

# **DRAFT OF THE FINAL POLITICAL FRAMEWORK AGREEMENT (PHASE II)**

## **Drafted by:**

Sudanese Armed Forces, Rapid Support Forces, and representatives of civilian signatories to the Framework Agreement (Phase I) (including the Forces of Freedom and Change (Central Council), as well as professional association representatives, civil society groups, and other civilian political actors)

*\*This Agreement was never signed*

**27 March 2023**

In the name of Allah, the Most Gracious, the Most Merciful.

## **Draft of the Political Agreement**

### **1- Preamble**

We, the civilians and the military, are the signatories of this political agreement, which came as a culmination of the political process in which thousands of girls and sons of the Sudanese people participated in the countryside and cities, in search of what achieves the aspirations of the people and their revolution for freedom, peace, justice, citizenship, democracy, the unity of Sudan, people and land, and the strengthening of the bonds of the national fabric.

Driven by the sacrifices of the people and the victors of the glorious December revolution and the long and cumulative struggle that brought together and did not divide and preserved and did not squander and a victory for the aspirations of the martyrs, the wounded, the missing, the displaced, the refugees, the displaced, the youth and women in building a new society, we, after a deep and transparent dialogue, and with wide participation in the discussion of the five issues, which resulted in the political agreement The framework, on top of which is the issue of justice, transitional justice, security and military reform, peace, the dismantling of the June 30 regime, the issue of eastern Sudan, the economy and people's livelihood, we have reached deep solutions that were included in this agreement.

Determined to address the tangled, complex and complex issues of transition, not as a passing political crisis, and proceeding from the December Revolution to lay the foundations for a new national renaissance project and to solve the historical crisis in reaching a permanent constitution in order to achieve the tasks of the revolution and state building, taking reform as a comprehensive and interrelated process and a single package for building institutions of the state and the renewal of society and political life with the aim of sustaining civil rule and development and the settlement of democracy and the consolidation and completion of peace, especially since the Sudanese people have reached through their exhausting experiences that there is no peace without democracy and no democracy without peace.

We affirm that the issue of justice and transitional justice represents the welder and weft of this agreement to end decades of the culture of impunity and the rule of law, stop human rights violations, build trust between societies and the state, especially the justice and security and military agencies, and adhere to transitional justice standards and the results of broad consultations with stakeholders and the right, the government The next civil society will adopt a clear strategy for the implementation of justice and transitional justice, and is committed to caring for the families of martyrs and human rights victims, treating the wounded and the injured, working for the return of the missing, displaced and refugees, reparations, resolving land issues, and giving priority to redress for women and war victims.

We are committed to building a unified professional and national army in a simultaneous process of reform, integration, modernization and development, and that the army is not

subject to partisanship, politicization and regionalism, and that it expresses the unity of the nation and achieves the slogan “One Army... One People” and supports the sustainability of democratic civil rule, and thus we establish a new relationship between civilians And the military.

Preserving the unity and sovereignty of Sudan and the supreme interests of the country that prevail over any other priorities.

Realizing that Sudan is a country of many cultures, ethnicities, religions and languages, whose identity is based on its historical and contemporary components and its distinctive cultural heritage that extends back thousands of years, and its diversity is the source of its wealth, and is the basis of unity in diversity.

We are committed to the fact that citizenship is the basis of rights and duties and is based on equality and non-discrimination among citizens on the basis of religion, culture, region, economic or social status, gender or any other form of discrimination.

We are aligned with the December Revolution, which laid a new foundation that goes beyond our past experience of transition, and we are heading towards a transitional phase that establishes a national project that leads to free and fair elections, ends coups forever, and opens the way for balanced development that restores the face of the productive countryside and builds an organic relationship between the countryside and the city and an equitable economic system for the poor and the marginalized.

We are heading towards a foreign policy based on the principle of good neighborliness, non-interference in the affairs of others or aggression against others, preserving regional and international peace and security, respecting the sovereignty and territorial integrity of states and their right to enjoy their resources, with mutual benefit, common interests and equal relations, and working towards regional integration, starting with Sudan’s neighbors.

We are aware of the complexities surrounding Sudan, the region and the world. The political process is our best option to achieve the goals of the revolution, and this will only come with the broad mass participation of the forces of the revolution. Therefore, the next civil government accepted by the people is in an inseparable unity between the government and those who made sacrifices and made the reality of change possible.

### **First: General Principles**

1. The unity and sovereignty of Sudan and the supreme interests of the country prevail and take precedence over any other priorities.
2. Sudan is a multicultural, ethnic, religious and multilingual country whose identity is based on its historical and contemporary components, its geographical dimensions and

its distinctive cultural heritage that extends for more than seven thousand years that shaped its diversity and the source of its wealth.

3. Sudan is a civil, democratic, federal, parliamentary state during the transitional period. Sovereignty rests with the people, who are the source, and the rule of law and peaceful transfer of power prevails through free and fair elections.
4. Citizenship is the basis of rights and duties and is based on equality between citizens without discrimination based on gender, religious, cultural, or ethnic bases.
5. The state guarantees, supports and protects freedom of belief, religious practices and worship for all Sudanese people, and the state stands at the same distance from cultural, ethnic, regional, and religious identities, and that the state does not impose a religion upon any person, and the state shall be impartial with regard to religious affairs and matters of belief and conscience or a population group.
6. Guaranteeing freedoms and adhering to international human rights charters Especially charters of women's rights, international justice, protection of principles supporting freedoms of trade union and voluntary work, freedoms of peaceful assembly and expression, and access to information, the internet, and the media.
7. Commitment to combat all forms of extremism and terrorism.
8. Establishing the principle of justice and accountability, including transitional justice mechanisms, and putting an end to the phenomenon of impunity and accountability for committing crimes, genocides, and violations of international humanitarian law and human rights law, including sexual violence and all forms of violence against women.
9. Promoting the right of all citizens to be part of civil participation and strengthening all levels of transitional governance.
10. Basic education is compulsory and free, while ensuring the provision of an equal school environment in all parts of Sudan.
11. The independence and professionalism of the nation-state institutions such as the judiciary, civil service, higher education, national and specialized commissions, and the regular forces.
12. Emphasis on a one national professional army, committed to the unified military doctrine, and fulfilling its duties to protect the borders.
13. Commitment to the principle of peaceful political action, and rejecting, condemning, and criminalizing all forms of resorting to violence, extremism, and coups, or violation of the constitutional legitimacy.
14. Adopting a balanced foreign policy that meets the country's supreme interests, avoids biases, and supports regional peace and security.
15. Fighting corruption and promoting principles of transparency and accountability.
16. The transitional authority is a fully democratic civil authority without the participation of regular forces.
17. The Juba Peace Agreement is an integral part of the transitional constitution.
18. Emphasizing the principle of equitable division of wealth and resources and opportunities for their production and addressing the imbalances in the allocation of revenue distribution between the regions and states of Sudan, while implementing the principle of positive discrimination for war-affected areas.

19. The national capital is the national mirror of Sudan and must reflect the national face of Sudan and the values of citizenship without discrimination, which requires the participation of all Sudanese people in managing this diversity.

### **Second: Transition Issues and Tasks**

1. Security and military reform that leads to a single professional and national army that protects the borders of the homeland and democratic civil rule, distances the army from politics, and prohibits regular forces from engaging in investment and commercial activities except for those related to military manufacturing and military missions under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Finance, and purifies the army from any partisan political presence, and it reforms all regular agencies. The functions of the intelligence service are limited to collecting information, analyzing it, and presenting it to the competent authorities, and it does not have the power to arrest or detain, and it does not maintain facilities for that the purpose.
2. Launching a comprehensive process that achieves justice and transitional justice, uncovers crimes, holds perpetrators accountable, does justice to victims, heals wounds, ensures that there is no impunity, that crimes are not repeated again, and that wanted persons be handed over to the International Criminal Court.
3. Legal reform and the reform of the judicial apparatus in order to achieve its independence and integrity.
4. Stopping the economic decline and continuing economic reform according to a comprehensive and sustainable development approach that addresses the living crisis, siding with the poor and marginalized, achieving the mandate of the Ministry of Finance over public money, and working to combat all types of corruption.
5. Removing the empowerment of the June 30, 1989 regime, and dismantling its joints in all state institutions, and recovering money and assets obtained illegally and review the decisions according to which the decisions of the dismantling committee of the 30th of June 1989 were annulled, according to the dismantling law and its amendments.
6. Implementing the Juba Peace Agreement, providing the necessary resources for it, working to complete it with other armed movements, and addressing any problems in it through the mechanisms stipulated in the agreement itself.
7. Developing the necessary measures for the return of the displaced and refugees to their homes and regularizing their conditions are among the priorities of the government of the transitional period.
8. Institutional reform of all state institutions, including civil service reform.
9. Launching a comprehensive process for constitution-making, under the supervision of the Constitution-making Commission, for dialogue and agreement on the principles and constitutional issues and holding a constitutional conference with the participation of all regions of Sudan.
10. Organizing a comprehensive electoral process at the end of the transitional period, provided that its requirements and preparations for it are defined in the constitution transitional, to be credible, transparent and have integrity.

11. Adopting a balanced foreign policy that achieves the supreme national interests of the state and works to improve Sudan's foreign relations and build them on the basis of independence and common interests in a way that preserves the country's sovereignty, security and borders.

### **Third: The Structures of The Transitional Authority**

The transitional power structures consist of:

1. The Transitional Legislative Council
2. The transitional sovereign level.
3. The Transitional Council of Ministers.
4. Regions/states.
5. The local level.

### **Chapter one Levels of Governance**

- (1) The Republic of Sudan is a federal state that consists of regions, whose number, capitals, structures, and resources are determined by the law. The levels of governance are as it follows:
  - a. The federal level, and it exercises its powers at the federal level to protect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Sudan and enhance the welfare of its people.
  - b. The regional / state level, and it exercises its powers at the level of regions or states, as determined by law.
  - c. Local government is an authentic level of government whose powers and resources are determined by law and whose relations are regulated.
- (2) The different levels of government shall have exclusive and shared competences and powers and resources for each level of government determined by law and defining structures and boundaries.
- (3) Until a review of the geographical division and the distribution of powers and competencies between levels in the Governance System Conference, the existing system will continue to work and executive governments will be formed in the regions and states, in accordance with the directives specified in this transitional agreement, and the detailed measures specified by law.

### **Chapter Two The Transitional Legislative Council**

#### **Formation of the Transitional Legislative Council**

- (1) The Transitional Legislative Council is an independent legislative authority that may not be dissolved, and it consists of a number of not less than **(150/300)** members, taking

into account in its formation a wide representation of the components of the Sudanese people, including the political, civil, and professional forces that signed the final political agreement, and the members of the dissolved National Congress are completely excluded. Their forms, names and interfaces.

- (2) The Transitional Legislative Council consists of 25% of the parties to the peace process and 75% nominated by the political, civil and professional forces that signed the final political agreement and the resistance committees, with transparent procedures for appointment, taking into account age, regional and group representation, people with disabilities, religious minorities and all segments of society.
- (3) The Legislative Council shall be constituted and shall assume its duties as soon as its members are selected.
- (4) The party that initially selected the member has the right to replace him in case he violates the political agreement and the principles of representation.

