



CHARTER FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S AUTHORITY

RESISTANCE COMMITTEES IN KHARTOUM STATE

JANUARY 2022



The Glorious December Revolution constituted a new saga in the history of our people's long struggle against totalitarian regimes. It is an epic, with all its fors and againsts, that has set us to take on the challenge of the long-deferred and inevitable task of re-establishment of our homeland. The current struggle phase has been reached but the task of the establishment of our state is still deferred due to the lack of consensus on a national project for state building. The elitist political approach to the longest civil war in Africa was and still falls short of addressing the economic, social, and cultural roots of the conflict. Such an approach also fails to tackle the issue of peace properly, with consideration to its communal and societal roots, which has contributed to the prolongation of the conflict and eventually led to the shredding of the Sudanese social fabric, rendering the hope of establishing a sustained peace as a distant and unreachable dream. The failure to embrace a developmental vision that ensures fair and equitable distribution of power and wealth has always paved the way for the speedy downfall of the democratic transition.

To initiate the long-postponed mission of building our civilian-led modern democratic nation-state, we call upon the sons and daughters of the Sudanese people, in all their civil and political revolutionary forces and entities, in their various cities, towns, and villages all over the country: the west, east, south and north, to participate in the revolutionary movement and to work hard to rally all their capabilities and capacities to provide support to these choices, further strengthen them and to help to mount the unrelenting popular pressure to achieve these goals, via all means which include but are not limited to political and media means, awakening the mass movement and utilizing its full potential, abilities and proven and innovative means of peaceful resistance.



FIRST: TOPPLE DOWN THE MILITARY COUP:

- 1.** Overthrowing the 25th of October 2021 coup and holding all those involved in staging the coup; both military and civilian forces, to account.
- 2.** Cancellation of the constitutional document of August 2019 and reviewing all agreements and decrees issued since April 11, 2019.
- 3.** Declining any calls for direct or indirect negotiations with the putschists, and the continuation of our peaceful resistance through our practiced and innovative tools.

Second: The Transitional Authority and Governance Structures:

- 1.** Drafting a transitional constitution that establishes transitional governance structures for the purpose of achieving the goals of the revolution and accomplishing the tasks of change within a period of two years.
- 2.** Transitional Governance Structures: The formation of governance structures under the supervision and monitoring of the resistance committees and the active revolutionary forces that are compliant with the purpose of this charter, as follows:
 - 2.1.** Selection of a nationalistic, qualified, and competent person, who is strongly committed to the glorious December revolution core principles and in the necessity of carrying out radical change as a prime minister by an agreement of all parties who are signatory to this charter. The chosen prime minister, after the overthrow of the current regime and the authorization of a transitional constitution by the transitional legislative council, will assume specific sovereign and executive powers and functions that he exercises in accordance with the transitional constitution.
 - 2.2.** Forming a transitional legislative council in which all the active revolutionary forces, in both rural and urban areas, shall be represented, and it shall transparently reflect the cultural, ethnic and gender diversity. The selection mechanism for the members of the council shall be stipulated and agreed upon by the revolutionary stakeholders in a roadmap. The Council shall be tasked with approving the appointment of

the executive government and monitoring its performance. It shall also be responsible for the approval of the formation of independent commissions, monitoring their work, and approving transitional legislation and laws necessary to lay the foundations for the institutions of the state of law and order.

2.3. The formation of the local and state transitional legislative councils, with the consensus of the revolutionary forces compatible with the purpose of this charter. These councils shall be tasked with endorsing local and state executive transitional bodies; monitoring their performance and enacting the transitional legislation and laws necessary to carry out the tasks of the revolution at the local and state levels.

2.4. Independent commissions: Independent commissions shall be established to handle the issues of democratic transition and to address the other core issues raised by the slogans and goals of the December revolution. The members of these commissions shall be chosen from revolutionary experienced and highly qualified persons who are known for their unblemished integrity. These commissions shall adhere to the laws and rules regulating their work, which shall be approved by the Transitional Legislative Council and their formation shall be supervised by the executive authority.

The above-mentioned commissions are:

- 1.** The Commission for Transitional Justice.
- 2.** Peace Commission
- 3.** The Commission for Security and Military Sector Reform.
- 4.** The Commission for Human Rights and Justice System Reform.
- 5.** The Commission for Civil Service Reform.
- 6.** The Commission for Combating Corruption and the Recovery of Stolen Funds.
- 7.** The Commission for Borders and Land Demarcation.
- 8.** The Commission for Women and GenderEquity.
- 9.** The Commission for Drafting the Constitution.
- 10.** The National Elections Commission.

