

Country/entity	Sudan
Region	Africa (excl MENA)
Agreement name	Final Constitutional Charter for the 2019 Transitional Period
Date	4 Aug 2019
Agreement status	Multiparty signed/agreed
Interim arrangement	Yes

Agreement/conflict level Intrastate/intrastate conflict

Sudan Conflicts (1955 -)

Agreements relate to several distinct dyads, and also the negotiated independence of South Sudan, and subsequent internal conflict in South Sudan. Sudan-South Sudan. The long-standing conflict between the north and the south of the country dates back to colonial times, where the British introduced a so-called 'Southern Policy', severely hampering population movements between these big regions. Immediately after gaining independence in 1956, southern movements started to fight for independence; this fight became professionalised in 1983 with the foundation of the soon internationally supported Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA). When the Islamic Front government introduced strict sharia laws in the south after it took over power in 1988 the war intensified. A decade later, the military situation reached a stalemate, enabling internationally facilitated peace negotiations to begin in 1997. After more fighting, a final negotiation push began in 2002, leading to the signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) in January 2005.

Sudan-South Sudan post referendum. South Sudan became independent in July 2011; since then, relations between the two countries are complicated and violent conflict led by the SPLM (North) in the Sudanese Nuba mountains region has since intensified.

Darfur. Other long-standing violent conflicts are in the east and the west of the country. In the east, the Beja Congress, established in 1957, is the spearhead of a currently 'peaceful' opposition movement. In the west, the violent conflict in Darfur intensified in the early 2000s and rapidly gained international attention, even resulting in genocide charges against leading figures of the Sudanese government. The situation on the ground is complex, with over a dozen organisations (most notably the Sudanese Liberation Movement and the Justice and Equality Movement) fighting the Sudanese government and allied groups like the Janjaweed – although all parties have switched sides on numerous occasions. Several mediation attempts have not been successful, due to the shaky commitment of the Sudanese central government and the distrust among the armed opposition.

South Sudan - internal

In December 2013, after president Salva Kiir accused opposition leader Riek Machar of attempting a coup, violent conflict broke out between government forces of the SPLM/A and anti-governmental groups. In addition, several other political militias as well as communal militias have joined the conflict. In 2015 the Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in South Sudan (ARCSS) was signed. Due to unsuccessful implementation the agreement was revitalized in 2018. In September 2019, Kiir and Machar agreed to establish a power-sharing government after struggles on forming a unity transitional government.

Close

Sudan Conflicts (1955 -)

Stage Framework/substantive - comprehensive

Conflict nature Government/territory

Peace process	Sudan Transition Process
Parties	Transitional Military Council (signature present but no individual names specified) Forces of Freedom and Change (signature present but no individual names specified)
Third parties	-
Description	The Constitutional Charter establishes a 39-month transitional period in Sudan following the December 2018-April 2019 revolution that overthrew the al-Bashir regime. It creates a power-sharing arrangement between military and civilian forces, establishing a hybrid Sovereignty Council (with rotating military and civilian chairmanship), a civilian-led Cabinet, and a Transitional Legislative Council. The charter prioritizes achieving comprehensive peace with armed movements, dismantling the former regime's consolidation of power (tamkeen), implementing transitional justice for crimes since 1989, protecting human rights and freedoms, and preparing for democratic elections and a permanent constitution. Please note that the English version posted is a late draft of 4 August 2019 which was published. The Arabic version of the 20 August 2019 is the latest and final constitutional declaration, which was published in the Republic of Sudan Gazette, which clearly mentions the the date of signing, (bottom of page 4 of the PDF): "Issued under my signature on the nineteenth day of the month of Dhu al-Hijjah 1440 Corresponding to the 20th day of August 2019" It was signed by: Lieutenant general Abdel Fattah al-Burhan Abdel Rahman President of the Transitional Military Council" The declaration also mentions: "Approval The constitutional document annexed to this decree shall be adopted with all its chapters and articles contained therein for its application/functioning during the interim period. This accreditation shall be from the date of signing this decree." None of those mentions appears in the previous draft. The only other differences between the English draft and the Arabic final version is one additional provision in the final version (page 6 of the PDF). The new provision 3) is entitled "Sovereignty of the provisions of the constitutional document" and it reads: "The constitutional document is the supreme law of the country and its provisions prevail over all laws, and it should cancel or amend the provisions of the laws which are incompatible with the provisions of this constitutional document to the extent that it eliminates the conflict." This has been coded into PA-X. Also, the title of provision 1) has been slightly amended in a way that does not change its meaning.

Agreement document	SD_190804_Final Constitutional Charter for the 2019 Transitional Period (opens in new tab) Download PDF
Source of document	https://constitutionnet.org/sites/default/files/2019-08/Sudan%20Constitutional%20Declaration%20%28English%29.pdf

Groups

Children/youth

Groups→Children/youth→Rhetorical

Preamble

...

Recognizing the role of young people in leading the revolutionary movement;

...

Transitional period

...

Mandate of the Transitional Period

...

(8) Strengthen the role of young people of both sexes and expand their opportunities in all social, political and economic fields.

Groups→Children/youth→Substantive

Rights and freedoms Charter

...

Women's rights

...

(5) The state shall provide free healthcare for motherhood, childhood and pregnant women.

Children's rights

The state shall protect the rights of the child as set forth in international and regional agreements ratified by Sudan.

...

Restriction of the death penalty

...

(2) The death penalty may not be inflicted on anyone who has not reached 18 years of age at the time that the crime was committed, and it may not be inflicted on anyone who has reached 70 years of age, except in the case of qasas and hudud crimes.

Disabled persons

Groups→Disabled persons→Rhetorical

General provisions

...

Nature of the State

(1) The Republic of Sudan is an independent, sovereign, democratic, parliamentary, pluralist, decentralized state, where rights and duties are based on citizenship without discrimination due to race, religion, culture, sex, color, gender, social or economic status, political opinion, disability, regional affiliation or any other cause.

Groups→Disabled persons→Anti-discrimination

Rights and freedoms Charter

...

Right to education

(1) Education is a right for every citizen.

The state shall guarantee access thereto without discrimination on the basis of religion, race, ethnicity, gender or disability.

...

Rights of handicapped persons and the elderly

(1) The state shall guarantee for handicapped persons all the rights and freedoms set forth in this document, in particular respect for their dignity.

It shall vouchsafe appropriate education and work for them, and guarantee their full participation in society.

Elderly/age

Groups→Elderly/age→Anti-discrimination

Rights and freedoms Charter

...

Restriction of the death penalty

...

(2) The death penalty may not be inflicted on anyone who has not reached 18 years of age at the time that the crime was committed, and it may not be inflicted on anyone who has reached 70 years of age, except in the case of qasas and hudud crimes.

Groups→Elderly/age→Substantive

Rights and freedoms Charter

...

Rights of handicapped persons and the elderly

...

(2) The state shall guarantee for the elderly the right to respect for their dignity, and provide them with the necessary medical care and services as regulated by law.

