

Proposal for a Charter to Establish the Authority of the People

Khartoum State Resistance Committees

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Charter for the Establishment of the Authority of the People

Preamble

The Glorious December Revolution constituted another epic chapter in the people's long struggle against totalitarian regimes; epic in what it achieved and epic in what remains to be achieved to reestablish the homeland. We have reached a stage in which many of the key tasks of this reestablishment are postponed, and consensus on a national project for state administration and governance is still absent. The overarching political solutions for the longest civil war in Africa were, and remain, fall short of addressing the economic, social and cultural roots of the conflict. The absence of these solutions prevents the realization of peace in its popular and societal depth, contributes to prolonging the conflict, and accelerates the process of tearing the social fabric; all of which makes the pursuit of peace a dream. The absence of a development vision that guarantees a fair distribution of power and wealth leads to the failure of all attempts at democratization.

The second coup of the counter-revolutionary forces on October 25, 2021, sought to renew the covenants of totalitarian regimes, and cut off the way for the formation of a state characterized by the rule of law and of institutions that would draw the line between the state and the ruling authority and be a nucleus for stability of the state and society. We declare that we will put an end to the military coups that have shaped most of our political scene since independence. We will not postpone this battle in pursuit of a democratic national state in which there is no partnership with the counter-revolutionary forces in Sudan. The complete exclusion of military institutions from political life is non-negotiable. There is no legitimacy in this state for totalitarian regimes, and there is no room for compromise over the right of our people to life. We call on the sons and daughters of the Sudanese people with all their revolutionary civil and political forces in the various cities, villages and neighborhoods of Sudan in the west, east, south and north to move forward and work to mobilize the capabilities of our people. We call on them to use all available political and media tools to support and strengthen these options and build continuous popular pressure to mobilize the mass movement, and to employ its full weight using innovative, peaceful and tested methods to build a modern civil state.

First: Overthrowing the Coup

Goals:

1. Overthrowing the 25th of October coup and holding all those involved accountable including civil and military forces.
2. Cancel the entire constitutional document and review all concluded agreements and the decrees issued since the eleventh of April 2019.
3. Rejection of any calls for direct and indirect negotiations with the putschists, and the continuation of peaceful resistance through our tried and innovative tools.

Second: The Transitional Authority and Governance Structures

1. Building a transitional constitution that establishes transitional governance structures that work to achieve the goals of the revolution and accomplish the tasks of change within a period of two years.
2. Transitional Governance Structures: The formation of governance structures under the supervision and control of the resistance committees and the forces of the living revolution compatible with the purpose of this charter, as follows:
 - 1.1. Nominating a Prime Minister from among independent, national, competent individuals aligned with the glorious December revolution and the issues of radical change, by consensus among the signatory forces to this charter, to carry out the tasks of taking power and conducting the sovereign and executive tasks after the overthrow of the coup until the transitional constitution is approved through the transitional Legislative Council.
 - 1.2. The formation of a transitional legislative council that represents all the forces of the living revolution in rural and urban areas, committed to cultural, ethnic and gender pluralism, according to the mechanisms agreed upon in the road map. The Council approves the appointment of the executive government and monitors its performance. It also approves independent commissions, monitors their work, and approves transitional legislation and laws necessary to lay the foundations for the rule of law and institutions.
 - 1.3. The formation of local and state transitional legislative councils, according to the consensus of the revolutionary forces compatible with the purpose of this charter. These councils approve the local and state executive bodies, monitor their performance, and enact the transitional legislation and laws necessary to carry out the tasks of the revolution at the local and state levels.
 - 1.4. Independent commissions: Independent commissions are established to handle the files of the democratic transition, and address specific issues raised by the goals and purposes of the December Revolution. The members of these commissions are selected from revolutionary elements with experience, qualifications and integrity. Laws and regulations will govern the work of the commissions. The laws are approved by the Transitional Legislative Council.

