016 among the polices by Egyptian side^[10]

Third track

Egypt may be give up about Halayep and Shalatin triangle like its issue with AL-Sudia when Egypt give up two lands Teran and Hanafer this probability is far to seek because AL-Sudan side have economic problem but when AL-Sudia Arabia pays money instead of AL-Sudan this case enter the solving this problem.^[11]

Forth track**Swaps of Nile river water and AL-Nahtha dam policy**

Al-Sudan may be used AL-Nile river compared to give up the Halayep and Shalatin problem and give it to Sudanian country, because sudanian country have a great of water resources this issue is a stress paper on Egyptian side.

CONCLUSIONS

1. The boarders between Egypt and AL-Sudan draw according to a colonization plans represented by British interests.
2. The problem of Halayep triangle raised between states after the signature of an agreement of boarders between Saudia Arabia and Egypt as a result of selling Teran and Hanafer to Sudia side.
3. The problem will effect on the reality of relations specially AL-Nile river file and 1958 agreement related by dividing the water between two sides.

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