

Country/entity	Central African Republic
Region	Africa (excl MENA)
Agreement name	Transitional National Charter (Interim Constitution)
Date	18/07/2013
Agreement status	Multiparty signed/agreed
Agreement/conflict level	Intrastate/intrastate conflict (Central African Republic Conflicts (1996 -))
Stage	Framework/substantive - comprehensive (Constitution)
Conflict nature	Government
Peace process	14: CAR: coups and rebellions process Does this need new name?
Parties	[Preamble states parties to be] The Representatives of the driving forces of the Nation, gathered within the National Transition Council (NTC)
Third parties	
Description	An 'agreed' interim constitution produced by the transitional national council.

Agreement document [CF_2013_NationalTransitionalCharter.pdf](#) []

Groups

Children/youth	Rhetorical Page 1, PREAMBLE ... Reassert their accession to all the international Conventions duly ratified, in particular those relative to the prohibition of any form of discrimination against women and those relative to the protection of children's rights. Page 2-3, TITLE I: OF THE FUNDAMENTAL BASES OF SOCIETY, Article 6 ... The protection of women and children against violence and insecurity, exploitation and moral, intellectual and physical neglect is a duty for the State and other public authorities. This protection is guaranteed by appropriate measures and State institutions and other public authorities. Parents have a natural right and the primordial duty of raising and educating their children, in order to develop in them good physical, intellectual and moral abilities. They are supported in this task by the State and other public authorities. Children born out of wedlock have the same rights to public assistance as legitimate children. Natural children, legally recognised, have the same rights as legitimate children. The State and other public authorities have the duty to create pre-existing conditions and public institutions that guarantee children's education. Page 5, TITLE I: OF THE FUNDAMENTAL BASES OF SOCIETY, Article 9 ... Laws establish conditions of assistance and protection granted to workers and more particularly to the young, to the elderly, to disabled workers, to minorities and to all those with health problems. Substantive Page 3, TITLE I: OF THE FUNDAMENTAL BASES OF SOCIETY, Article 7 The education and instruction of youth shall be provided for by public or private institutions.
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Private institutions can be opened with the State's authorisation within the conditions prescribed by law. They are placed under the State's control.

Parents have the obligation to provide for the education and instruction of their children until the age of sixteen (16) at least.

The State and other public authorities have the obligation to create and ensure the good functioning of public institutions for the education and instruction of youth.

Education is free in all public institutions at the various levels of education.

Disabled persons

[Rhetorical](#)

Page 5, TITLE I: OF THE FUNDAMENTAL BASES OF SOCIETY, Article 9

...

Laws establish conditions of assistance and protection granted to workers and more particularly to the young, to the elderly, to disabled workers, to minorities and to all those with health problems.

Elderly/age

[Rhetorical](#)

Page 5, TITLE I: OF THE FUNDAMENTAL BASES OF SOCIETY, Article 9

...

Laws establish conditions of assistance and protection granted to workers and more particularly to the young, to the elderly, to disabled workers, to minorities and to all those with health problems.

Migrant workers

No specific mention.

Racial/ethnic/national group

[Rhetorical](#)

Page 5, TITLE I: OF THE FUNDAMENTAL BASES OF SOCIETY, Article 9

...

Laws establish conditions of assistance and protection granted to workers and more particularly to the young, to the elderly, to disabled workers, to minorities and to all those with health problems.

[Anti-discrimination](#)

Page 2, TITLE I: OF THE FUNDAMENTAL BASES OF SOCIETY, Article 5

All human beings are equal before the law regardless of race, ethnic origin, geographical origin, sex, religion, political affiliation or social status. The law guarantees equal rights for men and women in all matters. In the Central African Republic, no one can be subject to nor privileged by their place of birth, person or family.

[Substantive](#)

Page 6, TITLE II: OF THE STATE AND SOVEREIGNTY, Article 21

Political parties or groups contribute to the expression of universal suffrage, to the political, economic and social life, to the monitoring of their elected members and to the shaping of their members' citizenship. It is forbidden for them to identify with a race, ethnic group, sex, religion, sect, language, region or armed group.

Religious groups

[Anti-discrimination](#)

Page 2, TITLE I: OF THE FUNDAMENTAL BASES OF SOCIETY, Article 5

All human beings are equal before the law regardless of race, ethnic origin, geographical origin, sex, religion, political affiliation or social status...

Page 3, TITLE I: OF THE FUNDAMENTAL BASES OF SOCIETY, Article 9

...

All citizens are equal regarding employment. No one may be discriminated against in their work because of their origins, their sex, their opinions or their beliefs.

Substantive

Page 3, TITLE I: OF THE FUNDAMENTAL BASES OF SOCIETY, Article 8

Freedom of conscience, assembly, and freedom of religious worship are guaranteed to all within the conditions prescribed by law. All forms of religious extremism and intolerance are prohibited.

Page 6, TITLE II: OF THE STATE AND SOVEREIGNTY, Article 21

Political parties or groups contribute to the expression of universal suffrage, to the political, economic and social life, to the monitoring of their elected members and to the shaping of their members' citizenship. It is forbidden for them to identify with a race, ethnic group, sex, religion, sect, language, region or armed group.

Indigenous people No specific mention.

Other groups No specific mention.

Refugees/displaced persons [Substantive](#)

Page 11, CHAPTER II: OF THE PRIME MINISTER, HEAD OF GOVERNMENT, Article 44

The Transition roadmap defines the measures that the Government intends to put in place in various priority areas of activity during the Transition period, in particular:

...

- Assisting displaced people and encouraging their return and reinstallation;

Social class No specific mention.

Gender

Women, girls and gender Page 1, PREAMBLE

...

Reassert their accession to all the international Conventions duly ratified, in particular those relative to the prohibition of any form of discrimination against women and those relative to the protection of children's rights.

Page 2, TITLE I: OF THE FUNDAMENTAL BASES OF SOCIETY, Article 5

All human beings are equal before the law regardless of race, ethnic origin, geographical origin, sex, religion, political affiliation or social status.

The law guarantees equal rights for men and women in all matters. In the Central African Republic, no one can be subject to nor privileged by their place of birth, person or family.

Page 2, TITLE I: OF THE FUNDAMENTAL BASES OF SOCIETY, Article 6

...

The protection of women and children against violence and insecurity, exploitation and moral, intellectual and physical neglect is a duty for the State and other public authorities. This protection is guaranteed by appropriate measures and State institutions and other public authorities.

Page 3, TITLE I: OF THE FUNDAMENTAL BASES OF SOCIETY, Article 9

...

All citizens are equal regarding employment. No one may be discriminated against in their work because of their origins, their sex, their opinions or their beliefs.

Page 6, TITLE II: OF STATE AND SOVEREIGNTY, Article 20

...

All Central Africans of both (2) sexes, aged eighteen (18) years old or more who enjoy their civil rights, are voters within the conditions prescribed by law.

Page 6, TITLE II: OF THE STATE AND SOVEREIGNTY, Article 21

Political parties or groups contribute to the expression of universal suffrage, to the political, economic and social life, to the monitoring of their elected members and to the shaping of their members' citizenship.

It is forbidden for them to identify with a race, ethnic group, sex, religion, sect, language, region or armed group.

Page 14, TITLE IV: OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE TRANSITION, Article 58

The following are matters of law:

1. Rules concerning the following areas:

...

- Respect of gender quotas in decision-making bodies;

Page 21, TITLE VI: OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL COURT OF THE TRANSITION, Article 80

The Constitutional Court of the Transition is composed of nine (9) members of which at least four (4) are women, who will hold the title of Constitutional Judges.

Constitutional Judges are appointed for the full length of the Transition. They are irrevocable and immutable. In the event of the death, voluntary resignation or permanent impeachment of a Constitutional Judge, their replacement will be provided for following the appointment procedure to this effect. The new Constitutional Judge will finish their predecessor's mandate.

Constitutional Judges are appointed from among people with integrity and having at least ten (10) years of professional experience as follows:

- Two (2) magistrates of which one is a woman, elected by their peers.
- Two (2) lawyers of which one is a woman, elected by their peers.
- Two (2) research professors in Law of which one is a woman, elected by their peers.
- One (1) member appointed by the Head of State of the Transition.
- One (1) member appointed by the President of the National Council of the Transition.
- One (1) member appointed by the Prime Minister.

Their appointment is approved by decree of the Head of State of the Transition, and countersigned by the Prime Minister.

Page 23, TITLE VIII: OF THE HIGH COUNCIL OF COMMUNICATION OF THE TRANSITION, Article 91

The High Council of Communication of the Transition is composed of nine (9) members of which at least four (4) are women.

The members of the High Council of Communication of the Transition are appointed among people with at least ten (10) years of professional experience.

Their appointment is approved by decree of the Head of State of the Transition and countersigned by the Prime Minister.

Men and boys

[Gender neutral wording](#)

Page 2, TITLE I: OF THE FUNDAMENTAL BASES OF SOCIETY, Article 5

All human beings are equal before the law regardless of race, ethnic origin, geographical origin, sex, religion, political affiliation or social status.

The law guarantees equal rights for men and women in all matters. In the Central African Republic, no

one can be subject to nor privileged by their place of birth, person or family.

Page 3, TITLE I: OF THE FUNDAMENTAL BASES OF SOCIETY, Article 9

...