The Commissions

1. The Transitional Justice Commission.
2. The Peace Commission.
3. The Security and Military Sector Reform Commission.
4. The Human Rights and Justice System Reform Commission.
5. The Civil Service Reform Commission.
6. The Commission for Sustainable Development.
7. The Anti-Corruption Commission and the recovery of looted funds.
8. The Commission for the Demarcation of Borders and Lands.
9. The Commission for Women and Gender Justice.
10. The Constitution-making Commission.
11. The Electoral Commission

Third: Governance of the Transitional Period

1. Adopting a federal system of government to manage the transitional period in a way that enhances the options for national unity and the equitable distribution of wealth and power.
2. Expand the base of participation in the development of the system of government and the local government law to strengthen federalism and the transfer of central state authorities to the levels of regional and local government.
3. To fundamentally change the governance and policy systems in the state in a way that allows the participation of local communities in decision-making, formulation of public policies, and participation in their implementation and oversight. This should be done in a manner that ensures the consolidation of the values of participation, accountability, transparency and participatory governance -- the values of good governance -- in a manner that contributes to resolving the historical impasse in the relationship of the state with society. In this manner, the process of governance becomes a strategy for societal transformation, both political and economic, based on positive cooperation between the state and society, based on the reality of Sudan's political, cultural and social features.

Fourth: Justice and Transitional Justice

1. Emphasis on the principle that the issue of transitional and criminal justice is the only guarantor for a full-fledged political transition by addressing the full weight of injustice and bitterness, by cutting off the road to future atrocities and violations, and by forming a wall of real deterrence for all those who think of bloodshed and practice oppression, torture, abuse and violations against our people in the future.
2. To ensure accountability and the absence of impunity, specialized courts and prosecutions will be established to try all those involved in human rights violations, war crimes and genocide during the so-called Salvation Era and after the eleventh of April 2019, including the criminal dispersal of sit-ins in Khartoum and the states, and the crimes after the coup of the twenty-fifth of October 2021.
3. The justice process organically linked with peace processes, reforming and restructuring the judicial and judicial authority, and the process of reforming and reconstructing the regular armed forces. These processes are intrinsically linked and cannot be separated. The structural violence of the State is wide open.
4. The necessity to have access to a popularly agreed upon formula for dealing with transitional justice. The transition includes the families of martyrs and victims of civil wars and violations throughout the era of the former regime and before and since the eleventh of April 2019 until today, so that on the basis of which the file is completely managed, including recourse to international justice institutions.
5. Composition of the National Transitional Justice Commission of legal experts and specialists with experience, competence and integrity who are familiar with all aspects

of justice to uncover the truth and violations, bring those responsible to justice, provide redress to victims, compensation, reparation, and comprehensive reconciliation.

Fifth: Comprehensive and Sustainable Peace

1. Managing the peace file through a peace commission that is formed on the basis of competence, integrity and popular acceptance and is composed of experts in negotiation, conflict resolution, diversity management, military veterans, post-war economists and other specialists with the necessity of ensuring transparency and complete clarity in managing the process.
2. Comprehensively reviewing the Juba Peace Agreement within a more comprehensive national framework, to address the shortcomings, which resulted from the lack of involvement of stakeholders to peace in the various conflict areas in the negotiating process, and the fragmentation of one national cause to different tracks. This caused the situation to erupt in different places, and political and constitutional stalemate, which formed a cover for the revolutionary movements.
3. The establishment of a national peace conference that establishes a Sudanese-Sudanese dialogue that includes all political, professional, civil, social and civil forces, stemming from the camps of the displaced, refugees, administrative units and localities to address the issue of war and peace in a radical way, and includes everyone as partners in its deliberations and the implementation of what is agreed upon.

Sixth: Reform of the Security and Military System

1. Rebuilding the National Intelligence Service, and limiting its powers to information collection, classification and delivery to the competent authorities.
2. Restructuring and reforming the police to ensure its professionalism, and independence so that it can play its role in enforcing the law and ensuring security and stability.
3. Comprehensive reform and restructuring of the armed forces, and the formation of a unified national professional army. The army plays its role in protecting the people, the constitution, and the country's borders. Abolishing the position of Commander-in-Chief, provided that the Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces is the Prime Minister, whose relationship with the Armed Forces is based through the Ministry of Defense, which oversees the entire structures and formations of the Armed Forces. The Minister of Defense is responsible for implementing the national defense policy and overseeing the budget management of the armed forces.
4. Dissolving all militias, rehabilitating, integrating and demobilizing all armed militias and Rapid Support Forces.
5. Formation of the Security and Military Sector Reform Commission from dismissed army and police officers who are known for their competence, impartiality and independence, and civilians who are specialized in the tasks assigned to the

Commission. The Commission supervises the process of reforming the armed forces, police and intelligence, dismantling political empowerment and returning the arbitrarily dismissed in a way that guarantees the nationalism, professionalism, professionalism and independence of these forces, reformulates their creed and honors their faith, life, dignity and freedom of the Sudanese citizen.