Migrant workers

No specific mention.

**Racial/ethnic/
national group**

Groups→Racial/ethnic/national group→Rhetorical
General provisions

...

Nature of the State

(1) The Republic of Sudan is an independent, sovereign, democratic, parliamentary, pluralist, decentralized state, where rights and duties are based on citizenship without discrimination due to race, religion, culture, sex, color, gender, social or economic status, political opinion, disability, regional affiliation or any other cause.

Groups→Racial/ethnic/national group→Anti-discrimination

Rights and freedoms Charter

...

The State's obligations

The state undertakes to protect and strengthen the rights contained in this document and guarantee them for all without discrimination on the basis of race, color, gender, language, religion, political opinion, social status, or other reason.

...

Equality before the law

People are equal before the law, and have the right to the protection of the law without discrimination between them because of ethnicity, color, gender, language, religious faith, political opinion, racial or ethnic origin, or any other reason.

...

Right to education

(1) Education is a right for every citizen.

The state shall guarantee access thereto without discrimination on the basis of religion, race, ethnicity, gender or disability.

Groups→Racial/ethnic/national group→Substantive

Rights and freedoms Charter

...

Ethnic and cultural groups

All ethnic and cultural groups shall have the right to enjoy their own culture and develop it freely.

The members of such groups shall have the right to exercise their beliefs, use their languages, observe their religions or customs, and raise their children in the framework of such cultures and customs.

Religious groups	Groups→Religious groups→Rhetorical General provisions ... Nature of the State (1) The Republic of Sudan is an independent, sovereign, democratic, parliamentary, pluralist, decentralized state, where rights and duties are based on citizenship without discrimination due to race, religion, culture, sex, color, gender, social or economic status, political opinion, disability, regional affiliation or any other cause. Groups→Religious groups→Anti-discrimination Rights and freedoms Charter ... The State's obligations The state undertakes to protect and strengthen the rights contained in this document and guarantee them for all without discrimination on the basis of race, color, gender, language, religion, political opinion, social status, or other reason. ... Equality before the law People are equal before the law, and have the right to the protection of the law without discrimination between them because of ethnicity, color, gender, language, religious faith, political opinion, racial or ethnic origin, or any other reason. ... Right to education (1) Education is a right for every citizen. The state shall guarantee access thereto without discrimination on the basis of religion, race, ethnicity, gender or disability.
Indigenous people	No specific mention.
Other groups	Groups→Other groups→Rhetorical General provisions ... Nature of the State (1) The Republic of Sudan is an independent, sovereign, democratic, parliamentary, pluralist, decentralized state, where rights and duties are based on citizenship without discrimination due to race, religion, culture, sex, color, gender, social or economic status, political opinion, disability, regional affiliation or any other cause. Groups→Other groups→Anti-discrimination Rights and freedoms Charter ... Equality before the law People are equal before the law, and have the right to the protection of the law without discrimination between them because of ethnicity, color, gender, language, religious faith, political opinion, racial or ethnic origin, or any other reason.

Refugees/displaced persons	Groups→Refugees/displaced persons→Substantive Comprehensive Peace Issues During the transitional period, state agencies shall work on performing the following duties: ... j. Adhere to the relevant international standards for compensation and return of properties to displaced persons and refugees, and ensure and guarantee the human rights of displaced persons and refugees set forth in international agreements and national laws within the voluntary return process and after. k. Ensure the right of displaced persons and refugees to participate in general elections and the Constitutional Conference.
Social class	Groups→Social class→Anti-discrimination General provisions ... Nature of the State (1) The Republic of Sudan is an independent, sovereign, democratic, parliamentary, pluralist, decentralized state, where rights and duties are based on citizenship without discrimination due to race, religion, culture, sex, color, gender, social or economic status, political opinion, disability, regional affiliation or any other cause. ... Rights and freedoms Charter ... The State's obligations The state undertakes to protect and strengthen the rights contained in this document and guarantee them for all without discrimination on the basis of race, color, gender, language, religion, political opinion, social status, or other reason.

Gender

Women, girls and gender

Preamble

...

Affirming the role of women and their active participation in carrying out the revolution;

...

General provisions

...

Nature of the State

(1) The Republic of Sudan is an independent, sovereign, democratic, parliamentary, pluralist, decentralized state, where rights and duties are based on citizenship without discrimination due to race, religion, culture, sex, color, gender, social or economic status, political opinion, disability, regional affiliation or any other cause.

...

Transitional period

...

Mandate of the Transitional Period

During the transitional period, state agencies performs the following duties:

...

(2) Repeal laws and provisions that restrict freedoms or that discriminate between citizens on the basis of gender.

...

(7) Guarantee and promote women's rights in Sudan in all social, political, and economic fields, and combat all forms of discrimination against women, taking into account provisional preferential measures in both war and peace.

(8) Strengthen the role of young people of both sexes and expand their opportunities in all social, political and economic fields.

...

Transitional Legislative Council

Composition of the Transitional Legislative Council

...

(2) The participation of women is not be less than 40% of the membership of the Transitional Legislative Council;

...

Military Courts

...

Independent Commissions

...

(3) The Sovereignty Council appoints the chairman and members of the following commissions, in consultation with the Cabinet:

...

(g) Women and Gender Equality Commission;

...

State of Emergency

...

Furthermore, if the exceptional situation reaches the point that it threatens the safety of the nation, the Cabinet may, in consultation with the Sovereignty Council, suspend part of the rights document found in this Declaration.

However, it may not reduce the right to life, protection from enslavement or torture, or the principle of non-discrimination on the basis of race, gender, religious conviction, disability, or the right to litigate or the right to a fair trial.

...

Rights and freedoms Charter

...

The State's obligations

The state undertakes to protect and strengthen the rights contained in this document and guarantee them for all without discrimination on the basis of race, color, gender,

Men and boys

Gender→Men and boys→Gender neutral wording

Transitional period

...

Mandate of the Transitional Period

...

(8) Strengthen the role of young people of both sexes and expand their opportunities in all social, political and economic fields.

...

Rights and freedoms Charter

...

Women's rights

...

(2) The state shall guarantee to both men and women the equal right to enjoy all civil, political, social, cultural, and economic rights, including the right to equal pay for equal work, and other professional benefits.

LGBTI

No specific mention.

Family**Common provisions for constitutional positions****Financial Disclosure and Prohibition of Commercial Activities**

(1) Upon assuming their positions, members of the Sovereignty Council, Cabinet, governors or ministers of provinces or heads of regions and members of the Transitional Legislative Council submit a financial disclosure including their properties and obligations, including those of their spouses and children, in accordance with the law.

...

Rights and freedoms Charter

...

Right to privacy

No one's privacy may be violated, nor shall it be permitted to interfere in the private or family life of any person in his home or correspondence, except by law.

State definition

Nature of state (general)

Preamble

...

