Country/entity	South Sudan Sudan
Region	Africa (excl MENA)
Agreement name	Sudan Peace Agreement
Date	21 Apr 1997
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 Areement (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 - partial

Conflict nature Government/territory

Peace process	Sudanese (North-South) peace process
Parties	For The Sudan Government: LT General EL Zuber Mohammed Saleh; For United Salvation Front (UDSF) and South Sudan Independence Movement/Army (SSIM/A): Cdr Dr Riek Macher Teny D., Chairman & C-in-C; For Sudan People's Liberation Movement (SPLM/A): Cdr Karubino Kawanyn Bol, Chairman C-in-C (SPLM/A); For South Sudan Indepedents Group (SSIG): Cdr Kawac Makwei, Chairman C-in-C (SSIG); For Equatoria Defence Force (EDF): Dr Theophilus Ochang Loti, Chairman C-in-C (EDF); For the Union of Sudanese African Parties (U.S.A.P): Mr Samuel Aru Bol, Chairman (USAP); For Bor Group: Cdr Arok Thong Arok, SPLA/M Bor Group
Third parties	Third Parties not indicated, though may be present.
Description	An agreement between the Government of Sudan and the South Sudan United Democratic Front (UDSF) comprising of the SSIM, the Union of Sudan African Parties, SPLM, the Equatorial Defence Force, and the South Sudan Independents Group. The agreement provides for the exercise of the right of self-determination through a referendum by the people of South Sudan after a four-year Interim Period, with an established Coordinating Council to function during the period. Additionally, the agreement also provides for constitutional and legal matters, including constitutional guarantees and fundamental rights and freedoms, and denotes devolved and concurrent powers between federal institutions and sub-state level institutions, with included provisions on balanced participation of the Southern citizens in the federal institutions. Attached to the agreement are two Annexes, with Annex 1 establishing a ceasefire and Annex 2 providing details on Amnesty Proclamation Order 1997. The agreement also provides for the Abyei problem to be the topic of future discussions.

Agreement document	SD_970421_Sudan Peace Agreement.pdf (opens in new tab) | Download PDF

Groups

Children/youth	Groups→Children/youth→Rhetorical Page 14, CHAPTER SIX, 8. SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS DURING THE INTERIM PERIOD ... xii. War wounded, widows, orphans and other war victims shall be rehabilitated with assistance from the national, regional and international humanitarian agencies.
Disabled persons	Groups→Disabled persons→Substantive Page 14, CHAPTER SIX, 8. SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS DURING THE INTERIM PERIOD ... xii. War wounded, widows, orphans and other war victims shall be rehabilitated with assistance from the national, regional and international humanitarian agencies.
Elderly/age	No specific mention.

Migrant workers	No specific mention.
Racial/ethnic/ national group	Groups→Racial/ethnic/national group→Rhetorical Page 3, CHAPTER THREE- POLITICAL ISSUES, 2. CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL MATTERS A. Religion and the State: 1. Sudan is a multi-racial, multi-ethnic, multi-cultural and multi-religious society. Islam is the religion of the majority of the population and Christianity and the African creeds are followed by a considerable number of citizens. Nevertheless the basis of rights and duties in the Sudan shall be citizenship, and all Sudanese shall equally share in all aspects of life and political responsibilities on the basis of citizenship. Groups→Racial/ethnic/national group→Anti-discrimination Page 4, CHAPTER THREE- POLITICAL ISSUES, 2. CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL MATTERS C. Fundamental Rights and Freedoms: Under the concept of the rule of law the following basic human rights and fundamental freedoms shall be guaranteed: [...] 2. The right to equal treatment irrespective of gender, race, colour, religion or origin.
Religious groups	Groups→Religious groups→Rhetorical Page 3, CHAPTER THREE- POLITICAL ISSUES, 2. CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL MATTERS A. Religion and the State: 1. Sudan is a multi-racial, multi-ethnic, multi-cultural and multi-religious society. Islam is the religion of the majority of the population and Christianity and the African creeds are followed by a considerable number of citizens. Nevertheless the basis of rights and duties in the Sudan shall be citizenship, and all Sudanese shall equally share in all aspects of life and political responsibilities on the basis of citizenship. Groups→Religious groups→Anti-discrimination Page 4, CHAPTER THREE- POLITICAL ISSUES, 2. CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL MATTERS C. Fundamental Rights and Freedoms: Under the concept of the rule of law the following basic human rights and fundamental freedoms shall be guaranteed: [...] 2. The right to equal treatment irrespective of gender, race, colour, religion or origin.
Indigenous people	No specific mention.
Other groups	No specific mention.

Refugees/displaced persons	Groups→Refugees/displaced persons→Substantive Page 8, CHAPTER THREE, 4. WEALTH SHARING 6. In the field of rehabilitation of the war-affected areas, the following shall be observed: a. The Federal Government and the Coordinating Council shall work to attract loans and aid from friendly countries and international benevolent organisations to rehabilitate the economic projects which ceased to function or were damaged because of the war. It shall also work for the reconstruction of the war-affected areas and resettlement of returnees and displaced persons. Page 10, CHAPTER FOUR, 6. THE INTERIM PERIOD iii. The Coordinating Council shall carry out the following activities during the interim period: 1. To assist repatriate, resettle and rehabilitate the displaced and the returnees. Page 11, CHAPTER FIVE, 7. THE COORDINATING COUNCIL OF THE SOUTHERN STATES 2. FUNCTIONS OF THE COORDINATING COUNCIL: The Coordinating Council shall have the following functions: [...] 2.Voluntary repatriation of the returnees, and the displaced, rehabilitation and reconstruction of war-affected areas in the Southern States.
Social class	No specific mention.

Gender

Women, girls and gender	Page 4, CHAPTER THREE- POLITICAL ISSUES, 2. CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL MATTERS C. Fundamental Rights and Freedoms: Under the concept of the rule of law the following basic human rights and fundamental freedoms shall be guaranteed: [...] 2. The right to equal treatment irrespective of gender, race, colour, religion or origin. Page 14, CHAPTER SIX, 8. SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS DURING THE INTERIM PERIOD xii. War wounded, widows, orphans and other war victims shall be rehabilitated with assistance from the national, regional and international humanitarian agencies.
Men and boys	No specific mention.
LGBTI	No specific mention.
Family	Page 4, Chapter Three: Political Issues, 2. Constitutional and Legal Matters C. Fundamental Rights and Freedoms: Under the concept of the rule of law the following basic human rights and fundamental freedoms shall be guaranteed: [...] 3. The right to family life and privacy. Page 19, ANNEXE 1 - Agreement on the Cessation of Hostilities and Cease-Fire Between South Sudan Defence Force (SSDF) and the Government of the Sudan 8. Free Movement of Forces: c) Individual members of SSDF and the Sudanese Armed Forces exercising the freedom of movement for family, humanitarian or whatever reasons, for which they have been granted permission by their military units, must carry the necessary departure orders duly signed by the commanders of their units.

State definition

Nature of state (general)	No specific mention.
State configuration	Page 1, CHAPTER ONE, A. DEFINITIONS “Southern States” means the ten Southern States arising from the former provinces of Bahr el Gazal, Equatoria and Upper Nile with their boundaries as stood on 1st January 1956 Page 2, B. GENERAL PRINCIPLES. 2. During a four-year interim period South Sudan shall enjoy a special status as defined in this peace agreement. Page 5, Chapter Three: Political Issues Power Sharing, I. The Federal Powers - The following powers shall be exercised by the Federal institutions: 17. International Boundary and Inter-State Boundary Disputes.

Self determination

Page 2, B. GENERAL PRINCIPLES.
4. The people of South Sudan shall exercise the right of self-determination through a referendum.

Page 14, CHAPTER SEVEN, 10. THE REFERENDUM
1. By this Agreement the right of the people of Southern Sudan to determine their political aspirations and to pursue their economic, social and cultural development is hereby affirmed.

Page 14, CHAPTER SEVEN, 10. THE REFERENDUM
2. The people of Southern Sudan shall exercise this right in a referendum before the end of the interim period.

Referendum

Page 1, CHAPTER ONE, A. DEFINITIONS
“Interim Period” means the transitional period having the defined functions to this agreement, the end of which shall be the announcement of the referendum results.

Page 2, B. GENERAL PRINCIPLES.
4. The people of South Sudan shall exercise the right of self-determination through a referendum.

Page 10, CHAPTER FOUR, 6. THE INTERIM PERIOD
iii. The Coordinating Council shall carry out the following activities during the interim period: [...]
10. To educate and mobilise the people of Southern States on the process of referendum.
11. To provide adequate security in the Southern States in order to create a conducive atmosphere for the referendum.
12. To participate in conducting census in the Southern States.
13. To assist register voters for the referendum.

Page 14, CHAPTER SEVEN, 10. THE REFERENDUM
1. By this Agreement the right of the people of Southern Sudan to determine their political aspirations and to pursue their economic, social and cultural development is hereby affirmed.

Page 14, CHAPTER SEVEN, 10. THE REFERENDUM
2. The people of Southern Sudan shall exercise this right in a referendum before the end of the interim period.

Page 14, CHAPTER SEVEN, 10. THE REFERENDUM
3. Options in the referendum shall be:
a. Unity.
b. Secession.

Page 15, CHAPTER SEVEN, 10. THE REFERENDUM
4. The referendum shall be free, fair and be conducted by a Special Referendum Commission (SRC) to be formed by a Presidential decree in consultation with the Coordinating Council.

Page 15, CHAPTER SEVEN, 10. THE REFERENDUM
5. Eligible voters for the referendum shall be Southern Sudanese people who have attained the age of eighteen years and above and who are residing inside and outside of South Sudan.

Page 15, CHAPTER SEVEN, 10. THE REFERENDUM
6. The vote shall be by secret ballot.

Page 15, CHAPTER SEVEN, 10. THE REFERENDUM
7. To ensure free and fair conduct of the referendum, the SRC shall invite observers as follows:
a) OAU, Arab League, UN, Religious bodies, IGAD, National and Foreign NGOs and any other countries.
b) National and international media and journalists.