6. Subjecting all security and military agencies and their reform procedures to the executive and legislative authority.

Seventh: The Legal and Judicial System

1. Reforming the judiciary and the justice system and mobilizing national competencies to form the High Judicial Council, the Constitutional Court and the Supreme Council of the Public Prosecution. Provided that the Transitional Legislative Council supervise and control the composition of the High Judicial Council and the Supreme Council of Prosecution, which in turn hold the General Assembly to elect the Chief Justice and the Attorney General.
2. Formation of the Commission for the Reform of the Human Rights and Justice System, from lawyers with experience and integrity are aligned with the issues of the December Revolution and its goals, while developing the capabilities and tasks of the National Commission for the Judicial Service and rehabilitating it to play its roles in reforming judicial practice, dismantling political empowerment in the judicial and judicial system, and ensuring that those dismissed from the national authority recover all judicial capabilities, competences and interests.

Eighth: The Civil Service

1. Reforming the civil service system through the formation of the Civil Service Reform Commission and changing the relevant regulations and laws towards new, more democratic perceptions. The dismantling of the former regime's "Empowerment" political program in the civil service at all levels, and the restructuring and formation of institutions, selection committees and related service bureaus in a manner that guarantees their neutrality, professionalism and independence, and links them to issues of development, technology and good governance to form the tip of the spear in the national modern democracy project.
2. Enacting a flexible, democratic trade union law, in which everyone participates in formulating its perceptions in a way that allows the masses of workers to organize themselves, lead institutional reform processes, defend their rights, and participate in making and formulating public policies in their various sectors to ensure that unions become a key actor expressing the broader popular participation in policymaking and breaking the governance structure of a post-colonial state.

Ninth: Economy and Development Vision

1. Alleviating the suffering of citizens, addressing living hardship, and dealing with the economic file on the basis of a social welfare state that guarantees the rights of education and health.
2. Building a national economic program that balances public debt management (reviewing and monitoring public debt and negotiating terms of reference with international financial institutions), and economic development programs based on mobilizing internal resources, and translates these into integrated, strategic economic and development policies, visions and plans that take into account the equitable distribution of wealth, power and resource management. Protecting the environment and local labor to pave the way for the establishment of a modern democratic national state.
3. Imposing the mandate of the Ministry of Finance on all aspects of public money, including companies and institutions affiliated with the armed forces and gray companies, limiting their activities to the defense military industries, and canceling all forms of diversion of public funds in a way that enhances the processes of building a state of law and institutions and good governance values.
4. Review all economic agreements, including laws and investment projects from 1989 until the overthrow of the October 25, 2021 coup.
5. Fighting all forms of corruption and recovering public money and looted assets through the formation of the Anti-Corruption Commission and the recovery of public money from specialists in governance, administration, anti-corruption, digital economy and legal auditors, with a commitment to the principle of transparency and accountability. The Commission works to combat corruption, recover public funds and looted assets retroactively, and dismantle political empowerment in its various aspects in the economy, the security and military sectors, the civil service and the judiciary in coordination with competent commissions.

Tenth: Foreign Relations and National Sovereignty

1. Adopting balanced foreign policies based on equality and common interests, and keeping away from axes of conflict.
2. Detailing a comprehensive framework for foreign relations in a national conference that discusses issues of foreign relations, including issues of migration, borders, dams, ports, normalization, axes, development, investment, economic interests, and others.
3. A clear delineation and demarcation of all the country's borders and an end to all border disputes with neighboring countries through peaceful means away from war through the Border and Land Demarcation Commission.
4. Withdrawing all Sudanese forces participating in the Yemen war and ensuring that the Sudanese armed forces do not participate in any combat operations outside the borders without the approval of the Transitional Legislative Council.

Eleven: Rights and Freedoms

1. Full affirmation that Sudan is a national, democratic state in which rights and duties are based on citizenship without discrimination based on race, ethnicity, religion, culture, gender, color, gender, social or economic status, political opinion, disability, regional affiliation, or other reasons, with a conception of the supra-constitutional principles that guarantee the survival of the state, its cohesion, and the cohesion of its social fabric before organizing the conference and the dignity and constitutional commitment to diversity Consolidating justice and equality, guaranteeing human rights and fundamental freedoms, working to protect, promoting and promoting them, and enforcing the rule of law, applying the principle of accountability and redressing grievances and usurped rights, whether they are from individuals, legal entities, or otherwise.
2. Promote women's rights and participation in all fields and ensure their participation political and implementing the principle of equal opportunities, encouraging its role in implementing policies at all executive, legislative and judicial levels, forming a women's commission and gender justice to promote policies of positive discrimination for women, and formulating projects that support women and their participation in political decision-making.
3. Promoting people's participation in all areas and ensuring their effective participation in the formulation and implementation of plans and programs.
4. Enact legislation and laws that support the economic and social rights of people with disabilities to ensure combating negative discrimination against them, enhance their opportunities for work and employment, and ensure that they enjoy equitable access to public services and facilities and their effective participation in the formulation and implementation of programs that address their issues.