Third: Governance issues during the transitional period:

1. Embracing a federal system of governance to administer the transitional period in a way that enhances the options for national unity with fair and equitable distribution of wealth and power.
2. Expanding the base of participation by developing insights into the system of governance and the laws governing local government institutions, to ensure and strengthen the possibility of embracing federalism and the transfer of central state powers to regional and local government levels.
3. Radically changing the governance system and policies in the country in a way that allows the participation of local communities in decision-making, the formulation of public policies, participation in their implementation, and oversight over it, in a way that establishes values of participation, accountability, transparency, and sharing, as well as all the values of good governance, in a manner that contributes to resolving the historical impasse regarding the relations between the state apparatus and the local communities; so that the process of governance becomes a strategy for a societal transformation in its political and economic aspects, founded on positive cooperation between the state and society, in accordance with the reality of the political, cultural and social idiosyncrasies of Sudanese societies.

In both its political and economic aspects, positive cooperation between the state and society is based on positive cooperation between the state and society based on the reality of the political, cultural, and social peculiarities of Sudanese societies.

Fourth: Justice and Transitional Justice:

1. Affirm the principle that the issue of transitional and criminal justice is the only guarantor of a full-fledged political transition by addressing all the injustice, violations, and horrible crimes that have taken place and the formation of a solid wall of defense and deterrence for all those who think of shedding blood, and causing oppression, torture, abuse or violations against our people in the future.
2. To ensure accountability and the absence of impunity, specialized courts and prosecution offices are to be established to prosecute all those implicated in human rights violations, war crimes, and genocide in the era of 'Al-Ingaz' and following April 11th, 2019, and the crime of breaking up the sit-ins in Khartoum and other states, and the crimes that have taken place after the coup of October 25th, 2021.

3. Linking the justice process organically with peace, reform, and restructuring processes judicial and judicial authority and the process of reforming and rebuilding the regulation forces in a manner by which it cannot be separated from these issues in any case, otherwise absence of justice and violations and structural violence of the state will continue to take place.
4. The importance of achieving an agreed-upon formula for dealing with the file of transitional justice, including the families of martyrs and victims of civil wars and violations throughout the era of the former regime and all that has taken place before and after the 11th of April 2019 until this day, and the complete management of this file, including recourse to international justice institutions.
5. The formation of the National Transitional Justice Commission consisting of legal experts and specialists with ample experience, competence, and integrity and who are familiar with all aspects of justice to reveal the truth and violations and serve those responsible for justice, in addition to supporting victims, providing them with compensation, and repairing damages and overall comprehensive reconciliation.

Fifth: Comprehensive and Sustainable Peace:

1. Managing the peace file through a peace commission that is formed based on competence, integrity, and popular acceptance; consisting of experts in negotiation, conflict resolution, diversity management with military veterans, experts in the post-war economy, and other professionals, ensuring the necessity of complete transparency and clarity in the management of the process.
2. A complete review of the Juba Peace Agreement within a comprehensive national framework to address the deficiencies that have occurred as a result of the non-involvement of the stakeholders in peace in the various conflict areas as part of the negotiating process, and the fragmentation of the single national issue into different tracks which has led to disastrous situations in different regions of the country, leading to political and constitutional blockage, which formed a cover for the coup movements.
3. The establishment of a national peace conference that establishes a Sudanese-Sudanese dialogue that includes all political, professional, civilian, social, and domestic forces, emanating from within the camps of emigrants, refugees, administrative units, and localities to address the issue of war and peace radically, including everyone as partners in its deliberations and implementation of what is agreed upon.

Sixth: Reforming the Security and Military System:

- 1.** Rebuilding the National Intelligence Service and adjusting its powers to be limited to collecting information, classifying it, and handing them over to the correct authorities.
- 2.** Restructuring and reforming the police to ensure its professionalism and independence fulfill its role as law enforcement and ensure security and stability.
- 3.** Comprehensive reform and restructuring of the armed forces, and the formation of a unified national professional army that plays its role in protecting the people, the constitution, and the borders of the country, and the abolition of the position of Commander in Chief and ensuring that the Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces is the Prime Minister whose relationship with the Armed Forces is through the Ministry of Defense, which oversees the entire structures and formations of the armed forces. The Minister of Defense is responsible for implementing and oversight of the national defense policy and managing the budget of the armed forces.
- 4.** Dissolution of all militias, rehabilitation, integration, and demobilization of all armed movements and militias and the Quick Support Forces.
- 5.** Formation of the Security and Military Sector Reform Commission from the army's and the police's pensioners and dismissed veterans who are recognized for their competence, impartiality, and independence, and from civilians who are experts in tasks appointed to the Commission. The commission oversees the reform process of the armed forces, police, and intelligence services, and dismantling of political empowerment, and the return of the arbitrarily dismissed in a manner that ensures the nationalism, professionalism, and independence of these forces, and the reformulation of their combat beliefs on a new basis that respect, protect and preserve the life, dignity and freedom of the Sudanese citizen.
- 6.** Subjecting all security and military agencies and the procedures for their reform to the executive and legislative authority.