All citizens are equal regarding employment. No one may be discriminated against in their work because of their origins, their sex, their opinions or their beliefs.

Page 6, TITLE II: OF STATE AND SOVEREIGNTY, Article 20

...

All Central Africans of both (2) sexes, aged eighteen (18) years old or more who enjoy their civil rights, are voters within the conditions prescribed by law.

LGBTI No specific mention.

Family Page 2, TITLE I: OF THE FUNDAMENTAL BASES OF SOCIETY, Article 5

All human beings are equal before the law regardless of race, ethnic origin, geographical origin, sex, religion, political affiliation or social status.

The law guarantees equal rights for men and women in all matters. In the Central African Republic, no one can be subject to nor privileged by their place of birth, person or family.

Page 2, TITLE I: OF THE FUNDAMENTAL BASES OF SOCIETY, Article 6

Marriage and family constitute the natural and moral basis of the human community. They are placed under the protection of the State.

The State and other public authorities collectively have the duty to oversee the physical and moral health of the family and to promote it socially through appropriate institutions.

...

Parents have a natural right and the primordial duty of raising and educating their children, in order to develop in them good physical, intellectual and moral abilities. They are supported in this task by the State and other public authorities.

Page 14, TITLE IV: OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE TRANSITION, Article 58

The following are matters of law:

1. Rules concerning the following areas:

...

- Matrimonial regimes, inheritance and donations;

State definition

State definition [Nature of state \(general\)](#)

Page 1, PREAMBLE

...

Reassert their determination of building a State of law and a democratic nation for the reestablishment of the constitutional order

Page 6, TITLE II: OF STATE AND SOVEREIGNTY, Article 20

The Republic's guiding principle is "THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE BY THE PEOPLE AND FOR THE PEOPLE".

National sovereignty belongs to the people who exercise it through referendum or through their representatives.

No fraction of the people nor any individual can seize its exercise or alienate it. ...

Page 25, TITLE XI: OF REVISION, Article 101

The following provisions are excluded from any revision:

- The secular and republican nature of the State;

[State configuration](#)

Page 5, TITLE II: OF THE STATE AND SOVEREIGNTY, Article 19

The form of the State is a Republic.

The Central African State's name is CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC.

The Central African Republic is a State of law, sovereign, indivisible, secular and democratic.

Page 11, CHAPTER II: OF THE PRIME MINISTER, HEAD OF GOVERNMENT, Article 44

The Transition roadmap defines the measures that the Government intends to put in place in various priority areas of activity during the Transition period, in particular:

...

- Reorganizing territorial administration

Page 16, TITLE IV: OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE TRANSITION, Article 58

The following are matters of law:

...

2. Fundamental principles:

...

- Of devolution and regionalization;

Page 24, TITLE IX: OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITIES, Article 94

The local authorities of the Central African Republic are the regions and communes. They can be modified only by law.

Other categories of local authorities can be created by law.

Local authorities administer themselves freely through elected bodies.

An organic law will determine the implementation procedure of this provision.

[Self determination](#)

Page 5, TITLE I: OF THE FUNDAMENTAL BASES OF SOCIETY, Article 17

Defence of the homeland and its territorial integrity is a duty for all citizens.

[Referendum](#)

Page 24, TITLE X: OF TREATIES AND INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS, Article 96

...

The ratification or denunciation can only happen after authorization of the National Council of the Transition with regards to:

...

- Agreements that include cession, exchange or addition of territory.

No cession, no exchange, no addition of territory is valid without the Central African people's consent called upon to give its opinion by way of referendum.

[State symbols](#)

Page 5, TITLE II: OF THE STATE AND SOVEREIGNTY, Article 19

...

Its capital is BANGUI. It cannot be transferred other than by law, when the superior interest of the Nation requires it.

Its official languages are Sango and French.

Its emblem is the flag with five (5) bands of colours of which four (4) are horizontal bands of equal

width of blue, white, green and yellow, perpendicularly crossed in the middle by a red band of equal width and struck in the upper left corner by a star with five (5) branches of the colour yellow.

Its motto is UNITY-DIGNITY-WORK

Its anthem is THE RENAISSANCE

Its national holiday is set on December 1st, date on which the Republic was proclaimed.

...

The State's seals and the Republic's coats of arms are defined by law.

[Independence/secession](#)

Page 24, TITLE X: OF TREATIES AND INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS, Article 96

...

The ratification or denunciation can only happen after authorization of the National Council of the Transition with regards to:

...

- Agreements that include cession, exchange or addition of territory.

No cession, no exchange, no addition of territory is valid without the Central African people's consent called upon to give its opinion by way of referendum.

Governance

Political institutions (new or reformed)

[Temporary new institutions](#)

Page 6, TITLE III: OF THE EXECUTIVE POWER, Article 22

The executive power is composed of the Head of State of the Transition and of the Prime Minister, Head of Government of the Transition.

[Summary: CHAPTER I: OF THE HEAD OF STATE OF THE TRANSITION is concerned with the powers, responsibilities and the actions of the Head of State including the election procedure; swearing-in; independence of the position; the promulgation of laws; the joint decision making power with Prime Minister in times of emergency and the appointment of the members of government, high ranking civil service and military positions]

Page 9, CHAPTER I: OF THE HEAD OF STATE OF THE TRANSITION, Article 32

...

The Prime Minister's appointment, the exercise of the right to pardon after advice of the Supreme Judicial Council, the granting of honours of the Republic, appointments within the services of the Head of State of the Transition, in accordance with a pre-established organization chart and the organization of those services, the promulgation of laws, the ratification of Treaties and International Agreements are exercised by the Head of State of the Transition without the Prime Minister's countersignature.

[Summary: CHAPTER II: OF THE PRIME MINISTER, HEAD OF GOVERNMENT OF THE TRANSITION, AND OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE TRANSITION is concerned with the powers, responsibilities and actions of the Prime Minister including the division of competences between the Head of State and the Head of Government; the implementation of the Transition roadmap; the direction of civil Administration; regulatory powers linked to the daily running of the Administration; ensuring the implementation of laws. The Government responsibilities include provisions relating to security; assistance to displaced peoples; monitoring compliance with human rights; organisation of a Constitutional referendum; reformation of the judicial system and moving forward with the DDR process]

[Summary: TITLE IV: OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE TRANSITION is the legislative and

constitutive body and this section concerns the composition of the body and their appointment; the election of a bureau from members of the National Council; parliamentary immunity; the adoption of texts; the authority to declare war; and budgetary and financial autonomy. For references to constitutive power and constitutional court, see Constitutional Reform/Making.]

[Summary: TITLE V: OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE TRANSITION AND THE EXECUTIVE POWER provides for the division of powers between the two institutions including the initiative of submitting the new constitution to a referendum; the legislative initiative; examination of draft laws and legislative proposals; pleas of irreceivability; working sessions; setting of agenda; responsibility for amendments and draft laws; motions of no confidence; and provisions that the the Transitional Council may question the Transitional Government. For references to constitutional court, see Constitutional Reform/Making.]

Page 17, TITLE V: OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE TRANSITION AND THE EXECUTIVE POWER, Article 66

Legislative initiative belongs jointly to the Government of the Transition and to the National Councilors. Draft laws emanating from the Government, and legislative proposals emanating from the National Council of the Transition, are filed with the Bureau of the National Council of the Transition which sends them to be examined by specialized commissions, the composition and assignment of which are set out by the rules of procedure of the National Council of the Transition.

Page 24, TITLE X: OF TREATIES AND INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS, Article 95

The Head of State of the Transition negotiates, approves and ratifies Treaties and international Agreements.

The Head of State of the Transition delegates to the Prime Minister and relevant Ministers the negotiation and approval of cooperation Agreements, loan Agreements, financing covenants and international Agreements in matters of economic development.

Page 24, TITLE X: OF TREATIES AND INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS, Article 96

All negotiations leading to the conclusion of a treaty or of an international agreement, submitted or not to referendum, are led according to a decision of the Council of Ministers.

The Head of State of the Transition and the Prime Minister are to be informed of all negotiations leading to the conclusion of all international Agreements. They shall be promptly informed of its implementation.

The ratification or denunciation can only happen after authorization of the National Council of the Transition with regards to:

- Peace treaties;
- Defense treaties;
- Commercial treaties;
- Treaties concerning the environment and natural resources;
- Agreements concerning the international order;
- Financing Agreements;
- Agreements involving the State's finances;
- Agreements that modify provisions of a legislative kind;
- Agreements that concern the welfare of people and human rights;
- Agreements that include cession, exchange or addition of territory.

No cession, no exchange, no addition of territory is valid without the Central African people's consent called upon to give its opinion by way of referendum.

Page 25, TITLE XI: OF REVISION, Article 101

The following provisions are excluded from any revision:

...

- The ineligibility of the Head of State of the Transition, of the Prime Minister, of members of the Government of the Transition and of the members of the Bureau of the National Council of the Transition to stand for the presidential and legislative elections organized during the Transition;
- The ineligibility of Constitutional Judges of the Transition and of members of the High Council of Information and Communication of the Transition to stand for presidential and legislative elections;
- The irrevocability and reduction of the Prime Minister's powers;
- The incompatibilities to the functions of Head of State of the Transition, Prime Minister of the Transition, President of the National Council of the Transition, Constitutional Judge of the Transition and member of the High Council of Information and Communication of the Transition;

Page 26, TITLE XII: OF THE TRANSITORY AND FINAL PROVISIONS, Article 104

The Head of State of the Transition does not hold the title of President of the Republic. They will remain in office until the President of the Republic, a democratically elected Head of State, effectively takes up office.

