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**WAR IN SUDAN: A SAMPLE OF REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL**

**ACTORS' RELATIONS**

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**Abstract**

The ongoing conflict in Sudan, particularly since April 2023, has drawn attention due to its intricate interplay of internal and external actors with diverse interests. Domestically, key players include the Sudan Armed Forces (SAF) and Rapid Support Forces (RSF), whose violent clashes have destabilized the nation and displaced thousands. The SAF, led by General Abdel Fattah al-Burhan, aims to centralize authority, while the RSF, under General Mohammed Hamdan Dagalo (Hemedti), seeks political dominance backed by revenue from resource networks. Internationally, the conflict reflects complex geopolitical dynamics. Egypt strongly supports the SAF, prioritizing stability and border security. The United Arab Emirates (UAE) and Saudi Arabia exhibit divergent strategies despite shared regional interests. Russia, through entities like the Wagner Group, pursues influence over Sudan’s natural resources and strategic positioning, while Turkey emphasizes economic, political, and military cooperation. Israel’s involvement aligns with its broader regional security interests and normalization efforts. The UK, maintaining historical ties, supports humanitarian aid and a transition to civilian governance. The Sudan conflict underscores the prioritization of financial and strategic interests over ideological concerns by regional and global powers. This multifaceted crisis reveals evolving alliances and competitive policies in a fragmented post-Cold War world

**Author Biography**

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