Responding to the aspirations of the Sudanese people to build a modern, democratic nation-state in accordance with an integrated reform project;

Enshrining the principle of political pluralism and the establishment of a state of law that recognizes diversity, takes citizenship as a basis for rights and duties, and that elevates the values of justice, equality and human rights;

Believing in the unity of Sudanese territory and national sovereignty;

...

General provisions

...

Nature of the State

(1) The Republic of Sudan is an independent, sovereign, democratic, parliamentary, pluralist, decentralized state, where rights and duties are based on citizenship without discrimination due to race, religion, culture, sex, color, gender, social or economic status, political opinion, disability, regional affiliation or any other cause.

(2) The state respects human dignity.

It is founded on justice, equality and diversity and guarantees human rights and fundamental freedoms.

Sovereignty

Sovereignty belongs to the people and is exercised by the state in accordance with the provisions of the Constitutional Charter, which is the supreme law of the country and its provisions prevail over other laws.

State configuration Transitional period bodies

Levels of government

(1) The Republic of Sudan is a decentralized state, whose levels of government is as follows:

(a) The federal level, which exercises its powers to protect the sovereignty of Sudan and the integrity of its territory, and promote the welfare of its people by exercising powers on the national level;

(b) The regional or provincial level, which exercises its powers on the level of regions or provinces as prescribed by subsequent measures;

(c) The local level, which promotes broad popular participation and express the basic needs of citizens, and the law determines its structures and powers.

(2) The different levels of governance have both exclusive and shared competencies and powers, and they have resources, as determined by the law.

(3) Until the geographical demarcation and distribution of powers and competencies between the levels of government is re-examined, the existing system shall remain in effect and executive governments shall be formed in the provinces, as determined by subsequent measures.

Self determination No specific mention.

Referendum No specific mention.

State symbols No specific mention.

**Independence/
secession** No specific mention.

**Accession/
unification** No specific mention.

Border delimitation Military Courts

...

Independent Commissions

...

(3) The Sovereignty Council appoints the chairman and members of the following commissions, in consultation with the Cabinet:

...

(b) Borders Commission;

**Cross-border
provision**

Transitional period

...

Mandate of the Transitional Period

...

(13) Draft a balanced foreign policy to achieve the supreme national interests of the state and work on improving and building Sudan's foreign relations on bases of independence and shared interests in a manner that preserves the sovereignty, security and borders of the country.

...

Transitional Legislative Council

...

Competencies, Powers and Term of Office of the Transitional Legislative Council

(1) The Transitional Legislative Council has the following competencies and powers:

...

(d) Ratify bilateral, regional and international agreements and treaties;

Political institutions (new or reformed) Governance→Political institutions (new or reformed)→Temporary new institutions

...

Transitional Government Bodies

The bodies of the transitional government consist of the following:

- (1) The Sovereignty Council, which is the head of state and symbol of its sovereignty and unity;
- (2) The Cabinet, which is the supreme, executive authority of the state;
- (3) The Legislative Council, which is the authority responsible for legislation and oversight over the executive's performance.

...

Sovereignty Council

Composition of the Sovereignty Council

(1) The Sovereignty Council is the head of state, the symbol of its sovereignty and unity, and the Supreme Commander of the armed forces, Rapid Support Forces, and other uniformed forces.

It is formed by agreement between the Transitional Military Council and the Forces of Freedom and Change.

(2) The Sovereignty Council consists of 11 members, of whom five are civilians selected by the Forces of Freedom and Change, and five are selected by the Transitional Military Council.

The eleventh member is a civilian, selected by agreement between the Transitional Military Council and the Forces of Freedom and Change.

(3) Over the first 21 months of the transitional period, the Sovereignty Council is chaired by someone selected by the military members, and in the remaining 18 months of the transitional period, starting from 2021, it is chaired by a civilian member selected by the five civilian members who were selected by the Forces of Freedom and Change.

Competencies and Powers of the Sovereignty Council

(1) The Sovereignty Council exercises the following competencies and powers:

- (a) Appoint the Prime Minister selected by the forces of Freedom and Change;
- (b) Confirm the Cabinet members appointed by the Prime Minister, from a list of candidates provided by the Forces of Freedom and Change;
- (c) Confirm the heads of regions or governors of provinces, according to the case, after they are appointed by the Prime Minister;
- (d) Confirm the appointment of members of the Transitional Legislative Council after they are selected in accordance with the provisions of Article 23 (3) of this Charter;
- (e) Confirm the formation of the Supreme Judicial Council after it is formed in accordance with the law;
- (f) Confirm the appointment of the Judiciary President, judges of the Supreme Court, and the president and members of the constitutional court, after they are nominated by the Supreme Judicial Council;
- (g) Confirm the appointment of the Prosecutor-General after he is nominated by the Supreme Council of the Public Prosecution;
- (h) Confirm the appointment of the Auditor-General after he is selected by the Cabinet;
- (i) Confirm Sudan's ambassadors abroad at the nomination of the Cabinet, and accept the accreditation of foreign ambassadors to Sudan;
- (j) Declare war based on a recommendation from the Security and Defense Council, which consists of the Sovereignty Council, the Prime Minister, the Minister of Defense, the Minister of Interior, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Minister of Justice, the Minister of Finance, the Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces, the Prosecutor-General and the Director-General of the General Intelligence Service, provided that [the declaration of war] is ratified by the Transitional Legislative Council within 15 days from the date of the declaration.

If the Transitional Legislative Council is not in session, an emergency session is convened:

Elections	Common provisions for constitutional positions ... Prohibition on Candidacy in Elections The chairman and members of the Sovereignty Council and ministers, governors of provinces, or heads of regions, are not be entitled to run in the public elections that follow the transitional period. ... Comprehensive Peace Issues During the transitional period, state agencies shall work on performing the following duties: ... k. Ensure the right of displaced persons and refugees to participate in general elections and the Constitutional Conference.
Electoral commission	Military Courts ... Independent Commissions ... (3) The Sovereignty Council appoints the chairman and members of the following commissions, in consultation with the Cabinet: ... (d) Elections Commission.
Political parties reform	Governance→Political parties reform→Other political parties reform Rights and freedoms Charter ... Freedom of assembly and organization ... (2) The law shall regulate the formation and registration of political parties, associations, organizations, syndicates and professional unions, in accordance with what is required by democratic society. (3) No organization shall have to right to work as a political party, unless it has the following: (a) Open membership for all Sudanese, regardless of religion, ethnic origin or place of birth; (b) Democratically elected institutions; (c) Transparent and open sources of funding.
Civil society	Transitional Legislative Council Composition of the Transitional Legislative Council ... (5) In forming the Transitional Legislative Council, the components of Sudanese society are taken into account, including political, civil and professional forces, Sufi orders, native administrations, and armed movements, whether or not they signed the Freedom and Change Declaration, as well as other components of Sudanese society.

**Traditional/
religious leaders**

Transitional Legislative Council
Composition of the Transitional Legislative Council

...