### **Competences, Powers, and Term of the Transitional Legislative Council**

- (1) The Transitional Legislative Council shall have the following functions and powers:
  - a. Enacting laws and legislation related to the tasks of the transitional period, freedoms, and democratic transition.
  - b. Monitoring the performance of the Council of Ministers, questioning it, and withdrawing confidence from its president or its members.
  - c. Approval of the state's general budget.
  - d. Ratification of bilateral, regional, and international agreements and treaties, as well as loans.
  - e. Enacting the regulations governing its work and selecting the council's chairman, deputy, and specialized committees.
  - f. Monitor the performance of the independent commissions and receive reports from them on the progress of the files they hold.
- (2) In the case of trust withdrawal from the Prime Minister, which is not less than 80%, the Transitional Legislative Council shall appoint the new Prime Minister according to the nomination of the forces that initially nominated him or her, and his or her appointment shall be approved by the Sovereignty Council within a week of the date the appointment decision was raised.
- (3) With the exception of what is exclusively stipulated in this Constitution, decisions of the Transitional Legislative Council shall be issued by simple majority.
- (4) All public sessions of the Legislative Council shall be open to the public unless there are compelling reasons for the prevention of security state or privacy.
- (5) The term of the Legislative Council ends with the first meeting of the elected Council.

### **Terms of membership of the Transitional Legislative Council**

A member of the Transitional Legislative Council is required:

- (1) To be Sudanese.

- (2) His age shall not be less than twenty-one years.
- (3) He has not been convicted by a final judgment of a competent court of a crime related to honor or trust.
- (4) He should be able to read and write.
- (5) Committed to the political agreement.

### **Loss of Membership of the Transitional Legislative Council**

- (1) A member of the Legislative Council loses his membership by a decision of the Legislative Council for any of the following reasons:
  - a. Resignation and its acceptance by the Transitional Legislative Council.
  - b. Conviction by a final judgment of a competent court in a crime related to honor or trust.
  - c. Illness that prevents him from performing his duties according to a medical report from a legally competent authority.
  - d. Death.
  - e. Loss of one of the conditions for membership stipulated in this Constitution.
- (2) In the event that the seat of a member of the Transitional Legislative Council becomes vacant, the party that initially selected the member shall choose a replacement member and it is approved by the President of the Legislative Council.

## **Chapter Three**

### **The Transitional Sovereign Authority**

#### **The Transitional Sovereignty Council / Head of State**

- (1) He is the symbol of the state's sovereignty and unity, and he is the supreme commander of the regular forces.

#### **Terms of reference of the Transitional Sovereignty Council / Head of State**

He shall have the following powers and competencies:

- (1) Appointing the Prime Minister and approving the appointment of the Council of Ministers, governors, and the Legislative Council after choosing them from among the powerful signatory to the political agreement.
- (2) Appointing the Provisional Judicial Council of former jurists and judges known for their competence and integrity.
- (3) Approving the appointment of the Chief Justice and his deputies after they were selected by the Provisional Judicial Council.
- (4) Approving the appointment of the President and members of the Constitutional Court, the Attorney General and his assistants chosen by the Judicial Council timer.
- (5) Approving the appointment of the Auditor General during the transitional period after his appointment by the Prime Minister.



- (6) Appointing the Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces after his nomination from the Armed Forces and appointing the Rapid Support Commander after recommended by Rapid Support.
- (7) Approving the appointment of the Director General of the General Intelligence Service after his appointment by the Prime Minister.
- (8) Approving the appointment of the Director General of the Police Forces after his appointment by the Prime Minister.
- (9) Approving the appointment of Sudanese ambassadors abroad after their appointment by the Prime Minister and foreign ambassadors in Sudan.
- (10) Adopting the declaration of a state of emergency at the request of the Council of Ministers.
- (11) Adopting a declaration of war based on a decision of the Council of Ministers after its approval by the Legislative Council.
- (12) Signing laws approved by the Legislative Council.
- (13) Ratification of death sentences issued by the judicial authority in accordance with the law.
- (14) Adoption of international and regional agreements after their ratification by the Transitional Legislative Council.
- (15) The power to grant a comprehensive or conditional pardon and to overturn the conviction or sentence as regulated by law. For the purposes of this Article, accreditation means the signature necessary as a form of enforcement of the issued decision, and the decision shall be enforceable by passing 15 days from the date of its deposit.

### **Conditions of the Transitional Sovereignty Council / Head of State**

The Head of State/members of the Transitional Sovereignty Council are required to:

- (1) To be Sudanese by birth and not hold the nationality of another country.
- (2) His age shall not be less than thirty-five years old.
- (3) He must be qualified and competent.
- (4) He shall not have been convicted by a final judgment of a competent court of a crime related to honor or trust.
- (5) Committed to the political agreement.

### **Vacancy of the Post of Head of State / Member of the Transitional Sovereignty Council**

- (1) The Head of State, a member of the Transitional Sovereignty Council, loses his or her position for one of the following reasons:
  - a. Death.
  - b. Resignation.
  - c. Illness that prevents him from performing his duties according to a medical report issued by a competent authority.

- d. Conviction by a final judgment of a competent court in a crime related to honor or trust.
  - e. The loss of one of the conditions for the head of state, the Transitional Sovereignty Council.
- (2) In the event that the position of the Head of State becomes vacant, the Transitional Sovereignty Council, the party that initially selected the member shall choose a replacement member within a period not exceeding 60 days of the position becoming vacant.

#### **Chapter Four**

##### **Transitional Council of Ministers**

##### **Composition of the Transitional Council of Ministers**

- (1) The Council of Ministers shall consist of a female or a male prime minister and a number of ministers not exceeding twenty-six ministers of national competencies. The forces of the revolution, which are signatories to the political agreement, shall, in consultation, select the transitional prime minister, in accordance with the criteria of national competence, commitment to the revolution, the political declaration, and the tasks and issues of transition. And the transitional prime minister consults with all the civil parties that signed the political agreement, to select and appoint the ministerial staff within a period not exceeding 30 days of his appointment, and the governors of states or regions of national competencies committed to the revolution, the political agreement, and the tasks and issues of the transition, without quotas party.
- (2) The president and members of the Council of Ministers shall be jointly and individually responsible before the Legislative Council for the performance of the president and members of the Council of Ministers and ministries.
- (3) In the event of the resignation of the Prime Minister or the withdrawal of confidence from him, the government is considered dissolved, and a caretaker government is assigned from among the undersecretaries of the ministries, provided that the new cabinet is formed within 15 days in the same manner as it was initially formed.

##### **Functions and Powers of the Prime Minister**

The Prime Minister shall have the following functions and powers:

- (1) Appoint the ministers who are chosen by the civil forces that signed the political agreement, while adhering to the standards of competence, independence, integrity and appropriate experience.
- (2) Appointing and relieving governors of regions and state governors who are chosen or whose confidence is withdrawn from the civil forces that signed the political declaration in their states, taking into account diversity and promoting women's participation.
- (3) Appointment and dismissal of leaders of the civil service, police and intelligence services.

- (4) Supervising the performance of ministers and holding them accountable.
- (5) Presidency of the Security and Defense Council.
- (6) Overseeing the General Intelligence Service and the police forces.
- (7) Supervision of the Central Bank of Sudan.

### **Functions and Powers of Council of Ministers**

Council of Ministers shall have the following competencies and powers:

- (1) Implementation of the tasks of the executive transitional period stipulated in this political agreement.
- (2) Work to stop wars, resolve conflicts, and complete and build peace.
- (3) Initiating draft laws, the draft general state budget, bilateral and international treaties and agreements, and loans.
- (4) Monitoring and directing the work of the executive organs of the state, including the work of ministries, institutions, public bodies and agencies, and their subsidiaries or affiliated companies.
- (5) Develop and implement policies, plans and programs for the public civil service that manages the state apparatus.
- (6) Formation of independent national commissions in accordance with the provisions of this political agreement.
- (7) Enforcing the laws according to the various specializations and taking all procedures and measures to ensure the implementation of the tasks of the transitional period.
- (8) Department of Foreign Affairs and Diplomacy.
- (9) Declaring war on the recommendation of the Security and Defense Council.
- (10) In the absence of the Legislative Council, the Council has the power to issue temporary decrees that are presented to the Legislative Council when it is in session.
- (11) Issuing regulations governing his business.

### **Conditions for Membership of the Council of Ministers**

The chairperson and member of the Council of Ministers must:

- (1) Be Sudanese by birth.
- (2) His age shall not be less than twenty-five years old.
- (3) Be of integrity, competence, qualification, practical experience and capabilities appropriate to the position.
- (4) He shall not have been convicted by a final judgment of a competent court of a crime related to honor or trust.
- (5) Committed to the political agreement.

### **Loss of Council of Ministers Membership**

A prime minister or a member of the Council of Ministers loses office for any of the following reasons:

- (1) The resignation of the Prime Minister and its acceptance by the Legislative Council.
- (2) The resignation of the Minister and its acceptance by the Prime Minister.
- (3) Exemption of the Minister by the Prime Minister.
- (4) Withdrawal of trust in the President by the Transitional Legislative Council.
- (5) Conviction by court ruling of a competent court in a crime related to honor or trust.
- (6) Illness that prevents him from performing his duties according to a medical report from a legally competent authority.
- (7) Death.
- (8) Loss of a condition of membership.

### **Justice Mechanisms**

- (1) A temporary Judicial Council of 11 members from among the national legal competencies, to be appointed by the Transitional Sovereignty Council/Head of State upon nomination by the civil parties signing the political agreement, to choose the Chief Justice and his deputies, the Attorney General and his assistants, and the President and members of the Constitutional Court, and he is considered dissolved at the end of his mission.
- (2) The Higher Judicial Council shall be established, and the law shall determine its membership and jurisdiction, and guarantee its independence and integrity.
- (3) The Supreme Council of Public Prosecution shall be established, and the law shall determine its membership and competences, and guarantee its independence and integrity.

### **Commissariats**

The Prime Minister appoints the independent and specialized commissions from among the list of candidates submitted to him by the civil forces signatory to the political agreement.

### **Representation of Women in Transitional Power Structures**

The civil forces that signed the political agreement are committed to representing women at a rate of no less than 40% at the national legislative, executive, and sovereign level, while adhering to Resolution 1325, updating, and implementing the national action plan issued in this regard, and giving priority to women's social, political, and economic rights, their protection, and access to justice in the transitional period.

### **Duration of the Transitional Period**

The transitional period is 24 months, starting from the date of formation of the Council of Ministers.