The Prime Minister will remain in office until the appointment of their successor by the future democratically elected President.

The National Council of the Transition will remain in place until the effective set-up of the elected National Assembly.

Page 27, TITLE XII: OF THE TRANSITORY AND FINAL PROVISIONS, Article 105

When the countersignature of the Prime Minister and the relevant Ministers are needed, their absence will lead to the invalidity of the text.

**Constitution's
affirmation/renewal**

No specific mention.

**Constitutional
reform/making**

Page 1, PREAMBLE

...

Reassert their determination of building a State of law and a democratic nation for the reestablishment of the constitutional order

Page 5, TITLE I: OF THE FUNDAMENTAL BASES OF SOCIETY, Article 18

...

Any person living in the national territory has the duty to respect, in all circumstances, the constitutional order, the laws and regulations in force in the Central African Republic.

Page 7, CHAPTER I: OF THE HEAD OF STATE OF THE TRANSITION, Article 26

The Head of State of the Transition personifies and symbolizes national unity. They monitor respect for the Constitutional Charter of the Transition. They ensure, through his arbitration, the regular functioning of public powers as well as the State's future.

They are the guarantor of national independence, of territorial integrity, of the security of people and assets throughout the entire national territory and of respect for international commitments.

Page 8, CHAPTER I: OF THE HEAD OF STATE OF THE TRANSITION, Article 31

The Head of State of the Transition promulgates laws within fifteen (15) days following the transmission to the Government of the definitive adoption of the law by the National Council of the Transition. During this delay, the Head of State of the Transition, on their own initiative or under

proposal of the Prime Minister, can ask for a new deliberation on the law or on certain articles. The demand must be substantiated. The new deliberation cannot be refused. If the National Council of the Transition is nearly out of session, this second deliberation, with an absolute majority of attending members, automatically takes place during the next ordinary session.

If it is not promulgated within the required delays, the law automatically comes into force after a finding by the Constitutional Court of the Transition.

Page 11, CHAPTER II: OF THE PRIME MINISTER, HEAD OF GOVERNMENT, Article 44

The Transition roadmap defines the measures that the Government intends to put in place in various priority areas of activity during the Transition period, in particular:

...

Page 12, TITLE IV: OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE TRANSITION,

Article 47

The Government examines draft laws and the draft Constitution in the Council of Ministers before their submission to the Bureau of the National Council of the Transition.

It gives its advice on legislative proposals before they are put on the National Council of the Transition's agenda. It takes part in the debate in the committee-stage and in the plenary within the National Council of the Transition. It can put forward amendments on any draft law or any Constitutional or legislative proposal during the National Council of the Transition's work.

Article 49

The legislative and constitutive power of the Central African Republic lies with the National Council of the Transition.

Page 12, TITLE IV: OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE TRANSITION, Article 50

...

Members of the National Council of the Transition are appointed by the organizations from which they come for the duration of the Transition. They can only be replaced in the event of their death, voluntary resignation, permanent incapacity due to medical causes, or if their removal is announced by a vote in plenary of the National Council of the Transition. The list of appointed National Councilors by the organizations to become members of the National Council of the Transition is to be announced by the Constitutional Court.

Page 13, TITLE IV: OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE TRANSITION, Article 53

For the adoption of the Constitution and other framework texts of the Transition, decisions are taken within the National Council of the Transition by consensus. After exhaustion of means seeking to reach a consensus, decisions are taken by a two-thirds majority (2/3) of attending National Councilors. For all other texts, decisions are taken by a majority of attending National Councilors.

Page 14, TITLE IV: OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE TRANSITION, Article 55

The National Council of the Transition is in charge amongst other things of:

...

- Drafting and adopting the Constitutional Charter of the Transition;
- Drafting and adopting a draft Constitution to be submitted to the people by way of referendum;

...

- Drafting and adopting its own rules of procedure, in accordance with the Constitutional Charter of the Transition.

Page 17, TITLE IV: OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE TRANSITION, Article 64

The rules of procedure of the National Council of the Transition, adopted according to the organic laws procedure, will determine the system of incompatibilities, immunities, conditions and procedures of vote and indemnities for National Councilors. It will set out the conditions of their replacement in case a vacancy should arise. It will come into force after having been declared compliant with the Constitutional Charter of the Transition by the Constitutional Court of the Transition.

Page 17, TITLE V: OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE TRANSITION AND THE EXECUTIVE POWER, Article 65

The initiative of submitting the Central African Republic's new Constitution to referendum belongs to the National Council of the Transition.

The preliminary draft of the new Constitution is submitted to the government for its advice and amendments. The new draft incorporating the government's amendments is then subject to a national workshop to enrich it, and organized in coordination with the National Council of the Transition. The resulting draft is presented to the Constitutional Court for its opinion and amended if applicable by the National Council of the Transition to take into account the Constitutional Court's opinion.

The final draft of the Constitution adopted by the National Council of the Transition is then submitted to the people by way of referendum.

[Summary: TITLE VI: OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL COURT OF THE TRANSITION provides for the operation of the Constitutional Court and what it is in charge of; any person can refer a legal matter to the constitutional court; opinion requests; ruling time limits; composition of the court; the oath taken, independence and immunity of judges; and no appeal of constitutional court decisions. For composition of the Court, see Gender.]

Page 20, TITLE VI: OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL COURT OF THE TRANSITION, Article 76

A Constitutional Court of the Transition will be established and will be in charge of:

...

- Interpreting the Constitutional Charter of the Transition;

Page 25, TITLE X: OF TREATIES AND INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS, Article 98

If the Constitutional Court of the Transition, referred to by the Head of State of the Transition, the Prime Minister, the President of the National Council of the Transition or by a third (1/3) of National Councilors, declares that an international commitment contains a clause that is contrary to the Constitutional Charter of the Transition, the authorization to ratify or approve the international commitment cannot take place until the Constitutional Charter of the Transition has been revised.

Page 26, TITLE XII: OF THE TRANSITORY AND FINAL PROVISIONS, Article 104

...

The Constitutional Court of the Transition will remain in place until the effective set-up of the Constitutional Court born out of the future Constitution.

Elections Page 6, TITLE II: OF STATE AND SOVEREIGNTY, Article 20

...

All Central Africans of both (2) sexes, aged eighteen (18) years old or more who enjoy their civil rights, are voters within the conditions prescribed by law.

Every citizen has the right to vote.

Suffrage can be direct or indirect within the conditions prescribed by law. It is always universal, equal and secret.

Page 7, CHAPTER I: OF THE HEAD OF STATE OF THE TRANSITION, Article 23

The Head of State of the Transition is elected by the National Council of the Transition for the duration of the Transition.

...

The National Council of the Transition will proceed to organize the election of a new Head of State of the Transition within fifteen (15) days following the announcement of the vacancy by the Constitutional Court of the Transition. If it is not in session, an extraordinary session will be convened immediately to this end.

Page 10, CHAPTER II: OF THE PRIME MINISTER, HEAD OF GOVERNMENT, Article 43

The Government establishes the Transition roadmap, as well as an election timetable, that it submits to the Monitoring Committee of Libreville and to the International Contact Group for approval. It presents it to the National Council of the Transition within eight (8) days of its adoption by the Council of Ministers. It shall take into account the enriching modifications of the National Council of the Transition. ...

Page 11, CHAPTER II: OF THE PRIME MINISTER, HEAD OF GOVERNMENT, Article 44

The Transition roadmap defines the measures that the Government intends to put in place in various priority areas of activity during the Transition period, in particular:

...

- Preparing and organizing a constitutional referendum as well as free, democratic, transparent and regular presidential and legislative elections;

Page 11, CHAPTER II: OF THE PRIME MINISTER, HEAD OF GOVERNMENT, Article 45

The elections timetable defines the tasks, the different stages, the implementation calendar as well as those in charge of the different tasks necessary to the smooth running of the electoral process during the Transition, including the adoption of an electoral code and the implementation and operationalization of the Elections National Authority (ENA).

Page 14, TITLE IV: OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE TRANSITION, Article 55

The National Council of the Transition is in charge amongst other things of:

...

- Adopting as it is the draft law on an electoral code agreed on by consensus on September 21st 2012

Page 15, TITLE IV: OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE TRANSITION, Article 58

The following are matters of law:

1. Rules concerning the following areas:

...

- The electoral code;

Page 20, TITLE VI: OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL COURT OF THE TRANSITION, Article 76

A Constitutional Court of the Transition will be established and will be in charge of:

...

- Hearing all electoral complaints;
- Overseeing the regularity of electoral consultations, examining and

declaring the results;

- Overseeing the regularity of referendum operations, examining and declaring the results;

Page 25, TITLE XI: OF REVISION, Article 101

The following provisions are excluded from any revision:

...

