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ABSTRACT
The study critically analyses the foreign policy of the Sudan from 2005 - 2012 and within the context of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) signed on 9 July 2005. This period is seen as the period that fuelled and highly influenced the splitting up of Sudan into Sudan and South Sudan. The study utilised secondary data; mainly literature review. The study argues that the signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) by the Government of Sudan and the Sudan People’s Liberation Movement (SPLM) on 9 January 2005 represented a major step towards ending the devastating 21-year civil war between the North and South of the country; and that the need to maintain strategic relations between the two states to manage the oil industry cannot be over-emphasised.