(5) In forming the Transitional Legislative Council, the components of Sudanese society are taken into account, including political, civil and professional forces, Sufi orders, native administrations, and armed movements, whether or not they signed the Freedom and Change Declaration, as well as other components of Sudanese society.

Public administration

Preamble

...

Striving to implement measures to achieve transitional justice, fight corruption, recover stolen funds, reform the national economy, achieve a state of prosperity, welfare and social justice, reform institutions of the state and public service, strengthen the pillars of social peace, deepen the values of tolerance and reconciliation between the components of the Sudanese people and rebuild trust between all the people of Sudan;

...

Transitional period

...

Mandate of the Transitional Period

...

(6) Work on settling the statuses of those who were arbitrarily dismissed from civil and military service, and strive to remedy the harm they suffered in accordance with the law.

...

(12) Implement programs to reform state agencies during the transitional period in a manner that reflects their independence, patriotism, and the fair distribution of opportunities therein, without altering conditions of aptitude and competence.

...

(15) Dismantle the June 1989 regime's structure for consolidation of power (tamkeen), and build a state of laws and institutions.

...

Transitional Cabinet

...

The Cabinet's Competencies and Powers

...

(4) Draft plans, programs, and policies for the public civil service, which shall be responsible for administering the apparatus of the state by applying and implementing such plans and programs;

...

(6) Appoint and dismiss the heads of the civil service, oversee and guide the work of state agencies, including the activities of ministries, public institutions, bodies and authorities and the companies subordinate or connected thereto, and coordinate between them in accordance with the law;

...

Military Courts

...

Independent Commissions

...

(3) The Sovereignty Council appoints the chairman and members of the following commissions, in consultation with the Cabinet:

...

(d) Civil Service Reform Commission;

...

The essential issues for peace negotiations include the following:

...

Miscellaneous provisions

...

(3) Except where a relevant provision is included in this Constitutional Charter, the work of existing state agencies and institutions shall continue, unless they are dissolved, abolished, or reconstituted by any subsequent measure.

Constitution

Governance→Constitution→Constitutional reform/making

General provisions

...

Repeal and Exemption

a. The Transitional Constitution of Sudan of 2005 and the constitutions of provinces is repealed, while the laws issued thereunder remain in force, unless they are repealed or amended.

b. The decrees issued from 11 April 2019 until the date of signature of this Constitutional Charter remain in force, unless they are repealed or amended by the Transitional Military Council.

If they contradict any provisions of this Constitutional Charter, the provisions of the present Declaration prevail.

...

Sovereignty

Sovereignty belongs to the people and is exercised by the state in accordance with the provisions of the Constitutional Charter, which is the supreme law of the country and its provisions prevail over other laws.

The provisions of laws that contradict the provisions of this Constitutional Charter shall be repealed or amended to the extent necessary to remove the contradiction.

...

Transitional period

...

Mandate of the Transitional Period

...

(9) Establish mechanisms to prepare to draft a permanent constitution for the Republic of Sudan.

(10) Hold a national, constitutional conference before the end of the transitional period.

(11) Enact legislation related to the tasks of the transitional period.

...

(15) Dismantle the June 1989 regime's structure for consolidation of power (tamkeen), and build a state of laws and institutions.

...

Military Courts

...

Independent Commissions

...

(3) The Sovereignty Council appoints the chairman and members of the following commissions, in consultation with the Cabinet:

...

(c) Constitutional Drafting and the Constitutional Conference Commission;

Power sharing

Political power sharing

Power sharing→Political power sharing→Executive coalition

Sovereignty Council

Composition of the Sovereignty Council

State level

(1) The Sovereignty Council is the head of state, the symbol of its sovereignty and unity, and the Supreme Commander of the armed forces, Rapid Support Forces, and other uniformed forces.

State level

It is formed by agreement between the Transitional Military Council and the Forces of Freedom and Change.

State level

(2) The Sovereignty Council consists of 11 members, of whom five are civilians selected by the Forces of Freedom and Change, and five are selected by the Transitional Military Council.

State level

The eleventh member is a civilian, selected by agreement between the Transitional Military Council and the Forces of Freedom and Change.

State level

(3) Over the first 21 months of the transitional period, the Sovereignty Council is chaired by someone selected by the military members, and in the remaining 18 months of the transitional period, starting from 2021, it is chaired by a civilian member selected by the five civilian members who were selected by the Forces of Freedom and Change.

Competencies and Powers of the Sovereignty Council

State level

(1) The Sovereignty Council exercises the following competencies and powers:

State level

(a) Appoint the Prime Minister selected by the forces of Freedom and Change;

State level

(b) Confirm the Cabinet members appointed by the Prime Minister, from a list of candidates provided by the Forces of Freedom and Change;

State level

(c) Confirm the heads of regions or governors of provinces, according to the case, after they are appointed by the Prime Minister;

...

State level

(j) Declare war based on a recommendation from the Security and Defense Council, which consists of the Sovereignty Council, the Prime Minister, the Minister of Defense, the Minister of Interior, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Minister of Justice, the Minister of Finance, the Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces, the Prosecutor-General and the Director-General of the General Intelligence Service, provided that [the declaration of war] is ratified by the Transitional Legislative Council within 15 days from the date of the declaration.

State level

If the Transitional Legislative Council is not in session, an emergency session is convened;

...

State level

If the Sovereignty Council provides reasons for its refusal to confirm or ratify within 15 days from the date that it receives the decision, the decision is returned to the body that issued it to deliberate the Sovereignty Council's observations.

...

State level

(3) The Sovereignty Council issues decisions by consensus or, in the absence of consensus, by a two-thirds majority of its members.

Territorial power sharing

Power sharing→Territorial power sharing→Federal or similar sub-divided government

Transitional period bodies

Levels of government

(1) The Republic of Sudan is a decentralized state, whose levels of government is as follows:

(a) The federal level, which exercises its powers to protect the sovereignty of Sudan and the integrity of its territory, and promote the welfare of its people by exercising powers on the national level;

(b) The regional or provincial level, which exercises its powers on the level of regions or provinces as prescribed by subsequent measures;

(c) The local level, which promotes broad popular participation and express the basic needs of citizens, and the law determines its structures and powers.

(2) The different levels of governance have both exclusive and shared competencies and powers, and they have resources, as determined by the law.

(3) Until the geographical demarcation and distribution of powers and competencies between the levels of government is re-examined, the existing system shall remain in effect and executive governments shall be formed in the provinces, as determined by subsequent measures.

Economic power sharing

No specific mention.

Military power sharing

Power sharing→Military power sharing→Merger of forces

Uniformed Agencies

Armed Forces

The armed forces and Rapid Support Forces are a national military institution that protect the unity and sovereignty of the nation.

They are subordinated to the Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces and subject to the sovereign authority.

The Armed Forces Law and the Rapid Support Forces Law organize the relationship of the military institution with the executive authority.

**Human rights/RoL
general**

General provisions

...