- The ineligibility of the Head of State of the Transition, of the Prime Minister, of members of the Government of the Transition and of the members of the Bureau of the National Council of the Transition to stand for the presidential and legislative elections organized during the Transition;
- The ineligibility of Constitutional Judges of the Transition and of members of the High Council of Information and Communication of the Transition to stand for presidential and legislative elections;

Page 27, TITLE XII: OF THE TRANSITORY AND FINAL PROVISIONS, Article 106

The Head of State of the Transition, the Prime Minister of the transition, members of the Government of the Transition and members of the Bureau of the National Council of the Transition are ineligible to stand in the presidential and legislative elections organized during the transition.

The Constitutional Judges and members of the High Council of Information and Communication cannot run for the presidential and legislative elections organized during the Transition.

Electoral commission

Page 11, CHAPTER II: OF THE PRIME MINISTER, HEAD OF GOVERNMENT, Article 45

The elections timetable defines the tasks, the different stages, the implementation calendar as well as those in charge of the different tasks necessary to the smooth running of the electoral process during the Transition, including the adoption of an electoral code and the implementation and operationalization of the Elections National Authority (ENA).

Page 20, TITLE VI: OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL COURT OF THE TRANSITION, Article 76

A Constitutional Court of the Transition will be established and will be in charge of:

...

- Hearing all electoral complaints;
- Overseeing the regularity of electoral consultations, examining and declaring the results;
- Overseeing the regularity of referendum operations, examining and declaring the results;

Political parties reform

[Other political parties reform](#)

Page 6, TITLE II: OF THE STATE AND SOVEREIGNTY, Article 21

Political parties or groups contribute to the expression of universal suffrage, to the political, economic and social life, to the monitoring of their elected members and to the shaping of their members' citizenship.

It is forbidden for them to identify with a race, ethnic group, sex, religion, sect, language, region or armed group.

They are formed and exercise their activities freely. They are under the obligation to respect the principle of democracy, of unity and of national sovereignty, of Human Rights, of secularity and of the republican system of the State, in accordance with the laws and regulations in force.

The conditions of their formation, functioning, financing and dissolution are determined by the texts in force.

Civil society

No specific mention.

Traditional/religious

No specific mention.

leaders

Public administration

Page 9, CHAPTER I: OF THE HEAD OF STATE OF THE TRANSITION, Article 32

...

The Head of State of the Transition, in agreement with the Prime Minister, appoints high ranking civil and military servants during the Council of Ministers. Appointment decrees are countersigned by the Prime Minister and the relevant Minister. ...

Page 10, CHAPTER II: OF THE PRIME MINISTER, HEAD OF GOVERNMENT, Article 39

The Government directs the civil Administration.

The Prime Minister can call on the control and inspection bodies of the various State services with the exception of the Inspectorate-General of the Judicial Services and the State Inspectorate-General. The Prime Minister acts on their reports.

Page 15, TITLE IV: OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE TRANSITION, Article 58

The following are matters of law:

1. Rules concerning the following areas:

...

- The organization of public and ministerial offices, the professions of public and ministerial officials and liberal professions;
- Fundamental safeguards granted to military and civil servants;

...

- The creation and dissolution of public institutions;
- The creation and dissolution of bodies of control, consultation, regulation and mediation;

Page 25

Title VIII: Of the High Council of

Communication of the Transition

Article 93

The role of member of the High Council of Communication is incompatible with the practice of any political or administrative role or any role within a political party, any lucrative activity, any position of professional representation or any salaried employment, except teaching and the practice of medicine.

Power sharing

Political power sharing

State level

Summary: State level power sharing is set out in the constitution, see below.

Executive coalition

Page 8, TITLE II: OF THE STATE AND SOVEREIGNTY, Article 29

The Head of State of the Transition approves the nomination of the Prime Minister, Head of Government, in accordance with the Libreville Agreements of January 11th 2013. On proposal of the Prime Minister, they appoint the members of the Government of the Transition and terminate their mandates.

Page 11

Chapter II: Of the Prime Minister, Head of Government of the Transition, and of the Government of the Transition

Article 35

The Government consists of the Prime Minister and the Ministers.

The Prime Minister is the Head of Government. They are responsible for coordinating the activities of different ministerial departments.

The function of member of the Government is incompatible with those of Head of State of the Transition, member of the National Council of the Transition, member of the Constitutional Court of the Transition and with the exercise of any other political or judicial role, any other mandate or elected role, any lucrative activity, any position of professional representation or any salaried employment.

Article 36

Competences other than those expressly delegated to the Head of State of the Transition and to the National Council of the Transition fall within the Prime Minister's remit.

Neither the Head of State of the Transition nor the National Council of the Transition can dismiss him during the Transition period.

In the event of the death, voluntary resignation or permanent incapacity due to medical causes of the Prime Minister, the Head of State of the Transition will appoint a new Prime Minister without delay after widespread consultation and in accordance with the Libreville Agreements of January 11th 2013.

The Government of the Transition, inclusive in nature, is formed on the basis of the spirit of the political Agreement of Libreville and of the N'Djamena Declaration of April 18th 2013.

[Proportionality in legislature](#)

Summary: Articles 51-64 sets out the full powers of the National Council of the Transition.

Page 14

Title IV: Of the National Council of the Transition

Article 49

The legislative and constitutive power of the Central African Republic lies with the National Council of the Transition.

Article 50

The National Council of the Transition is composed of one hundred and thirty five (135) members representing the different political and socio-professional categories of the country.

Members of the National Council of the transition bear the title of National Councilor. Each National Councilor is a representative of the Nation.

Members of the National Council of the Transition are appointed by the organizations from which they come for the duration of the Transition. They can only be replaced in the event of their death, voluntary resignation, permanent incapacity due to medical causes, or if their removal is announced by a vote in plenary of the National Council of the Transition. The list of appointed National Councilors by the organizations to become members of the National Council of the Transition is to be announced by the Constitutional Court.

Votes by National Councilors are personal. The ballot is carried out as a public ballot or through a secret vote, except in the case of the election of a person, which must always be carried out through

a secret vote. Any imperative mandate shall be deemed null and void. The rules of procedure of the National Council of the Transition can in exceptional cases authorize proxy voting. No one can receive more than one proxy.

[Other proportionality](#)

Page 22

Article 78

The Head of State of the Transition, the Prime Minister, the President of the National Council of the Transition, and one-fourth (1/4) of the members of the National Council of the Transition may refer an opinion request to the Constitutional Court.

Page 23

Article 80

The Constitutional Court of the Transition is composed of nine (9) members of which at least four (4) are women, who will hold the title of Constitutional Judges.

Constitutional Judges are appointed for the full length of the Transition. They are irrevocable and immutable. In the event of the death, voluntary resignation or permanent impeachment of a Constitutional Judge, their replacement will be provided for following the appointment procedure to this effect. The new Constitutional Judge will finish their predecessor's mandate.

Constitutional Judges are appointed from among people with integrity and having at least ten (10) years of professional experience as follows:

- Two (2) magistrates of which one is a woman, elected by their peers.
- Two (2) lawyers of which one is a woman, elected by their peers.
- Two (2) research professors in Law of which one is a woman, elected by their peers.
- One (1) member appointed by the Head of State of the Transition.
- One (1) member appointed by the President of the National Council of the Transition.
- One (1) member appointed by the Prime Minister.

Their appointment is approved by decree of the Head of State of the Transition, and countersigned by the Prime Minister.

[Form of 'veto' or communal majority](#)

Page 11

Chapter II: Of the Prime Minister, Head of Government of the Transition, and of the Government of the Transition

Article 40

Article 40

The Prime Minister and the members of the Government adopt the organization charts of their departments in the Council of Ministers.

All appointment Decrees are signed by the Head of State of the Transition with the countersignature of the Prime Minister and of the relevant Minister.

The Prime Minister has regulatory powers. To this end they approve Orders and other regulatory acts necessary to the accomplishment of their missions in matters inked to the daily running of the Administration with the exception of Decrees.

Page 14

Title IV: Of the National Council of the Transition

Article 53

For the adoption of the Constitution and other framework texts of the Transition, decisions are taken within the National Council of the Transition by consensus. After exhaustion of means seeking to

reach a consensus, decisions are taken by a two-thirds majority (2/3) of attending National Councilors. For all other texts, decisions are taken by a majority of attending National Councilors.

Other

Deadlock breaking device: Page 20, TITLE VI: OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL COURT OF THE TRANSITION, Article 76

A Constitutional Court of the Transition will be established and will be in charge of:

...

- Settling conflicts of competences within the executive branch, between the legislative and the executive branch, and between the State and local authorities;

Page 19

Summary: Title V provides for relationship between the National Council of the Transition and the Executive Power in way which does not amount to a full veto, but ensures some sort of cross-group control over the executive.

Territorial power sharing No specific mention.

Economic power sharing No specific mention.

Military power sharing No specific mention.

Human rights and equality

Human rights/RoL

Page 6, TITLE II: OF THE STATE AND SOVEREIGNTY, Article 21

Political parties or groups contribute to the expression of universal suffrage, to the political, economic and social life, to the monitoring of their elected members and to the shaping of their members' citizenship.

It is forbidden for them to identify with a race, ethnic group, sex, religion, sect, language, region or armed group.

They are formed and exercise their activities freely. They are under the obligation to respect the principle of democracy, of unity and of national sovereignty, of Human Rights, of secularity and of the republican system of the State, in accordance with the laws and regulations in force.