Seventh: The Legal and Justice System:

1. Reforming the judiciary and the justice system and mobilizing national competencies to build the High Judicial Council, the Constitutional Court, and the Supreme Council of the Public Prosecution, ensuring that the Transitional Legislative Council supervise and monitor the formation of the Judicial Council, the Supreme Council and the Supreme Council of the Public Prosecution, which in turn hold their general assemblies to elect the Chief Justice and the Attorney General.
2. Formation of a commission for the reform of the human rights and justice system from experienced lawyers who are known for their integrity and complete support for the issues and goals of the December revolution while developing and rehabilitating the capabilities and tasks of the National Judicial Service Commission to ensure that it plays its roles in reforming the judicial practices, dismantling political empowerment in the judicial system, and ensuring the rehiring of those who have been previously laid off from the judiciary system and mobilizing all national capabilities and competencies to support the reformation project.

Eighth: The Civil Service:

1. Reforming the civil service system and changing its regulation and laws through the formation of the Civil Service Reform Commission to ensure more democratic concepts and views are contained therein. Dismantling political empowerment in the civil service at all levels, and restructuring and reformation of institutions, Selection Committees, and related services to ensure their neutrality, professionalism, independence, and to link them to issues of development, technology, and good governance as a driving force in the project of establishing the modern democratic nation-state.
2. Enactment of flexible, democratic trade-union legislation through a process that allows all stakeholders to participate in the formulation of its notions, the way the masses workers organize themselves, institutional reform processes and their leading role therein, and legal protection of their rights and roles in making and formulating public policies in their various sectors. This is to ensure that unions are transformed into key actors expressing broader popular participation in policymaking and breaking the governance structure of a post-colonialism state.

Ninth: The Economy and The Development's Vision:

- 1.** Alleviating the suffering of citizens, addressing living hardship, and dealing with the economic sector based on the principle of the social welfare state that guarantees the rights of education and health.
- 2.** Creating a national economic program that balances public debt management (by reviewing and monitoring public debt and negotiating terms of reference with international financial institutions) and advancing economic development by mobilizing internal resources. To pave the way for establishing a modern democratic nation-state, such a program should be implemented through financial, and development of strategic integrated projects, visions, and plans that consider the equitable distribution of wealth, power, transparent management of public resources, and protection of the environment and local workforces.
- 3.** Imposing control of the Ministry of Finance on all aspects of public financial institutions, including companies and institutions owned by or associated with the regular forces, and limiting their activities to the military industries. Cancellation of all forms of setting aside public funds in a way that enhances the processes of establishing a rule state of law, institutions and promoting values of good governance.
- 4.** Reviewing all financial agreements, including investment legislations and regulations, from 30 June 1989 until the date of the overthrow of the current coup.
- 5.** Combating all forms of corruption and recovering stolen public money and looted assets through the formation of the Anti-Corruption Commission (ACC). The ACC should be formed from specialists in governance and administration, combating corruption experts, the digital economy specialist, and legal auditors, and it should adhere to the principle of fiscal transparency and accountability. The ACC works to combat corruption, recover public money and assets looted retroactively, and also dismantle political empowerment in its various aspects in the economy, security and military sectors, civil service, and the judiciary in coordination with the commissions concerned with working in these areas.

Tenth: Foreign Relations and National Sovereignty:

1. Adopting balanced foreign policies based on equality and shared interests and working to avoid conflict of the axes' policies.
2. Organizing a Foreign Policy conference to detail a comprehensive framework for international relations to discuss issues of our foreign policies, including but not limited to issues of migration, borders, dams, ports, normalization, axes, development, investment, economic interests, etc.
3. Clear delineation and demarcation of all the country's borders and undertaking all necessary steps to end all border disputes with neighboring countries without recourse to war and through the Border and Land Demarcation Commission.
4. Withdraw all Sudanese forces participating in the Yemen war and ensure that the Sudanese armed forces do not participate in any combat operations outside the borders without the approval of the Transitional Legislative Council.

Eleven: Rights and Liberties:

1. Affirmation that Sudan is a democratic state in which rights and duties are based on citizenship, and the state prohibits discrimination on the grounds of race, culture, sex, color, gender, social or economic status, political opinion, disability, regional affiliation, or any other form of prejudice.

Commitment to respecting human dignity and diversity, consolidating justice and equality, guaranteeing, protecting, promoting, and advancing human rights and fundamental freedoms, enforcing the rule of law, applying the principle of accountability, and redressing grievances and seized rights, whether they are from individuals or government.

Before organizing, the National Constitutional Conference referred to at Para XX, a conceptualization of the supra-constitutional principles that guarantee the state's survival, cohesion, and the cohesion of its social fabric shall be agreed upon.