Page 15, CHAPTER SEVEN, 10. THE REFERENDUM
8.The parties agree to respect, abide by and implement in good faith the result of the referendum.

State symbols	Page 15, CHAPTER EIGHT, 11. FINAL PROVISIONS 1. LANGUAGE: Arabic shall be the official language of the Sudan, with English as the second language of the Sudan. The government shall endeavour to develop other languages.
Independence/ secession	Page 14, CHAPTER SEVEN, 10. THE REFERENDUM 3. Options in the referendum shall be: a. Unity. b. Secession.
Accession/ unification	No specific mention.
Border delimitation	Page 1, CHAPTER ONE, A. DEFINITIONS “Southern States” means the ten Southern States arising from the former provinces of Bahr el Gazal, Equatoria and Upper Nile with their boundaries as stood on 1st January 1956. Page 5, CHAPTER THREE - POLITICAL ISSUES, 3. POWER SHARING A. FEDERAL POWERS - The following powers shall be exercised by the Federal institutions: [...] 17. International Boundaries and Inter-State Boundary Disputes.
Cross-border provision	Page 5, CHAPTER THREE - POLITICAL ISSUES, 3. POWER SHARING A. FEDERAL POWERS - The following powers shall be exercised by the Federal institutions: [...] 1. Foreign Affairs.

Governance

Political institutions (new or reformed)

Governance→Political institutions (new or reformed)→General references
Page 5, CHAPTER THREE - POLITICAL ISSUES, 2. CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL MATTERS
E. Democracy: 1. Participatory democracy shall be realised through congresses and national convention or conference.

Page 5, CHAPTER THREE - POLITICAL ISSUES, 2. CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL MATTERS
E. Democracy: 2. In promotion of participatory democracy the congresses and national convention shall be organised:
a) to accommodate forums for all citizens;
b) To discourage all forms of intolerance and totalitarianism.

Page 5, CHAPTER THREE - POLITICAL ISSUES, 2. CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL MATTERS
E. Democracy: 3. The parties to this Agreement shall be guaranteed full participation in the political and constitutional processes in Sudan.

Page 15, CHAPTER SEVEN, 10. THE REFERENDUM
4. The referendum shall be free, fair and be conducted by a Special Referendum Commission (SRC) to be formed by a Presidential decree in consultation with the Coordinating Council.

Page 15, CHAPTER EIGHT, 11. FINAL PROVISIONS
2. AMENDMENT OF THE AGREEMENT
a) No bill of amendment to this Agreement shall be presented to the National Assembly without consulting the Coordinating Council.
b) For amendment on this Agreement the Coordinating Council may present its petition to the President of the Republic provided that such a bill is passed in the Coordinating Council by a two-thirds majority.
Governance→Political institutions (new or reformed)→New political institutions (indefinite)
Page 5, CHAPTER THREE - POLITICAL ISSUES, 3. POWER SHARING
A. FEDERAL POWERS - The following powers shall be exercised by the Federal institutions: [See 'Political Power-Sharing' and 'Territorial Power-Sharing' for powers allocated to federal and state institutions]

Page 8, CHAPTER THREE, 4. WEALTH SHARING
6. In the field of rehabilitation of the war-affected areas, the following shall be observed:
a. The Federal Government and the Coordinating Council shall work to attract loans and aid from friendly countries and international benevolent organisations to rehabilitate the economic projects which ceased to function or were damaged because of the war. It shall also work for the reconstruction of the war-affected areas and resettlement of returnees and displaced persons.
b. The Federal Government and the Coordinating Council shall launch a plan and joint international appeal for the reconstruction, rehabilitation, repatriation and development of the Southern States and other war affected areas.
c. The Coordinating Council shall also establish a relief, resettlement, rehabilitation, reconstruction commission to manage and administer the resources acquired for the above purposes.

Page 8, CHAPTER THREE, 4. WEALTH SHARING
8. The State Government shall prepare a budget to meet the expenditure on services, administration and development of the State to be submitted to the State Legislative Organ for approval.

Elections	No specific mention.
Electoral commission	Page 5, Chapter Three: Political Issues Power Sharing, I. The Federal Powers - The following powers shall be exercised by the Federal institutions: 14. Federal Election Commission.
Political parties reform	No specific mention.

Civil society

Page 5, CHAPTER THREE - POLITICAL ISSUES, 2. CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL MATTERS
D. DEMOCRACY: 1. Participatory democracy shall be realised through congresses and national convention or conference.
2. In promotion of participatory democracy the congresses and national convention shall be organised: a) to accommodate forums for all citizens;

Page 8, CHAPTER THREE, 4. WEALTH SHARING
6. In the field of rehabilitation of the war-affected areas, the following shall be observed:
a. The Federal Government and the Coordinating Council shall work to attract loans and aid from friendly countries and international benevolent organisations to rehabilitate the economic projects which ceased to function or were damaged because of the war. It shall also work for the reconstruction of the war-affected areas and resettlement of returnees and displaced persons.

Page 11, CHAPTER FIVE, 7. THE COORDINATING COUNCIL OF THE SOUTHERN STATES
2. FUNCTIONS OF THE COORDINATING COUNCIL: The Coordinating Council shall have the following functions: c. Legislative Functions:
3. Encourage establishment and supervision of foreign consulate, UN agencies and NGOs in South Sudan in coordination with the Federal Government in coordination with the Federal organs concerned.

Page 12, CHAPTER FIVE, 7. THE COORDINATING COUNCIL OF THE SOUTHERN STATES
3. POWERS OF THE COORDINATING COUNCIL - The Coordinating Council shall exercise the following powers: DEVOLVED POWERS [...]
f. To conduct International agreements on culture, trade, including border trade, and technical co-operation, the procurement of foreign capital investment and development assistance from governmental and non-governmental organisations (NGOs) in coordination with the Federal organs concerned.

Page 14, CHAPTER SIX, 8. SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS DURING THE INTERIM PERIOD
xii. War wounded, widows, orphans and other war victims shall be rehabilitated with assistance from the national, regional and international humanitarian agencies.

Page 15, CHAPTER SEVEN, 10. THE REFERENDUM
7. To ensure free and fair conduct of the referendum, the SRC shall invite observers as follows:
a) OAU, Arab League, UN, Religious bodies, IGAD, National and Foreign NGOs and any other countries.
b) National and international media and journalists.

Page 18, ANNEXE 1 - Agreement on the Cessation of Hostilities and Cease-Fire Between South Sudan Defence Force (SSDF) and the Government of the Sudan
6.Local Cease-Fire Commissions: [...] b. Each local Cease-Fire Committee shall consist of seven (7) members and shall be formed by the Joint Cease-Fire Commission, and its members may be drawn from Military personnel, civil administrators, chiefs and community leaders.

Page 18, ANNEXE 1 - Agreement on the Cessation of Hostilities and Cease-Fire Between South Sudan Defence Force (SSDF) and the Government of the Sudan
7. Acts that are Prohibited As of that date in which the Cease-Fire and the cessation of hostilities comes into effect the forces of the parties to the agreement and any allied militia shall refrain from the following: [...] d. Interference with free movement of the civil population and services or looting of their property;

Traditional/ religious leaders	Page 18, ANNEXE 1 - Agreement on the Cessation of Hostilities and Cease-Fire Between South Sudan Defence Force (SSDF) and the Government of the Sudan 6.Local Cease-Fire Commissions: [...] b. Each local Cease-Fire Committee shall consist of seven (7) members and shall be formed by the Joint Cease-Fire Commission, and its members may be drawn from Military personnel, civil administrators, chiefs and community leaders.
Public administration	Page 10, CHAPTER FOUR, 6. THE INTERIM PERIOD iii. The Coordinating Council shall carry out the following activities during the interim period: [...] 8. To reassemble and train manpower in order to re-establish the public service in the Southern States. 9. To strengthen the capacity building of the people in the Southern States to become self-reliant. In this regard plans shall be drawn to receive support for educational, health, food security and social services institutions. Page 12, CHAPTER FIVE, 7. THE COORDINATING COUNCIL OF THE SOUTHERN STATES 3. POWERS OF THE COORDINATING COUNCIL - The Coordinating Council shall exercise the following powers: CONCURRENT POWERS 4. The Coordinating Council shall exercise the following powers concurrent with the Federal organs: [...] b. Planning and supervision of the Public Service in the Southern States. Page 12-13, CHAPTER FIVE, 7. THE COORDINATING COUNCIL OF THE SOUTHERN STATES - COMPOSITION OF THE COORDINATING COUNCIL: 8. The Coordinating Council membership shall be as follows:[...] 7. Minister for Public Service and Labour. Page 18, ANNEXE 1 - Agreement on the Cessation of Hostilities and Cease-Fire Between South Sudan Defence Force (SSDF) and the Government of the Sudan 6.Local Cease-Fire Commissions: [...] b. Each local Cease-Fire Committee shall consist of seven (7) members and shall be formed by the Joint Cease-Fire Commission, and its members may be drawn from Military personnel, civil administrators, chiefs and community leaders.

Constitution

Governance→Constitution→Constitutional reform/making
Page 2, CHAPTER ONE, A. DEFINITIONS
“Constitution” means the constitution of the Sudan including such parts or articles of the agreement as shall be designated to be part thereof.

Page 2, CHAPTER ONE, A. DEFINITIONS
“President of the Coordinating Council” refers to the person appointed by the President of the Republic of the Sudan to preside over the Coordinating Council.

Page 3, CHAPTER THREE- POLITICAL ISSUES, 2. CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL MATTERS
A. Religion and the State: 5. There shall be no legislation which would adversely affect the religious rights of any citizen.

Page 3, CHAPTER THREE- POLITICAL ISSUES, 2. CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL MATTERS
A. Religion and the State: 6. Regarding legislation: a)Sharia and Custom shall be the sources of legislation. b) On the issue of Sharia, the parties agreed on a formula under which Laws of a general nature that are based on general principles common to the States shall apply at the National level, provided that the States shall have the right to enact any complementary legislation to Federal legislation on matters that are peculiar to them. This power shall be exercised in addition to the powers the States exercise on matters designated as falling within their jurisdiction, including the development of customary law.