## **Fourth: Regulatory Mechanisms**

The regulatory mechanisms in the Republic of Sudan are:

1. The Armed Forces
2. Rapid Support Forces
3. The police
4. General Intelligence Service

### **The Armed Forces**

- (1) The Armed Forces is a regular, national, professional, non-partisan institution, composed and structurally organized in accordance with the law. It undertakes the duty to protect the nation, its unity and sovereignty, and to preserve its security, territorial integrity and borders.
- (2) The armed forces adopt a military doctrine that adheres to the constitutional system and the law, and recognizes the democratic civil system as the basis for governance, and the head of state is the supreme commander of the armed forces.
- (3) The law determines the cases in which the Council of Ministers may resort to involving the armed forces in missions of a nature non-military.
- (4) The Armed Forces shall consist of the various components of the Sudanese people in a manner that takes into account their nationality, balance and representation without discrimination or exclusion, and shall be subject to the institutions of the Transitional Authority and shall not be used against the Sudanese people, nor shall they interfere in political affairs.
- (5) It is prohibited to form military or paramilitary militias, and it is prohibited for the regular forces to engage in investment and commercial activities, except for those related to military manufacturing and military missions, in accordance with the policy set by the transitional government. All government companies owned by the various regular forces and the intelligence service, which work in Civilian sectors, and the rest of the companies owned by the regular forces and operating in the military and security sectors are subject to the supervision and control authority of the Ministry of Finance in the financial and accounting aspects and the authority of the National Audit Bureau.
- (6) The duties of the armed forces during the transitional period, in addition to what is stated in its law, are:
  - a. Adherence to the constitutional system, respect for the rule of law, democratic civil government, human rights, the sovereignty of the country, and protection of its borders against any external aggression
  - b. Respect for the will of the Sudanese people in a government pluralistic, democratic and working under its command
  - c. Implementation of policies related to security and military reform in accordance with the plan of the transitional government to reach a one professional national army. This includes:

- Implementation of the security arrangements clause contained in the Juba Sudan Peace Agreement and the agreements that come later regarding the forces of the movements armed struggle
- Integration of the Rapid Support Forces into the Armed Forces according to agreed timelines

- d. Reviewing admission requirements for the Military College and reviewing military curricula, in line with the requirements of justice, equal citizenship, and democratic military doctrine.
- (7) The tasks of the armed forces and the reform program agreed upon in the transitional constitution shall be carried out by the leadership of the armed forces.

### **Rapid Support Forces**

- (1) The Rapid Support Forces are military forces affiliated with the armed forces, and the law determines their objectives and tasks, and the head of state is the Supreme Commander of the Rapid Support Forces.
- (2) Within the security and military reform plan, which leads to a single national professional army, rapid support will be integrated into the armed forces according to agreed timetables

### **Police Force**

- (1) Police forces are regular, professional, national and federal civil forces that work to enforce the law and specialize in protecting citizens, their freedoms, serving them, preserving security and community safety, and are subject to the policies and decisions of the Council of Ministers in accordance with what is regulated by law in a democratic society.
- (2) An internal security apparatus shall be established and affiliated to the Ministry of Interior technically and administratively, in accordance with sound legal procedures.
- (3) It is prohibited to form special police forces or establish units that limit public freedoms and human rights.
- (4) Reforming the police forces, disempowering them, and modernizing them in a way that achieves their efficiency and nationalism, with no job discrimination on any grounds.
- (5) Police forces are prohibited from practicing any investment or commercial business.

### **General Intelligence Service**

- (1) The General Intelligence Service is a national, regular, civil body concerned with national security. Its functions are limited to collecting information, analyzing it, and presenting it to the competent authorities. It does not have the power to arrest or detain, and it does not maintain facilities for that purpose.

- (2) The Agency shall be prohibited from practicing commercial and investment activities, except within the framework of performing its duties.
- (3) The apparatus reports to the Prime Minister, and the law determines its duties, tasks, and budget, in accordance with the requirements of the democratic system.
- (4) The Prime Minister shall appoint the Director General of the Service and his deputies.
- (5) The Transitional Government shall take the necessary procedures and measures to reform and modernize the General Intelligence Service, so that empowerment is removed from it, and it is based on the doctrine of protecting the security of the homeland and the citizen.

### **Security and Defense Council**

The Security and Defense Council will be formed and headed by the Prime Minister. It includes:

- (1) The Prime Minister
- (2) To the Commander-in-Chief of the Sudanese Armed Forces
- (3) Commander of the Rapid Support Forces
- (4) Minister of Defense
- (5) Minister of Finance
- (6) Minister of Interior
- (7) Minister of Justice
- (8) Minister of Foreign Affairs
- (9) Federal Minister of Government
- (10) Director General of General Intelligence
- (11) Director General of Police
- (12) Representatives of the signed armed struggle movements

The Security and Defense Council has the following tasks:

- (1) Preparing and developing a comprehensive national security strategy to protect the security of the Sudanese people.
- (2) Overseeing and following up the implementation of plans to integrate and unify all military forces and the forces of the movements that signed the peace agreements into the armed forces to create a single professional national army with a unified command according to specific and detailed timetables and limiting the authority to form new military units in this council with stopping any appointment or opening only with the approval of this Council.
- (3) Recommending to the Council of Ministers to declare a state of emergency approved by the Council of Ministers in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution.
- (4) Recommending to the Council of Ministers to declare war, which is approved by the Council of Ministers in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution.
- (5) Developing permanent plans to reform and develop defense and security institutions to support the will of the Sudanese people, and the objectives and provisions of the

Constitution, by proposing policies that may be approved or endorsed by the competent authorities.

- (6) Following up the implementation of plans aimed at establishing permanent, professional and independent defense and security institutions that are representative of the Sudanese people and capable of protecting their various interests.
- (7) Following up and evaluating all the security arrangements stipulated in the Juba Peace Agreement for Sudan or any other peace agreements.
- (8) Ensuring the necessary coordination between the various state agencies with regard to national security issues.

### **The Protocols of the Political Agreement**

The parties agreed on the five protocols attached to this agreement, which are considered an integral part of it, namely:

1. Justice and transitional justice
2. Security and military reform
3. Juba Peace Agreement for peace in Sudan
4. Dismantling the June 30 regime
5. The issue of eastern Sudan

### **Final Provisions**

1. The parties to the political agreement are:
  - a.
  - b.
  - c.
2. This agreement is included in the transitional constitution for the year 2023 AD and is considered part of it.
3. Its terms of reference and meetings shall be regulated by internal regulations.
4. This agreement may not be amended with regard to any entitlement contained therein except with the express and signed consent of the related parties.
5. Unless the context requires another meaning, all references to the parties to the framework agreement or political agreement mean the parties acknowledged in Article (1) of the Final Provisions.
6. In the event of a dispute related to the interpretation or implementation of this agreement, the parties shall endeavor to resolve it amicably through consultations based on good intentions, which shall be reported to the Monitoring and Evaluation Committee stipulated in Article (2).

### **Protocol No. (1)**

#### **Cases of Justice and Transitional Justice**

**Preamble:**



We, the civil and military parties that signed the framework agreement, have committed themselves to the need to address issues of justice and transitional justice in a comprehensive and fair manner, with the participation of stakeholders, victims, and families of martyrs. During the period from March 2016 to 2023, the National Conference was held: Towards Building a Sudanese Model for Transitional Justice, which issued the Declaration of Principles of Justice. transitional, we abide by all of its provisions below:

### **Declaration of Principles of Transitional Justice**

1. Strict adherence to the goals of transitional justice represented in ending the culture of impunity and the rule of law, stopping human rights violations, building trust between societies and the state, restoring dignity to victims and their families, reparations, and reforming state institutions, justice agencies, and security and military agencies. Commitment to transitional justice standards stemming from international human rights law and related laws and agreements, and from broad consultations to know the views and needs of stakeholders, and from full knowledge of the cultures and customs of Sudanese society, and from the realism of the transitional justice process, and from the development and promulgation of the transitional justice law according to wide consultations with Stakeholders.
2. The ideal means for democratic transformation, political stability, and the rule of law lies in the availability of political will, societal acceptance, legislative and judicial measures, and an active role for civil society towards turning the pages of the past through holding human rights violators accountable and putting in place measures to achieve justice, accountability, fairness, revealing the truth, reparating the harm, and preparing the climate so that no Crimes will be repeated in the future until a comprehensive reconciliation is achieved on the basis of non-impunity, fairness and justice.
3. Formation of a civil, democratic government that is committed to the goals of the glorious December Revolution, and has a clear political will and strategy to implement justice and transitional justice, and is committed to caring for the families of martyrs and all victims of human rights violations across the country, treating the wounded and injured, lifting injustice and redressing the harm that occurred to the victims of war crimes and crimes against Humanity.
4. The commitment of political parties to the results of stakeholder consultations on transitional justice, promotion of its concepts, expediting the formation of its mechanisms, and taking serious political steps by agreeing on a road map and a national strategy to implement transitional justice on all grave violations committed throughout Sudan as a political commitment, with the need to involve stakeholders And the families of the victims to develop a curriculum, policy and plan for transitional justice according to a clear vision to implement transitional justice in Sudan and to prevent criminals from becoming part of any democratic political process in the future.
5. The immediate cessation of all forms of violations against Sudanese women, including violence, torture, rape, humiliation, forced marriage and structural discrimination, and to remove these violations that occurred against women and expediting the establishment of the Women's Commission, provided that its relationship with the

Transitional Justice Commission is determined, and its participation in commissions of inquiry - and detection of violations with taking into account the privacy of issues related to women and referring cases of rape and violence against women to justice instead of bargaining.

6. The executive and sovereign apparatus, provided that the criteria for selecting the membership of the Commission are included in accordance with the Transitional Justice Law and the adoption of a Sudanese model stemming from a common vision of victims, civil society and political actors, provided that the law defines the forms and levels of transitional justice from special courts, customary justice and other means of justice, including justice International Criminal Court, taking into account the principles of integration of mechanisms and justice and reconciliation committees to reveal the truth, documents and graves, confession of crimes, apology for them, amnesty, purification of public life and building a new social contract between the Sudanese.
7. Issuing a transitional justice law with the participation of all stakeholders through public consultations, especially since the grave violations committed in Sudan require the opinion of the victims of these violations in the first place.
8. Transitional justice processes are integrated and continuous processes that include trials of criminals, compensation, rehabilitation of victims, restructuring of justice institutions, legal reform, security and military reform, memorialization to preserve national memory, preventing crimes from recurring again, non-impunity according to judicial prosecution initiatives, and adding more transparency in all Transitional justice processes, rejecting and criminalizing racism and hate speech.
9. The state's acknowledgment of past grave violations of human rights across historical periods and its official apology to establish a political will for national reconciliation.
10. No amnesty may be granted in violation of the principles and standards of international law, including war crimes, crimes against humanity, the crime of genocide, and gross violations of human rights. Nor may an amnesty be granted that affects the right of victims to seek justice in the ways they see, or their right to seek reparation.
11. The state should pay sufficient attention to issues of disputes over land ownership that contributed to human rights violations, as well as violations based on racial, ethnic and regional discrimination, and take the necessary measures to stop the violations and not repeat them.
12. Crimes of human rights violations do not have a statute of limitations, and the statute of limitations does not apply to the rights of victims to seek redress.
13. Criminal accountability takes place through national, international and mixed judicial mechanisms, with an emphasis on the importance of full cooperation with the International Criminal Court and compliance with its requests to extradite wanted persons. The need to adopt a national program for transitional justice centered on victims and their aspirations for fairness and justice.
14. Establishing an independent Transitional Justice Commission with broad powers that operates in complete independence and in isolation from
15. Emphasizing the lack of impunity and holding accountable all those who committed crimes or violations of human rights from what was their location, and procedural and substantive immunities are not considered, nor is the pretext of execution commands.