Nature of the State

(1) The Republic of Sudan is an independent, sovereign, democratic, parliamentary, pluralist, decentralized state, where rights and duties are based on citizenship without discrimination due to race, religion, culture, sex, color, gender, social or economic status, political opinion, disability, regional affiliation or any other cause.

...

It is founded on justice, equality and diversity and guarantees human rights and fundamental freedoms.

...

Rule of Law

(1) All people, bodies and associations, whether official or unofficial, are subject to the rule of law.

(2) The transitional authority upholds the rule of law and apply the principle of accountability and restitution of grievances and rights that have been denied.

...

Transitional period

...

Mandate of the Transitional Period

During the transitional period, state agencies performs the following duties:

...

(2) Repeal laws and provisions that restrict freedoms or that discriminate between citizens on the basis of gender.

...

(5) Carry out legal reform, rebuild and develop the human rights and justice system, and ensure the independence of the judiciary and the rule of law.

...

Uniformed Agencies

...

Police Forces

...

They are subject to the policies and decisions of the executive authority by law.

...

General Intelligence Service

...

Its duties are limited to gathering and analyzing information and providing it to the competent bodies.

...

Military Courts

...

Crimes against civilians or relating to the rights of civilians over which the regular courts of the judiciary are competent are be excepted therefrom.

...

State of Emergency

...

Furthermore, if the exceptional situation reaches the point that it threatens the safety of the nation, the Cabinet may, in consultation with the Sovereignty Council, suspend part of the rights document found in this Declaration.

However, it may not reduce the right to life, protection from enslavement or torture, or the principle of non-discrimination on the basis of race, gender, religious conviction, disability, or the right to litigate or the right to a fair trial.

...

Bill of rights/similar Rights and freedoms Charter

The essence of the rights document

(1) The rights document is a pact between all the people of Sudan, and between them and their governments at every level.

It is in obligation on their part to respect the human rights and fundamental freedoms contained in the document, and to work to advance them, and they shall be considered the cornerstone of social justice, equality and democracy in Sudan.

(2) All rights and freedoms contained in international human rights agreements, pacts, and charters ratified by the Republic of Sudan shall be considered an integral part of this document.

(3) Legislation shall organize the rights and freedoms contained in this document but shall not confiscate them or reduce them, and it shall only restrict such freedoms as needed by democratic society.

...

Protection of rights and freedoms

Subject to Article 30 of this document, the rights and freedoms set forth in this document shall not be reduced.

The Constitutional Court and other competent courts shall preserve, protect and apply this document, and the Human Rights Commission shall oversee its application in the state.

Treaty incorporation

Rights and freedoms Charter

The essence of the rights document

...

(2) All rights and freedoms contained in international human rights agreements, pacts, and charters ratified by the Republic of Sudan shall be considered an integral part of this document.

...

Children's rights

The state shall protect the rights of the child as set forth in international and regional agreements ratified by Sudan.

Civil and political rights

Human rights and equality→Civil and political rights→Life
Rights and freedoms Charter

...

Life and human dignity

Every person has a fundamental right to life, dignity, and personal safety, which shall be protected by the law.

No person may be deprived of life arbitrarily.

Human rights and equality→Civil and political rights→Torture

Rights and freedoms Charter

...

Protection from torture

No one may be subjected to torture or harsh, inhumane, or degrading treatment or punishment, or debasement of human dignity.

Human rights and equality→Civil and political rights→Equality

General provisions

...

Nature of the State

...

It is founded on justice, equality and diversity and guarantees human rights and fundamental freedoms.

...

Rights and freedoms Charter

...

The State's obligations

The state undertakes to protect and strengthen the rights contained in this document and guarantee them for all without discrimination on the basis of race, color, gender, language, religion, political opinion, social status, or other reason.

...

Equality before the law

People are equal before the law, and have the right to the protection of the law without discrimination between them because of ethnicity, color, gender, language, religious faith, political opinion, racial or ethnic origin, or any other reason.

Women's rights

...

(2) The state shall guarantee to both men and women the equal right to enjoy all civil, political, social, cultural, and economic rights, including the right to equal pay for equal work, and other professional benefits.

Human rights and equality→Civil and political rights→Slavery

Rights and freedoms Charter

...

Prohibition of slavery and forced labor

(1) Slavery and human trafficking shall be prohibited in all forms.

No person shall be enslaved or subjected to forced labor.

Human rights and equality→Civil and political rights→Liberty and security of person

Rights and freedoms Charter

...

Life and human dignity

Every person has a fundamental right to life, dignity, and personal safety, which shall be protected by the law.

...

Personal freedom

(1) Every person has the right to freedom and security.

Human rights and equality→Civil and political rights→Humane treatment in detention

Rights and freedoms Charter

Socio-economic rights

Human rights and equality→Socio-economic rights→Property
Rights and freedoms Charter

...

Right of ownership

(1) Every citizen shall have the right to acquisition and ownership by law.

(2) Private property shall not be appropriated except by virtue of a law and for the public interest, and in return for fair, immediate compensation.

Human rights and equality→Socio-economic rights→Work

Rights and freedoms Charter

...

Rights of handicapped persons and the elderly

...

It shall vouchsafe appropriate education and work for them, and guarantee their full participation in society.

Human rights and equality→Socio-economic rights→Health

Rights and freedoms Charter

...

Rights of handicapped persons and the elderly

...

(2) The state shall guarantee for the elderly the right to respect for their dignity, and provide them with the necessary medical care and services as regulated by law.

Right to health

The state shall undertake to provide primary health care and emergency services free of charge for all citizens, develop public health, and establish, develop and qualify basic treatment and diagnostic institutions.

Human rights and equality→Socio-economic rights→Education

Rights and freedoms Charter

...

Right to education

(1) Education is a right for every citizen.

The state shall guarantee access thereto without discrimination on the basis of religion, race, ethnicity, gender or disability.

(2) Education at the general level shall be compulsory, and the state shall provide it free of charge.

...

Rights of handicapped persons and the elderly

...

It shall vouchsafe appropriate education and work for them, and guarantee their full participation in society.

Human rights and equality→Socio-economic rights→Cultural life

Rights and freedoms Charter

...

Ethnic and cultural groups

All ethnic and cultural groups shall have the right to enjoy their own culture and develop it freely.

The members of such groups shall have the right to exercise their beliefs, use their languages, observe their religions or customs, and raise their children in the framework of such cultures and customs.

Rights related issues

Citizenship

Rights related issues→Citizenship→Citizens, specific rights

Rights and freedoms Charter

...

Citizenship and nationality

(1) Citizenship is the basis of equal rights and obligations for all Sudanese.

Rights related issues→Citizenship→Citizen delimitation

Rights and freedoms Charter

...

Citizenship and nationality

(1) Citizenship is the basis of equal rights and obligations for all Sudanese.

(2) Anyone born to a Sudanese mother or father has an inalienable right to possess Sudanese nationality and citizenship.

(3) The law shall organize citizenship and naturalization, and no one who has acquired citizenship by naturalization shall be deprived of nationality except by law.