Page 11, CHAPTER II: OF THE PRIME MINISTER, HEAD OF GOVERNMENT, Article 44

The Transition roadmap defines the measures that the Government intends to put in place in various priority areas of activity during the Transition period, in particular:

...

- Monitoring the strict compliance of Human Rights, pluralism and the freedoms of citizens;

Page 14, TITLE IV: OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE TRANSITION, Article 58

The following are matters of law:

1. Rules concerning the following areas:

- Civil rights and fundamental safeguards granted to citizens as well as public freedoms

Equality

Page 1, PREAMBLE

...

Reassert their determination to cooperate peacefully and in friendship with all States, to work for the African Union in accordance with the Constitutive Act adopted on July 12th 2000, to promote the

peaceful resolution of disagreements between States in respect for Justice, Equality, Liberty and the sovereignty of people

Page 3, TITLE I: OF THE FUNDAMENTAL BASES OF SOCIETY, Article 9

...

All citizens are equal regarding employment. No one may be discriminated against in their work because of their origins, their sex, their opinions or their beliefs.

Page 5, TITLE I: OF THE FUNDAMENTAL BASES OF SOCIETY, Article 16

All citizens are equal regarding public responsibilities and in particular regarding taxes that only the law may create and redistribute. They bear, in all solidarity, the responsibilities resulting from natural catastrophes or endemic, epidemic or incurable diseases.

Democracy Page 1, PREAMBLE

...

Reassert their determination of building a State of law and a democratic nation for the reestablishment of the constitutional order

Page 6, TITLE II: OF THE STATE AND SOVEREIGNTY, Article 21

Political parties or groups contribute to the expression of universal suffrage, to the political, economic and social life, to the monitoring of their elected members and to the shaping of their members' citizenship.

It is forbidden for them to identify with a race, ethnic group, sex, religion, sect, language, region or armed group.

They are formed and exercise their activities freely. They are under the obligation to respect the principle of democracy, of unity and of national sovereignty, of Human Rights, of secularity and of the republican system of the State, in accordance with the laws and regulations in force.

Protection measures [Protection of civilians](#)

Page 14, Title I: Of the Fundamental Bases of Society

Article 44

The Transition roadmap defines the measures that the Government intends to put in place in various priority areas of activity during the Transition period, in particular:

- Monitoring the protection of civilian populations throughout the entire territory of the Central African Republic;

[Protection of groups](#)

Page 3, Preamble

Reassert their accession to all the international Conventions duly ratified, in particular those relative to the prohibition of any form of discrimination against women and those relative to the protection of children's rights.

Page 5, Title I: Of the Fundamental Bases of Society

Article 6

The protection of women and children against violence and insecurity, exploitation and moral, intellectual and physical neglect is a duty for the State and other public authorities. This protection is guaranteed by appropriate measures and State institutions and other public authorities.

Page 6, Article 9

Laws establish conditions of assistance and protection granted to workers and more particularly to the young, to the elderly, to disabled workers, to minorities and to all those with health problems

Protection of rights and legal frameworks

Page 4, Title I: Of the Fundamental Bases of Society

Article 1

The human person is sacred and inviolable. All agents of the public power, all organisations, have the absolute duty to respect and protect it.

Other

Page 5, Title I: Of the Fundamental Bases of Society

Article 6

Marriage and family constitute the natural and moral basis of the human community. They are placed under the protection of the State.

Page 7, Title I: Of the Fundamental Bases of Society

Article 12

The State will do everything it can to guarantee the right to health and medical protection.

Page 8, Title I: Of the Fundamental Bases of Society

Article 15

These measures can be taken when applying a law for the protection of the public order against imminent threats, in particular to fight the risks of epidemic, fires or to protect people in danger.

The property and assets of people as well as the cultural heritage of the Nation are inviolable. The State and public authorities as well as all citizens have the duty to protect them.

Human rights framework

Isolated rights

Page 16, TITLE IV: OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE TRANSITION, Article 58

The following are matters of law:

...

2. Fundamental principles:

...

- Of the right to assembly and peaceful demonstration;
- Of the right to petition;

...

- Of the right to work, the right to join a union and social security.

Bill of rights

[Summary: Title I - Of the Fundamental Bases of Society comprises a list of the human rights which form the basis of society including, amongst others, the right to life, freedom from torture, right not to be arbitrarily detained, freedom of movement, equality and non-discrimination on the basis of race, ethnic origin, geographical origin, sex, religion, political affiliation or social status, freedom of religion, the right to work, freedom of expression and the right to property]

Page 25, TITLE XI: OF REVISION, Article 101

The following provisions are excluded from any revision:

...

- The fundamental rights and freedoms of the citizen;

Treaty incorporation

Page 1, PREAMBLE

The Representatives of the driving forces of the Nation, gathered within the National Transition Council (NTC)

...

Reassert their accession to the Charter of the United Nations, to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of December 10th 1948, to the International Covenants of December 16th 1966 on economic, social and cultural rights on the one hand, and on civil and political rights on the other;

Reassert their commitment to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights of June 27th 1981

Reassert their accession to all the international Conventions duly ratified, in particular those relative to the prohibition of any form of discrimination against women and those relative to the protection of children's rights.

Page 24, TITLE X: OF TREATIES AND INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS, Article 96

...

The ratification or denunciation can only happen after authorization of the National Council of the Transition with regards to:

...

- Agreements that concern the welfare of people and human rights;

Civil and political rights

Life

Page 1, TITLE I: OF THE FUNDAMENTAL BASES OF SOCIETY, Article 1

The human person is sacred and inviolable. All agents of the public power, all organisations, have the absolute duty to respect and protect it.

The Republic recognizes Human Rights as the basis of any human community, of peace and justice in the world.

Page 2, TITLE I: OF THE FUNDAMENTAL BASES OF SOCIETY, Article 3

Everyone has the right to life and physical integrity. These rights cannot be infringed upon.

Torture

Page 2, TITLE I: OF THE FUNDAMENTAL BASES OF SOCIETY, Article 3

...

No one shall be subjected to torture, nor to rape, nor to abuse or cruel, inhuman, degrading or humiliating treatment. Any person, any state agent, any organisation that is guilty of such acts shall be punished in accordance with the texts in force.

Equality

Page 2, TITLE I: OF THE FUNDAMENTAL BASES OF SOCIETY, Article 5

All human beings are equal before the law regardless of race, ethnic origin, geographical origin, sex, religion, political affiliation or social status.

The law guarantees equal rights for men and women in all matters. In the Central African Republic, no one can be subject to nor privileged by their place of birth, person or family.

Liberty and security of person

Page 2, TITLE I: OF THE FUNDAMENTAL BASES OF SOCIETY, Article 3

...

No one may be arbitrarily arrested or detained. Every defendant shall be presumed innocent until proven guilty through a trial offering him the necessary guarantees for his defence. The legal delay of detention must be respected.

No one may be condemned except by virtue of a law that has entered into force before the act committed.

Defence rights are exercised freely before all the Courts and Administrations of the Republic.
Any person being subjected to a measure that restricts their freedom has the right to be examined and treated by the doctor of their choice.

Page 2, TITLE I: OF THE FUNDAMENTAL BASES OF SOCIETY, Article 5

...

No one may be forcibly assigned to a residence, other than in conditions prescribed by law.

[Freedom of movement](#)

Page 2, TITLE I: OF THE FUNDAMENTAL BASES OF SOCIETY, Article 4

The freedom of the person is inviolable.

Freedom of movement, of residence and establishment throughout the entire territory is guaranteed to all within the conditions prescribed by law.

[Freedom of association](#)

Page 3, TITLE I: OF THE FUNDAMENTAL BASES OF SOCIETY, Article 10

Union rights are guaranteed and exercised freely within the framework of laws that regulate them. Every worker can affiliate to the union of their choice and defend their rights and interests through union action.

The right to strike is guaranteed and is exercised within the framework of laws that regulate it and cannot, in any case, adversely affect either the freedom to work or the free exercise of the right to property.

Page 4, TITLE I: OF THE FUNDAMENTAL BASES OF SOCIETY, Article 13

All citizens have the right to freely form associations, groups, political parties, societies, organisations and institutions of public use, as long as they conform to the laws in force.

Page 4, TITLE I: OF THE FUNDAMENTAL BASES OF SOCIETY, Article 14

...

The State guarantees the freedom to demonstrate peacefully.

Page 16, TITLE IV: OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE TRANSITION, Article 58

The following are matters of law:

2. Fundamental principles:

...

- Of the right to assembly and peaceful demonstration;

[Privacy and family life](#)

Page 3, TITLE I: OF THE FUNDAMENTAL BASES OF SOCIETY, Article 6

...

Parents have a natural right and the primordial duty of raising and educating their children, in order to develop in them good physical, intellectual and moral abilities. They are supported in this task by the State and other public authorities.

Page 4, TITLE I: OF THE FUNDAMENTAL BASES OF SOCIETY, Article 14

...

The privacy of correspondence, as well as that of postal, electronic, telegraphic and telephonic communications, is inviolable.

[Vote and take part](#)

Page 6, TITLE II: OF THE STATE AND SOVEREIGNTY, Article 20

...

Every citizen has the right to vote.

Page 16, TITLE IV: OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE TRANSITION, Article 58

The following are matters of law:

2. Fundamental principles:

...