16. The legal context should include human rights violations - violations resulting from state violence, armed and civil conflicts, violations that occur in the fields of oil exploration, mining, construction of dams, and all violations of economic, social and cultural rights.

## **Protocol No. (2)** **Juba Peace Agreement for Sudan**

Whereas the civil and military parties that signed the framework agreement laid the basis for evaluating the implementation of the Juba Peace Agreement for Sudan in the framework political agreement signed on December 5, and the Juba Agreement for Sudan Peace and Completion Conference was held from January 31 to February 3, 2023, which came out with court recommendations that constitute reference to this protocol.

Whereas the civil and military parties that signed the framework agreement wish to make the issue of implementing the Juba Peace Agreement for Sudan and the completion of peace are among the priorities of the transitional phase, which is based on the final political agreement.

We recognize that the civil wars that have taken place in Sudan since independence have roots in mismanagement of diversity and decades of marginalization.

Acknowledging that the Juba Sudan Peace Agreement has set important solutions to the roots of the civil war in Sudan, and that implementing the agreement and completing the peace process will be a priority for the next transitional government.

Moving from the peace of quotas to a real peace based on directing its entitlements to the victims of wars directly, and for the implementation processes to address the roots of wars, with its wise management of diversity issues and targeting the building of a new social contract according to a national and comprehensive vision that addresses issues of structural marginalization, and the fulfillment of covenants and covenants at all stages.

Addressing the legitimate demands of armed struggle movements that are not signatories to peace agreements, especially with regard to the constituent issues of the Sudanese state and the Sudanese-Sudanese dialogue process, in light of a democratic climate and governance.

### **First: General Principles**

- Removing the main obstacles and challenges that faced the implementation of the Juba Peace Agreement for Sudan, which are represented in the weakness of political will, laxity in passing legislation related to the implementation of the agreement, non-compliance with timetables and implementation matrix, renewal of implementation priorities, absence of the National Legislative Council and regional and state councils, and the failure to provide the necessary international and local financing for operations Implementation, and the failure to form the relevant monitoring and evaluation mechanism.

- Moving from the peace of quotas to a real peace based on directing its entitlements to the victims of wars directly, and for the implementation processes to address the roots of wars, with its wise management of diversity issues and targeting the building of a new social contract according to a national and comprehensive vision that addresses issues of structural marginalization, and the fulfillment of covenants and covenants at all stages. Addressing the legitimate demands of armed struggle movements that are not signatories to peace agreements, especially with regard to the foundational issues of the Sudanese state and the Sudanese-Sudanese dialogue process, in light of a democratic climate and full civil rule.
- Emphasizing the entitlements of the Juba peace agreement for Sudan, which are related to the war zones in Darfur, the Blue Nile, South Kordofan, the Nuba Mountains and West Kordofan, and working on the comprehensive implementation of all those gains. Emphasis on what was stated regarding development issues and rights in the central and northern regions in the Juba Peace Agreement for Sudan, with a review of the issue of representation of the central and northern regions through a conference held with the wide participation of its components after the formation of the transitional civil government.

### **Second: Implementation of the Peace Agreement, Legislation and Policies**

1. The Juba Peace Agreement for Sudan is an integral part of the new transitional constitutional arrangements, and the agreement is included as part of the transitional constitution, which transcends all agreements and legislation below.
2. Speeding up the issuance of laws for national and regional commissions, especially the laws for commissions of constitution-making, the constitutional conference, and transitional justice, and for the prime minister and the new civil government, in consultation with the peace parties, to undertake the process of selecting and appointing membership of commissions according to standards of competence and professionalism, taking into account the participation of women at a rate of not less than 40% and youth participation.
3. Assigning the Ministry of Justice to initiate the process of issuing all legislation related to the implementation of the Juba Peace Agreement for Sudan, including the laws related to the commissions stipulated in the agreement, provided that they are approved as soon as possible by the civil transition authorities.
4. Accelerate the drafting of the law of the Commission for the Displaced and Refugees and its formation to carry out its role in the voluntary and safe return of the displaced and refugees to their areas of origin, and set transparent criteria for selecting the head and membership of the Commission according to competence and professionalism.
5. The formation of the National Transitional Legislative Council and the regional and state councils immediately after the final political agreement, because of their pivotal role in legislation, policies and monitoring the implementation of the agreement while ensuring fair participation in it by peace parties, stakeholders and representatives of war victims, taking into account diversity in representation, especially representation Women at least 40%.

6. Adopting an integrated political, security and societal system to deal with the causes and effects of violence and escalating societal conflicts. Its main objective is to prevent violence and conflicts from occurring, to hold responsibilities and accountability for those who carry them out, to achieve social reconciliation and to promote community peace.
7. The state's adoption of a development strategy and the implementation of an emergency plan to provide basic services to war-affected areas, and the development of programs for positive developmental discrimination that contribute to addressing the effects of war and alleviating poverty.
8. Reviewing the Voluntary and Humanitarian Work Law to ensure its democracy, freedom and independence of voluntary work, and activating the role of organizations in civic education by facilitating attracting the necessary support to implement the agreement and build partnerships regional, international and national organizations.
9. Emphasizing that the issue of individual and collective compensation for those affected by wars is of paramount importance, and its implementation requires the development of a clear strategy and policies at the national, regional and state levels to implement them.
10. Confirming and recognizing the Hawakir to their owners based on the maps, documents, charters and customs, enacting laws and setting policies that help resolve disputes within the limits of the Hawakir, with an emphasis on the historical rights and customs of the paths and trays.

### **Third: Implementation of the Peace Agreement Priorities and Mechanisms**

1. Commitment to the updated matrix and schedules for the implementation of the Juba Sudan Peace Agreement and the development of policies, legal measures and decisions necessary for strict adherence to the matrix and implementation schedules.
2. The immediate formation of the Peace Implementation Monitoring and Evaluation Commission stipulated in the agreement, with the participation of peace and mediation parties, guarantors of the agreement and the United Nations, as well as international partners concerned with providing technical and financial resources.
3. Implementation of the provisions of the security arrangements, after agreeing on their plans, operations, and timetables in the security and military reform workshop, including the establishment of the mechanisms stipulated in the agreement, in a way that ensures harmony between the two processes of security arrangements with security and military reform, and in a way that leads to unified professional regular forces.
4. Designing broad programs for civic education and enlightenment of knowledge of the peace agreement through media platforms, holding forums, seminars and workshops throughout Sudan and making sure that the agreement reaches all stakeholders in their regions, in local languages and by available means, and to take advantage of social media to engage youth, and activate the role of community organizations Civil definition of the agreement and the rights contained therein.
5. Building regional and international partnerships to provide technical and material support and benefiting from global peace-related initiatives, holding donor conferences

- on agreement issues, organizing the participation and support of immigrants and expatriates from war zones abroad for peace- building and stability operations.
6. Inclusion of the implementation of the Juba Agreement for Sudan's peace in the state's general budget in accordance with the provisions contained in the financing of peace and ensuring the approval of the budgets included in the commissions and peace committees in the national budget, and strict control by the Auditor General on the implementation of the budget in its correct areas, and accountability for any corrupt practices.
  7. Commitment not to politicize the native administration, and for the transitional authorities to review the roles of the native administration, in a way that qualifies it to restore its position in reconciliation processes, community peace, and national construction.
  8. Holding conferences for peace, reconciliation, peaceful coexistence, community peace, renunciation of violence and hate speech, and dissemination of a culture of peace in war-affected areas, with the participation of all stakeholders.
  9. The cooperation of the Government of Sudan with the International Criminal Court and ensuring the appearance of all those wanted by it to face the charges against them, and that the civilian government contribute to facilitating all the work of the Criminal Court to complete its files in Sudan.
  10. Accelerate the convening of the National Governance System Conference to resolve issues related to regions, borders, distribution of states, local governance, and exclusive and shared powers between the different levels of government.

#### **Fourth: Issues Affecting Peace**

1. The right approach to stopping wars, resolving conflicts, and achieving a just and comprehensive peace is by addressing its roots in values related to issues of natural resources, developmental balance, identity, sharing in power and wealth, and other structural issues, and what came in the slogans of the December Revolution upholding a just peace. As one of the steps in the process of building a new social contract, which addresses issues of structural marginalization economically, politically and culturally, and adheres to the covenants and covenants concluded in peace agreements.
2. Continuing the process of dismantling the June 30 regime related to drying up the sources of violence and disrupting the elements of the defunct regime to implement the peace agreement in the war zones and the infiltration of those elements into a number of political and executive positions, which requires the participation of the peace parties and the forces of the December revolution in the committees to dismantle the National Congress regime in those areas.
3. Reforming the civil service during the transitional period and commitment to the participation of sons and daughters of war zones of professional competencies in the reform process and in occupying public posts, in addition to commitment and expediting the appointment of sons and daughters of war zones in the civil service at the federal and state levels in accordance with what is stated in the agreement.

4. Developing a legislative system for the system of government that enhances the participation of all local components in regional, state and local governance institutions, and prevents the domination of single social components.
5. Expediting the approval of a new law for the civil administration, the essence of which is the role of civil administrations in spreading the culture of peace and community reconciliation, rejecting hate speech and promoting a culture of acceptance of the other, while developing strict legislation that criminalizes racism and limits hate speech and non-acceptance of the other.
6. Establishing rehabilitation centers for victims and the handicapped affected by wars and conflicts, giving special attention to persons with disabilities in legislation and practice, creating an appropriate environment, including their participation in public affairs, and raising awareness of the dangers of carrying weapons and its criminalization to limit its spread among citizens.
7. Strengthening the role of the international and regional community in doubling technical and material support to ensure the implementation of the agreement and the completion of peace operations with the non-signatory powers and in accordance with the priorities and needs of war victims.

#### **Fifth: Completion of Peace Process**

1. The Declaration of Principles signed with the Sudan People's Liberation Movement-North - Al-Hilu Leadership is the basis for any upcoming negotiations with it, with a positive build on what was reached in the framework agreement negotiations before the 25 October coup.
2. The leadership of the transitional civil authority for a Sudanese-Sudanese dialogue process as one of the steps for a final and just peace.
3. Decentralization at the various levels of government is the basis of the country's system of government.
4. Fiscal decentralization and deducting a specific percentage of the regions' resources for local development.
5. Expanding representation in the executive and legislative power structures to include groups that are not affiliated with the signatory organizations conventions.
6. That peace agreements do not conflict with international conventions on human rights and fundamental freedoms.
7. Emphasizing the roles of neighboring countries, particularly the State of South Sudan, in the peace completion negotiations processes.
8. Emphasizing the role of the trilateral mechanism of the United Nations, the African Union and IGAD in the peace completion processes, and appreciating the role played by the Quartet Mechanism, the Troika and the European Union in supporting efforts to restore Democratic civil rule, and work to involve it in the processes of completing the peace process.
9. Formation of an international coordinating mechanism that includes the international and regional parties above, to support peace completion and follow-up operations implementation.

10. Emphasizing the need to attract international financial and technical support to resume negotiations and implement peace agreements.
11. Holding donor conferences at the level of war zones to ensure the sustainability of financing long-term development projects.

