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حزب المؤتمر السوداني

SUDANESE CONGRESS PARTY

البرنامج السياسي

MANIFESTO



We have a dream that all Sudanese will participate in the establishment of an enlightened state that is a melting pot of diversity that is a blessing and will transform it into a more fertile and richer reality.

We have a dream of a homeland in which the culture of exclusion, superiority and acquisition is reversed, for the sake of each other, in respect and mutual sharing.

A nation that spreads the wings of freedom, justice and peace, where our souls are freed from fear and our hearts bear no grudges, where ears learn the art of listening and eyes are strengthened in their vision, and the administration is unified and bursting with creativity in all fields to invest in the dormant potential of the renaissance that is teeming with our stellar reality so that all the people of Sudan enjoy a dignified, decent and prosperous, bright, healthy, safe and secure life. A life that always increasing in sophistication and human progress.

Let's work hard towards achieving our dreams.

Omar El Degeir

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INTRODUCTION

Political program

SUDANESE CONGRESS PARTY

SUDAN - A HOMELAND FOR ALL

Introduction

On January 15, 2016, the fifth conference of the Sudanese Congress Party approved this program, which reflects the objectives we seek to achieve. This program shows how this party thinks, how it sees itself and others and more importantly reflects the reality of Sudan; its future and the impact of its past.

The Fifth Conference of the Sudanese Congress Party is a new birth for our party. It is moving from one achievement to the next, and over the previous years has crossed many milestones in terms of development and progress and lighting candles of hope and prosperity for the years to come, for both our people and our homeland. For the sake of all humanity, our dream is a "homeland for all".

Whilst we move with purpose towards the objective of making our dream a reality, this agonized country at the same time continues to provide each one of us with its beautiful sky above our heads and its fertile earth beneath our feet.

The birth of the Sudanese Congress Party began in the mid-1970s when the organization of the Independent Students' Conference at Universities and Higher Institutes was established in 1977 as a consequence of the May regime and the then political forces concluding an agreement between them to end their opposition and join the regime's institutions in what was known at that time as "The National Reconciliation".

It became abundantly clear that the Sudanese political establishment was now deviating from the right path as witnessed by this alliance of the parties in power (the government & the

opposition) against the interests of the people. It is indisputable that sound political practice in any human society requires the delegation of authority from the people to the state. It also requires the government to be charged with running the affairs of state as it requires an opposition that monitors these processes and questions its decisions whilst protecting the interests of the people.

From this political vacuum and the creative genius of our people and the student movement, arose the establishment of the "Conference of Independent Students" amongst university students inside and outside the Sudan. This was the first anniversary of what we have now become, the first cry of the Sudanese Congress Party that was born and heard at Sudanese universities before heading out to the wider Sudanese public in its second year.

The second rebirth of the Sudanese Congress was in 1986; which was the year of its formal establishment, at a time of one of the great and historic achievements of the Sudanese people since independence, which was the March / April uprising that overthrew the May Dictatorship regime that year.

The Sudanese Congress Party was founded on the 1st of January 1986 through a bold initiative of the Conference of Independent Students' and its members who had just graduated from university. In an historic agreement between the Free Patriotic Movement, many thought and opinion leaders and trade unions, who all gathered together under one roof with one mission; to serve our people and our homeland. This marked the birth of the "Sudanese Congress Party" under its historic name (The National Congress). The naming of the National Congress was not arbitrary, it represents its intellectual

depth and symbolizes the true nature of the mission and vision of the party.

The Sudanese Congress Party is built on a foundation of ongoing and open dialogue between the party's members as well as dialogue between the party and the rest of our partners in this country. It is with this understanding of our organization as one that is; democratic, transparent and open to all the sons and daughters of the Sudan that the party seeks to achieve nationhood from the nation and is the limit of our ambitions. We are not a national group working for goals beyond our borders, and the thinking and ideas that we express are targeted towards national action purely intended to uplift and develop this nation and its people.

The Sudanese Congress Party is not however, isolated from our regional and international context and the movement is closely linked into and learns from the lessons of our human history. The experience from the world around us has been very positive with launching the "National Congress" name for the new party following on from the South African National Congress Party, which was fighting the apartheid regime in South Africa at the time, and also adopting the name to celebrate the Indian National Congress and its methods of peaceful resistance, and co-existence within a multi-religious and multicultural society.

Based on these ideas expressed by the independent students within the universities and adopted by the free nationalists in their work, our party issued its first founding document in 1986 and the second in 1988 under the title of: "Sudan; to be or not to be" and the third at the third general conference in 2005.

At this conference, the party will issue its fourth document and the door will be left open for it to continue to be modified and developed through a deep dialogue between the members of the party on one side and between the party and all the people of Sudan on the other to be the

foundation that reflects the hopes and aspirations of the people for a better tomorrow.

A few years after its establishment, the party found itself faced with the challenges of a dark presence that besieged the party from all sides. The independents were driven into exile after being subjected to harassment and torture at the hands of the Salvation Front who had taken power through a coup. The party however continued to work discretely to maintain its presence and participated in the Third General Conference in 2005, in which the Universities; Independent Students Conference at Universities re-defined itself as a student organization reflecting the Party. The party's name was also changed from the National Congress to the Sudanese Congress to distance itself from the damage caused to the name; National Congress by the repressive authorities in power. This Conference was important as it was transition point of the party from an effective political movement to a mass national party presenting a clear program and vision of good governance in order to serve our people.