Page 3, CHAPTER THREE- POLITICAL ISSUES, 2. CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL MATTERS
B. The Constitutional Guarantees: 1. The Supreme Court is the custodian of the constitution and is thus entrusted with the protection and interpretation of the Constitution.

Page 3, CHAPTER THREE- POLITICAL ISSUES, 2. CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL MATTERS
B. The Constitutional Guarantees: 2. The Constitution shall enshrine the following principles: a) There shall be no punishment except as provided for by the law.
b) Every person is presumed innocent until the contrary is proved.
c) Litigation before courts is a right guaranteed for every person.
d) The Constitution shall guarantee the equality of all citizens before law without any discrimination; no immunity shall be without law.
e) The Constitution shall guarantee the application of the Rule of Law.
f) The bill of rights and freedoms shall be enshrined in the Constitution.
g) Any law or decision that contravenes the Constitution may be challenged in court by any aggrieved person.
h) All personal matters such as marriage, divorce, parentage and inheritance shall be governed by the religion and custom of those involved.

Page 5, CHAPTER THREE - POLITICAL ISSUES, 2. CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL MATTERS
E. Democracy: 3. The parties to this Agreement shall be guaranteed full participation in the political and constitutional processes in Sudan.

Page 5-6, CHAPTER THREE - POLITICAL ISSUES, 3. POWER SHARING
A. FEDERAL POWERS - The following powers shall be exercised by the Federal institutions:[...] 20. Federal Legislation:
a. On matters within Federal Powers;
b. On matters common to the States.

Page 9, CHAPTER THREE, 5. PARTICIPATION OF THE SOUTHERN CITIZENS IN THE FEDERAL INSTITUTIONS
3. The Southern citizens shall participate in all Federal, political and constitutional

Power sharing

Political power sharing

Power sharing→Political power sharing→General
State level
Sub-state level
Summary: State level power sharing is provided for, see below.

Page 9, CHAPTER THREE, 5. PARTICIPATION OF THE SOUTHERN CITIZENS IN THE FEDERAL INSTITUTIONS
1. Mindful of the present participation of the Southerners in the Federal Institutions, this Agreement is putting forward further balanced representation in the Federal institutions.

Page 9, CHAPTER THREE, 5. PARTICIPATION OF THE SOUTHERN CITIZENS IN THE FEDERAL INSTITUTIONS
2. The participation shall be based on values of efficiency, qualification, honesty, justice, responsibility and equality between all the citizens without discrimination.

Page 9, CHAPTER THREE, 5. PARTICIPATION OF THE SOUTHERN CITIZENS IN THE FEDERAL INSTITUTIONS
3. The Southern citizens shall participate in all Federal, political and constitutional institutions in numbers commensurate to the demands of the interim period, taking into consideration population size and provided that the criteria for eligibility are met.

Page 10, CHAPTER FIVE, 7. THE COORDINATING COUNCIL OF THE SOUTHERN STATES
1.DEFINITION: a. In accordance with this Peace Agreement, there shall be established a Coordinating Council in Southern States during the interim period. The Coordinating Council shall be responsible for coordination, supervision, socio-economic planning, confidence-building, peace-nurturing, policy-making as well as political mobilisation.

Page 11, CHAPTER FIVE, 7. THE COORDINATING COUNCIL OF THE SOUTHERN STATES
2. FUNCTIONS OF THE COORDINATING COUNCIL: The Coordinating Council shall have the following functions: c. Legislative Functions:
3. Encourage establishment and supervision of foreign consulate, UN agencies and NGOs in South Sudan in coordination with the Federal Government in coordination with the Federal organs concerned.

Page 12, CHAPTER FIVE, 7. THE COORDINATING COUNCIL OF THE SOUTHERN STATES
3. POWERS OF THE COORDINATING COUNCIL - The Coordinating Council shall exercise the following powers: DEVOLVED POWERS
a. Education Planning up to University level in accordance with National policies.
b. Planning and supervision of Southern States security, public order and good governance.
c. Economic development and planning in accordance with national policies.
d. Planning and programming for electricity network and other public utilities in the Southern States.
e. Organisation of scientific research, technological, industrial and commercial development.
f. To conduct International agreements on culture, trade, including border trade, and technical co-operation, the procurement of foreign capital investment and development assistance from governmental and non-governmental organisations (NGOs) in coordination with the Federal organs concerned.

Page 14, CHAPTER SEVEN, 10. THE REFERENDUM
2. The people of Southern Sudan shall exercise this right in a referendum before the end of the interim period.

Territorial power sharing

Power sharing→Territorial power sharing→Federal or similar sub-divided government
Page 1, CHAPTER ONE, A. DEFINITIONS
“Southern States” means the ten Southern States arising from the former provinces of Bahr el Gazal, Equatoria and Upper Nile with their boundaries as stood on 1st January 1956.

Page 2, B. GENERAL PRINCIPLES.
2. During a four-year interim period South Sudan shall enjoy a special status as defined in this peace agreement.

Page 2, B. GENERAL PRINCIPLES.
4. The people of South Sudan shall exercise the right of self-determination through a referendum.

Page 6, CHAPTER THREE - POLITICAL ISSUES, 3. POWER SHARING
B. STATE POWERS:
1. State Security, Public order and good governance.
2. Wildlife, tourism, Hotels, Inn, …etc.
3. Land use and conservation without prejudice to the Federal Policies.
4. Local Government.
5. State Taxes.
6. Agriculture, forestry and Fisheries including the establishment of Training Institutions in these fields.
7. Promotion of Languages, Cultures, Folklore, Arts, etc.
8. State Radio, TV, Newspapers and Printing Press.
9. Quarrying
10. Roads, Water Supply, Hydro-Electric Power.
11. Irrigation and embankment, pastures and their development.
12. Animal Health, Animal Husbandry and Animal Wealth.
13. Libraries and Museums.
14. Industrial and commercial development.
15. Missionaries activities, Charities and Endowments.
16. Specialised Hospitals and Clinics.
17. Establishment of Banks in accordance with Central Bank Policies.
18. State Public Audit.
19. State Electricity Network.
20. State Attorney General.
21. State Legislation: a) In matters within State Powers; b) Complementary to Federal laws in matters peculiar to the State c) Customary laws.
22. State economic development and Planning in accordance with Federal Planning.
23. Recruitment of Specialised technical expertise in various fields of development.
24. Health care and establishment of all types of medical institutions for treatment and training of qualified medical personnel.
25. Scientific Research and Development.
26. Statistics.
27. Education Management, Planning and Training up to the University level within the framework of the National planning.
28. Administration of Meteorological Services.
29. Education Management, Planning and Training up to University level within the framework of National Planning.

Page 6, CHAPTER THREE - POLITICAL ISSUES, 3. POWER SHARING
C. RESIDUAL POWERS: 1. The State shall exercise the residual powers without prejudice to the powers allocated to the Federal authorities.

Economic power sharing

Power sharing→Economic power sharing→Sharing of resources
Page 7, CHAPTER THREE, 4. WEALTH SHARING
1. The Federal Government shall lay down a comprehensive economic and social plan to develop the country in general and to bridge the gap between the various States in particular, so that within a definite period, a parity in provision of basic needs such as security, employment, water, food, education, health and housing could be reached.

2. In order to consolidate the economic policies:
a. The economy in the Sudan shall be based on free market forces.
b. The Federal Bank of the Sudan shall be responsible for regulating internal and external value of the Sudanese currency.
c. There shall be an independent Stock Exchange Bureau for selling and floating shares, bonds and premiums of companies and currency regulation to enhance free market economy.
d. There shall be established development projects to promote and maintain peace and stability among the people of the Sudan.

Page 7, CHAPTER THREE, 4. WEALTH SHARING
3. Major Federal development projects and big mining and oil projects shall be considered national wealth and be managed on a national basis provided that: a) The Federal Government shall observe to allocate an equitable percentage of the Returns to be fixed by the Revenue Allocation Commission to the State where the project is located (see Annex 3).
b) Ensure participation of the States in the management of such projects.
c) Ensure recruitment and training of citizens of the State in order to participate in such projects.
d) Any other fringe benefits.

Page 7, CHAPTER THREE, 4. WEALTH SHARING
4. A Revenue Allocation Commission shall be established to recommend revenue sharing formula for the whole country. The Coordinating Council shall be represented.

Page 7-8, CHAPTER THREE, 4. WEALTH SHARING
5.The Federal Government shall observe the following for the purpose of distribution of national revenue among the States and for site selection of major development projects:
a) Giving priority to the less-developed States according to their state of underdevelopment.
b) Economic feasibility of projects and their efficient functioning.
c) The effect of the project on the realisation of self-sufficiency in the basic needs of the country.
d) A balanced relationship between development and density of population and environment.
e) Establishment of a special fund to take care of crash development programmes and maintenance of peace.

6. In the field of rehabilitation of the war-affected areas, the following shall be observed:
a. The Federal Government and the Coordinating Council shall work to attract loans and aid from friendly countries and international benevolent organisations to rehabilitate the economic projects which ceased to function or were damaged because of the war. It shall also work for the reconstruction of the war-affected areas and resettlement of returnees and displaced persons.

b. The Federal Government and the Coordinating Council shall launch a plan and joint international appeal for the reconstruction, rehabilitation, repatriation and development

Military power sharing

Power sharing→Military power sharing→Merger of forces
Page 5, CHAPTER THREE - POLITICAL ISSUES, 3. POWER SHARING
A. FEDERAL POWERS - The following powers shall be exercised by the Federal institutions: [...] 2. Armed Forces and Defense Affairs.

Page 9, CHAPTER THREE, 5. PARTICIPATION OF THE SOUTHERN CITIZENS IN THE FEDERAL INSTITUTIONS
4. The Southern citizens shall have the right to participate in the Federal Institutions as follows: [...] k. The Armed Forces.
Power sharing→Military power sharing→Joint command structures
Page 17, ANNEXE 1 - Agreement on the Cessation of Hostilities and Cease-Fire Between South Sudan Defence Force (SSDF) and the Government of the Sudan
1.Definition: b. The “Joint Technical Military Committee” means the Joint Technical Military Committee consulted from officers of Sudanese Armed Forces and SSDF under Article 3 below.