### **Sixth: Issues of the Displaced and Refugees**

1. Securing the rights and gains of the displaced and refugees included in the Juba Sudan Peace Agreement, and placing them at the top of implementation priorities, especially issues of voluntary and safe return to the areas of origin, conducting a population census, starting compensation, reparation and reconstruction processes, and addressing land and Hawakir issues, in addition to emphasizing the practice of the displaced And refugees for all civil and political rights, including full participation in elections and the constitutional process, and the adoption of the principle of equal citizenship in all steps of implementation.
2. The next transitional government places the issues of the displaced and refugees and the implementation of what is stated in the agreement at the top of its priorities, including the formation of all mechanisms related to these issues.
3. Emphasizing the importance of protecting the displaced and refugees in the short and medium term, in a manner that guarantees the maintenance and protection of fundamental rights and freedoms, the rule of law, the extension of the prestige of the state, and the prosecution and prosecution of perpetrators of violations. and crimes who violate those rights.
4. The commitment of the peace parties and the regular forces to the protection of women and children in war zones, the activation of UN Resolution 1325, and the importance of women's participation in protection operations and in security and military institutions concerned with protection.
5. Issues of international justice and transitional justice represent an integrated package in the implementation of the rights of the displaced and refugees, and the importance of their participation in the processes and mechanisms of implementing justice at all levels.
6. Accelerate the formation of commissions for the displaced and refugees stipulated in the Juba Peace Agreement for Sudan in all areas emerging from the war, and develop and approve laws, policies and directives related to the work of these commissions and supervise the transitional government to appoint the membership of these commissions and provide the necessary resources for them.
7. Focusing on emergency positive discrimination programs for displaced and refugee communities, especially providing training and employment opportunities in government institutions and non-governmental organizations in war zones.
8. Mobilizing and mobilizing the financial and technical support required from the international and regional community to implement what is stated in the agreement regarding the rights of the displaced and refugees, in a way that guarantees their safe return to their areas of origin and their integration into life.



### **Seventh: Women's issues in the Juba Peace Agreement**

1. The priority of protecting women in conflict areas from crimes of murder, violence, rape and violations, and the need to fulfill the obligations and gains related to gender in the peace agreement, and to launch broad advocacy campaigns for their issues and their participation in all stages and processes of implementing the peace agreement, including their integration into the security and military sectors.
2. Take all legal, security and political measures to protect women and their rights and secure voluntary and safe return, provide services for displaced and refugee women and rural women in war zones, and form a mechanism of women with the aim of reporting, monitoring, and warning about violations that affect them, whether in the private or public sphere.
3. Women's participation in all mechanisms related to the peacebuilding process, national, state and local legislative assemblies, judicial reform processes, civil service, security and military reform, and committees for dismantling the June 30 regime, and their participation in the development of legislation and the process of making constitutions and national and state commissions, provided that these are committed participation at the rate of (40%) stipulated in the Juba Peace Agreement, without prejudice to the conditions of eligibility and competence.
4. Establishing the Women's Commission at the national and state levels and placing women's issues in the matrix for the implementation of the peace agreement and allocating a percentage of the general budget to implement their rights and gains stipulated in the Juba Peace Agreement.
5. Emphasis on the issues of positive discrimination for women in general, and war-affected women in particular, the economic empowerment of women, their rehabilitation and training, and the provision of security, education, and health to ensure their access to all their human, economic, social and political rights.
6. Signing and ratifying international and regional treaties, conventions and protocols that promote Sudanese women's rights, and covenants related to international human rights legislation and international justice, represented in the Rome Statute establishing the International Criminal Court and including those international treaties in national legislation, including eliminating the conflict between them and local laws.
7. Addressing the issues of homeless and homeless children, by establishing shelters for them, while providing them with the necessary resources and basic services, rehabilitating them, and protecting them from all negative phenomena.
8. Encourage all official and unofficial women's initiatives that support the completion of the just peace process and democratic transition.

### **Eighth: The Issues of Nomads, Pastoralists, and Farmers in the Peace Agreement**

1. Developing a national plan involving all state institutions to address the issues of nomads, pastoralists and farmers, especially those related to education, health,

agriculture and livestock, and committing to implementing what was stated in the Juba Peace Agreement for Sudan in this regard.

2. Establishing a special commission for pastoralists and nomads mentioned in the agreement, and ensuring their participation through their representatives in the relevant state institutions, in addition to forming a supreme council for the education of nomads and pastoralists and a national authority for pastures, paths and stages, establishing a national fund to support the stability of nomads, re-forming federations of nomads, pastoralists and farmers, as well as forming Grassroots organizations and associations to increase production and manufacturing industries and reduce poverty and unemployment in their communities, including developing the role of health care and reproductive health organizations and units.
3. Evaluate and develop the experience of nomadic education, especially girls' education with compulsory and free basic education, and ensure positive discrimination by providing scholarships, especially in continuing and advanced vocational training, and building boarding houses.
4. Addressing security imbalances and protecting nomads, herders and farmers permanently within the tasks of the joint forces, allocating police units for community protection and facilitating the issuance of identification papers in the civil registry in accordance with of the law within a comprehensive census process.
5. Re-demarcation, registration and opening of paths and stages in line with the large increase in livestock and the enactment of legislation to protect it, in a way that contributes to its development, registration of Sudanese breeds and the improvement of offspring, stopping the export of female livestock and stopping random collection and double taxes.
6. Reviewing the laws and methods of using agricultural and pastoral lands and forests to ensure the prevention of friction and conflicts, and to address the environmental and climatic problems associated with drought, desertification and pollution resulting from mining and waste petroleum.
7. The need for political participation of nomadic communities, pastoralists and farmers in political processes and civil governance within the percentage of stakeholders in the Juba Sudan Peace Agreement, and for them to choose who represents them in public office.
8. Equitable distribution of wealth and natural resources, implementation of social responsibility to include nomads, pastoralists, and farmers, and compensation for those affected by conflicts. The state must protect and guarantee their rights, protect their lands, and prevent encroachment and encroaching on it, especially by demarcating borders with neighboring countries while activating popular diplomacy between border communities to ensure the safety of citizens' movements.
9. Commitment to stop the recruitment of nomadic children, pastoralists, and farmers in military action, and the importance of respecting international and national covenants, treaties, and laws related to children's rights.

#### **Ninth: The Issues of the Displaced and the Victims of the Dams in the Juba Peace Agreement**

1. Emphasis on the fairness of the issues of the displaced and those affected by the dams in the Blue Nile, Manasir, Amri, Hamadab, Halfa, Upper Atbara River and Setit, especially what was mentioned in the Juba Peace Agreement in Sudan and giving these issues a special priority during the transitional period, including the formation of mechanisms related to their implementation.
2. Emphasis on criminal justice and transitional justice related to corruption and gross violations of human rights that accompanied dam projects during the era of the defunct regime, and the importance of including the rights of victims and those affected by those projects within accountability and transitional justice processes during the upcoming transitional period.
3. Reviewing the abuses that occurred in listing those affected and the victims, and holding those involved in corruption cases related to dam projects accountable.
4. The need for the transitional government to complete settlements, compensation and resettlement for the displaced and those affected by the dams with their various demands and rights stipulated in the agreement and to establish the mechanisms provided for, and with the participation of those affected in its management and carrying out its tasks, especially with regard to the establishment of development projects. 5 Providing the necessary financing for the establishment of economic and development projects, multi-purpose cooperative societies, addressing the environmental, health, economic and social impacts produced by dam projects, and ensuring the participation of those affected in the various levels of decision-making related to the rights in the agreement.
5. The need to review all previous agreements related to the construction of dams in terms of economic feasibility and social, cultural and environmental impacts.

**Protocol No. (3)**  
**The Issue of Eastern Sudan**

**Preamble**

The civil and military parties that signed the framework agreement committed themselves to resolving the issue of eastern Sudan by making appropriate arrangements for the stability of the region in the political framework agreement signed on December 5, 2022, and based on the recommendations of the political and security stability and sustainable development workshop that was held during the period from February 12-15, 2023, they agreed The signatories to this Agreement agree to the following:

**First: General Principles**

1. Securing the unity and sovereignty of Sudan over all of its lands with its known borders, including the Halayeb Triangle, Shalateen, Abu Ramad and Al-Fashqa, and affirming the right of the citizens of the East to enjoy political and civil rights, as well as economic, social and cultural rights on the basis of equal citizenship

2. Emphasis on the real federal system of government, based on parallel levels of government that includes localities, states, the region and the federal government, and accordingly the return of the Greater East region is unified in terms of land and population, with its three states of Kassala, Gedaref and the Red Sea, with a review of the current legislation and divisions of local government, provided that the region has Positive discrimination to catch up with development.
3. Commitment to the fair political participation of the East in all levels of federal and state government in the transitional authority, including positive discrimination for the sons and daughters of the region in the civil service and in all structures of the transitional authority, and that this be included in the transitional constitutional arrangements, until elections are held at the end of the transitional period.
4. Emphasizing that the way out of the multiple crises in the East lies in reaching a political consensus between the various political and social forces and organizations in the region on strategic and urgent political development solutions, and reaching a third way out of the region from the prevailing state of polarization and division into a new political horizon.
5. The commitment of the transitional civil government to launch a new political process that culminates in the establishment of the political-development forum for the people of the East, with wide international sponsorship and support upon its formation, provided that the transitional authorities work to harmonize the two mechanisms of the political solution and to broad grassroots participation in the cities and rural areas of the East for all political and civil components and organizations social.

### **Second: Political Issues**

1. Developing political action in the region by spreading freedoms and the right to participate in public work and spreading awareness and the culture of democracy and the other opinion in the societies of the East, with special importance to raising capacities and supporting the roles of civil society including political parties, youth and women's organizations, trade unions and non-governmental organizations in developing political action and participation the public.
2. Emphasizing the rights of families and victims of gross human rights violations that affected the sons and daughters of the East and conducting the necessary investigations to bring the perpetrators of these crimes to criminal and transitional justice.
3. Providing international and regional political, technical and material support, with regard to the implementation of conferences, workshops and events in support of the process of political stability, security and development in the Great East.

### **Third: Cultural and Social Issues**

1. The transitional government is committed to putting in place policies that will lift the injustice against the cultures of the East that have suffered from marginalization and systematic exclusion, and recognize the civilization and identity of the East that are diverse socially and culturally, and preserve the cultural heritage of the languages,

heritage, literature and arts embody the spirit of diversity and coexistence and the importance of developing positive legacies, customs and traditions.

2. Developing a strategy and regional legislative and regulatory measures to protect heritage and manage diversity in the Great East, while reviewing current cultural and media policies and structures, and establishing channels for cultural exchange between the various components of the East. And work to disseminate the cultural heritage of eastern Sudan in the national and regional media to recognize cultural and ethnic diversity and develop cultural creativity in a way that establishes unity in diversity and supports the bonds of national unity.
3. Respect and promote religious diversity and freedom of belief, and take into account the rights and rituals of religious minorities in the region. Combating and criminalizing hate speech and racism, rejecting discourse that calls for sedition, regionalism, and provoking strife, including controlling traditional media and employing modern social media to support and promote tolerance, peaceful coexistence, overlap, intermarriage, and cultural and social fertilization among all societies of the East.
4. Developing and promoting tourism in various regions of the East, encouraging and supporting the private sector to invest in tourism projects, designing projects for cultural, creative and social development, and working to bring in international financial and technical support for the implementation of these projects.