The tragic reality that Sudan is experiencing today is the result of historic errors that have accumulated over the years due to the failure of the political and military elites who have exchanged power among themselves together with their poor choices. It is clear to everyone that these failures have left their mark resulting in the overall decline in the political, economic and social situation in Sudan. The casualty of this devastation was the opportunity to build a modern state through national and multi-national projects that moved people from regional and tribal allegiances to a national one with its legitimate institutions, civil administration and rule of law. Instead of this, what was sacrificed was peace, development, freedom and social justice.

The experience of national government in our country since independence has been far below the expectations of our people, where failure and disappointment has prevented our people

from reaching their aspirations in a country worthy of it that can provide a homeland for all, in which peace, fraternity, justice, freedom and democracy prevail. For six decades, we have been caught in a vicious cycle between a pseudo democracy that was incapable of confronting the big issues and totalitarian and authoritarian rule that exacerbated the crisis. In both cases, ruling power remained monopolized by a tiny elite, which largely destroyed the country's social and cultural fabric and its approach to political and social life was for the sake of power and enrichment rather than altruism and service. Where creed rather than reason and narrow concepts of tribalism and sectarianism prevailed rather than the concepts of citizenship under one nation with institutions of an open civil society, where negligence, indifference and intellectual laziness ruled rather than learning, planning, creativity and rationality until our nation ended-up under the unjust dictatorship of the Salvation regime and the tragic situation it created within the political, economic and social spheres.

However, forces for good, continued to strive to launch a national democratic initiative to build the modern civil state along the lines envisaged by; the revolutionary movement of 1924, during the political struggle for independence, and the popular uprisings in October 1964 and April 1985 and in the continuing resistance to the tyranny of the Salvation regime. These forces continued to look for a way out of the developing national crisis and aspired to establish new political platforms that reflect their aspirations and that contribute towards taking the nation along the difficult path to renaissance and progress.

The birth of the Sudanese Congress Party is an open invitation to the masses of the Sudanese people to rally around a new political and ideological initiative that takes into account the changes taking place, benefits from the lessons of the past, and to make a serious contribution through decisive and historic change to establish a civil state that refutes notions of hierarchy, exclusion and marginalization and acknowledges

diversity and guarantees the rights to co-existence of all elements of society, through an authority that will establish the foundations of good governance in a country of peace and security where freedom, justice, development, welfare and all the ingredients of a decent life prevail.

SUDAN
GEOGRAPHY,
HISTORY
& POPULATION

*Chapter 1***SUDAN GEOGRAPHY, HISTORY & POPULATION**

Sudan is a multi-ethnic, multi-religious, multi-cultural and diverse country with more than 300 tribes that speak over a hundred dialects and languages. It has an area of about 1,865,813 km² and a population of almost 34 million and has a population overlap with seven neighboring countries over borders of more than (7,000 km) in length.

This broad area and this interaction of the existing population with these neighboring countries in addition to inward and outward migration has produced a very complex social community. Throughout our history we have never known the concept of unity. Whether it be the unity of our history, of religion, tradition or culture, On the contrary, we are more familiar with the notion of tribalism, ethnicity, individuality and sectarianism. We are therefore many societies rather than one, with different and diverse cultures. The Sudanese did not know the concept of the modern state until the Ottoman-Egyptian occupation in 1821, which began to integrate these groups with their different cultural and religious and social norms that were historically separate, forcibly, under the umbrella of the modern state, and worked to maintain power and authority centrally in collaboration with some local elites that has led to the creation of the terrible situation that has dominated the history of our country over the past two centuries.

Nevertheless, Sudan has a history of civilized coexistence over more than five thousand years between many states, and it has a spirit of tolerance that still expresses itself strongly even in times of conflict and war. Therefore, our acceptance and open mindedness when dealing with this diversity is a source of strength and a means to evolve. Certainly these different cultural groups are also national groups that cannot be categorized by their relative majority or minority and any ideological, ethnic or cultural affiliation they have that transcends the borders

of the homeland must take second place to the primacy of their affiliation to the homeland of Sudan, accordingly, their concept of the Sudanese national state can exist without cutting any wider historical affiliations that could undermine the psychological balance of the individual or the community whilst at the same time avoiding negativity that could lead to the fragmentation of national unity.

The equal opportunities at the social, economic and political levels, and the acceptance of others at the level of thought and practice, are necessary as the basic qualification for individual's ability to work, based only on his talent and his experience, not on any other ethnic, regional, ideological or political basis.

With this understanding based on the principle of equality, and taking full account of the policies that lead to national integration, the state, its laws, and its political, economic, social and educational institutions must be independent and neutral towards the objectives that individuals or groups seek to achieve. Therefore, the state is the judge and the impartial arbitrator, the mediator and neutral organizer, where that neutrality remains separated from belief, race, culture or the entity.

The Sudanese Congress Party, presents its foundations and program to develop the current situation and move it towards the Nation we want, it has formulated all its programs from a rational perspective with clear and logical criteria and a firm understanding of our history to achieve our mission.

GOALS & OBJECTIVES

*Chapter 2***GOALS & OBJECTIVES**

This program aims to achieve the following goals and objectives:

2.1 Strategic Objectives:**2.1.1 Maintaining national unity and promoting national belonging:**

Sudan is a typical example of a country that enjoys a wealth of riches in terms of its diversity which includes; its customs, traditions, cultures and affiliations. Instead of this diversity in Sudan being a source of strength, the country is threatened with total destruction and collapse because of the state's failure to adopt the right for cultural diversity and it has become very clear that the national feeling that binds all the people of Sudan and connects them together as the children of this country is heading towards extinction and therefore, the Sudanese Congress Party is working for the sake of preserving national unity and to strengthen the sense of National belonging towards this country through a series of measures detailed in this program.