Page 17, ANNEXE 1 - Agreement on the Cessation of Hostilities and Cease-Fire Between South Sudan Defence Force (SSDF) and the Government of the Sudan
1.Definition: c. “Joint Cease-fire Commission” means Joint Cease-fire Commission, established under Article 4 below from officers of the Sudanese Armed Forces and SSDF.

Page 17, ANNEXE 1 - Agreement on the Cessation of Hostilities and Cease-Fire Between South Sudan Defence Force (SSDF) and the Government of the Sudan
3. Joint Technical Military Committee: a) The parties shall constitute a Joint Technical Military Committee from capable officers of the parties as follows:
i. Five (5) officers from each side;
ii. Other support staff;
iii. Headquarters;
iv. The Chairmanship shall alternate for three months;
v. The HQ of the Joint Technical Military Committee shall be in Khartoum at the General Military Headquarters.

Page 17, ANNEXE 1 - Agreement on the Cessation of Hostilities and Cease-Fire Between South Sudan Defence Force (SSDF) and the Government of the Sudan
3. Joint Technical Military Committee: b) Duties of the Joint Technical Military Committee:
i. To supervises the work of the Joint Cease-Fire Commission;
ii. To deal with any administrative matters connected with implementation of the Cease-Fire; and
iii. Any other relevant matters pertaining to the implementation of the security arrangements.

Page 17-18, ANNEXE 1 - Agreement on the Cessation of Hostilities and Cease-Fire Between South Sudan Defence Force (SSDF) and the Government of the Sudan
4. The Joint Cease-Fire Commission a) Composition: It shall be constituted by the parties as follows:
i) Ten officers from each side.

Page 18, ANNEXE 1 - Agreement on the Cessation of Hostilities and Cease-Fire Between South Sudan Defence Force (SSDF) and the Government of the Sudan
5. Duties of the Joint Cease-Fire Commission:
a. To ensure that the Cease-Fire is enforced and consolidated;
b. To constantly observe and report any breaches of the Cease-Fire;
c. To investigate alleged violations of the Cease-Fire and to take appropriate measures;
d. To send regular reports to the Joint Technical Military Committee on the general

Human rights and equality

Human rights/RoL general

Page 1, PREAMBLE
Aware that only a sustainable peace based on justice, equality, democracy, and freedom can lead to a meaningful development and progress which would assist in the solution of the fundamental problems of the people of the Sudan;

Page 1, PREAMBLE
Fully cognizant of the fact that the unity of the Sudan cannot be based on force or coercion, but on the free will of the people;

Page 4, CHAPTER THREE- POLITICAL ISSUES, 2. CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL MATTERS
B. The Constitutional Guarantees: 2. The Constitution shall enshrine the following principles: [...] d) The Constitution shall guarantee the equality of all citizens before law without any discrimination; no immunity shall be without law.
e) The Constitution shall guarantee the application of the Rule of Law

Page 4, Chapter Three: Political Issues
Constitutional and Legal Matters, II. Constitutional Guarantees
2. The Constitution shall enshrine the following principles:
e) The Constitution shall guarantee the application of the Rule of Law.
f) The bill of rights and freedoms shall be enshrined in the Constitution.
g) Any law or decision that contravenes the Constitution may be challenged in court by any aggrieved person.
h) All personal matters such as marriage, divorce, parentage and inheritance shall be governed by the religion and custom of those involved.

Page 3, Chapter Three: Political Issues
Constitutional and Legal Matters, III. Fundamental Rights and Freedoms
Under the concept of the rule of law the following basic human rights and fundamental freedoms shall be guaranteed: [...]

Bill of rights/similar

Page 4, CHAPTER THREE- POLITICAL ISSUES, 2. CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL MATTERS
B. The Constitutional Guarantees: 2. The Constitution shall enshrine the following principles: [...] f) The bill of rights and freedoms shall be enshrined in the Constitution.

Page 4, CHAPTER THREE- POLITICAL ISSUES, 2. CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL MATTERS
C. Fundamental Rights and Freedoms: Under the concept of the rule of law the following basic human rights and fundamental freedoms shall be guaranteed: [...]

Treaty incorporation

Page 4, CHAPTER THREE- POLITICAL ISSUES, 2. CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL MATTERS
C. Fundamental Rights and Freedoms: 13. All other basic rights and freedoms that are recognised by and guaranteed under the International Conventions and Protocols ratified by the Government of the Sudan.

Civil and political rights

Human rights and equality→Civil and political rights→Life
Page 4, CHAPTER THREE- POLITICAL ISSUES, 2. CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL MATTERS
C. Fundamental Rights and Freedoms: 1. The right to life and inviolability of the human person.
Human rights and equality→Civil and political rights→Torture
Page 4, CHAPTER THREE- POLITICAL ISSUES, 2. CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL MATTERS
C. Fundamental Rights and Freedoms: 10. Immunity from arbitrary arrest, detention and torture.
Human rights and equality→Civil and political rights→Equality
Page 1, PREAMBLE
[...] Aware that only a sustainable peace based on justice, equality, democracy, and freedom can lead to a meaningful development and progress which would assist in the solution of the fundamental problems of the people of the Sudan;

Page 3, CHAPTER THREE- POLITICAL ISSUES, 2. CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL MATTERS
A. Religion and the State: 1. Sudan is a multi-racial, multi-ethnic, multi-cultural and multi-religious society. Islam is the religion of the majority of the population and Christianity and the African creeds are followed by a considerable number of citizens. Nevertheless the basis of rights and duties in the Sudan shall be citizenship, and all Sudanese shall equally share in all aspects of life and political responsibilities on the basis of citizenship.

Page 3, CHAPTER THREE- POLITICAL ISSUES, 2. CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL MATTERS
B. The Constitutional Guarantees: 2. The Constitution shall enshrine the following principles: [...] d) The Constitution shall guarantee the equality of all citizens before law without any discrimination; no immunity shall be without law.

Page 4, CHAPTER THREE- POLITICAL ISSUES, 2. CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL MATTERS
C. Fundamental Rights and Freedoms: 2. The right to equal treatment irrespective of gender, race, colour, religion or origin.

Page 7, CHAPTER THREE, 4. WEALTH SHARING
3. Major Federal development projects and big mining and oil projects shall be considered national wealth and be managed on a national basis provided that: a) The Federal Government shall observe to allocate an equitable percentage of the Returns to be fixed by the Revenue Allocation Commission to the State where the project is located (see Annex 3).

Page 9, CHAPTER THREE, 5. PARTICIPATION OF THE SOUTHERN CITIZENS IN THE FEDERAL INSTITUTIONS
2. The participation shall be based on values of efficiency, qualification, honesty, justice, responsibility and equality between all the citizens without discrimination.
Human rights and equality→Civil and political rights→Liberty and security of person
Page 4, CHAPTER THREE- POLITICAL ISSUES, 2. CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL MATTERS
C. Fundamental Rights and Freedoms: 1. The right to life and inviolability of the human person.
Human rights and equality→Civil and political rights→Humane treatment in detention
Page 4, CHAPTER THREE- POLITICAL ISSUES, 2. CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL MATTERS
C. Fundamental Rights and Freedoms: 10. Immunity from arbitrary arrest, detention and torture.
Human rights and equality→Civil and political rights→Freedom of movement
Page 4, CHAPTER THREE- POLITICAL ISSUES, 2. CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL MATTERS
C. Fundamental Rights and Freedoms: 7. Freedom of movement.
Human rights and equality→Civil and political rights→Freedom of association
Page 4, CHAPTER THREE- POLITICAL ISSUES, 2. CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL MATTERS

Socio-economic rights	Human rights and equality→Socio-economic rights→Property Page 4, CHAPTER THREE- POLITICAL ISSUES, 2. CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL MATTERS C. Fundamental Rights and Freedoms: 5. The right to property Human rights and equality→Socio-economic rights→Cultural life Page 4, Chapter Three: Political Issues Constitutional and Legal Matters, II. Constitutional Guarantees 2. The Constitution shall enshrine the following principles: h) All personal matters such as marriage, divorce, parentage and inheritance shall be governed by the religion and custom of those involved. Page 4, CHAPTER THREE- POLITICAL ISSUES, 2. CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL MATTERS C. Fundamental Rights and Freedoms: 11. Freedom of religious worship, preaching, dawa, proselytization and religious propagation. 12. Freedom of expression and development of cultures and languages.

Rights related issues

Citizenship

Rights related issues→Citizenship→Citizens, specific rights
Page 3, CHAPTER THREE- POLITICAL ISSUES, 2. CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL MATTERS
A. Religion and the State: 1. Sudan is a multi-racial, multi-ethnic, multi-cultural and multi-religious society. Islam is the religion of the majority of the population and Christianity and the African creeds are followed by a considerable number of citizens. Nevertheless the basis of rights and duties in the Sudan shall be citizenship, and all Sudanese shall equally share in all aspects of life and political responsibilities on the basis of citizenship.

Page 9, CHAPTER THREE, 5. PARTICIPATION OF THE SOUTHERN CITIZENS IN THE FEDERAL INSTITUTIONS
2. The participation shall be based on values of efficiency, qualification, honesty, justice, responsibility and equality between all the citizens without discrimination.

Democracy

Page 1, PREAMBLE
[...] Aware that only a sustainable peace based on justice, equality, democracy, and freedom can lead to a meaningful development and progress which would assist in the solution of the fundamental problems of the people of the Sudan;

Page 5, CHAPTER THREE - POLITICAL ISSUES, 2. CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL MATTERS
E. Democracy: 1. Participatory democracy shall be realised through congresses and national convention or conference.

Page 5, CHAPTER THREE - POLITICAL ISSUES, 2. CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL MATTERS
E. Democracy: 2. In promotion of participatory democracy the congresses and national convention shall be organised:
a) to accommodate forums for all citizens;
b) To discourage all forms of intolerance and totalitarianism.

Page 5, CHAPTER THREE - POLITICAL ISSUES, 2. CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL MATTERS
E. Democracy: 3. The parties to this Agreement shall be guaranteed full participation in the political and constitutional processes in Sudan.