#### **Fourth: Economic Issues and Sustainable Development**

1. Establishing a regional fund to achieve sustainable development in the East, based on the allocation of an agreed-upon estimated percentage of all revenues from natural and economic resources in the region, such as wealth in the Red Sea, gold and gypsum marble, chrome, copper, natural gas, petroleum, port, and customs revenues, as well as the federal government's contribution and external funding to establish the fund.
2. Providing fixed resources linked to specific development and service projects to rebuild and rehabilitate the region's infrastructure such as hospitals, health facilities, schools, water and electricity projects, roads, airports and railways, by focusing on the most underdeveloped and most needy areas in the region, in order to enable the East to catch up with the fair and balanced development indicators.
3. Developing a database, information and studies on the region's resources to serve major development and investment projects in the east, including research on land and port uses, taking into account that development and investment projects do not affect digestion or become a vehicle for plundering resources, violating the rights of communities and local residents, or leading to pollution. environmental.
4. Paying attention to development and investment in the sectors of pastoralism, agriculture and industry, and working to bring about a real shift in the lives of rural citizens in the east, linked to infrastructure and services by providing financing, and focusing on industries related to these sectors, by rehabilitating, restoring and developing the industries of oils, textiles, sugar, canning of fruits, vegetables, onions, leather and cardboard industries, And other industries, in a way that provides opportunities for youth work and resources permanent income.

5. Developing the structure of national, regional, and state roads to facilitate the movement of citizens of the region and assist developmental, commercial, and service work, by rehabilitating existing roads and building new vital roads such as Port Sudan Abu Hamad Road, Tokar-Qarora, Aqaba Baniyas Road, and other strategic roads.
6. Reconstruction, rehabilitation and development of the projects of the Gash Delta, Tokar, New Halfa, Al-Rahad, and rain-fed mechanized agriculture projects as important development and economic issues that require commitment, financing, serious management, and the development of new policies that encourage investment in these projects and raise the benefit of the citizens of the region from them.
7. Organizing an international economic development conference in eastern Sudan to provide support and investment in major development projects.

#### **Fifth: Security Threats, Border Issues, Illegal Immigration, and Organized Crime**

1. Develop national strategies to limit the spread of illegal weapons, drugs, illegal immigration, and organized and cross-border crime, and focus on developing appropriate mechanisms for implementation, including the establishment of a monitoring and early warning center in the east, and the participation of local communities in developing and implementing strategies and mechanisms.
2. Determining and planning borders, setting and intensifying signs with the neighboring countries of the eastern states of Sudan, each according to its status, in addition to the maritime borders / territorial waters, and resolving border disputes and lands occupied by neighboring countries through official diplomacy, regional bodies and the International Court of Justice.
3. Legalizing the illegal foreign presence in eastern Sudan, and urging the National Commission for Refugee Affairs to carry out its responsibilities, in compliance with international law, in cooperation with the High Commissioner for Refugees, and protecting communities hostess.
4. Conclusion of agreements and participation in regional gatherings related to security and policies of the countries of the Red Sea basin, including the protection of the water surface, the development of human and technical capabilities and control equipment along the Red Sea coast, in addition to the development of control and inspection devices in ports, regional waters and state airports in the east to control smuggling and organized crime.
5. Issues related to national sovereignty, security, and the national economy, such as ports, the establishment of military bases on the coasts of the Red Sea, and other major development projects in the region that require research and approval by the state and national legislative bodies before proceeding with their implementation.
6. Developing a strategy for the rehabilitation of war-affected areas in the east, including disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration of former combatants, in addition to the need to remove mines and prevent recruitment on a tribal basis or the recruitment of children, and the establishment of a special commission for the development of border communities and war-affected areas in eastern Sudan.

### **Sixth: Civil Administrations, Social Peace Issues, and Hate Speech**

1. Codify the legislative and administrative status of the native administrations in eastern Sudan, in a way that contributes to strengthening its role in spreading a culture of acceptance and respect for the other, mutual recognition, renouncing violence and hate speech, ensuring the management of social diversity in the east, supporting and adopting reconciliation and reunification initiatives, and strengthening the role of the native administration in the work of customary courts in the countryside and cities. And restore confidence in it, making it a safety valve for the civil transition, and the formation of its Council of Elders, to include leaders from civil society and public figures, to consolidate peaceful coexistence and resolve societal conflicts, in coordination with government institutions, provided that it begins its work by organizing the conference of all civil administrations in eastern Sudan.
2. Not to use the native administration in political action, and clearly defining its powers in local, regional and federal legislation to enhance its roles in societal issues.
3. Criminalizing hate speech, holding those involved accountable, not protecting criminals under the guise of a tribe, and organizing programs to train and build the capacities of civil administrations on issues of community peace, conflict resolution and combating hatred.
4. Addressing the problems related to the division of land and Hawakir, and the cooperation of civil administrations with the National Commission for the demarcation of internal borders in cases of land disputes between states, administrative units and societal components.

### **Seventh: Women's Issues and Rights in the East**

1. Ensure and promote the full political participation of women in eastern Sudan, and their right to assume leadership positions at all levels, in governance, independent commissions, and constitution-making mechanisms, with a rate of no less than 40%, including women with disabilities. And the formation of mechanisms that enhance the role and rights of women in eastern Sudan.
2. Compulsory and free basic education for women in eastern Sudan, activating the role of state universities in conducting research and studies that address women's problems and issues, providing scholarships for girls in eastern universities at the national and external levels, and creating an integrated school environment that helps raise the level of girls' education and reduce draft.
3. Repeal and amend laws, policies, regulations, and procedures that violate and detract from women's rights, by ensuring their compatibility with international and regional conventions and agreements that protect women's rights, including the ratification and signing of those treaties, and activating the implementation of Security Council Resolution No. 1325 on women, peace and security.
4. The state's support for women's equality in economic and social rights, their economic empowerment and their participation in setting development plans and policies in

eastern Sudan, especially for women with disabilities, and improving the standard of living through modernizing means of production, education and training, while accompanying nomadic women in all services provided to women, and rehabilitating and caring for women in the provincial prisons.

5. The state guarantees free primary health care and reproductive health services in eastern Sudan, establishes health centers to train women's health personnel, rehabilitate battered women, vocational and technical training programs, training in the field of service provision, providing job opportunities for women in the region, and supporting capacity-building programs that achieve equality.

### **Eighth: Environmental Issues and the Displaced**

1. The state's commitment to prepare a map for the inventory and use of natural resources in the East, based on an assessment of the environmental impact of facilities and projects, and the development of policies, strategies and action plans.
2. Enacting, activating and amending laws, policies and regulations for protecting the environment and harmonizing them with international agreements, criminalizing environmental pollution and the use of substances harmful to the environment and people such as chemicals in the mining sector, enforcing the law with regard to the environment and wildlife and fighting illegal logging, and preparing programs for capacity building on the care and development of the environment, including the rehabilitation of forests and pastures, soil conservation and raising awareness of the importance of the environment.
3. Establishing water harvesting projects to benefit from rain water, creeks and underground reservoirs, and solving the problem of clean drinking water in eastern Sudan by benefiting from the Nile water, especially in Port Sudan, Gedaref, Kassala and its countryside, and dealing with drinking water pollution and organizing the drilling of underground wells.
4. Applying and activating the integrated management system on the Sudanese coast, monitoring pollution in marine areas, and taking the necessary measures to reduce economic waste resulting from overfishing and the chaos of fishing licenses for foreign companies and developing scientific plans with the participation of leaders and experts from the region and abroad for the optimal exploitation of marine resources.
5. The state's commitment to protecting forests and pastoral areas, planting trees, reclaiming coastal desert lands, rehabilitating the Roman belt to combat desertification, drought, climatic changes and poverty, and allocating reclaimed lands for young women and men in eastern Sudan to contribute to agricultural-environmental integration.
6. Establishing a commission for those affected by the Upper Atbara and State River dams to review the issues of the displaced from these dams, reveal corruption and abuses of the inventory and compensation committees, review the granting of agricultural lands to foreign investors, and the issues of those affected who were not affected by displacement, in addition to following up on the establishment of projects accompanying the dams and directing them to benefit those affected.



7. Forming governmental committees at the regional and state levels to study, follow up, and provide justice to those affected by the displaced due to development projects, such as the displaced from ports, the free zone, Arbata, the international airport, Ariab, power stations, and other development projects, and to work to limit those affected by the displaced and to compensate them fairly.

### **Ninth: Issues of Agriculture, Grazing and Hunting**

1. Reviewing legislation and policies related to the agricultural, grazing and hunting sectors, in order to protect and promote the rights of small farmers, herders and fishermen, especially in providing financing and technical support, and establishing specialized research centers.
2. Restructuring and rehabilitating the major strategic agricultural projects in the region (Gash Delta Tokar, Al-Rahad, Calhot, Al- Rahad 2 Haya Halfa mechanized agricultural projects in Gedaref by providing priorities for benefit to the citizens of eastern Sudan and local communities, with a review of the foreign investment law and previous agreements in the agricultural sector.
3. Formation of public shareholding companies between the state and producers in the agricultural, pastoral and hunting sectors, and focusing on the manufacturing industries related to these sectors.
4. Caring for livestock by opening tracks, increasing grazing areas, providing them with water sources, providing serums, medicines and veterinary services, and caring for herders and providing them with education, health and social services.

### **Protocol No. (4) Dismantling the June 30 regime**

#### **Preamble:**

The civil and military parties that signed the framework agreement committed themselves to renewing and activating the process of dismantling the regime of June 30, by putting in place the necessary arrangements and measures related to the dismantling process, which represents one of the tasks of the glorious December revolution. Therefore, the framework agreement signed on December 5, 2022 AD emphasized its importance. Based on the recommendations of the roadmap conference for renewing the process of dismantling the regime of June 30, 1989, which was held from January 9-12, 2023 in the Friendship Hall, the parties agreed on the following:

#### **First: General Principles**

1. Removing the empowerment of the regime of June 30, 1989, including all forms of empowerment that took place before and after October 25 2021 AD
2. The commitment of the dismantling committee and all processes and institutions related to dismantling in all its work to the principles of human rights, fundamental freedoms, the rule of law and respect for human dignity.

3. Adopting a clear approach and an integrated strategy with all its value, intellectual and cultural dimensions in combating corruption and dismantling corruption system of the previous regime.
4. The need for international technical support in accordance with international standards in fighting corruption and dismantling empowerment.
5. Removing the empowerment of the elements of the defunct National Congress regime in all state institutions.
6. The law regulates the removal of empowerment through a committee that has competence, integrity, specialization, and complete independence from any party influences and provide the necessary training, logistical support and all work aids.
7. Devolution of all companies, institutions, movables, real estate, assets and shares of the National Congress to the Ministry of Finance.
8. The dismantling law is compatible with the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, especially with regard to procedural justice, positive discrimination, and the rights of people with disabilities, and their inclusion in awareness and media programs, and all axes of message design.