2. Strengthening and empowering women's rights and their right to participate in all public activities, including political participation by firmly implementing the principle of equal opportunities. Motivating women's role in implementing policies at all executives, legislative and judicial levels. Establishing the Women and Gender Justice Commission to promote policies of positive discrimination for women and formulating projects that support them and their participation in the political decision-making process.
3. Enhancing the participation of young people of both sexes in political, social, and economic sectors, with fair and real representation at all levels of the state and institutions, increasing their opportunities in all fields, and ensuring their effective participation in the formulation and implementation of plans and programs.
4. Enacting legislation and laws that support the economic and social rights of people with disabilities to ensure combating harmful discrimination against them—improving their opportunities for work and employment by providing that they enjoy equitable access to public services and utilities and their effective participation in the formulation and implementation of programs that address their issues

Twelve: Constitution-making and General Elections:

Formation of the Constitution-Making National Commission and its local branches to oversee the management and organization of public discussions and grassroots conferences that enable the most significant possible popular participation for the Sudanese men and women in drafting a constitution that expresses all spectrums and preserves.

1. Sudanese fundamental rights. The discussions and the widespread discussions and conferences are essential steps to lead to the all-inclusive constitutional conference to make a constitution that spells out the nature of the state, its structures, the way it is governed, the exercise of governance. The form will be approved through a popular referendum.
2. Rebuilding and rehabilitating the Central Agency for Statistics and Information to ensure that it starts work on the population census as soon as the transitional period begins.

3. Drafting and approving the General Elections Law through the Transitional Legislative Council. In addition, the formation of the Electoral Commission to implement the law and monitor the general elections.

4. Holding the general elections at the end of the transitional period after reaching comprehensive peace agreements, returning the displaced and refugees to their homes and villages, completing the population census and the election law's approval. The general public and international community will monitor and oversee the election.

Based on the above, we are looking forward to working with our comrades in the Resistance Committees all over the country, together with all union and professional forces, right-demanding bodies, political parties, and all other effective revolutionary forces in Sudan to establish and consolidate democracy and complete the revolution errands.



General Provisions:

1. The forces to which this charter is addressed for deliberation, improvement (addition and modification), and signature:

The Coordination of the Resistance Committee (CRC) in the state of Khartoum is proposing this charter for deliberation, development, and signature by CRC in the various states of Sudan, in addition to professional, unions, pressure groups, feminist displaced and refugee organizations, labors and students' organizations, workers' unions, and political and revolutionary organizations that reject the militarization of political life and seek to bring down the coup.

2. Executions and conditions:

2.1. All the forces that participated in the Salvation regime of 1989 until the moment of its fall and the forces that supported and or participated in the 25th of October 2021 coup until the moment of its fall are excluded from signing this Charter.

2.2. All civil and political forces that accepted and participated in negotiations with the Security Committee of the Salvation Regime of 1989 are required to provide an objective evaluation of the experience that led to the partnership and a public apology for the mistakes that resulted.

3. Signature Rules & Criteria:

3.1. Members of the Coordination of the resistance committees (CRC) in the state of Khartoum are to sign the charter individually; no signature on behalf of any city in the state of Khartoum is permitted.

3.2. Signatures criteria for the CRC in the different states of Sudan depend on the level of the organizational structure in each state.

3.3. The CRC and the displaced and refugee organizations shall sign the charter by a designated representative, with written authorization from each of the organizational levels within the coordination or an organization to sign the Charter.

3.4. Professionals' bodies, unions, pressure groups, women's organizations, workforce federations, student and factional organizations shall sign the charter by a representative

designated to do so in a written authority from the organization. The representative who is to sign on behalf of more than an organization should be authorized in writing to do so by each member of the bloc.

3.5. Professional, trade union, demand, feminist, labor, student, and factional organizations that sign the charter within any bloc are not entitled to sign again individually or through another bloc.

3.6. The political organizations and armed struggle forces that have not signed the Juba Peace Agreement shall be individually signed, and signatures in the name of an alliance shall not be accepted. The signature of the political organizations and armed struggle forces that are not signatories to Juba Peace is by a representative authorized by the body concerned with making the political decision, with the name of the authorized person in full.

4. General Guidance:

4.1. This charter aims to unite the revolutionary forces. Therefore, any position or statement by any of the leaders of the signatory party to this charter contains an explicit violation of its provisions; the signatory component will be held accountable.

4.2. The charter represents the political reference for dealing with any divergence of views and positions among the signatories to it. Whereas the coordinating organizational structure among the signatory components of the chart represents the organizational and regulatory reference in case of violations or coordination conflict between the signatory components of the charter.

4.3. Signing this charter means agreeing to its provisions and striving to achieve its goals. Additionally, it does not necessarily mean participation in the transitional authority after the fall of the coup.



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