Detention procedures

No specific mention.

Media and communication

Rights related issues→Media and communication→Governance of media
Page 5, CHAPTER THREE - POLITICAL ISSUES, 3. POWER SHARING
A. FEDERAL POWERS - The following powers shall be exercised by the Federal institutions:[...] 6. External Communications, External and Inter-State Postal and Telecommunication services, Civil Aviation and the operation and maintenance of International Airports.

Page 6, CHAPTER THREE - POLITICAL ISSUES, 3. POWER SHARING
B. STATE POWERS: [...] 8. State Radio, TV, Newspapers and Printing Press.

Page 12, CHAPTER FIVE, 7. THE COORDINATING COUNCIL OF THE SOUTHERN STATES
3. POWERS OF THE COORDINATING COUNCIL - The Coordinating Council shall exercise the following powers: CONCURRENT POWERS
4. The Coordinating Council shall exercise the following powers concurrent with the Federal organs: [...] e. Cultural planning and regulation, supervision of Radio, TV, newspapers and printing press.
i. Air, Land and River Transport, Postal Services and Telecommunication.
Rights related issues→Media and communication→Media roles
Page 4, CHAPTER THREE- POLITICAL ISSUES, 2. CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL MATTERS
C. Fundamental Rights and Freedoms: 8. Freedom of the press.

Page 15, CHAPTER SEVEN, 10. THE REFERENDUM
7. To ensure free and fair conduct of the referendum, the SRC shall invite observers as follows: [...]
b) National and international media and journalists.

Page 17, ANNEXE 1 - Agreement on the Cessation of Hostilities and Cease-Fire Between South Sudan Defence Force (SSDF) and the Government of the Sudan
2. Cessation of Hostilities and Cease-Fire: b) The parties shall promote peace through mass media, public rallies, conferences, seminars, etc.,

Page 17, ANNEXE 1 - Agreement on the Cessation of Hostilities and Cease-Fire Between South Sudan Defence Force (SSDF) and the Government of the Sudan
2. Cessation of Hostilities and Cease-Fire: c) The parties shall refrain from any propaganda or information policy that is inconsistent with the process of peace;

Mobility/access	Page 18, ANNEXE 1 - Agreement on the Cessation of Hostilities and Cease-Fire Between South Sudan Defence Force (SSDF) and the Government of the Sudan 7. Acts that are Prohibited As of that date in which the Cease-Fire and the cessation of hostilities comes into effect the forces of the parties to the agreement and any allied militia shall refrain from the following: [...] d. Interference with free movement of the civil population and services or looting of their property; Page 18-19, ANNEXE 1 - Agreement on the Cessation of Hostilities and Cease-Fire Between South Sudan Defence Force (SSDF) and the Government of the Sudan 8. Free Movement of Forces: a) Subject to the prior notification of the Joint Cease-Fire Commission, forces of the parties shall enjoy freedom of movement in areas controlled by each side whether as military units or as individuals for any of the following purposes: i) To carry out troops rotation or relief; ii) To carry out liaison and coordination activities between command and units on the move; iii) To deliver logistical supplies; and iv) To go on leave or seek medical care or for other humanitarian reasons. Page 19, ANNEXE 1 - Agreement on the Cessation of Hostilities and Cease-Fire Between South Sudan Defence Force (SSDF) and the Government of the Sudan 8. Free Movement of Forces: c) Individual members of SSDF and the Sudanese Armed Forces exercising the freedom of movement for family, humanitarian or whatever reasons, for which they have been granted permission by their military units, must carry the necessary departure orders duly signed by the commanders of their units. Page 20, ANNEXE 2 - GENERAL AMNESTY PROCLAMATION ORDER 1997 5. Freedom of Movement: There shall be freedom of movement of people, goods and services throughout the Sudan. The relevant authorities shall implement this provision accordingly. Page 20, ANNEXE 2 - GENERAL AMNESTY PROCLAMATION ORDER 1997 6. Joint Amnesty Committee: a. The parties shall set up an ad hoc Joint Amnesty Committee to follow up implementation of the provisions of this Amnesty Proclamation and shall compile and report about all those persons who were in prison or under detention, whether civilians or military personnel, and who should have been released in response to the terms of the amnesty, and the degree of freedom of movement of persons, goods, and services inside Southern States.
Protection measures	No specific mention.
Other	Page 1, PREAMBLE [...] Fully cognizant of the fact that the unity of the Sudan cannot be based on force or coercion, but on the free will of the people; Page 14, CHAPTER SEVEN, 10. THE REFERENDUM 1. By this Agreement the right of the people of Southern Sudan to determine their political aspirations and to pursue their economic, social and cultural development is hereby affirmed.

Rights institutions

NHRI	No specific mention.
Regional or international human rights institutions	No specific mention.

Justice sector reform

Criminal justice and emergency law	Justice sector reform→Criminal justice and emergency law→Delimitation of powers in Criminal Justice System Page 6, CHAPTER THREE - POLITICAL ISSUES, 3. POWER SHARING A. FEDERAL POWERS - The following powers shall be exercised by the Federal institutions [...] 28. Emergency Jurisdiction.
State of emergency provisions	No specific mention.

Judiciary and courts

Page 3, CHAPTER THREE- POLITICAL ISSUES, 2. CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL MATTERS B. The Constitutional Guarantees: 1. The Supreme Court is the custodian of the constitution and is thus entrusted with the protection and interpretation of the Constitution.

Page 4, CHAPTER THREE- POLITICAL ISSUES, 2. CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL MATTERS B. The Constitutional Guarantees: 2. The Constitution shall enshrine the following principles: [...] e) The Constitution shall guarantee the application of the Rule of Law. [...] g) Any law or decision that contravenes the Constitution may be challenged in court by any aggrieved person.

Page 4, CHAPTER THREE - POLITICAL ISSUES, 2. CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL MATTERS D. The Judiciary: 1. The judiciary in the Sudan shall be independent and decentralised.

Page 4, CHAPTER THREE - POLITICAL ISSUES, 2. CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL MATTERS D. The Judiciary: 2. Every State shall have judicial organ which is composed of a Court of Appeal, Province Courts, District Courts and Local Courts.

Page 4, CHAPTER THREE - POLITICAL ISSUES, 2. CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL MATTERS D. The Judiciary: 3. Appeals from the Court of Appeal shall be submitted to the Supreme Court.

Page 4, CHAPTER THREE - POLITICAL ISSUES, 2. CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL MATTERS D. The Judiciary: 4. Administration of justice in the State shall be vested in the State Judicial Organ.

Page 4, CHAPTER THREE - POLITICAL ISSUES, 2. CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL MATTERS D. The Judiciary: 5. Judges at all levels shall be appointed by the President of the Republic on the recommendation of the High Judicial Council.

Page 4, CHAPTER THREE - POLITICAL ISSUES, 2. CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL MATTERS D. The Judiciary: 6. Matters related to qualification, emoluments, privileges, promotions, training, retirements, etc. shall be regulated by law.

Page 5-6, CHAPTER THREE - POLITICAL ISSUES, 3. POWER SHARING A. FEDERAL POWERS - The following powers shall be exercised by the Federal institutions:[...] 7. Judiciary

Page 7, CHAPTER THREE - POLITICAL ISSUES, 3. POWER SHARING C. RESIDUAL POWERS: 3. In case of dispute over the residual powers between the State and Federal authority, the dispute shall be referred to the Federal (Supreme) Court.

Page 9, CHAPTER THREE, 5. PARTICIPATION OF THE SOUTHERN CITIZENS IN THE FEDERAL INSTITUTIONS
4. The Southern citizens shall have the right to participate in the Federal Institutions as follows: [...] e. The Supreme Court

Page 19, ANNEXE 2 - GENERAL AMNESTY PROCLAMATION ORDER 1997
2. No action or other legal proceedings whatsoever, civil or criminal, shall be instituted against any persons in any court of law or any place for, or on account of, any act, omission or matter done inside or outside Sudan as from 16th May 1983 to ..... 1997, if such act or omission or matter was committed by any member of (SSDF).

Page 20, ANNEXE 2 - GENERAL AMNESTY PROCLAMATION ORDER 1997
7 Special Amnesty Tribunal:

Prisons and detention	Page 13, CHAPTER SIX, 8. SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS DURING THE INTERIM PERIOD ii. Police, Prisons, Wild Life, Civil Defence, Fire Brigade and Public Security in the Southern States shall be drawn from the people of Southern Sudan.
Traditional Laws	Page 3, CHAPTER THREE- POLITICAL ISSUES, 2. CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL MATTERS A. Religion and the State: 6. Regarding legislation: a) Sharia and Custom shall be the sources of legislation. b) On the issue of Sharia, the parties agreed on a formula under which Laws of a general nature that are based on general principles common to the States shall apply at the National level, provided that the States shall have the right to enact any complementary legislation to Federal legislation on matters that are peculiar to them. This power shall be exercised in addition to the powers the States exercise on matters designated as falling within their jurisdiction, including the development of customary law. Page 4, CHAPTER THREE- POLITICAL ISSUES, 2. CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL MATTERS B. The Constitutional Guarantees: 2. The Constitution shall enshrine the following principles: h) All personal matters such as marriage, divorce, parentage and inheritance shall be governed by the religion and custom of those involved. Page 6, CHAPTER THREE - POLITICAL ISSUES, 3. POWER SHARING B. STATE POWERS: [...] 21. State Legislation: c) Customary laws.

Socio-economic reconstruction

Development or socio-economic reconstruction

Socio-economic reconstruction→Development or socio-economic reconstruction→Socio-economic development

Page 1, PREAMBLE

[...] Aware that only a sustainable peace based on justice, equality, democracy, and freedom can lead to a meaningful development and progress which would assist in the solution of the fundamental problems of the people of the Sudan;

Page 6, CHAPTER THREE - POLITICAL ISSUES, 3. POWER SHARING

B. STATE POWERS: [...] 7. Promotion of Languages, Cultures, Folklore, Arts, etc.
11. Irrigation and embankment, pastures and their development
14. Industrial and commercial development.
15. Missionaries activities, Charities and Endowments.
16. Specialised Hospitals and Clinics.
22. State economic development and Planning in accordance with Federal Planning.
23. Recruitment of Specialised technical expertise in various fields of development.
24. Health care and establishment of all types of medical institutions for treatment and training of qualified medical personnel.
27. Scientific Research and Development.
29. Education Management, Planning and Training up to University level within the framework of National Planning.