## **Second: The Objectives, Nature and Mechanisms of Completing and Following up the Dismantling**

1. The objectives of dismantling are:
  - a. The dismantling of the one-party state in favor of the homeland and all Sudanese.
  - b. Opening the way for civil democratic transformation, and making the transitional period a success, leading to free and fair elections.
  - c. Improving the economic, social, and service situation by recovering assets and funds obtained illegally within thirty years, enacting legislation, developing policies and taking measures to prevent empowerment and abuse of power.
  - d. Dismantling the empowerment of the June 30 regime in all state institutions in accordance with the dismantling law.
2. The nature of dismantling and its mechanisms:
  - a. The Dismantling Committee is a legal and political committee concerned with dismantling a political, economic and social project for a totalitarian regime extremist.
  - b. Executives at the federal and state levels are excluded from chairing specialized and state committees.
  - c. The committee performs its work in accordance with what is stipulated in its law and subsequent amendments thereto and what is stipulated in this regard in the transitional constitution.
  - d. Form sub-committees in states and localities with the same structure as the National Committee and coordination between these levels.
  - e. The committee has all powers and authorities to access information, including summons in all sectors of the state and private sectors, including private and public companies.
  - f. The dismantling processes will continue beyond the transitional period

- g. Anyone who refuses, does not cooperate, evades, or obstructs the work of the dismantling committee is considered to be in contravention of the law.
  - h. Provide personal protection for workers in dismantling committees and their family members and stipulate it in the law.
  - i. The committee is formed by a decision of the Prime Minister and enjoys complete independence from all state agencies and its institutions to be subject to oversight in accordance with its law.
  - j. Providing the necessary financial and logistical support and work aids and removing all obstacles facing the work mechanism
  - k. Formation of a mechanism for implementation and follow-up of decisions that includes all dismantling committees in all disciplines.
3. Amendments to the law dismantling the regime of June 30, 1989, provided that the amendment guarantees the guarantee of basic rights, the stages of litigation and appeal, and observance of the principles of justice and the absence of impunity, and that it be guided by the recommendations of the road map conference for renewing the process of dismantling the regime of June 30, 1989.

### **Third: Standards, Principles, Procedures, and Results of the Dismantling Process**

1. The criteria for institutional examinations for workers in the public sector include the following:
  - a. Competence, academic qualification, specialization, and experience.
  - b. The integrity of the appointment procedures for the service.
  - c. Privileges obtained compared to the job grade (vehicle travel, scholarships, opportunities, training, promotions, assignment.
  - d. Professional integrity and integrity.
  - e. Assuming leadership positions in the system of the 30th of June 1989 or its interfaces.
  - f. Priority in the examination is given to holders of senior or sensitive positions in the public sector.
  - g. Combine two jobs.
  - h. Exploiting the job position to carry out any work, act or activity in favor of the regime of June 30, 1989 or its fronts, with the aim of obstructing the civil democratic transition
2. The institutional examination methodology shall be as follows:
  - a. Relying on documents, testimonies of witnesses, physical evidence, reports and investigations of the security services.
  - b. Use of financial and administrative audit reports.
  - c. Institutional examination reports within institutions based on the job profile.
  - d. The examination must be done individually, not in groups.
3. The procedures resulting from the subjection of individuals working in the public sector to the institutional examination, based on a regulation that defines the applicable

standards for dismantling and disempowerment, and clarifies the procedural progression, and the following measures are taken:

- a. End of service.
  - b. Transportation.
  - c. Job grade downgrade.
  - d. Optional pension.
  - e. Applying the law in cases of financial and administrative corruption and activating the legal provisions contained in any other law.
  - f. The committee takes into account the privacy of the institutions under scrutiny so as not to affect their activities.
4. The standards required for workers in charge of dismantling work in the following:
- a. To be of Sudanese nationality.
  - b. Not to be engaged in another job in the public or private sector.
  - c. Not to be involved in private commercial activities that expose him to a conflict of interest with his job within an operation disassembly.
  - d. Belief in the goals of the revolution, dismantling, and civil democratic transformation.
  - e. Qualification, competence and integrity.
  - f. Presentation of women at least 40 with fair representation of geographical diversity and persons with disabilities with observing the standards of competence and integrity.

#### **Fourth: Corruption and Recovery of Assets and Funds Obtained Illegally**

1. The parties stressed the fight against corruption, the promotion of transparency, and the liquidation of the empowerment of the party state in favor of the homeland state, and that is:
  - a. The state adopts approaches and policies to combat corruption and ensure the integrity of power structures and the separation of powers and independence.
  - b. Developing an anti-corruption strategy, within the Anti-Corruption Commission, in harmony with the dismantling of empowerment and the process of democratization, activating the law of discharge procedures in government institutions, and activating the principle of where did you get this from? And the law of ill-gotten wealth and suspicious money.
  - c. Commitment to the provisions of the international conventions on combating corruption, especially those pertaining to the extradition of criminals and recovery of the proceeds of corruption.
  - d. Impose deterrent penalties against those convicted of financial and administrative corruption crimes.
  - e. Work to bridge the loopholes in the international prosecution systems, as the effective international fight against corruption requires that there be no loopholes that enable the perpetrators of corruption to escape with their actions.

2. Asset recovery is as follows:
  - a. Establishing a specialized department for internally recovered assets through the establishment of a holding company to facilitate the work of disposal and management internally recovered assets belong to the Council of Ministers, provided that they are subject to the supervision and accountability of the Council of Ministers and the Auditor General's Office. It clarifies the company's tasks and specializations, its job description, and its job structure.
  - b. Addressing the defect in the methodology of receiving assets by setting the correct frameworks of systems, regulations, and the committee's relationship with the states.
  - c. Securing and protecting the recovered assets in full, provided that the order is to implement the decisions of the Committee for Dismantling the Regime of June 30, 1989, with the help of the regular forces, and to restore the institutions that were seized by the forces Regular and irregular.
  - d. Providing adequate financial and logistical aids in the Asset Recovered Committee.
  - e. The transitional government works to recover assets and funds acquired illegally, either through corruption, theft, or money laundering, which were smuggled abroad, taking advantage of international laws.

#### **Fifth: Due Legal Procedures, Appeals Processes, and Previous Dissolution Decisions**

1. The parties agreed to adopt the following legal procedures:
  - a. The committee must retain its name as a legal committee, deriving its legal nature by stipulating its formation within the transitional constitutional arrangements.
  - b. The committee is independent and has a legal personality.
  - c. Retaining the Law of the Committee for Dismantling the Regime of June 30, 1989 and Recovering Public Funds, provided that it includes all modifications contained in this Agreement.
  - d. The transitional prime minister appoints the members of the committee and the appeal and review boards.
  - e. Provide legal, procedural and substantive immunity for all members of the Committee working in matters issued by them.
  - f. The law includes the establishment of a two-tier review commission or committee to review the work of the committee at the federal and state levels and decisions of the second degree shall be binding and final.
  - g. The committee's finances and resources are independent and separate from any other governmental agency approved by the Prime Minister, with the acceptance of technical support from international and regional institutions supporting the democratic civil transition.
  - h. Creation of a dismantling agency.
  - i. The establishment of a special dismantling court to look into criminal acts associated with acts of empowerment and corruption in order to apply the

principle of non-impunity and the principle of the rule of law, while separating the process of recovery, dismantling and trial, and the files are referred to it after the completion of the process of dismantling and recovery.

- j. Allocating a special Sudanese police force to secure and protect dismantling operations.
- k. The dismantling law includes the establishment of a two-tier appeal committee to review the work of the committee at the federal and state levels and the decisions of the second degree shall be binding and final.
- l. The reasons for accepting the request to review the decisions issued by the committee is the error in applying or interpreting the dismantling law or interpret it.
- m. Review the decisions issued by the Appellate and Judicial Departments that canceled the decisions of the previous Dismantling Committee.
- n. The person against whom procedures are taken at the appeal stage has the right to benefit from the principle of confronting the litigants, presenting their defenses, and representing them legally through lawyers and having them appear in person.

#### **Sixth: The Dismantling of the Judicial Apparatus**

1. The parties stressed the importance of dismantling the empowerment of the June 30 regime in the justice agencies (the Public Prosecution, the Judicial Office, and the Ministry of Justice) according to the following:
  - a. It is called the Committee for Dismantling the Regime of June 30, 1989 within the judicial apparatus.
  - b. Special independent committees shall be established in each judicial institution in accordance with the dissolution law.

#### **Seventh: Information, Communication, and Citizen Participation in the Dismantling Process**

1. Dismantling the empowerment structure in the official media bodies and reviewing the ownership of media institutions associated with the defunct regime by consulting media experts who are known for their integrity, competence and credibility within a tight mechanism of experts. media professionals.
2. Develop media plans and programs in order to reach the public according to journalistic and technical templates directed by the media of the June 30 Regime Dismantlement Committee, and design messages in local languages and dialects that pay attention to them in communicating the issues of dismantling. With transparency and credibility for journalists and media professionals, according to the plan of the June 30th regime dismantling committee.
3. Allocate special means of communication for mass communication to receive suggestions and complaints, and allocate an e-mail.

**Draft Protocol No. (5)**  
**Principles and Foundations of Military and Security Sector Reform**

**Preamble:**

Building, developing, reforming and modernizing the single professional national army, which reflects the Sudanese diversity and the interests of all Sudanese men and women, with a military doctrine that is not subject to politicization is a strategic necessity for building the Sudanese state in all its institutions with the aim of achieving the sustainability of the democratic civil rule system, in which power belongs to the people and building a new system by adopting a project patriotism that enjoys sufficient consensus, creates an environment conducive to good governance, the settlement of democracy, the eradication of poverty, directing resources towards social and economic development, services, the rule of law, limiting the use of force against civilians, and facilitating the means of providing security and justice.

**Repair, Merge and Upgrade:**

Issues of reform and modernization are an ongoing process in the military and security sector in our country and the world around us. The Sudanese Armed Forces have witnessed reform, modernization and integration processes since 1925 when the Sudan Defense Force was established as a single professional army during the British-Egyptian colonial period. Nearly a century has passed during which the forces have undergone The Sudanese Armed Forces for reform, integration and modernization operations under the various national systems, and our country has been involved in internal wars for many years, which left profound effects on the military and security sector, and necessitated a reconsideration of the overall national project and the construction of an agreed upon project based on freedom, peace, justice and citizenship, which strengthens The national fabric and gives an opportunity for a comprehensive renaissance and for the reform, development and modernization of the military and security sector, which is one of the mothers of the issues of transition, and the solution to the phenomenon of the multiplicity of armies produced by wars by addressing their roots and the causes that produced them, and carrying out reform, merging and modernization processes as an interrelated process that supports each other and as a single package that leads to the building of a single professional army, which is the Sudanese armed forces.

The reform process includes laws, structures, and military doctrine, purifying the regular forces from partisan political action and elements of the defunct regime, reviewing the criteria and foundations for admission to military colleges and institutes by adopting the Sudanese diversity, which makes the regular forces a crucible for Sudan's diversity and unity in a manner that meets the standards of competence, effort, giving, capabilities and population at all levels, and adopting professionalism in performance, building, rehabilitating and raising the capabilities of the institutions of the military and security sector in a way that supports the sustainability of democratic civil rule and the unity of the national fabric and the preservation of the sovereignty and security of Sudan.