2.1.2 Transition from centralism to pluralism and diversity:

Since its Independence; The Sudanese state has been established on a centralised basis. This has angered great sections of society that have found themselves marginalised by the state in terms of their care, development and inclusion. The centralised state in Sudan did not only cause economic regression, but also caused wars and the killing of hundreds of thousands of our sons and

daughters, and later caused the division of the country and placed large parts of it under the likelihood of secession.

The current Salvation regime represents not only the National Congress Party and the authority of the Islamic Front Party, but also the complete failure of the system of governance, which has alternated the exercise of power under different names from independence to this day. So, as we put this program into the hands of the Sudanese citizen, we look forward to moving the country from Centralism and Federalism and opening it to the values of multiculturalism and diversity, which is the essence of national reconstruction, without being biased towards one group or favouring another. Providing equality to both people and groups without regard to tribe, ethnicity or culture and uniting them under their one homeland which is Sudan.

2.1.3 Transition from the current dictatorship to a democratic society:

At the end of its' colonization, Sudan inherited a democratic system which consisted of political parties and an electoral process that led to the formation of a government and the installation of the first elected Sudanese parliament from which the declaration of independence was proclaimed. The experience of democratic governance in the country after independence did not develop further due to many factors, one of which was the Sudanese political environment itself is not democratic, with a composition and discourse that is monolithic and incapable of politically expressing the diversity of Sudan, which led to military coups and wars as its most significant outcome which in turn was a consequence of the shortcomings of the political environment. The aim of this

program, which we are keenly aware, is written under the dark shadow of the coup d'état regime of the Salvation Front, is to move the country, alongside the other political and social forces, from one of a dictatorial regime to a stable and democratic society and make the current Salvation Front the last dictatorial regime to impose itself on the country.

2.1.4 Sustainable Development:

(Sustainable development with democratic and humanitarian characteristics)

Development in its various forms includes: applying scientific principles and modern technologies to production, tackling poverty and providing employment opportunities, satisfying basic needs, raising standards of living by continuously increasing goods and services, consolidating and expanding the internal market and the interdependence and integration of the economy. In our assessment it is primarily by extending the freedom of choice in an open to society that we can achieve its democratic and humanitarian characteristics.

Given our country's current lack of development, changing this can only come about through careful planning and incorporating the cultural, scientific, economic, social, institutional and legal policy framework. However, in this more general document there is insufficient space to cover our full vision for this development so we will only refer to the key issues:

- **Development conditions:**

The fundamental development condition is the existence of an authority that makes development its primary challenge. An authority

that reflects the interests of society and mobilizes all its resources and efforts towards regeneration and progress.

- **Development Gateway:**

The foundation for this regeneration process is the creative transition of the country from a pastoral agricultural one into to a modern society. The gateway to achieving this is through utilizing our social capital, by changing the prevailing traditional mindset from one based on routine, repetition and inertia to one based on creative thinking, inquiry, experimentation, innovation, initiative, independence and responsibility. All this in addition to engendering a new spirit towards work, time and public money.

2.2 Current Objectives:

- 2.2.1 Restoring peace by ending the war, healing its effects and eradicating its causes.
- 2.2.2 The overthrow of the dictatorial regime and transition to democracy.

MEANS & METHODS

*Chapter 3***MEANS & METHODS****3.1 Access to power:**

Peaceful access to power and governance is one of the most important mechanisms and means for parties to implement their programs and political vision. We should not achieve power unless we work to reach it by democratic means which are consistent with the ideas we believe in.

3.2 Democracy and Consensus:

Democracy is both a practical mechanism for the exercise of political action as well as the means for resolving disputes and managing political and social conflict. It will strive to work for a democratic society. If in exceptional circumstances the national interest requires there to be a national consensus the party will make every possible effort towards achieving it.

3.3 Peaceful resistance:

Under the current circumstances, and given the suffering of our country under a dictatorial regime that seized power through a military coup and given the many options available that can be utilized to end this Salvation Front rule, the Sudanese Congress Party has adopted the policy of peaceful resistance and using peaceful democratic strategies in the struggle for political change as this is the method best aligned and consistent with the party's philosophy and vision.

3.4 Peaceful Opposition:

In the event of a transition to an open democratic society, the party will take part

in general elections for the purpose of being voted into power. If it fails to achieve through this means, it will set itself up in peaceful political opposition, which will serve to monitor the performance of the government and ensure it does not deviate from the interests of the people. It will adopt its own alternative plans and strategies from that of the government.

3.5 Dialogue:

The Congress is an ongoing forum for continuous dialogue between its members on the one hand and between them and others on the other. We recognise that our party is just one of the parties and different social entities active in Sudanese political affairs and it is for this reason that we choose dialogue with others as the ideal way to resolve differences and to establish joint action with other political forces.

3.6 Organization:

The party mobilizes its human and material resources by attracting those with the greatest commitment and awareness to engage with the masses and their issues and concerns. It also works to build a solid party structure that maintains strong relationships at all levels within the organization and likewise by adopting a decentralized management approach towards the party's branches both inside and outside the country that enables them to set up their own suitable professional structures on condition that they do not deviate from the party's general political line and as stipulated in the party's statutes.