Page 7, CHAPTER THREE, 4. WEALTH SHARING

2. In order to consolidate the economic policies: [...] d. There shall be established development projects to promote and maintain peace and stability among the people of the Sudan.

Page 7, CHAPTER THREE, 4. WEALTH SHARING

3. Major Federal development projects and big mining and oil projects shall be considered national wealth and be managed on a national basis provided that: a) The Federal Government shall observe to allocate an equitable percentage of the Returns to be fixed by the Revenue Allocation Commission to the State where the project is located (see Annex 3).
b) Ensure participation of the States in the management of such projects.
c) Ensure recruitment and training of citizens of the State in order to participate in such projects.
d) Any other fringe benefits.

Page 7-8, CHAPTER THREE, 4. WEALTH SHARING

5.The Federal Government shall observe the following for the purpose of distribution of national revenue among the States and for site selection of major development projects:
a) Giving priority to the less-developed States according to their state of underdevelopment.
b) Economic feasibility of projects and their efficient functioning.
c) The effect of the project on the realisation of self-sufficiency in the basic needs of the country.
d) A balanced relationship between development and density of population and environment.
e) Establishment of a special fund to take care of crash development programmes and maintenance of peace.

Page 8, CHAPTER THREE, 4. WEALTH SHARING

6. In the field of rehabilitation of the war-affected areas, the following shall be observed:
a. The Federal Government and the Coordinating Council shall work to attract loans and

National economic plan

Page 6, CHAPTER THREE - POLITICAL ISSUES, 3. POWER SHARING
B. STATE POWERS: [...] 22. State economic development and Planning in accordance with Federal Planning.

Page 7, CHAPTER THREE, 4. WEALTH SHARING
1. The Federal Government shall lay down a comprehensive economic and social plan to develop the country in general and to bridge the gap between the various States in particular, so that within a definite period, a parity in provision of basic needs such as security, employment, water, food, education, health and housing could be reached.

Natural resources

Page 5, CHAPTER THREE - POLITICAL ISSUES, 3. POWER SHARING
A. FEDERAL POWERS - The following powers shall be exercised by the Federal institutions: [...] 11. Fishing and Fisheries in and beyond territorial waters.
12. Mining.

Page 6, CHAPTER THREE - POLITICAL ISSUES, 3. POWER SHARING
B. STATE POWERS: [...] 6. Agriculture, forestry and Fisheries including the establishment of Training Institutions in these fields.
... 6. Agriculture, forestry and Fisheries including the establishment of Training Institutions in these fields.
... 9. Quarrying
10. Roads, Water Supply, Hydro-Electric Power.

Page 7, CHAPTER THREE, 4. WEALTH SHARING
3. Major Federal development projects and big mining and oil projects shall be considered national wealth and be managed on a national basis provided that: a) The Federal Government shall observe to allocate an equitable percentage of the Returns to be fixed by the Revenue Allocation Commission to the State where the project is located (see Annex 3).
b) Ensure participation of the States in the management of such projects.
c) Ensure recruitment and training of citizens of the State in order to participate in such projects.
d) Any other fringe benefits.

Page 8, CHAPTER THREE, 4. WEALTH SHARING
7. The sources of revenue of the Southern States shall consist of the following: [...] k. The share of fees on licenses for mineral and oil explorations (see Annexe 3).

International funds

Page 8, CHAPTER THREE, 4. WEALTH SHARING
6. In the field of rehabilitation of the war-affected areas, the following shall be observed:
a. The Federal Government and the Coordinating Council shall work to attract loans and aid from friendly countries and international benevolent organisations to rehabilitate the economic projects which ceased to function or were damaged because of the war. It shall also work for the reconstruction of the war-affected areas and resettlement of returnees and displaced persons.
b. The Federal Government and the Coordinating Council shall launch a plan and joint international appeal for the reconstruction, rehabilitation, repatriation and development of the Southern States and other war affected areas.
c. The Coordinating Council shall also establish a relief, resettlement, rehabilitation, reconstruction commission to manage and administer the resources acquired for the above purposes.

Page 8-9, CHAPTER THREE, 4. WEALTH SHARING
10. The Federal Government and the Coordinating Council shall encourage and promote foreign investment and procurement of development assistance for the Southern States and shall encourage establishment of branches of public sector institutions, development corporations and specialised banks.

Business

Page 6, Chapter Three: Political Issues
Power Sharing, II. State Powers
[...] 14. Industrial and commercial development.

Page 8, CHAPTER THREE, 4. WEALTH SHARING
7. The sources of revenue of the Southern States shall consist of the following: [...] h. Business profit taxes.
i. Corporate taxes on factories and agricultural enterprises in the State, other than Federal ones, established in the Southern States.

Page 8-9, CHAPTER THREE, 4. WEALTH SHARING
10. The Federal Government and the Coordinating Council shall encourage and promote foreign investment and procurement of development assistance for the Southern States and shall encourage establishment of branches of public sector institutions, development corporations and specialised banks.

Taxation

Socio-economic reconstruction→Taxation→Power to tax
Page 6, CHAPTER THREE - POLITICAL ISSUES, 3. POWER SHARING
A. FEDERAL POWERS - The following powers shall be exercised by the Federal institutions:[...] 25. Federal Taxation.

Page 6, CHAPTER THREE - POLITICAL ISSUES, 3. POWER SHARING
B. STATE POWERS: [...] 5. State Taxes.

Page 8, CHAPTER THREE, 4. WEALTH SHARING
7. The sources of revenue of the Southern States shall consist of the following: a. State taxes and generated revenue. [...]
g. State share of Federal taxes levied on Federal projects and services functioning within the Southern States. [...]
h. Business profit taxes.
i. Corporate taxes on factories and agricultural enterprises in the State, other than Federal ones, established in the Southern States.
j. Property taxes.

Banks

Socio-economic reconstruction→Banks→Central bank
Page 6, CHAPTER THREE - POLITICAL ISSUES, 3. POWER SHARING
B. STATE POWERS: [...] 17. Establishment of Banks in accordance with Central Bank Policies

Page 7, CHAPTER THREE, 4. WEALTH SHARING
2. In order to consolidate the economic policies: a) The economy in the Sudan shall be based on free market forces.
b) The Federal Bank of the Sudan shall be responsible for regulating internal and external value of the Sudanese currency.
c) There shall be an independent Stock Exchange Bureau for selling and floating shares, bonds and premiums of companies and currency regulation to enhance free market economy.
d) There shall be established development projects to promote and maintain peace and stability among the people of the Sudan.

Page 8-9, CHAPTER THREE, 4. WEALTH SHARING
10. The Federal Government and the Coordinating Council shall encourage and promote foreign investment and procurement of development assistance for the Southern States and shall encourage establishment of branches of public sector institutions, development corporations and specialised banks.

Page 12, CHAPTER FIVE, 7. THE COORDINATING COUNCIL OF THE SOUTHERN STATES
3. POWERS OF THE COORDINATING COUNCIL - The Coordinating Council shall exercise the following powers: CONCURRENT POWERS
4. The Coordinating Council shall exercise the following powers concurrent with the Federal organs: [...] h. Establishment of Banks.
Socio-economic reconstruction→Banks→Personal or commercial banking
Page 6, CHAPTER THREE - POLITICAL ISSUES, 3. POWER SHARING
B. STATE POWERS: [...] 17. Establishment of Banks in accordance with Central Bank Policies

Page 12, CHAPTER FIVE, 7. THE COORDINATING COUNCIL OF THE SOUTHERN STATES
3. POWERS OF THE COORDINATING COUNCIL - The Coordinating Council shall exercise the following powers: CONCURRENT POWERS
4. The Coordinating Council shall exercise the following powers concurrent with the Federal organs: [...] h. Establishment of Banks.
Socio-economic reconstruction→Banks→International finance
Page 8, CHAPTER THREE, 4. WEALTH SHARING
6. In the field of rehabilitation of the war-affected areas, the following shall be observed:
a. The Federal Government and the Coordinating Council shall work to attract loans and aid from friendly countries and international benevolent organisations to rehabilitate the economic projects which ceased to function or were damaged because of the war. It shall also work for the reconstruction of the war-affected areas and resettlement of returnees and displaced persons.
b. The Federal Government and the Coordinating Council shall launch a plan and joint international appeal for the reconstruction, rehabilitation, repatriation and development of the Southern States and other war affected areas.
c. The Coordinating Council shall also establish a relief, resettlement, rehabilitation, reconstruction commission to manage and administer the resources acquired for the above purposes.

Page 8-9, CHAPTER THREE, 4. WEALTH SHARING

Land, property and environment

Land reform/rights	Land, property and environment→Land reform/rights→Land reform and management Page 6, CHAPTER THREE - POLITICAL ISSUES, 3. POWER SHARING B. STATE POWERS: ... 3. Land use and conservation without prejudice to the Federal Policies.
Pastoralist/ nomadism rights	Page 6, CHAPTER THREE - POLITICAL ISSUES, 3. POWER SHARING B. STATE POWERS: [...] 11. Irrigation and embankment, pastures and their development.
Cultural heritage	Land, property and environment→Cultural heritage→Intangible Page 4, CHAPTER THREE- POLITICAL ISSUES, 2. CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL MATTERS C. Fundamental Rights and Freedoms: 12. Freedom of expression and development of cultures and languages. Page 6, CHAPTER THREE - POLITICAL ISSUES, 3. POWER SHARING B. STATE POWERS: [...] 7. Promotion of Languages, Cultures, Folklore, Arts, etc.