(4) Any Sudanese person may acquire the nationality of another country, as regulated by law.

Democracy

No specific mention.

Detention procedures

Rights and freedoms Charter

...

Personal freedom

...

No one shall be subjected to arrest or detention, or deprived of freedom or restricted therefrom except for cause in accordance with procedures defined by law.

(2) Every person who is deprived of freedom shall have the right to humane treatment and respect of their human dignity.

...

Fair trial

...

(2) Upon being arrested, the person arrested shall be notified of the reasons for the arrest and shall be informed of the charge against them without delay.

(3) Any person, whether civil or criminal proceedings are being taken against them, shall have the right to a fair and open hearing before a competent ordinary court in accordance with the procedures defined by law.

(4) Charges may not be brought against any person because of an act or failure to act if such act or failure to act did not constitute a crime at the time of its occurrence.

(5) Every person shall have the right to be tried in their presence without unjustified delay on any criminal charge.

...

(6) The accused shall have the right to defend himself personally or via an attorney he selects.

He shall have the right to be provided legal assistance by the state when he is unable to defend himself in crimes of extreme gravity.

Media and communication	Rights related issues→Media and communication→Governance of media Rights and freedoms Charter ... Freedom of express and the press ... (3) The state shall guarantee freedom of the press and other media, as regulated by law in a democratic, pluralistic society. (4) All media shall adhere to the ethics of the profession and shall not incite religious, ethnic, racial, or cultural hatred, or call for violence or war.
Mobility/access	Rights and freedoms Charter ... Freedom of travel and residence (1) Every citizen has the right to freedom of travel and free choice of place of residence, except for reasons required by public health or safety, as regulated by law.
Protection measures	No specific mention.
Other	No specific mention.

Rights institutions

NHRI	Rights institutions→NHRI→New or fundamentally revised NHRI Military Courts ... Independent Commissions ... (3) The Sovereignty Council appoints the chairman and members of the following commissions, in consultation with the Cabinet: ... (c) Human Rights Commission;
Regional or international human rights institutions	Rights institutions→Regional or international human rights institutions→Body tasked Comprehensive Peace Issues During the transitional period, state agencies shall work on performing the following duties: ... c. Apply UN Security Council Resolution 1325 and the relevant African Union resolutions regarding participation of women at all levels in the peace process, and apply regional and international charters regarding women's rights. ... h. Facilitate the mission of the UN delegation of the High Commissioner of Human Rights to work in Sudan.

Criminal justice and emergency law Justice sector reform→Criminal justice and emergency law→Criminal Justice System reform

Transitional period

...

Mandate of the Transitional Period

...

(5) Carry out legal reform, rebuild and develop the human rights and justice system, and ensure the independence of the judiciary and the rule of law.

Justice sector reform→Criminal justice and emergency law→Delimitation of powers in Criminal Justice System

Common provisions for constitutional positions

...

Procedural Immunity

(1) Criminal procedures may not be taken against any members of the Sovereignty Council, Cabinet, Transitional Legislative Council or governors of provinces/heads of regions without receiving permission to lift immunity from the Legislative Council.

(2) The decision to lift this procedural immunity is issued by a simple majority of members of the Legislative Council.

(3) Until the Transitional Legislative Council is formed, lifting immunity falls within the competencies of the Constitutional Court.

If the Legislative Council is not in session, an emergency session is held.

...

The Constitutional Court

...

Public Prosecution

The Public Prosecution is an independent agency that works in accordance with the organizing laws.

The Supreme Council of the Public Prosecution nominates the Prosecutor-General and his assistants, who is appointed by the Sovereignty Council.

...

Uniformed Agencies

...

Military Courts

Notwithstanding the general jurisdiction of the judiciary, military courts may be established for the armed forces, Rapid Support Forces, police forces, and the General Intelligence Service in order to try their members with regards to their violations of military laws.

Crimes against civilians or relating to the rights of civilians over which the regular courts of the judiciary are competent are excepted therefrom.

State of emergency provisions **Sovereignty Council**

...

Competencies and Powers of the Sovereignty Council

(1) The Sovereignty Council exercises the following competencies and powers:

...

(k) Declare a state of emergency at the request of the Cabinet, which is ratified by the Transitional Legislative Council within 15 days from the date of the declaration;

...

Military Courts

...

State of Emergency

(1) Upon the occurrence of any emergent danger or natural or environmental disaster that threatens the unity of the country, or any part thereof, or its safety or economy, the Cabinet may ask the Sovereignty Council to declare a state of emergency in the country or any part thereof, in accordance with the Constitutional Charter and the law.

(2) The declaration of a state of emergency is presented to the Transitional Legislative Council within 15 days from the date of its issuance.

If the Transitional Legislative Council is not in session, an emergency session is convened.

(3) Upon the Legislative Council's ratification of the declaration of a state of emergency, all exceptional laws, orders and measures issued thereunder remain in force.

(4) The declaration of a state of emergency is extinguished if the Legislative Council does not ratify it, and all the measures taken thereunder are extinguished, without retroactive force.

The powers of the Cabinet in a state of emergency are as follows:

while the state of emergency is in effect, the Cabinet may take any measures without restriction, or may partially repeal or limit the effects of provisions of this Declaration.

Furthermore, if the exceptional situation reaches the point that it threatens the safety of the nation, the Cabinet may, in consultation with the Sovereignty Council, suspend part of the rights document found in this Declaration.

However, it may not reduce the right to life, protection from enslavement or torture, or the principle of non-discrimination on the basis of race, gender, religious conviction, disability, or the right to litigate or the right to a fair trial.

Judiciary and courts

Transitional period

...

Mandate of the Transitional Period

...

(5) Carry out legal reform, rebuild and develop the human rights and justice system, and ensure the independence of the judiciary and the rule of law.

...

Sovereignty Council

...

Competencies and Powers of the Sovereignty Council

(1) The Sovereignty Council exercises the following competencies and powers:

...

(e) Confirm the formation of the Supreme Judicial Council after it is formed in accordance with the law;

(f) Confirm the appointment of the Judiciary President, judges of the Supreme Court, and the president and members of the constitutional court, after they are nominated by the Supreme Judicial Council;

(g) Confirm the appointment of the Prosecutor-General after he is nominated by the Supreme Council of the Public Prosecution;

(h) Confirm the appointment of the Auditor-General after he is selected by the Cabinet;

...

(m) Ratify final rulings issued for execution from judicial authorities;

(n) The power to pardon people convicted and vacate the sentence or conviction in accordance with the law;

...

Common provisions for constitutional positions

...

Challenging Actions of the Sovereignty Council and Cabinet

...

(a) The Constitutional Court, if the challenge is directed at any infringement of the constitutional order or constitutional freedoms, protections or rights.

(b) A court, if the challenge is directed at violation of the law.

...

National judiciary bodies

Supreme Judicial Council

(1) A Supreme Judicial Council is established to take the place of the National Judicial Service Commission, and [the Council] assumes the duties of the latter.