3.7 Alliances:

To achieve our objectives, we fully support the principle of making alliances with forces that are in alignment with the spirit of our mission, that can lead to achieving our goals whilst at the same time we totally reject any alliance with any entity that has or is participating in crimes against the rights of our people.

THEORETICAL
ISSUES
& INTELLECTUAL
APPROACH

Chapter 4

THEORETICAL ISSUES & INTELLECTUAL APPROACH

The Sudanese situation presents a number of issues and hypotheses that require deep contemplation in order to find solutions, or, brainstorming in order to draw inspiration from the Sudanese way of thinking to address these core theoretical issues and a way of expressing the problems posed by them. This program therefore, highlights the following theoretical issues:

4.1 Intellectual approaches:

The party is open to all kinds of global scientific knowledge in its analysis of social phenomena and the nature of conflicts and crises within the Sudanese state, taking into account the characteristics that distinguish Sudanese society from others without submission or intellectual subordination to them. The party also takes into account the valuable contributions that have been drafted as a pathway for the movement for its future development through the methodology of cultural analysis, as well as debate between the center and the peripheries using various tools leading to a deeper understanding of the nature of the conflict within the Sudanese state since its inception. The party also encourages and opens its doors to continuous development of the tools and methods of scientific analysis through an ongoing dialogue within its corridors and between the party and the masses of the Sudanese people of different walks and affiliations.

4.2 Independence:

Is the ability to think and act from a place of freedom. The freedom of the individual arises from his freedom from ideological constraints and patterns of narrow-minded thinking and other forms of ideological, intellectual and cultural doctrines.

Independence in this sense, is linked to our position on ideological and cultural prejudices, which transcend the shackles of reason from opinions and perceptions that shape the views of man of himself and others and is a positive response to the current situation and its problems.

4.3 Sudanese National Identity:

Sudan is composed of a number of different cultures and ethnicities. The Sudanese speak a number of Sudanese languages & dialects and practice a number of different religions, The State in the Sudan was built on pre-capitalist societies, in terms of religions, cultures and ethnicities, and varied in terms of their historical development. The Sudanese differ greatly on their understanding of their national identity. "Are they Arab? or African? or a mixture of this and that? Or are they pure Sudanese?" These differences have been a big contributor to the outbreak of civil wars, and the state has continued to regress ever backwards backward as it argues over its national identity.

Our perspective on the issue of Sudanese nationalism is based on our recognition of the fact that we are a diverse people; culturally, ethnically and religiously, and therefore we are a people who, at present, cannot chose our cultural identity other than arbitrarily. Any choice we make means excluding those who do not see themselves represented by that choice. Therefore, the most satisfactory answer is to ensure coexistence between all the peoples of the Sudanese state under a constitutional umbrella that supports diversity and abandons the idea of a monolithic identity so we can rise up from our current circumstances and move towards a future identity which is diverse and cannot be reduced to a rigid definition or classification.

4.4 Citizenship:

Citizenship requires recognition that all groups and peoples in the Sudan are Sudanese citizens by origin and that the laws of Sudan must treat

them with total equality through equal opportunities on the basis of the right to preserve the privacy of their identities, histories and heritage within the framework of the Sudanese State. It is also the right of all groups and peoples to participate fully in the decision-making process of the Sudanese state and away from harmful concepts of the losing minority and the winning majority.

Citizenship means that rights are built upon the ties between the nationality of the citizen and the State, meaning that the state will not grant any citizen greater privileges on the basis of their religion, race or gender, with the exception of positive discrimination in favour of marginalized groups to transition them out of their lesser circumstances.

4.5 Social justice:

The historical disparities that were created by the policies of the Sudanese state led to the creation of wide disparities amongst the population of the one country, that has resulted in the current crises and tragedies that our nation suffers from, which requires a lot of work to cure these disparities and for this reason, The Sudanese Congress party, within its program, has adopted the concept of social justice as an a primary and a fundamental value that reflects the aspirations of our people for a dignified life.

Our view of the concept of social justice is aimed at eliminating social, economic and cultural disparities and adopting policies that favor the poor and the most marginalized groups in order to achieve equality and apply the principle of equality of opportunities amongst all people and their differing groups irrespective of religion, color, race, culture or gender.

4.6 Pluralistic Democracy:

This program is based on an innovative vision for a national renaissance project based on Sudanese heritage and global human experience and to harmonise it with the conditions and

circumstances of the local community. This vision aims to create new groundwork based on pluralism, the economic, social and cultural dimension of civil and political rights, and the concepts that offer the greatest possible freedoms to citizens whilst protecting the greatest diversity possible and enriching the diversity and recognizing the different other and respecting their right not only to their difference but to express this difference in accordance with the institutional safeguards in force not only through the law but also at the political and social level.

These visions are a theoretical and practical space and starting point from which the principles of collective participation in decision-making and community monitoring are utilised for their implementation and are based on direct dialogue and patient persuasion because they take into account the difference and plurality of opinion and endorse it as an inherent right and starting point for the adoption of the right decisions so that democracy becomes not only a system of governance, but a way of life and thinking, and the way of dealing with a modern social system. It also provides the conceptual and scientific framework for the renewal and modernization of the society.

4.7 Human rights:

The Sudanese Congress Party adopts the universal principles of human rights and to ensure the State applies all these principles and that Sudan signs all international agreements, and regional conventions on human rights. The party's vision includes ensuring human rights and fundamental freedoms such as the right to life, and personal beliefs, freedom of thought, the organization and formation of political parties and trade unions, the right to peaceful demonstration and movement and use of public spaces and the right to a fair and impartial trial and all human rights principles for the wider society and private and public individuals and all aspects as provided for in the international covenants and conventions.