Environment	Page 6, CHAPTER THREE - POLITICAL ISSUES, 3. POWER SHARING B. STATE POWERS: [...] 2. Wildlife, tourism, Hotels, Inn, …etc. 3. Land use and conservation without prejudice to the Federal Policies. 6. Agriculture, forestry and Fisheries including the establishment of Training Institutions in these fields. Page 7, CHAPTER THREE, 4. WEALTH SHARING 5.The Federal Government shall observe the following for the purpose of distribution of national revenue among the States and for site selection of major development projects: [...] d) A balanced relationship between development and density of population and environment. Page 8, CHAPTER THREE, 4. WEALTH SHARING 9. No project adversely affecting the people, ecology and natural environment of State may be implemented without consulting the State concerned. Page 12, CHAPTER FIVE, 7. THE COORDINATING COUNCIL OF THE SOUTHERN STATES 3. POWERS OF THE COORDINATING COUNCIL - The Coordinating Council shall exercise the following powers: CONCURRENT POWERS 4. The Coordinating Council shall exercise the following powers concurrent with the Federal organs: [...] d. Drawing of environmental conservation policies. Page 12-13, CHAPTER FIVE, 7. THE COORDINATING COUNCIL OF THE SOUTHERN STATES - COMPOSITION OF THE COORDINATING COUNCIL: 8. The Coordinating Council membership shall be as follows: [...] 12. Minister for Wildlife Conservation, Tourism and Environmental Control. Page 13, CHAPTER SIX, 8. SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS DURING THE INTERIM PERIOD ii. Police, Prisons, Wild Life, Civil Defence, Fire Brigade and Public Security in the Southern States shall be drawn from the people of Southern Sudan.
Water or riparian rights or access	Page 5-6, CHAPTER THREE - POLITICAL ISSUES, 3. POWER SHARING A. FEDERAL POWERS - The following powers shall be exercised by the Federal institutions: [...] 3. Maritime Shipping and Navigation. 11. Fishing and Fisheries in and beyond territorial waters. 13. Inter-State Waterways. Page 6, CHAPTER THREE - POLITICAL ISSUES, 3. POWER SHARING B. STATE POWERS: [...] 10. Roads, Water Supply, Hydro-Electric Power. [...] 11. Irrigation and embankment, pastures and their development.

Security sector

Security Guarantees

Page 5, CHAPTER THREE - POLITICAL ISSUES, 3. POWER SHARING
A. FEDERAL POWERS - The following powers shall be exercised by the Federal institutions: [...] 19. National Security.

Page 9, CHAPTER THREE, 5. PARTICIPATION OF THE SOUTHERN CITIZENS IN THE FEDERAL INSTITUTIONS
4. The Southern citizens shall have the right to participate in the Federal Institutions as follows: [...] d. The Federal Defense and Security Council.

Page 10, CHAPTER FOUR, 6. THE INTERIM PERIOD
iii. The Coordinating Council shall carry out the following activities during the interim period: [...] 11. To provide adequate security in the Southern States in order to create a conducive atmosphere for the referendum.

Page 13, CHAPTER SIX, 8. SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS DURING THE INTERIM PERIOD
ii. Police, Prisons, Wild Life, Civil Defence, Fire Brigade and Public Security in the Southern States shall be drawn from the people of Southern Sudan.

Page 14, CHAPTER SIX, 8. SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS DURING THE INTERIM PERIOD
iv. A Joint Technical Military Committee of equal numbers shall be constituted from the Sudanese Armed Forces on one hand and the SSDF on the other for the purpose of supervision and implementation of the security arrangements in this agreement (see Annexe 1).

Page 14, CHAPTER SIX, 8. SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS DURING THE INTERIM PERIOD
v. The Joint Technical Military Committee shall oversee and supervise the activities of the Cease-Fire Commission and the peace-keeping observers.

Page 14, CHAPTER SIX, 8. SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS DURING THE INTERIM PERIOD
vi. The Joint Technical Military Committee shall coordinate with the Army General HQs provision of supplies, training, armament, emoluments and other facilities for the SSDF.

Page 14, CHAPTER SIX, 8. SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS DURING THE INTERIM PERIOD
viii. The Movement of the armed parties shall be coordinated and controlled by the Joint Technical Military Committee, and its subcommittees (Annexe 1).

Page 14, CHAPTER SIX, 8. SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS DURING THE INTERIM PERIOD
xiii. The Annexes are considered as guidelines with a degree of flexibility to the said committees/commissions.

Ceasefire

Security sector→Ceasefire→Ceasefire provision
Page 2, B. GENERAL PRINCIPLES.
3. The interim arrangements shall be preceded by a declaration of permanent ceasefire and general amnesty proclamation.

Page 14, CHAPTER SIX, 8. SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS DURING THE INTERIM PERIOD
v. The Joint Technical Military Committee shall oversee and supervise the activities of the Cease-Fire Commission and the peace-keeping observers.

Page 14, CHAPTER SIX, 8. SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS DURING THE INTERIM PERIOD
vii. A Joint Military Cease-Fire Commission shall be established to monitor cease-fire violations and the disengagement of troops in Southern States (Annexe 1).

Page 16, ANNEXE 1 - Agreement on the Cessation of Hostilities and Cease-Fire Between South Sudan Defence Force (SSDF) and the Government of the Sudan
In pursuance of the Political Charter of 10th April 1996, the following Agreement for the total cessation of hostilities and permanent cease-fire is hereby concluded and declared.

Page 16, ANNEXE 1 - Agreement on the Cessation of Hostilities and Cease-Fire Between South Sudan Defence Force (SSDF) and the Government of the Sudan
1.Definition: In this agreement the following words shall have the meanings hereinafter assigned to them.

Page 16-17, ANNEXE 1 - Agreement on the Cessation of Hostilities and Cease-Fire Between South Sudan Defence Force (SSDF) and the Government of the Sudan
1.Definition: a. The “Parties” means the parties to the cease-fire agreement that are the Government of the Sudan represented by the Sudanese Armed Forces on one hand and the United Democratic Salvation Front (UDSF), SPLM, SSIG and EDF represented by SSDF on the other.

Page 17, ANNEXE 1 - Agreement on the Cessation of Hostilities and Cease-Fire Between South Sudan Defence Force (SSDF) and the Government of the Sudan
1.Definition: b. The “Joint Technical Military Committee” means the Joint Technical Military Committee consulted from officers of Sudanese Armed Forces and SSDF under Article 3 below.

Page 17, ANNEXE 1 - Agreement on the Cessation of Hostilities and Cease-Fire Between South Sudan Defence Force (SSDF) and the Government of the Sudan
1.Definition: c. “Joint Cease-fire Commission” means Joint Cease-fire Commission, established under Article 4 below from officers of the Sudanese Armed Forces and SSDF.

Page 17, ANNEXE 1 - Agreement on the Cessation of Hostilities and Cease-Fire Between South Sudan Defence Force (SSDF) and the Government of the Sudan
2. Cessation of Hostilities and Cease-Fire: a) There shall be total cessation of all forms of hostilities amid a permanent CeaseFire in all areas of conflict effective as from _____ Hours, _____, 1997;

Page 17, ANNEXE 1 - Agreement on the Cessation of Hostilities and Cease-Fire Between South Sudan Defence Force (SSDF) and the Government of the Sudan
2. Cessation of Hostilities and Cease-Fire: b) The parties shall promote peace through mass media, public rallies, conferences, seminars, etc.,

Page 17, ANNEXE 1 - Agreement on the Cessation of Hostilities and Cease-Fire Between South Sudan Defence Force (SSDF) and the Government of the Sudan
2. Cessation of Hostilities and Cease-Fire: c) The parties shall refrain from any

Police	Page 13, CHAPTER SIX, 8. SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS DURING THE INTERIM PERIOD ii. Police, Prisons, Wild Life, Civil Defence, Fire Brigade and Public Security in the Southern States shall be drawn from the people of Southern Sudan.

Armed forces

Page 5, CHAPTER THREE - POLITICAL ISSUES, 3. POWER SHARING
A. FEDERAL POWERS - The following powers shall be exercised by the Federal institutions: [...] 2. Armed Forces and Defense Affairs.

Page 9, CHAPTER THREE, 5. PARTICIPATION OF THE SOUTHERN CITIZENS IN THE FEDERAL INSTITUTIONS
4. The Southern citizens shall have the right to participate in the Federal Institutions as follows: [...] k. The Armed Forces.

Page 13, CHAPTER SIX, 8. SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS DURING THE INTERIM PERIOD
i. The South Sudan Defence Force (SSDF) shall remain separate from the National Army and be stationed in their locations under their command.

Page 13, CHAPTER SIX, 8. SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS DURING THE INTERIM PERIOD
iii. The size of the Sudanese Armed Forces in South Sudan shall be reduced to peacetime level once peace is established.

Page 14, CHAPTER SIX, 8. SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS DURING THE INTERIM PERIOD
iv. A Joint Technical Military Committee of equal numbers shall be constituted from the Sudanese Armed Forces on one hand and the SSDF on the other for the purpose of supervision and implementation of the security arrangements in this agreement (see Annexe 1).

Page 14, CHAPTER SIX, 8. SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS DURING THE INTERIM PERIOD
v. The Joint Technical Military Committee shall oversee and supervise the activities of the Cease-Fire Commission and the peace-keeping observers.

Page 14, CHAPTER SIX, 8. SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS DURING THE INTERIM PERIOD
vi. The Joint Technical Military Committee shall coordinate with the Army General HQs provision of supplies, training, armament, emoluments and other facilities for the SSDF.

Page 14, CHAPTER SIX, 8. SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS DURING THE INTERIM PERIOD
viii. The Movement of the armed parties shall be coordinated and controlled by the Joint Technical Military Committee, and its subcommittees (Annexe 1).

Page 17, ANNEXE 1 - Agreement on the Cessation of Hostilities and Cease-Fire Between South Sudan Defence Force (SSDF) and the Government of the Sudan
1.Definition: b. The “Joint Technical Military Committee” means the Joint Technical Military Committee consulted from officers of Sudanese Armed Forces and SSDF under Article 3 below.

Page 17, ANNEXE 1 - Agreement on the Cessation of Hostilities and Cease-Fire Between South Sudan Defence Force (SSDF) and the Government of the Sudan
1.Definition: c. “Joint Cease-fire Commission” means Joint Cease-fire Commission, established under Article 4 below from officers of the Sudanese Armed Forces and SSDF.