- Of the right to petition;

[Thought, opinion, conscience and religion](#)

Page 3, TITLE I: OF THE FUNDAMENTAL BASES OF SOCIETY, Article 8

Freedom of conscience, assembly, and freedom of religious worship are guaranteed to all within the conditions prescribed by law.

All forms of religious extremism and intolerance are prohibited.

Page 4, TITLE I: OF THE FUNDAMENTAL BASES OF SOCIETY, Article 14

Freedom of information, of expression and to disseminate one's opinions through speech, writing and art, under condition of respect of the rights of others, is guaranteed at an individual and collective level.

[Other](#)

Page 2, TITLE I: OF THE FUNDAMENTAL BASES OF SOCIETY, Article 5

...

No one may be forced into exile nor may they be deported.

Page 2, TITLE I: OF THE FUNDAMENTAL BASES OF SOCIETY, Article 2

The Republic proclaims respect for and intangible guarantee of the development of personality.

Everyone has the right to the free development of their personality as long as it does not violate the right of others, nor does it infringe the constitutional order.

Page 5, TITLE I: OF THE FUNDAMENTAL BASES OF SOCIETY, Article 18

Any individual who is a victim of a violation of the provisions of articles 4 to 18 of the present title has the right to reparation.

Socio-economic rights

[Property](#)

Page 4, TITLE I: OF THE FUNDAMENTAL BASES OF SOCIETY, Article 15

Every physical or moral person has the right to property. No one shall be deprived of their property, save for a matter of public utility legally established and under the condition of a just and prior indemnisation.

The home, like all private property, is inviolable. It can only be infringed upon following a judicial decision and for a set period of time, and, if there is a danger within the home, by other authorities designated by law and obliged to do so in ways prescribed by law.

Measures infringing the inviolability of the home or of any private property or restricting it for a set period of time can be taken to avert an imminent or unpredictable public threat or to protect people in danger, in exchange for fair compensation.

These measures can be taken when applying a law for the protection of the public order against imminent threats, in particular to fight the risks of epidemic, fires or to protect people in danger.

The property and assets of people as well as the cultural heritage of the Nation are inviolable. The State and public authorities as well as all citizens have the duty to protect them.

[Work](#)

Page 3, TITLE I: OF THE FUNDAMENTAL BASES OF SOCIETY, Article 9

The Republic guarantees to each citizen the right to work, to a healthy environment, to rest and leisure in keeping with the requirements of national development. It guarantees favourable conditions for their personal development through an efficient employment policy.

All citizens are equal regarding employment. No one may be discriminated against in their work

because of their origins, their sex, their opinions or their beliefs.

All workers take part, through their representatives, in the determination of their working conditions.

Laws establish conditions of assistance and protection granted to workers and more particularly to the young, to the elderly, to disabled workers, to minorities and to all those with health problems.

Page 16, TITLE IV: OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE TRANSITION, Article 58

The following are matters of law:

2. Fundamental principles:

...

- Of the right to work, the right to join a union and social security.

Health

Page 3, TITLE I: OF THE FUNDAMENTAL BASES OF SOCIETY, Article 9

The Republic guarantees to each citizen the right to work, to a healthy environment, to rest and leisure in keeping with the requirements of national development. It guarantees favourable conditions for their personal development through an efficient employment policy.

Page 3, TITLE I: OF THE FUNDAMENTAL BASES OF SOCIETY, Article 9

The Republic guarantees to each citizen the right to work, to a healthy environment, to rest and leisure in keeping with the requirements of national development. It guarantees favourable conditions for their personal development through an efficient employment policy.

All citizens are equal regarding employment. No one may be discriminated against in their work because of their origins, their sex, their opinions or their beliefs.

All workers take part, through their representatives, in the determination of their working conditions.

Laws establish conditions of assistance and protection granted to workers and more particularly to the young, to the elderly, to disabled workers, to minorities and to all those with health problems.

Page 4, TITLE I: OF THE FUNDAMENTAL BASES OF SOCIETY, Article 12

The State will do everything it can to guarantee the right to health and medical protection.

Education

Page 3, TITLE I: OF THE FUNDAMENTAL BASES OF SOCIETY, Article 7

Everyone has the right to access sources of knowledge. The State guarantees to all citizens access to instruction, culture and vocational training.

The education and instruction of youth shall be provided for by public or private institutions.

Private institutions can be opened with the State's authorisation within the conditions prescribed by law. They are placed under the State's control.

Parents have the obligation to provide for the education and instruction of their children until the age of sixteen (16) at least.

The State and other public authorities have the obligation to create and ensure the good functioning of public institutions for the education and instruction of youth.

Education is free in all public institutions at the various levels of education.

Cultural life

Page 4, TITLE I: OF THE FUNDAMENTAL BASES OF SOCIETY, Article 14

...

Freedom of intellectual, artistic and cultural creativity is recognised and guaranteed. It is to be exercised within the conditions prescribed by law.

NHRI Mentions of NHRI

Page 4, TITLE I: OF THE FUNDAMENTAL BASES OF SOCIETY, Article 14

...

Freedom of press is recognised and guaranteed. It is exercised within the conditions prescribed by law.

The exercise of this freedom and equal access for all to the media are guaranteed by an independent body, with regulatory and decision-making powers, and whose status is established by law.

Regional or international human rights institutions No specific mention.

Mobility/access No specific mention.

Detention procedures No specific mention.

Media and communication [Governance of media](#)

Page 23, TITLE VIII: OF THE HIGH COUNCIL OF COMMUNICATION OF THE TRANSITION, Article 90
A High Council of Communication of the Transition will be established.

The High Council of Communication of the Transition is independent of all political power, of all political parties, of all associations or of all pressure groups.

The High Council of Communication of the Transition is in charge of ensuring the practice of freedom of expression and equal access for all to the media, in full conformity with the legislation in force.

The High Council of Communication of the Transition has regulatory and decision-making powers.

Page 23, TITLE VIII: OF THE HIGH COUNCIL OF COMMUNICATION OF THE TRANSITION, Article 91

The High Council of Communication of the Transition is composed of nine (9) members of which at least four (4) are women.

The members of the High Council of Communication of the Transition are appointed among people with at least ten (10) years of professional experience.

Their appointment is approved by decree of the Head of State of the Transition and countersigned by the Prime Minister.

Page 23, TITLE VIII: OF THE HIGH COUNCIL OF COMMUNICATION OF THE TRANSITION, Article 92

Members of the High Council of Communication of the Transition elect within their number a President from those members that are media or communications professionals, and a Vice-President.

They can be neither prosecuted nor arrested without the authorisation of the Constitutional Court.

Page 23, TITLE VIII: OF THE HIGH COUNCIL OF COMMUNICATION OF THE TRANSITION, Article 93

The role of member of the High Council of Communication is incompatible with the practice of any political or administrative role or any role within a political party, any lucrative activity, any position of professional representation or any salaried employment, except teaching and the practice of medicine.

Members of the High Council of Communication of the Transition are appointed for the full length of the Transition. They are irrevocable. In the event of the death, voluntary resignation or permanent impeachment of a member of the High Council of Communication, their replacement will be provided for following the designation procedure to this effect. The new member of the High Council of Communication will finish their predecessor's mandate.

A law will determine the organization and functioning of the High Council of Communication of the Transition and the immunity of its members.

Page 25, TITLE XI: OF REVISION, Article 101

The following provisions are excluded from any revision:

...

- The incompatibilities to the functions of Head of State of the Transition, Prime Minister of the

Transition, President of the National Council of the Transition, Constitutional Judge of the Transition and member of the High Council of Information and Communication of the Transition;

Page 26, TITLE XII: OF THE TRANSITORY AND FINAL PROVISIONS, Article 104

...

The High Council of Information and Communication will remain in place until the effective set-up of an institution that will have the same or similar powers to the High Council of Information and Communication of the Transition born out of the future Constitution.

[Media roles](#)

Page 15, TITLE IV: OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE TRANSITION, Article 58

The following are matters of law:

1. Rules concerning the following areas:

...

- The rules of editing and publishing;

[Other](#)

Page 1, PREAMBLE

...

Reassert their unwavering opposition to the conquest of power by force and to all forms of dictatorship and oppression, as well as all acts of division or incitement to hatred

Citizenship

[Citizen, general](#)

Page 6, TITLE II: OF THE STATE AND SOVEREIGNTY, Article 21

Political parties or groups contribute to the expression of universal suffrage, to the political, economic and social life, to the monitoring of their elected members and to the shaping of their members' citizenship.

Page 14, TITLE IV: OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE TRANSITION, Article 58

The following are matters of law:

1. Rules concerning the following areas:

...

- Constraints imposed on Central Africans and on resident foreigners on their person or assets in the name of public interest and national defense;
- The nationality, status and capacity of people;

...

- The status of foreigners and immigration;
- The organization of the civil registry;

[Citizens, specific rights](#)

Page 6, TITLE II: OF STATE AND SOVEREIGNTY, Article 20

...

Every citizen has the right to vote. ...

Justice sector reform

Criminal justice and emergency law

[Reform to specific laws](#)

Page 8, CHAPTER I: OF THE HEAD OF STATE OF THE TRANSITION, Article 32

Decrees are taken in the Council of Ministers by consensus. In case of emergency, Decrees can be taken through a joint decision by the Head of State of the Transition, the Prime Minister and the relevant Minister. ...