These fundamental rights and freedoms cannot be fully realized until the freedom of individuals and groups from poverty is achieved. Freedom from poverty is the most fundamental human right. Therefore, the Sudanese Congress Party seeks to establish a program that puts social and economic human rights into practice.

4.8 Independence of State Institutions:

The Sudanese Congress Party bases itself on the premise that the state is a group of institutions that are delegated within a defined geographical area to regulate the social and economic affairs amongst its inhabitants. This mandate includes the right to establish the rule of law and implement it with the necessary legislation and laws. We in the Sudanese Congress party believe that the essence of all religions is one, in that they all converge to encourage the preservation of human life and dignity and uphold the values of justice, equality, tolerance, altruism, peace and love.

Therefore, the party calls for the guarantee of freedom of belief and personal conscience and that the state is independent from any individuals and groups within it, and its function is to protect the rights of those individuals and groups through:

- Distribute opportunities with fairness and equality amongst its members without consideration to their affiliations (religious, ethnic, other etc.).
- To protect peaceful coexistence, and to prevent infringements by one individual or group against another, in accordance with the above-mentioned rights.
- All citizens have equal rights and responsibilities, and no one shall be entitled whatsoever to discriminate or to cause any harm to individuals or groups on the basis of religion or belief.
- The party is committed to respecting the plurality of religions and spiritual beliefs, and commits itself to defending the freedom of belief and the prevention of coercion and incitement of religious strife and sedition
- The party adopts a legal prohibition on the exploitation of divine religious or spiritual beliefs for the propagation of hatred, superiority, vilification or national strife.
- The party is inspired by the essence of spiritual freedom, religious tolerance, fraternal solidarity, family cohesion and the values of compassion and solidarity established in all religions in which Sudanese believe in.

The prevention of the State from all forms of discrimination against; religions, races or social groups would place society on a sound intellectual and scientific footing, based on common interests and intellectual freedom, and would remove the means to any claims to monopolize truth and to have the divine right to conquer others, thus eliminating the most important source for social exclusion and the persecution of dissenting opinions, which in turn contributes to eradicating the notion of resorting to violence as a way of securing rights and to resolve grievances.

The party also believes in keeping away from the manipulation of religious beliefs and those who trade in their manipulation in order to rise to

power and accumulate wealth by exploiting the emotions and beliefs of their followers. The experience of the rule of the Islamic Front in the Sudan bears witness to how this miserable approach tore this country apart and led to it waging a war of genocide by taking refuge in the religious texts and distorting the religion of the people of Sudan in an unprecedented way in its long history.

4.9 Transitional Justice:

Sudan is a country that has suffered for decades in the face of serious violations of human rights and major violations of international humanitarian law. Hundreds of thousands of victims have been killed, leaving behind families and stories of tears and suffering. This program takes into account the principles and idea of transitional justice, which is concerned mainly with documenting grave violations of human rights, revealing the truth of those violations and those involved in carrying them out and making the information known to the public and holding those involved accountable for these violations and compensating the victims and their families and providing them with justice.

THE STATE SYSTEM

*Chapter 5***THE STATE SYSTEM****5.1 System of Government:**

Applying basic principles to the current Sudanese situation through the adoption of a democratic, pluralistic and decentralized civil system of government, one that concentrates its political activity through exercising the principle of the separation of powers where the parliament is formed through free and fair elections within the context of a pluralistic democracy and through legislation and oversight of the executive branch. The elected government will in the same way be responsible for its implementation, while the judiciary shall be independent to protect the constitution and to settle disputes. It is also necessary to provide for fair competition in order to ensure that the elections are carried out in accordance with clear laws which are committed to the equitable distribution of the geographical constituencies according to the density of the population.

Therefore, the state structure adopted by the Sudanese Congress Party consists of:

5.2 Head of State:

Who is the President of the Republic, elected directly by the people, a symbol of sovereignty, supreme commander of the armed forces, and the head of the executive branch. Arranging for general elections throughout the country every five years, and to adhere to the highest standards of transparency and integrity. No person has the right to hold the post of President of the Republic for more than two electoral terms.

5.2.1 Council of Ministers:

The President of the Republic shall appoint a Prime Minister, who in turn shall form their government, which shall

be approved by the Federal Parliament. The Council shall be accountable to the Parliament which shall be able to withdraw confidence from him/her in case of failure to carry out their duties in accordance with the democratic regulations specified by the Parliament.

5.2.2 The Federal Parliament:

- The federal legislative authority is composed of a federal parliament that is democratically elected by fair representation from the different regions.
- The Federal Parliament shall carry out the functions of legislation, the formulation of public policies and the monitoring of the performance of the various entities.
- The federal Executive bodies shall be responsible for implementing specific policies and programmes approved by the Federal Parliament and subject to its accountability and oversight.
- The federal Parliament shall have the right to form any bodies it deems necessary for the exercise of its functions in legislation, oversight and accountability.
- The federal Parliament shall be an independent body to monitor and raise awareness of human rights issues.
- The federal Parliament oversees the formation of national councils specializing in various professional and technical fields concerned with the development of studies, plans and scientific programs.