Page 17, ANNEXE 1 - Agreement on the Cessation of Hostilities and Cease-Fire Between South Sudan Defence Force (SSDF) and the Government of the Sudan
3. Joint Technical Military Committee: a) The parties shall constitute a Joint Technical Military Committee from capable officers of the parties as follows:
i. Five (5) officers from each side;

Page 17, ANNEXE 1 - Agreement on the Cessation of Hostilities and Cease-Fire Between South Sudan Defence Force (SSDF) and the Government of the Sudan
3. Joint Technical Military Committee: b) Duties of the Joint Technical Military

DDR	Security sector→DDR→Demilitarisation provisions Page 10, CHAPTER FOUR, 6. THE INTERIM PERIOD iii. The Coordinating Council shall carry out the following activities during the interim period: [...] 3. To remove effects of war by clearing mine fields, opening tip roads and waterways. Page 13, CHAPTER SIX, 8. SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS DURING THE INTERIM PERIOD iii. The size of the Sudanese Armed Forces in South Sudan shall be reduced to peacetime level once peace is established.
Intelligence services	No specific mention.

Parastatal/rebel and opposition group forces

Page 18, ANNEXE 1 - Agreement on the Cessation of Hostilities and Cease-Fire Between South Sudan Defence Force (SSDF) and the Government of the Sudan
7. Acts that are Prohibited As of that date in which the Cease-Fire and the cessation of hostilities comes into effect the forces of the parties to the agreement and any allied militia shall refrain from the following:
a. Hostile military operations against each other by means of forces or individuals under control;
b. Acts of terrorism, sabotage or harassment against each other;
c. Acts of violence against the civil population;
d. Interference with free movement of the civil population and services or looting of their property; and
e. Any hostile conduct which is inconsistent with the spirit of peace and stability.

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Page 13, CHAPTER SIX, 8. SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS DURING THE INTERIM PERIOD
i. The South Sudan Defence Force (SSDF) shall remain separate from the National Army and be stationed in their locations under their command.

Page 14, CHAPTER SIX, 8. SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS DURING THE INTERIM PERIOD
iv. A Joint Technical Military Committee of equal numbers shall be constituted from the Sudanese Armed Forces on one hand and the SSDF on the other for the purpose of supervision and implementation of the security arrangements in this agreement (see Annexe 1).

Page 14, CHAPTER SIX, 8. SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS DURING THE INTERIM PERIOD
v. The Joint Technical Military Committee shall oversee and supervise the activities of the Cease-Fire Commission and the peace-keeping observers.

Page 14, CHAPTER SIX, 8. SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS DURING THE INTERIM PERIOD
vi. The Joint Technical Military Committee shall coordinate with the Army General HQs provision of supplies, training, armament, emoluments and other facilities for the SSDF.

Page 14, CHAPTER SIX, 8. SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS DURING THE INTERIM PERIOD
viii. The Movement of the armed parties shall be coordinated and controlled by the Joint Technical Military Committee, and its subcommittees (Annexe 1).

Page 14, CHAPTER SIX, 8. SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS DURING THE INTERIM PERIOD
ix. In accordance with this agreement the President of the Republic of the Sudan shall declare general amnesty to members of SSDF from any criminal or civil culpability relating to acts committed during the period of the war with effect from the date of signing this Peace Agreement (see Annexe 2).

Page 17, ANNEXE 1 - Agreement on the Cessation of Hostilities and Cease-Fire Between South Sudan Defence Force (SSDF) and the Government of the Sudan
1.Definition: b. The “Joint Technical Military Committee” means the Joint Technical Military Committee consulted from officers of Sudanese Armed Forces and SSDF under Article 3 below.

Page 17, ANNEXE 1 - Agreement on the Cessation of Hostilities and Cease-Fire Between South Sudan Defence Force (SSDF) and the Government of the Sudan
1.Definition: c. “Joint Cease-fire Commission” means Joint Cease-fire Commission, established under Article 4 below from officers of the Sudanese Armed Forces and SSDF.

Page 17, ANNEXE 1 - Agreement on the Cessation of Hostilities and Cease-Fire Between

Withdrawal of foreign forces	No specific mention.
Corruption	No specific mention.
Crime/organised crime	No specific mention.
Drugs	No specific mention.
Terrorism	Page 18, ANNEXE 1 - Agreement on the Cessation of Hostilities and Cease-Fire Between South Sudan Defence Force (SSDF) and the Government of the Sudan 7. Acts that are Prohibited As of that date in which the Cease-Fire and the cessation of hostilities comes into effect the forces of the parties to the agreement and any allied militia shall refrain from the following: ... b. Acts of terrorism, sabotage or harassment against each other;

Transitional justice

Transitional justice general No specific mention.

Amnesty/pardon

Transitional justice→Amnesty/pardon→Amnesty/pardon proper
Page 2, B. GENERAL PRINCIPLES.
3. The interim arrangements shall be preceded by a declaration of permanent ceasefire and general amnesty proclamation.

Page 14, CHAPTER SIX, 8. SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS DURING THE INTERIM PERIOD
ix. In accordance with this agreement the President of the Republic of the Sudan shall declare general amnesty to members of SSDF from any criminal or civil culpability relating to acts committed during the period of the war with effect from the date of signing this Peace Agreement (see Annexe 2).

Page 14, CHAPTER SIX, 8. SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS DURING THE INTERIM PERIOD
x. There shall be established a Joint Amnesty Commission to follow up the implementation of the General Amnesty Proclamation (see Annexe 2).

Page 14, CHAPTER SIX, 8. SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS DURING THE INTERIM PERIOD
xi. There shall be established a Joint Amnesty Tribunal to receive, examine and determine cases which are covered by this Amnesty Proclamation (see Annexe 2).

Page 19, ANNEXE 2 - GENERAL AMNESTY PROCLAMATION ORDER 1997
The Parties agree that the President of the Republic of Sudan shall declare a general and unconditional amnesty for all offenses committed between 16th May 1983 through ..... 1997 in accordance with the common will of the people of the Sudan.

Page 19, ANNEXE 2 - GENERAL AMNESTY PROCLAMATION ORDER 1997
1. The general and unconditional amnesty shall cover the period from 16th May 1983 to ..... 1997 to all (SSDF) forces, to the effect that nobody shall be prosecuted or punished for acts or omissions committed during this period.

Page 19, ANNEXE 2 - GENERAL AMNESTY PROCLAMATION ORDER 1997
2. No action or other legal proceedings whatsoever, civil or criminal, shall be instituted against any persons in any court of law or any place for, or on account of, any act, omission or matter done inside or outside Sudan as from 16th May 1983 to ..... 1997, if such act or omission or matter was committed by any member of (SSDF).

Page 19, ANNEXE 2 - GENERAL AMNESTY PROCLAMATION ORDER 1997
3. Civil Actions: All civil suits instituted before ..... 1997, relating to acts committed or matters referred to in Article 2 above or as scheduled in Article 8 in this Proclamation Order are covered by this amnesty and shall be discharged and made null and void.

Page 19-20, ANNEXE 2 - GENERAL AMNESTY PROCLAMATION ORDER 1997
4. Discharge of Prisoners and Detainees: All persons serving terms of imprisonment or being held in detention in respect of offences committed in relation to the war or persons being detained or sentenced to imprisonment for political or politically-motivated crimes, and falling within the offences mentioned in the schedule in Article 8 below shall be discharged and set free from the day of signature of this Proclamation.

Page 20, ANNEXE 2 - GENERAL AMNESTY PROCLAMATION ORDER 1997
6. Joint Amnesty Committee:
a. The parties shall set up an ad hoc Joint Amnesty Committee to follow up implementation of the provisions of this Amnesty Proclamation and shall compile and report about all those persons who were in prison or under detention, whether civilians or military personnel, and who should have been released in response to the terms of the amnesty, and the degree of freedom of movement of persons, goods, and services

Courts	No specific mention.
Mechanism	No specific mention.
Prisoner release	Page 19-20, ANNEXE 2 - GENERAL AMNESTY PROCLAMATION ORDER 1997 4. Discharge of Prisoners and Detainees: All persons serving terms of imprisonment or being held in detention in respect of offences committed in relation to the war or persons being detained or sentenced to imprisonment for political or politically-motivated crimes, and falling within the offences mentioned in the schedule in Article 8 below shall be discharged and set free from the day of signature of this Proclamation. Page 20, ANNEXE 2 - GENERAL AMNESTY PROCLAMATION ORDER 1997 6. Joint Amnesty Committee: a. The parties shall set up an ad hoc Joint Amnesty Committee to follow up implementation of the provisions of this Amnesty Proclamation and shall compile and report about all those persons who were in prison or under detention, whether civilians or military personnel, and who should have been released in response to the terms of the amnesty, and the degree of freedom of movement of persons, goods, and services inside Southern States. Page 20, ANNEXE 2 - GENERAL AMNESTY PROCLAMATION ORDER 1997 8. Schedule of offences covered by the Amnesty: The undermentioned are offences covered by the Amnesty Proclamation Order covering the period from 16th May 1983 through ..... 1997. a. Treason. b. Desertion. c. Defamation. d. Any other political and war-related offences committed during the above-mentioned period.
Vetting	No specific mention.
Victims	Page 14, CHAPTER SIX, 8. SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS DURING THE INTERIM PERIOD xii. War wounded, widows, orphans and other war victims shall be rehabilitated with assistance from the national, regional and international humanitarian agencies.
Missing persons	No specific mention.
Reparations	No specific mention.
Reconciliation	Page 10, CHAPTER FOUR, 6. THE INTERIM PERIOD iii. The Coordinating Council shall carry out the following activities during the interim period: [...] 4. To promote reconciliation, peace and confidence-building amongst the Sudanese citizens.

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	Page 11, CHAPTER FIVE, 7. THE COORDINATING COUNCIL OF THE SOUTHERN STATES 2. FUNCTIONS OF THE COORDINATING COUNCIL: The Coordinating Council shall have the following functions: 1.General Supervision of the implementation of this peace agreement as well as all peace matters.