Page 15, TITLE IV: OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE TRANSITION, Article 58

The following are matters of law:

1. Rules concerning the following areas:

...

- The determination of crimes and offences along with the corresponding penalties;
- Criminal procedure, civil procedure, commercial law, social law, amnesty, the creation of new jurisdictional orders, the status of magistrates and of the law profession;

...

- State of warning, state of emergency, state of alert and state of siege;

[Criminal Justice System reform](#)

Page 15, TITLE IV: OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE TRANSITION, Article 58

The following are matters of law:

1. Rules concerning the following areas:

...

- Criminal procedure, civil procedure, commercial law, social law, amnesty, the creation of new jurisdictional orders, the status of magistrates and of the law profession;

...

State of emergency provisions

Page 11, Article 32, Decrees are taken in the Council of Ministers by consensus. In case of emergency, Decrees can be taken through a joint decision by the Head of State of the Transition, the Prime Minister and the relevant Minister.

Page 18, Article 58, The following are matters of law: 1. Rules concerning the following areas: ... • State of warning, state of emergency, state of alert and state of siege;

Page 20, Article 63

The National Council of the Transition meets once per semester during ordinary sessions for a period of three (3) months, after having been invited to do so by the President.

In case of emergency, the National Council of the Transition will convene in extraordinary session, the agenda having been set by the Head of State of the Transition or by the National Council of the Transition through an absolute majority vote of existing members. The extraordinary session will be closed as soon as the agenda has been worked through.

Extraordinary sessions of the National Council of the Transition are opened and closed by Decree taken in the Council of Ministers.

Page 23, Article 79

The Constitutional Court of the Transition must give a ruling within one month. In case of emergency, this delay is brought to eight (8) days.

Abstention is forbidden. In the event of a tie, the President shall have the casting vote.

Judiciary and courts

Page 15, TITLE IV: OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE TRANSITION, Article 58

The following are matters of law:

1. Rules concerning the following areas:

...

- The determination of crimes and offences along with the corresponding penalties;
- Criminal procedure, civil procedure, commercial law, social law, amnesty, the creation of new jurisdictional orders, the status of magistrates and of the law profession;

...

- State of warning, state of emergency, state of alert and state of siege;

Prisons and detention	<p>Page 16, TITLE IV: OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE TRANSITION, Article 58</p> <p>The following are matters of law:</p> <p>...</p> <p>2. Fundamental principles:</p> <p>...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Of the general organization of the justice and prison system
Traditional Laws	No specific mention.

Socio-economic reconstruction

Development or socio-economic reconstruction	<p>Socio-economic development</p> <p>Page 11, CHAPTER II: OF THE PRIME MINISTER, HEAD OF GOVERNMENT, Article 44</p> <p>The Transition roadmap defines the measures that the Government intends to put in place in various priority areas of activity during the Transition period, in particular:</p> <p>...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initiate economic and social reforms
National economic plan	<p>Page 15, TITLE IV: OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE TRANSITION, Article 58</p> <p>The following are matters of law:</p> <p>1. Rules concerning the following areas:</p> <p>... • The development plan of the Republic; ...</p>
Natural resources	<p>Page 15, TITLE IV: OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE TRANSITION, Article 58</p> <p>The following are matters of law:</p> <p>1. Rules concerning the following areas:</p> <p>...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protecting the environment, the regimes of domains, lands, forestry and mining; <p>Page 24, TITLE X: OF TREATIES AND INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS, Article 96</p> <p>...</p> <p>The ratification or denunciation can only happen after authorization of the National Council of the Transition with regards to:</p> <p>...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treaties concerning the environment and natural resources;
International funds	No specific mention.
Business	<p>Page 4, TITLE I: OF THE FUNDAMENTAL BASES OF SOCIETY, Article 11</p> <p>Free enterprise is guaranteed within the framework of the laws in force.</p> <p>Page 15, TITLE IV: OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE TRANSITION, Article 58</p> <p>The following are matters of law:</p> <p>1. Rules concerning the following areas:</p> <p>...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Criminal procedure, civil procedure, commercial law, social law, amnesty, the creation of new jurisdictional orders, the status of magistrates and of the law profession; <p>...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The privatization of public sector companies and the nationalization of companies;

Page 16, TITLE IV: OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE TRANSITION, Article 58

The following are matters of law:

...

2. Fundamental principles:

- Of property law, civil and commercial rights and obligations;

...

- Of insurance, cooperatives and credit;

Page 24, TITLE X: OF TREATIES AND INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS, Article 96

...

The ratification or denunciation can only happen after authorization of the National Council of the Transition with regards to:

...

- Commercial treaties;

Taxation [Reform of taxation](#)

Page 5, TITLE I: OF THE FUNDAMENTAL BASES OF SOCIETY, Article 16

All citizens are equal regarding public responsibilities and in particular regarding taxes that only the law may create and redistribute. They bear, in all solidarity, the responsibilities resulting from natural catastrophes or endemic, epidemic or incurable diseases.

Page 6, TITLE II: OF THE STATE AND SOVEREIGNTY, Article 19

...

Its currency is defined by law. ...

Page 13, TITLE IV: OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE TRANSITION, Article 54

The National Council of the Transition has a special budget and enjoys financial autonomy.

The Budget Managers of the National Council of the Transition are appointed from outside of its members, by the President of the National Council of the Transition after consultation with the Bureau.

Control of budget management is subject to the rules of public finance accounting.

Page 14, TITLE IV: OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE TRANSITION, Article 56

The National Council of the Transition regulates the Nation's accounts. To this end, it is assisted by the Court of Auditors.

It can put the Court of Auditors in charge of any enquiry or study to do with public receipts and expenditure or with the management of the national treasury and public resources.

Page 15, TITLE IV: OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE TRANSITION, Article 58

The following are matters of law:

1. Rules concerning the following areas:

...

- General financial and administrative organization;

...

- Finance laws;
- The laws of regulations;
- The base, rates and collection methods of taxes and impositions of all types;
- The issuing of currency;

Page 16, TITLE IV: OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE TRANSITION, Article 59

Finance laws determine the nature, amount and allocation of resources and expenditure of the State for a certain year taking into account an economic and financial balance that they define. Finance laws are necessarily voted before the end of the fiscal year at hand. If the finance law setting out the resources and expenditure for a fiscal year is not passed in time by the Government, the latter will ask as a matter of urgency for the National Council of the Transition to adopt a law continuing by provisional twelfths of the previous fiscal year's finance law. Tabled by the Government at the latest on October 15th, the budget is authorized by the finance law, before the beginning of a new year. This law can only include provisions of a financial nature. Any amendment proposal to the finance law is irreceivable when it has as a consequence either a reduction of resources not made up for by savings, or an increase in State expenditure not made up for by an equivalent increase in resources. The irreceivability of an amendment shall be established by the President of the National Council of the Transition, after consulting with the Bureau of the National Council of the Transition. At the Government's request, the National Council of the Transition gives its opinion on all or part of a draft finance law retaining only those amendments accepted by the Government.

Page 24, TITLE X: OF TREATIES AND INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS, Article 96

...

The ratification or denunciation can only happen after authorization of the National Council of the Transition with regards to:

...

- Financing Agreements;
- Agreements involving the State's finances;

Banks No specific mention.

Land, property and environment

Land reform/rights [Land reform and management](#)

Page 15, TITLE IV: OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE TRANSITION, Article 58

The following are matters of law:

1. Rules concerning the following areas:

- ... • Protecting the environment, the regimes of domains, lands, forestry and mining;

[Other land rights](#)

Page 16, TITLE IV: OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE TRANSITION, Article 58

The following are matters of law:

... 2. Fundamental principles:

- Of property law, civil and commercial rights and obligations;

Pastoralist/nomadism rights No specific mention.

Cultural heritage [Promotion](#)

Page 5, TITLE I: OF THE FUNDAMENTAL BASES OF SOCIETY, Article 15

... The property and assets of people as well as the cultural heritage of the Nation are inviolable. The State and public authorities as well as all citizens have the duty to protect them.

Page 15, TITLE IV: OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE TRANSITION, Article 58

The following are matters of law:

1. Rules concerning the following areas:

... • The progressive and widespread development and implementation plan of the Sango language;

Environment

Page 5, TITLE I: OF THE FUNDAMENTAL BASES OF SOCIETY, Article 15

...

Measures infringing the inviolability of the home or of any private property or restricting it for a set period of time can be taken to avert an imminent or unpredictable public threat or to protect people in danger, in exchange for fair compensation.

These measures can be taken when applying a law for the protection of the public order against imminent threats, in particular to fight the risks of epidemic, fires or to protect people in danger.

Page 5, TITLE I: OF THE FUNDAMENTAL BASES OF SOCIETY, Article 16

All citizens are equal regarding public responsibilities and in particular regarding taxes that only the law may create and redistribute. They bear, in all solidarity, the responsibilities resulting from natural catastrophes or endemic, epidemic or incurable diseases.

Page 15, TITLE IV: OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE TRANSITION, Article 58

The following are matters of law:

1. Rules concerning the following areas:

...

• Protecting the environment, the regimes of domains, lands, forestry and mining;

Water or riparian rights or access

No specific mention.