The law defines its composition, competencies and powers.

(2) The Supreme Judicial Council selects the president and members of the Constitutional Court and the president of the judiciary and his deputies.

The Judicial Authority

(1) In the Republic of Sudan, jurisdiction is entrusted to the judicial authority.

(2) The judicial authority is independent from the Sovereignty Council and the Transitional Legislative Council and the executive branch, and it has the necessary financial and administrative independence.

(3) The judicial authority has jurisdiction to adjudicate disputes and issue rulings in accordance with the law.

(4) The President of the Judiciary of the Republic of Sudan is the head of the judicial authority and president of the National Supreme Court, and he is responsible for administering the judicial authority before the Supreme Judicial Council.

(5) The agencies and institutions of the state implement the rulings and orders of the courts.

The Constitutional Court

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(1) The Constitutional Court is an independent court, separate from the judicial authority.

Prisons and detention	No specific mention.
Traditional Laws	Rights and freedoms Charter ... Women's rights ... (4) The state shall work to combat harmful customs and traditions that reduce the dignity and status of women. ... Restriction of the death penalty (1) The death penalty may only be inflicted as retribution (qasas), a hudud punishment, or as a penalty for crimes of extreme gravity, in accordance with the law.

Socio-economic reconstruction

Development or socio-economic reconstruction	Socio-economic reconstruction→Development or socio-economic reconstruction→Socio-economic development Preamble ... Striving to implement measures to achieve transitional justice, fight corruption, recover stolen funds, reform the national economy, achieve a state of prosperity, welfare and social justice, reform institutions of the state and public service, strengthen the pillars of social peace, deepen the values of tolerance and reconciliation between the components of the Sudanese people and rebuild trust between all the people of Sudan; ... Transitional period ... Mandate of the Transitional Period ... (4) Resolve the economic crisis by stopping economic deterioration and work on laying the foundations for sustainable development by implementing an urgent economic, social, financial, and humanitarian program to face the current challenges. ... (14) Perform an active role in social welfare and achieve social development by striving to provide healthcare, education, housing and social security, and work on maintaining a clean natural environment and biodiversity in the country and protecting and developing it in a manner that guarantees the future of generations. ... Rights and freedoms Charter ... Women's rights ... (5) The state shall provide free healthcare for motherhood, childhood and pregnant women. Socio-economic reconstruction→Development or socio-economic reconstruction→Humanitarian assistance Comprehensive Peace Issues During the transitional period, state agencies shall work on performing the following duties: ... e. Work on stopping hostilities in disputed regions, and build a comprehensive and fair peace process by opening corridors for delivery of humanitarian assistance, and release prisoners and persons convicted because of the war, and exchange prisoners;
National economic plan	Transitional period ... Mandate of the Transitional Period ... (4) Resolve the economic crisis by stopping economic deterioration and work on laying the foundations for sustainable development by implementing an urgent economic, social, financial, and humanitarian program to face the current challenges.
Natural resources	No specific mention.

International funds No specific mention.

Business No specific mention.

Taxation No specific mention.

Banks No specific mention.

Land, property and environment

Land reform/rights Land, property and environment→Land reform/rights→Land reform and management

Military Courts

...

Independent Commissions

...

(3) The Sovereignty Council appoints the chairman and members of the following commissions, in consultation with the Cabinet:

...

(e) Land Commission;

Land, property and environment→Land reform/rights→Property return and restitution

Comprehensive Peace Issues

During the transitional period, state agencies shall work on performing the following duties:

...

i. Return properties belonging to organizations and individuals that were confiscated due to war in accordance with the law.

j. Adhere to the relevant international standards for compensation and return of properties to displaced persons and refugees, and ensure and guarantee the human rights of displaced persons and refugees set forth in international agreements and national laws within the voluntary return process and after.

**Pastoralist/
nomadism rights** No specific mention.

Cultural heritage	Land, property and environment→Cultural heritage→Intangible Rights and freedoms Charter ... Freedom of belief and worship ... They shall have the right to profess or express their religion or belief through worship, education, practice, performance of rituals, or celebrations, in accordance with the requirements of the law and public order. Land, property and environment→Cultural heritage→Other Rights and freedoms Charter ... Women's rights ... (4) The state shall work to combat harmful customs and traditions that reduce the dignity and status of women.
Environment	Transitional period ... Mandate of the Transitional Period ... (14) Perform an active role in social welfare and achieve social development by striving to provide healthcare, education, housing and social security, and work on maintaining a clean natural environment and biodiversity in the country and protecting and developing it in a manner that guarantees the future of generations.
Water or riparian rights or access	No specific mention.
Security sector	
Security Guarantees	No specific mention.
Ceasefire	Security sector→Ceasefire→General commitments Comprehensive Peace Issues During the transitional period, state agencies shall work on performing the following duties: ... e. Work on stopping hostilities in disputed regions, and build a comprehensive and fair peace process by opening corridors for delivery of humanitarian assistance, and release prisoners and persons convicted because of the war, and exchange prisoners;

Police

Transitional Cabinet

...

The Cabinet's Competencies and Powers

The Cabinet has the following competencies and powers:

...

(7) Supervise the enforcement of the law in accordance with the various competencies and take all measures and procedures to perform its transitional duties;

...

Uniformed Agencies

...

Police Forces

The police forces are national, uniformed law enforcement forces, and are competent to preserve the security and safety of society.

They are subject to the policies and decisions of the executive authority by law.

The Police Law and Armed Forces Law organize their relationship with the sovereign authority.

...

Military Courts

Notwithstanding the general jurisdiction of the judiciary, military courts may be established for the armed forces, Rapid Support Forces, police forces, and the General Intelligence Service in order to try their members with regards to their violations of military laws.

Armed forces

Transitional period

...

Mandate of the Transitional Period

...

The task of reforming military bodies is entrusted to military institutions in accordance with the law.

...

Sovereignty Council

...

Competencies and Powers of the Sovereignty Council

(1) The Sovereignty Council exercises the following competencies and powers:

...

(j) Declare war based on a recommendation from the Security and Defense Council, which consists of the Sovereignty Council, the Prime Minister, the Minister of Defense, the Minister of Interior, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Minister of Justice, the Minister of Finance, the Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces, the Prosecutor-General and the Director-General of the General Intelligence Service, provided that [the declaration of war] is ratified by the Transitional Legislative Council within 15 days from the date of the declaration.

If the Transitional Legislative Council is not in session, an emergency session is convened;

...

Uniformed Agencies

Armed Forces

The armed forces and Rapid Support Forces are a national military institution that protect the unity and sovereignty of the nation.

They are subordinated to the Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces and subject to the sovereign authority.

The Armed Forces Law and the Rapid Support Forces Law organize the relationship of the military institution with the executive authority.

...

Military Courts

Notwithstanding the general jurisdiction of the judiciary, military courts may be established for the armed forces, Rapid Support Forces, police forces, and the General Intelligence Service in order to try their members with regards to their violations of military laws.