- The federal Parliament shall be solely responsible for independent national bodies in order to ensure their establishment, independence and impartiality, such as the civil service, the judiciary, the uniformed forces, universities, scientific research centres, the central Bank and the Specialized Council.
- The Federal Parliament establishes a democratic electoral law that follows the principle of proportional representation with a percentage of seats reserved for women.

5.2.3 Regional authority:

The country is divided into six regions: Northern / Khartoum / Eastern / Central / Kordofan / Darfur. At the head of each region is a Governor elected by the population in the region. Regional governments are formed in each region. It also strengthens the authorities of the region with all the controls and laws that secure the necessary resources for their territories. These resources are protected by a commission for the distribution of revenues on a fair basis. This Commission is not subordinate to the federal authority but is independent so as to enable it to fully exercise its functions.

- Each region consists of an appropriate number of administrative units (governorates-civil and rural councils, localities... etc.)
- In each region, a parliament is formed through free democratic elections in the popular localities, civil, rural and provincial councils.

- The Parliament ratifies the Regional Government proposed by the elected government of the region and is accountable to it for the performance of the executive functions approved by the regional Parliament and is entitled to hold it accountable and to change it in accordance with the regulations and democratic systems authorized by the regional parliament.

5.3 The Constitution:

The Constitution is the supreme law of the country, it governs all levels of government, and its provisions are binding on the institutions of the national and regional states, overseen by the judiciary that monitors its application and compliance with it and it is installed through a democratic process that ensures the participation of all citizens of the country and the incorporation of different opinions and views in all the stages of its creation and final delivery through a free and fair popular referendum that does not contravene any article of the universal human rights principles which are guaranteed in the country's constitution and are an integral part thereof.

5.3.1 Contents and inclusions within the Constitution:

The Constitution contains the following:

1. Decentralized system of government.
2. Separation of the three legislative, executive and judicial branches
3. Financial revenues.
4. National and regional authorities.
5. Human rights, freedoms and guarantees.

5.3.2 Constitution drafting procedures:

1. A constitutional national conference in which political forces and civil society participate.
2. Drafting Committee.
3. Presenting the draft to the political forces and civil society.
4. The popular referendum.

5.4 Judiciary:

Is the competent authority to adjudicate disputes in accordance with the Constitution and the law, to protect the Constitution, and to refrain from applying any law contrary to or in conflict with its provisions. The judiciary is an independent authority from the legislative and executive branches, and its establishment and independence is guaranteed by law.

5.5 Public Prosecutor's Office:

The Public prosecutor's Office is a quasi-judicial justice organ, acting on behalf of the State and prosecuting in its name, it represents the community in the courts against criminals and suspects, it is an independent, national body and works to ensure the independence, integrity and efficiency of the public Prosecution Service.

5.6 Legal Services Commission:

It supervises and ensures the importance of the role of the legal profession in the promotion of justice and guarantees this profession respect and independence to enable it to function.

POLITICAL,
ECONOMICS,
SOCIAL
& CULTURAL VISION

*Chapter 6***POLITICAL, ECONOMICS, SOCIAL & CULTURAL VISION****6.1 Political Vision:****6.1.1 Ending war and building peace:**

The matter of the civil war in the Sudan has been a central issue throughout the years of national rule. The Sudanese Congress party has therefore taken up the task of contributing to ending the war by tackling its root causes and building social peace with all that is required to do so, including the following:

- Restructuring the Sudanese state to reflect all its cultural and social components.
- Establishment of a democratic pluralistic federal system, ensuring equitable distribution of power and opportunities for development and enrichment throughout the regions of the country.
- Criminal accountability for human rights violations (war crimes, extrajudicial killings, torture) and corruption offenses.
- Initiation of a comprehensive reconciliation process through transitional justice mechanisms that heal the wounds and address the physical and psychological abuse of the victims, and compensate them fairly, reveal the facts and enable the victims to choose between amnesty or recourse to justice for those accused.
- Dissolution of militias, the collection of their weapons and the prohibition of weapons to individuals other than members of the uniformed forces.
- Constitutional provision for binding the state to international human rights principles
- Recognition of religious, cultural and ethnic pluralism in the country, citizenship being the basis of rights and responsibilities, and prohibition of

discrimination on the basis of religion, culture, race or gender, but enabling positive discrimination in favour of marginalized groups in transitional situations.

- The recognition of intellectual, verbal and physical differences and disseminating the culture and values of democracy, peace, compassion and tolerance.
- The Constitution provides that no laws may be enacted that violate the freedom of conscience, freedom of worship or freedom of scientific research, and that no laws may discriminate against women or against any group because of their religious, cultural or ethnic affiliation
- To combat any form of racism, slavery and take serious practical steps to achieve genuine equality amongst the people of the country.
- Purging of the educational curriculum by removing all materials and writings of a narrow ideology.
- Rebuilding of our image in the media so as to promote a culture of peace and the values of democracy, compassion and tolerance.
- Addressing the situation of internally displaced persons and refugees, their resettlement and the provision of stable and continuous services and means for productive livelihoods.
- Attracting international assistance and support for resettlement and rehabilitation programs.
- Attracting Sudanese diaspora support for rehabilitation programs.

6.1.2 Transitional Arrangements:

Whether change is brought about through popular revolution, or by any other means, the Sudanese Congress party has adopted a transitional period of four years' duration so as to make arrangements focused on maintaining the security and safety of citizens, to manage

their affairs in order to secure their personal safety, their property, clothing and sustenance and following up with further stage of drafting a permanent constitution for the country and the institutional reform of the legal, political and social structures.