Twelve: Constitutional Drafting and Elections

1. Work to organize discussions and grassroots conferences that allow the largest possible popular participation for Sudanese men and women in drafting a constitution that expresses the full spectrum of the Sudanese people and preserves their basic rights, in order to reach an all-inclusive constitutional conference. The goal of the conference will be a constitution that clarifies the nature of the state, its structures, the way it is managed, the exercise of governance in it, and its approval through a popular referendum. This is to be carried out through the formation of the National Commission for Constitutional Drafting and its local branches that supervise the management and organization of these discussions and conferences.
2. Work to rebuild and rehabilitate the Central Bureau for Statistics, including ensuring that work on the population census begins as soon as the transition period begins.
3. Working on drafting and approving the general election law through the Transitional Legislative Council, and the formation of the Electoral Commission to work on implementing the law and monitoring the elections.

4. Holding elections at the end of the transitional period under popular and international supervision, after peace is achieved, the displaced and refugees return to their homes and villages, the population census is completed, and the election law is passed.

With this we look forward to working with our comrades in the Resistance Committees in all parts of the country, all the unions and professional forces, the required bodies, the political parties, and all the forces of the living revolution in Sudan to establish and consolidate democracy and complete the tasks of the Revolution.

General Provisions

1. The powers to which this charter is proposed for deliberation and development (addition and amendment) and signature:

- 1.1. This charter is submitted by the Resistance Committees Coordination Unit in the State of Khartoum for deliberation and development, and signed by the resistance committees coordination units in the various states of Sudan, and all professional, union, demand, feminist, displaced and refugee organizations, labor, student and factional unions, and political and revolutionary organizations that reject the militarization of life political and seeking to overthrow the coup.

2. Exceptions and Conditions

- 2.1. All forces that participated in the Ingaz regime until the moment of its fall, and the forces that supported the October 25 coup, and the forces that participated in the authority of the October 25 coup until the moment of its fall, are excluded from signing this pact.
- 2.2. All civil and political forces that accepted and participated in negotiations with the Security Committee of the Ingaz Regime are required to present an objective evaluation of the experience that led to the production of the partnership and a public apology for the mistakes that resulted from it.

3. Signature controls

- 3.1. The signature of the charter for the coordination of the resistance committees in the state of Khartoum is done individually, and it is not accepted to sign it in the name of the cities.
- 3.2. The signature of the charter for the coordination of the resistance committees in the different states of Sudan is according to the organizational level of the resistance committees in each state.
- 3.3. The charter for the coordinations of resistance committees and organizations of displaced and refugees is signed by a representative you designate to sign the charter, with a written authorization from all organizational levels within the coordination or organization.

- 3.4. The charter for professional, union, demand, and women's organizations and labor, student and factional unions is signed by a representative you designate to sign the charter, with the obligation to authorize him in writing from the organization or union in the case of his signature alone, and authorize him in writing from all the components within the bloc under which he falls in case of collective signing.
- 3.5. Professional, union, demand, feminist and union organizations, workers, students, and factional groups that sign the charter within any bloc are not entitled to sign again, individually or through another bloc.
- 3.6. The signature of the political organizations and armed struggle forces that have not signed the Juba Peace Agreement shall be unilaterally and shall not be accepted in the name of an alliance.
- 3.7. The charter for political organizations and armed struggle forces that are not signatories to the Peace of Juba shall be signed by a representative authorized by the body concerned with making political decisions, with the name in full.

4. General Guidelines

- 4.1. This charter aims to unite the revolutionary forces. Therefore, any position or statement by any of the leaders of the signatory components of this charter contains an explicit violation of its provisions exposes the signed component to accountability.
- 4.2. The charter represents the political reference that is referred to in the event of any divergence in viewpoints and positions among the signatories to the charter. While the coordinating organizational structure between the components that signed the charter represents the organizational and regulatory reference that is referred to in the event of any violations or coordination inconsistencies between the components that signed the charter.
- 4.3. Signing this pact means compatibility with its provisions and striving to achieve them. It does not necessarily mean participation in the transitional authority after the coup was overthrown.