DDR

No specific mention.

Intelligence services

Uniformed Agencies

...

General Intelligence Service

The General Intelligence Service is a uniformed agency that is competent in national security.

Its duties are limited to gathering and analyzing information and providing it to the competent bodies.

The law defines its obligations and duties, and it is subject to the sovereign and executive authorities by law.

Military Courts

Notwithstanding the general jurisdiction of the judiciary, military courts may be established for the armed forces, Rapid Support Forces, police forces, and the General Intelligence Service in order to try their members with regards to their violations of military laws.

Parastatal/rebel and opposition group forces

Uniformed Agencies

...

Military Courts

Notwithstanding the general jurisdiction of the judiciary, military courts may be established for the armed forces, Rapid Support Forces, police forces, and the General Intelligence Service in order to try their members with regards to their violations of military laws.

Withdrawal of foreign forces

No specific mention.

Corruption

Preamble

...

Striving to implement measures to achieve transitional justice, fight corruption, recover stolen funds, reform the national economy, achieve a state of prosperity, welfare and social justice, reform institutions of the state and public service, strengthen the pillars of social peace, deepen the values of tolerance and reconciliation between the components of the Sudanese people and rebuild trust between all the people of Sudan;

...

Common provisions for constitutional positions

Financial Disclosure and Prohibition of Commercial Activities

...

They do not receive any financial compensation, gifts, or work of any type from any non-government entity, whatever the case may be.

...

Military Courts

...

Independent Commissions

...

(3) The Sovereignty Council appoints the chairman and members of the following commissions, in consultation with the Cabinet:

...

(b) Anti-Corruption and Public Funds Recovery Commission;

Crime/organised crime No specific mention.

Drugs No specific mention.

Terrorism No specific mention.

Transitional justice **Preamble**
general

...

Striving to implement measures to achieve transitional justice, fight corruption, recover stolen funds, reform the national economy, achieve a state of prosperity, welfare and social justice, reform institutions of the state and public service, strengthen the pillars of social peace, deepen the values of tolerance and reconciliation between the components of the Sudanese people and rebuild trust between all the people of Sudan;

...

General provisions

...

Rule of Law

...

(2) The transitional authority upholds the rule of law and apply the principle of accountability and restitution of grievances and rights that have been denied.

...

Transitional period

...

Mandate of the Transitional Period

During the transitional period, state agencies performs the following duties:

Amnesty/pardon

Transitional justice→Amnesty/pardon→Amnesty/pardon proper

Comprehensive Peace Issues

During the transitional period, state agencies shall work on performing the following duties:

...

f. Issue a general amnesty for rulings issued against political leaders and members of armed movements because of their membership therein.

Transitional justice→Amnesty/pardon→Power to amnesty

Sovereignty Council

...

Competencies and Powers of the Sovereignty Council

(1) The Sovereignty Council exercises the following competencies and powers:

...

(n) The power to pardon people convicted and vacate the sentence or conviction in accordance with the law;

Transitional justice→Amnesty/pardon→Amnesty prohibition

General provisions

...

Rule of Law

...

(3) Notwithstanding any other text in any other law, war crimes, crimes against humanity, crimes of extra-judicial killing, violations of human rights and international and humanitarian law, crimes of financial corruption, and all crimes that involve abuse of authority committed since 30 June 1989 shall not be extinguished by prescription.

...

Transitional period

...

Mandate of the Transitional Period

During the transitional period, state agencies performs the following duties:

...

(3) Hold accountable members of the former regime by law for all crimes committed against the Sudanese people since 30 June 1989.

Courts

Transitional justice→Courts→National courts

Comprehensive Peace Issues

During the transitional period, state agencies shall work on performing the following duties:

...

g. Start implementing transitional justice and accountability measures for crimes against humanity and war crimes, and present the accused to national and international courts, in application of the no-impunity principle;

Transitional justice→Courts→International courts

Comprehensive Peace Issues

During the transitional period, state agencies shall work on performing the following duties:

...

g. Start implementing transitional justice and accountability measures for crimes against humanity and war crimes, and present the accused to national and international courts, in application of the no-impunity principle;

Mechanism

Transitional period

...

Mandate of the Transitional Period

During the transitional period, state agencies performs the following duties:

...

(16) Form a national, independent investigation committee, with African support if necessary as assessed by the national committee, to conduct a transparent, meticulous investigation of violations committed on 3 June 2019, and events and incidents where violations of the rights and dignity of civilian and military citizens were committed. The committee shall be formed within one month from the date the appointment of the Prime Minister is approved, and that the order forming the committee contains guarantees that it will be independent and possess full powers to investigate and determine the timeframe for its activities.

...

Military Courts

...

Independent Commissions

...

(3) The Sovereignty Council appoints the chairman and members of the following commissions, in consultation with the Cabinet:

...

(f) Transitional Justice Commission;

Prisoner release

Comprehensive Peace Issues

During the transitional period, state agencies shall work on performing the following duties:

...

e. Work on stopping hostilities in disputed regions, and build a comprehensive and fair peace process by opening corridors for delivery of humanitarian assistance, and release prisoners and persons convicted because of the war, and exchange prisoners;

Vetting

Transitional Legislative Council

Composition of the Transitional Legislative Council

(1) The Transitional Legislative Council is an independent, legislative authority.

...

The number of members therein shall not exceed 300 members, and it represents all forces participating in change, except for members of the National Congress and political forces that participated in the former regime until its downfall;

...

Military Courts

...

Independent Commissions

...

(2) For nomination to membership on such commissions, candidates shall meet the following requirements:

...

(b) May not have held sovereign or constitutional positions during the period of rule from June 1989;

Victims	Preamble ... In fulfillment of the lives of the martyrs and affirming the rights of the victims of the policies of the former regime; ... Transitional period ... Mandate of the Transitional Period During the transitional period, state agencies performs the following duties: ... (6) Work on settling the statuses of those who were arbitrarily dismissed from civil and military service, and strive to remedy the harm they suffered in accordance with the law.
Missing persons	No specific mention.
Reparations	Transitional justice→Reparations→Material reparations Comprehensive Peace Issues During the transitional period, state agencies shall work on performing the following duties: ... j. Adhere to the relevant international standards for compensation and return of properties to displaced persons and refugees, and ensure and guarantee the human rights of displaced persons and refugees set forth in international agreements and national laws within the voluntary return process and after.
Reconciliation	Preamble ... Striving to implement measures to achieve transitional justice, fight corruption, recover stolen funds, reform the national economy, achieve a state of prosperity, welfare and social justice, reform institutions of the state and public service, strengthen the pillars of social peace, deepen the values of tolerance and reconciliation between the components of the Sudanese people and rebuild trust between all the people of Sudan;
Implementation	
UN signatory	No specific mention.
Other international signatory	No specific mention.
Referendum for agreement	No specific mention.
International mission/force/similar	No specific mention.
Enforcement mechanism	No specific mention.