Modern wars depend on technical systems more than on pure human resources, as well as the protection of the sovereignty of states and their borders is done by developing and introducing modern technical systems, and modern wars can be fought thousands of miles away from command-and-control centers, and the modern army requires the adoption of technical development along with human resources. Modern armies have begun to reduce reliance on human capabilities by using technology, reducing the size of armies and spending, which is related to economic and human resources, infrastructure, and our country's need for armed forces capable of protecting the borders and sovereignty of Sudan within a comprehensive national reform project.

### **Fundamentals and General Principles:**

1. The signatories to this agreement affirm all that is stated in the framework agreement and the Juba Peace Agreement for Sudan, especially with regard to the processes of reform, integration and modernization in the security and military sectors.
2. Parties to this agreement commit with the basic principles stipulated in it, which will include the times and times related to reform, merger and modernization as an integrated package that must be implemented, and this agreement will be included in the core of the transitional constitution.
3. Reforming the security and military sectors is an integral part of reforming the political system and the economic sector. Building a new national project depends to a large extent on the arrival of a single, professional and modern army. This process must enjoy national support that makes the regular forces an effective contributor to national construction and the democratic civil order.
4. Taking into account the reality of the collapse of the security sector in a number of countries in the region and the world and its impact on regional and international security, which requires the adoption of a clear plan for reform, integration and modernization leading to a single professional army according to national will, and the need for technical support from the regional and international communities, without prejudice to the sovereignty and security of Sudan And according to the final agreement and the transitional constitution for the year 2023 AD.
5. The Sudanese regular forces, reforming and modernizing them, are part of completing the tasks of the Sudanese revolution and protecting higher interests for the country, which will take place in accordance with the transitional constitution for the year 2023 AD.
6. The parties to this agreement are committed to reforming, merging and modernizing the unified professional army and to completing the start-up of its implementation. The detailed agreement plan before and after the signing of the final political agreement immediately and with the establishment of the civil government and with technical support, regional and international whenever necessary, bearing in mind the implementation of the security arrangements of the Juba Peace Agreement for Sudan.
7. The issue of merging the Rapid Support Forces is an issue with political, technical and security aspects related to the history of its establishment and interests and concerns, and need a transparent discussion based on the principles set forth in the framework



agreement foremost among them is reform and integration, and all of this comes within the framework of the comprehensive institutional reform of the state and all that is stated in this agreement, adoption and implementation of the principle of one professional national army.

8. An independent commission shall undertake the reintegration of all those who were not included in the plan to reform, integrate and modernize the armed forces and integrating him into society and civil life and providing the means of a decent life for those whose services have been dispensed with.
9. Establishing progressive mechanisms for command and control, the ultimate goal of which is to reach a unified professional army.
10. Establishing joint training courses for the armed forces and rapid support under a unified command when the need to build confidence and harmony between commanders and forces, which facilitates the integration process into one army.
11. The allegiance of the Sudanese Armed Forces shall be to the homeland and not to a party, group, faction, side or region, geographically, the Armed Forces shall be an independent national professional army, whose constitutional duty is to sustain and protect governance democratic civil society, and addressing the security threats to which the country is exposed.
12. Confirm the commitment of the regular forces to get out of the civilian economy and not to engage in investment and commercial activities, and review the ownership of companies that have been devolved to the regular forces and distinguish them from those that have been created from the social security money.
13. Military industrialization is one of the important strategic institutions, developing and modernizing it, taking care of its staff, linking it to national research centers, and supervising the Ministry of Finance as part of the mandate over public funds, according to what was stated in the framework agreement and the final political agreement.
14. Fighting corruption within the regular forces within the framework of a comprehensive plan to combat it in all state agencies.
15. The contribution of the regular forces to countering hate speech and spreading a culture of peace and peaceful coexistence and reconciliation between communities, especially in rural Sudan, and reforming relations between the regular forces and local communities is an important and priority issue in maintaining public security and enhancing trust between civilians and the military.
16. The Sudanese Armed Forces reflect the Sudanese diversity in a way that works to strengthen and protect the Sudanese national fabric, and that the Armed Forces be a school of patriotism and a crucible for the plurality and diversity of the Sudanese and a symbol of their unity without discrimination or segregation, removing any imbalance and preserving the balance of national interest.
17. All regular forces are committed to preserving, protecting and providing national security in all regions of Sudan in accordance with the 2023 AD Constitution.
18. All regular forces are committed to the standards of national and international law and the maintenance of human rights, and they contribute to maintaining regional and international peace and security.

19. The security arrangements signed with the armed struggle movements signatories to the Juba Tribal Peace Agreement are implemented and security is provided to the local communities.
20. Emphasizing the dissolution of partisan militias established by the former regime, such as the Popular Defense Forces, and the dissolution of tribal militias and providing security to local communities.
21. Purifying the regular forces from the elements of the former regime and any partisan political presence.
22. Removing all political evidence in the curricula, training centers, and institutes of the regular forces, and adopting a professional national doctrine that makes the implementation of the slogan "One Army, One People" possible.
23. A national committee of civilian and military signatories to the political framework agreement to place and following the implementation of the security and armed reform plan.
24. Issues related to internal security are the prerogative of the police and are directly affiliated with the civil government. The Prime Minister can request the intervention of any of the regular forces, if necessary, by informing the Security and Defense Council.
25. Provide security services professionally and prepare complete plans for national security and emergency, under the supervision of the government and the technical implementation of the regular forces.
26. Ending the militarization of public space, collecting weapons, ending their trade, and putting strict penalties on anyone who trades in weapons, carries them without a license, or participates in organized crimes inside and outside the borders of Sudan, according to the law, and complete separation between powers and duties of civil governance, internal security, and the duties of the regular forces.
27. The conduct of joint programs by civilians and the military aimed at enhancing confidence in the civilian government and the regular forces and work as institutions with duties to protect and sustain democratic civil rule and uphold human rights.
28. Develop a gradual plan to renew the blood of the regular forces based on youth, women, modernization and Sudanese diversity.
29. Developing regional and international partnerships in protecting national, regional and international security, especially the coasts of the Red Sea, so that they do not contradict national interests and sovereignty and interfere in the affairs of others under the supervision of the civil government.
30. Combating terrorism and human trafficking in regional and international cooperation and non-interference in the affairs of others.
31. Declaring war and a state of emergency is within the jurisdiction of the Council of Ministers, and the Security and Defense Council's mission is limited to the recommendation to the Council of Ministers.
32. Emphasizing that accountability for crimes committed by members of the regular forces against civilians, perceived by natural judiciary, which enhances trust between civilians and the military.

33. The principles of military policy and military doctrine are laid down in accordance with what the Security and Defense Council decides being looked into military strategy accordingly.
34. All that was stated in the Juba Sudan Peace Agreement regarding security arrangements and security and military reform is an integral part of these agreed upon principles.

### **Mechanisms for Managing the Merging, Repair and Modernization Processes:**

#### **First: The Security and Defense Council:**

The Security and Defense Council will be formed and headed by the Prime Minister, including:

1. The Prime Minister
2. Commander-in-Chief of the Sudanese Armed Forces
3. Commander of the Rapid Support Forces
4. Minister of Defense
5. Minister of Finance
6. The Minister of the Interior
7. Minister of Justice
8. Minister of Foreign Affairs
9. Federal Minister of Government
10. Director General of General Intelligence
11. Director General of Police
12. Representatives of the signed armed struggle movements

The Security and Defense Council has the following tasks:

1. Preparing and developing a comprehensive national security strategy to protect the security of the Sudanese people.
2. Overseeing and following up on the implementation of plans to integrate and unify all military forces and the forces of the movements that signed the peace agreements into the armed forces to create a single professional national army with unified leadership according to specific and detailed timetables and limiting the authority to form new military units in this council while stopping any appointment or opening only with the approval of this Council.
3. Recommending to the Council of Ministers to declare a state of emergency approved by the Council of Ministers in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution.
4. Recommending to the Council of Ministers to declare war, which the Council of Ministers approves in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution.
5. Developing permanent plans for the reform and development of defense and security institutions to support the will of the Sudanese people, and the objectives and provisions of the Constitution, by proposing policies that may be approved or approved by the competent authorities.

6. Following up the implementation of plans aimed at establishing permanent, professional, and independent defense and security institutions that are representative of the Sudanese people and capable of protecting their various interests.
7. Following up and evaluating all the security arrangements stipulated in the Juba Peace Agreement for Sudan or any other peace agreements.
8. Ensuring the necessary coordination between the various state agencies with regard to national security issues.

## **Second: The National Committee to Follow-up with the Reform, Merging and Modernization Processes**

The committee includes representatives of the regular forces and representatives of the forces that signed the framework agreement with the aim of ensuring the provision of an appropriate political environment for the conduct of the process of reform, integration and modernization, and addressing the obstacles it encounters in a manner that preserves considerations of national security and national sovereignty, and its powers and tasks are defined.

Three committees branch out from it, defining their tasks and powers, which are:

1. The Finance Committee
2. The Administrative Committee
3. The Technical Committee is concerned with the army and Rapid Support

### **Oversight and Governance:**

The regular forces are committed to the principles of good governance, including accountability, transparency and financial oversight. Commanders of the Armed Forces, Police and General Intelligence are subject to the rules of financial disclosure in accordance with the law.

The responsibility for oversight of the security apparatus will rest with the Transitional Legislative Council. In order to support their work in these areas, and given the technical nature of security-related activities and the need to maintain an appropriate level of confidentiality on certain aspects of security policy, they may establish special committees on regular forces to support oversight of the conduct of security sector institutions, in accordance with the law.

The Public Prosecutor and the judicial authority will have the authority to investigate all incidents committed by the regular forces that clearly represent abuse of power, negligence, damage / loss of property or life, or any form of infringements that fall on them in accordance with the law.

### **Stages of Merging and Reform:**

The table below includes the activities required to complete the merger and reform processes, provided that the joint technical committees set timings and other controls, and that the total period does not exceed ten years.

**First: The Planning Stage:**

They agree on the required reforms and the timetables for their implementation.

**Second: The Stages of Merging the Rapid Support Forces:**

1. The stage of uniting the leadership body
2. The stage of unification of the General Staff
3. The stage of uniting the leadership of the regions
4. The stage of unifying the command of the divisions.

These stages coincide with detailed schedules for the necessary reforms in the regular forces and the implementation of the security arrangements stipulated in the Juba peace agreement for Sudan.

**The Required International Role in the Reform, Merging and Modernization processes:**

Without prejudice to the national sovereignty of Sudan, all parties shall work to mobilize international support for reform, merging and modernization processes, and agree on countries and institutions that can participate in this process. Their role is limited to:

1. Technical support during the negotiation and planning phase.
2. Political support for the agreed reform, merging and modernization plan.
3. Financial and logistical support for the implementation of reform, merging and modernization operations.
4. Developing training, cooperation and support packages for the forces during implementation stages.
5. Participating in the mechanisms of monitoring the implementation of the plan and providing the necessary guarantees for that.