6.1.3 Civil Service:

- The civil service is an independent and impartial body that serves all citizens on an equal footing. To enable that the rule of law must prevail and a democratic will be established to protect it from totalitarianism.
- Appointments in the civil service shall be on the basis of competence, and fair representation of all nationalities and regions of Sudan. The principle of positive discrimination shall be applied in the years of transition to address the historical imbalance which has removed many social groups and categories of people.
- The structures and systems of the administrative apparatus are linked to the national and developmental objectives of the State and its overall policies.
- Establish commissions with legal authority in accordance with special laws so that they can supervise, follow up and protect the various civil service institutions.

6.1.4 Statutory Bodies:

- The armed forces, the civilian police and the security apparatus are national and professional bodies that are subject to and comply with the laws and regulations of the country.
- Disbanding of all the militias and collecting their weapons and reintegrating their fighters into civilian and military life in accordance with agreed terms and conditions.

- The security services are under the state's political authority and its tasks are limited to gathering intelligence, analyzing it and providing the state authorities with input and advice.
- Rationalization of disbursements to institutional bodies in such a way that ensures the appropriate remuneration for the employees, which corresponds to the importance of their assigned roles and upgrading of their training in accordance with the latest materials and knowledge available.
- Incorporating a human rights curriculum into training courses for all statutory bodies and raising the awareness of employees to legal and human rights issues.

6.1.5 Land Issues:

The issue of land ownership is one of the sources of conflict in Sudan, so the Sudanese Congress party is working to find a radical solution to this issue through the following principles:

- The state is the geographical entity to which the people have agreed upon and within which the free, leasehold or land-tenure laws must be actioned, as the case may be, for the general benefit of the society and that do not infringe upon the rights of individuals or groups.
- Establishment of an independent land commission to arbitrate civil disputes over land ownership.
- Conduct a comprehensive review of land ownership laws through a process of broad public participation.

6.1.6 Protecting the Environment:

Achieving sustainable development is one of the most pressing challenges posed by environmental pollution, wasteful and senseless problems with natural resources. We are seeking the rational utilisation of our natural resources from the point of view of society as a whole and

in the interests of future generations. The State takes legislative and institutional measures to protect the environment, works to create public environmental awareness includes environmental issues in the curriculum. Moreover, the state benefits from voluntary effort, especially environmental protection organizations and youth organizations, and in cooperation with international bodies, seeks to raise awareness amongst the community and find solutions to the environmental problems faced in Sudan such as: Desert encroachment, water pollution, soil erosion and destruction and industrial residues, as well as ensuring the protection of wildlife endangered as a result of war and indiscriminate hunting.

6.1.7 The Media:

The use of nationalism by the media agencies of the State has made it seem to be a reflection of the current situation of the Sudanese people and the language of the Sudanese nation, rather than just exclusively that of the government or the organization's particular culture. The party is simultaneously working to consolidate and strengthen the principle of freedom of expression and respect for the other's opinion, whilst entrenching the principle of renouncing violence, whatever the reasons for it, we in the Sudanese Congress party believe that the media should be active in:

6.1.8.1 Spreading and publicizing our cultures to the world and contributing to developing them:

- Publicising of Sudanese cultures, their diversity and their multiplicity of sources.
- As a subject of peaceful dialogue and cultural debate.
- To affirm the freedom of the media message and its dissemination and the freedom to own its institutions and various media channels: print, audio and video.

- To establish a culture of democracy and the peaceful transfer of power.
- E-Emphasizing the participation, transparency and oversight of State institutions.
- Affirming human rights in accordance with international standards and working to protect society from any violations.
- To support the positive values among the citizens of honesty, integrity and hard work and to spread hope for the possibility of a change for the better.

6.1.8.2 Therefore, the Sudanese Congress party deems it necessary to:

- Establish a state owned media and communications agency
- Freedom of the press, print and audio-visual media;
- Freedom of expression and the possession of their means of dissemination through, print, audible and visual channels.

6.1.8 Foreign Policy:

The Sudanese Congress Party perceives its foreign policy relations based on the following principles:

- Our self-awareness and pride in our traditions should not be a cause for intolerance and isolation, nor a rejection of our humanity, nor to prevent us from cooperation with other peoples from the position of parity and reciprocal giving. We seek to exchange benefits, trade, experience, knowledge and friendship with all peoples.
- Our Foreign policy is based on the interests of the people of Sudan and is founded on sincerity and responsibility towards the destinies of the people and the nation.
- Benefiting from the multifaceted cultural composition of Sudan to be

doubly effective in our strong relations with the Arab and African worlds.

- Based on the principle of unity of the Sudanese people in the two parts of the country, we are working to establish a Sudanese federation between the Independent States of Sudan and South Sudan.
- Attention to establishing healthy relationships with neighbouring countries based on the principle of non-interference in their internal affairs and economic and social integration with them.
- Supporting a greater role for international institutions and international cooperation in general humanitarian issues such as the maintenance of peace, the elimination of poverty, the protection of the environment and human rights, and in the prevention of disasters, epidemics and the fight against terrorism, drugs and organized crime.

6.1.9 Civil Society:

The party relies on Civil Society to contribute to the positive change in the building of the Sudanese state. By consolidating the values of democracy, human rights and the principles of governance (participation-transparency-accountability and democracy) and peacebuilding.

The party emphasizes:

- The importance of the independence of civil society from the departments of government and party exploitation.
- Organizations shall operate freely in accordance with the Constitution and the law.
- Organizations can transform into sources of pressure that enables them to influence political decision-making and contribute to social change.