Security sector

Security Guarantees

Page 7, CHAPTER I: OF THE HEAD OF STATE OF THE TRANSITION, Article 26

The Head of State of the Transition personifies and symbolizes national unity. They monitor respect for the Constitutional Charter of the Transition. They ensure, through his arbitration, the regular functioning of public powers as well as the State's future.

They are the guarantor of national independence, of territorial integrity, of the security of people and assets throughout the entire national territory and of respect for international commitments.

Page 11, CHAPTER II: OF THE PRIME MINISTER, HEAD OF GOVERNMENT, Article 44

The Transition roadmap defines the measures that the Government intends to put in place in various priority areas of activity during the Transition period, in particular:

- Restoring peace and security of people and assets
- Monitoring the protection of civilian populations throughout the entire territory of the Central African Republic;

...

- Reorganizing the areas of defense and security;

...

- Press ahead with the process of Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR) and of the Security Sector Reform (SSR) with the support of the International Community;

Ceasefire

No specific mention.

Police

No specific mention.

Armed forces	<p>Page 8, CHAPTER I: OF THE HEAD OF STATE OF THE TRANSITION, Article 27</p> <p>The Head of State of the Transition is the Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces. They head the Supreme Councils and Committees of National Defense.</p> <p>They ensure the maintenance of public security and order.</p> <p>Page 9, CHAPTER I: OF THE HEAD OF STATE OF THE TRANSITION, Article 32</p> <p>...</p> <p>The Head of State of the Transition, in agreement with the Prime Minister, appoints high ranking civil and military servants during the Council of Ministers. Appointment decrees are countersigned by the Prime Minister and the relevant Minister. ...</p> <p>Page 16, TITLE IV: OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE TRANSITION, Article 58</p> <p>The following are matters of law:</p> <p>...</p> <p>2. Fundamental principles:</p> <p>...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Of the general organization of national defense;
DDR	<p>DDR programmes</p> <p>Page 11, CHAPTER II: OF THE PRIME MINISTER, HEAD OF GOVERNMENT, Article 44</p> <p>The Transition roadmap defines the measures that the Government intends to put in place in various priority areas of activity during the Transition period, in particular:</p> <p>...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Press ahead with the process of Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR) and of the Security Sector Reform (SSR) with the support of the International Community;
Intelligence services	No specific mention.
Parastatal/rebel and opposition group forces	No specific mention.
Withdrawal of foreign forces	No specific mention.
Corruption	<p>Page 14, TITLE IV: OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE TRANSITION, Article 56</p> <p>The National Council of the Transition regulates the Nation's accounts. To this end, it is assisted by the Court of Auditors.</p> <p>It can put the Court of Auditors in charge of any enquiry or study to do with public receipts and expenditure or with the management of the national treasury and public resources.</p>
Crime/organised crime	No specific mention.
Drugs	No specific mention.
Terrorism	No specific mention.

Transitional justice

Transitional justice general	No specific mention.
Amnesty/pardon	<p>Power to amnesty</p> <p>Page 8, CHAPTER I: OF THE HEAD OF STATE OF THE TRANSITION, Article 28 The Head of State of the Transition is the guarantor of judicial independence. ... They exercise the right of pardon.</p> <p>Page 9, CHAPTER I: OF THE HEAD OF STATE OF THE TRANSITION, Article 32 ...</p> <p>The Prime Minister’s appointment, the exercise of the right to pardon after advice of the Supreme Judicial Council, the granting of honours of the Republic, appointments within the services of the Head of State of the Transition, in accordance with a pre-established organization chart and the organization of those services, the promulgation of laws, the ratification of Treaties and International Agreements are exercised by the Head of State of the Transition without the Prime Minister’s countersignature.</p> <p>Page 11, CHAPTER II: OF THE PRIME MINISTER, HEAD OF GOVERNMENT, Article 48 A law sets out the advantages given to the Prime Minister of the Transition and to the members of the Government during the Transition. It organizes the pension regime, their security, their protocol rank and the immunities of previous Prime Ministers.</p> <p>Page 15, TITLE IV: OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE TRANSITION, Article 58 The following are matters of law: 1. Rules concerning the following areas: ... • Criminal procedure, civil procedure, commercial law, social law, amnesty, the creation of new jurisdictional orders, the status of magistrates and of the law profession;</p>
Courts	No specific mention.
Mechanism	No specific mention.
Prisoner release	No specific mention.
Vetting	No specific mention.
Victims	No specific mention.
Missing persons	No specific mention.
Reparations	No specific mention.
Reconciliation	<p>Page 26, TITLE XII: OF THE TRANSITORY AND FINAL PROVISIONS, Article 103 The Head of State of the Transition, the Prime Minister, members of the Government of the Transition and members of the National Council of the Transition commit themselves in good faith to doing everything in their power to conclude and preserve national reconciliation.</p>

Implementation

UN signatory	No specific mention.
Other international signatory	No specific mention.
Referendum for agreement	No specific mention.
International mission/force/similar	<p>Page 10, CHAPTER II: OF THE PRIME MINISTER, HEAD OF GOVERNMENT OF THE TRANSITION AND OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE TRANSITION, Article 43</p> <p>The Government establishes the Transition roadmap, as well as an election timetable, that it submits to the Monitoring Committee of Libreville and to the International Contact Group for approval. It presents it to the National Council of the Transition within eight (8) days of its adoption by the Council of Ministers. It shall take into account the enriching modifications of the National Council of the Transition.</p> <p>It reports back to the National Council of the Transition once every semester on the implementation of the Transition roadmap. Government reports to the National Council of the Transition can be subject to debate without, however, ever giving rise to a vote.</p> <p>Page 26, TITLE XII: OF THE TRANSITORY AND FINAL PROVISIONS, Article 103</p> <p>...</p> <p>In the event of a continuing disagreement, they pledge to refer the matter to the Monitoring Committee put in place by the Libreville Agreements, on the initiative of one of the parties, and, if necessary, to refer it to the Mediator of the Central African crisis, or even, if need be, to the Heads of State Conference of the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS).</p>
Enforcement mechanism	<p>Page 10, CHAPTER II: OF THE PRIME MINISTER, HEAD OF GOVERNMENT OF THE TRANSITION AND OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE TRANSITION, Article 43</p> <p>The Government establishes the Transition roadmap, as well as an election timetable, that it submits to the Monitoring Committee of Libreville and to the International Contact Group for approval. It presents it to the National Council of the Transition within eight (8) days of its adoption by the Council of Ministers. It shall take into account the enriching modifications of the National Council of the Transition.</p> <p>It reports back to the National Council of the Transition once every semester on the implementation of the Transition roadmap. Government reports to the National Council of the Transition can be subject to debate without, however, ever giving rise to a vote.</p> <p>Page 25, TITLE XI: OF REVISION, Article 99</p> <p>The initiative of revision of this Constitutional Charter of the Transition belongs to the Government together with two-thirds (2/3) of National Councilors, after obtaining the assent of the Mediator of the Central African crisis.</p> <p>Page 25, TITLE XI: OF REVISION, Article 100</p> <p>Revision occurs when the project on which is based the request for assent has been voted by the National Council of the Transition with a majority of three-quarters (3/4) of its existing members.</p> <p>Page 25, TITLE XI: OF REVISION, Article 101</p> <p>The following provisions are excluded from any revision:</p>

- The secular and republican nature of the State;
- The ineligibility of the Head of State of the Transition, of the Prime Minister, of members of the Government of the Transition and of the members of the Bureau of the National Council of the Transition to stand for the presidential and legislative elections organized during the Transition;
- The ineligibility of Constitutional Judges of the Transition and of members of the High Council of Information and Communication of the Transition to stand for presidential and legislative elections;
- The irrevocability and reduction of the Prime Minister's powers;
- The incompatibilities to the functions of Head of State of the Transition, Prime Minister of the Transition, President of the National Council of the Transition, Constitutional Judge of the Transition and member of the High Council of Information and Communication of the Transition;
- The fundamental rights and freedoms of the citizen;
- This article.

Page 26, TITLE XII: OF THE TRANSITORY AND FINAL PROVISIONS, Article 102

The Transition will last eighteen (18) months, extended to twenty-four (24) after assent of the Mediator.

In case of necessity, the length of the Transition can be examined by the Heads of State and Governments Conference of the ECCAS after a joint and justified proposal of the Head of State of the Transition, the Prime Minister and the President of the National Council of the Transition.

The Transition period starts with an official ceremony after the entry into force of this Constitutional Charter of the Transition.

Constitutional Judges followed by the Head of State of the Transition will take their oath during the ceremony.

Page 26, TITLE XII: OF THE TRANSITORY AND FINAL PROVISIONS, Article 103

...

In the event of a continuing disagreement, they pledge to refer the matter to the Monitoring Committee put in place by the Libreville Agreements, on the initiative of one of the parties, and, if necessary, to refer it to the Mediator of the Central African crisis, or even, if need be, to the Heads of State Conference of the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS).

Page 27, TITLE XII: OF THE TRANSITORY AND FINAL PROVISIONS, Article 107

...

Unless expressly or implicitly repealed, the laws and regulations in force at the time of entry into force of this Constitutional Charter of the Transition remain entirely applicable. The same applies to the Treaties and Agreements duly ratified at the time of the adoption of this Constitutional Charter of the Transition.