- To put in place positive voluntary labour laws in accordance with international norms.

6.1.10 Strategic Planning and National Vision:

To develop a national strategic plan that the State undertakes to implement at all levels, embracing a comprehensive development renaissance.

6.2 Economic and Social Vision:

6.2.1 Development and Economic System Model:

The party believes that the economy is governed by the processes and laws aimed at removing the disparity between intellectual work and physical work and between the city and the countryside, and linked with the social objective of reducing the differences between men and women, and generally paying attention to the ways of life and linking them to production through prioritizing production over other economic processes, and linking the amounts earned to the amounts of work and effort made. This can only be done by fighting the pattern of the dominant parasitic economy whilst directing economic development at the same time, and introducing technology into the production process. The development of the countryside is the correct entry point for solving all the other problems, and one of the most important tasks of change in Sudan because it needs fair and firm measures at the same time as development programs and infrastructure.

The Sudanese Congress party seeks balanced and sustainable development of a humane and democratic nature, and believes that market mechanisms, whilst important, are not sufficient to achieve development, so we will engage with an active and balanced role by the State, a role aimed at supporting development and providing an appropriate framework of policies and institutions for the benefit of the growth of all

productive projects whether public, private, cooperative or mixed. It balances the increase in production efficiency with economic efficiency and between income redistribution and development opportunities more fairly, both among social groups and regions of the country, and takes into account the reduction of the human cost and the social and environmental consequences of development.

The economic system we seek to establish will benefit from the various market mechanisms such as competition, economic calculation, price and profitability indicators in stimulating production which will then increase the efficiency of the economy, but at the same time requires the state to monitor, verify and intervene so that the economy benefits the majority of the society and to meet their basic needs.

The country is looking for economic surpluses, mobilizing and reusing them for development by investing in human resources as the most important investment (health, housing, education, training, scientific research, social welfare) and infrastructure (transportation, communications, etc.). In projects that the private sector cannot not provide for due to the size of its required capital or the complexity of its technology or the duration of its completion period and its relatively small profitability, that are necessary to serve the national economy (such as energy projects, mining, etc.). The State shall formulate its economic, financial, investment, tax, finance and foreign trade policies to stimulate agricultural and industrial production and associated services, so as to curb speculative and parasitic activities.

The State shall formulate its plan for development with broad popular participation, taking into account that it is a balanced development so as to ensure the distribution of material and human resources and development opportunities across the various regions of the country. The plan shall be implemented by observing the masses and will provide the

necessary freedom for the regions and localities in light of the indicators of the general plan without reference to the central authority except in cases that affect sovereignty as prescribed by the laws on the allocation of revenues.

6.2.2 Ways to mobilize economic surpluses:

6.2.2.1 Increase labour productivity:

- By Improving the quality of management by making efficiency the sole criterion for choice, devolution of authority and decentralization, the involvement of staff in management and the linkage of wages and incentives to performance levels.
- By Transfer and adoption of modern technology and application of science to production.
- By Social justice and equitable distribution of income makes workers confident that they have an interest in increasing production and are more efficient and productive at work.

6.2.2.2 Surplus for the State:

- From Fair and reasonable taxes.
- From Surpluses from existing state institutions.
- The savings resulting from the reduction of military expenditure and removing the pressure of non-productive expenditure to maintain political power and its drainage on the state's apparatus.
- From Combating corruption, which is the largest channel for wasting and destroying resources through implementing effective measures such as public scrutiny, freedom of the press and independence of the judiciary, as well as deterrent punishments.

6.2.2.3 Encouraging local investment:

- Protect investment by appropriate laws, the rule of law and judicial independence.
- Encourage savings by reducing inflation rates and by squeezing unproductive government spending and central bank supervision of cash liquidity.

- Rebuilding the banking system in a way that encourages savings and directs them towards productive activities.
- Attract expatriate savings by stabilizing policies, incentives and guarantees.

6.2.2.4 Revival of the cooperative movement:

- Based on the values of cooperation within Sudanese culture, it is possible to revive an effective cooperative movement that provides a surplus for development, improve standards of living and distributes resources amongst the people through democratic ownership.
- Cooperatives are established on a voluntary basis and have democratic laws that ensure the control of their membership over their resources and activities.
- Cooperatives are linked to workers ' and rural producers ' unions, pension and social insurance funds, and the assets of these two worlds plus the incomes of small producers are transformed into enormous economic power that supports production, competition and the balance of commercial capital, thus providing stability in commodity prices.
- The State supports cooperatives financially, administratively and technically, and develops financial policies that provides this cooperation with its due significance.
- To pay special attention to cooperation between producers of export goods (livestock, gum, sesame, etc.) to reinvest the profits made in upgrading and modernizing production, and to regenerate these areas, which despite their large contribution to the national income, only contribute minimally relative to their potential.

6.2.2.5 Attracting external resources:

The State seeks to attract foreign resources both in the form of aid and direct investment, by adopting an external foreign policy that is based on mutual interests and provides a safe and secure environment for investment.

6.2.3 Economic and service sectors:

6.2.3.1 Agricultural and livestock production:

The Sudan, with its huge livestock, vast land and abundant water resources, has the potential for an agricultural renaissance and a significant portion of world trade, and enhancing the lives of its predominantly agricultural and pastoral population, therefore, the development of agricultural and livestock production is a priority and will be achieved by:

- Increasing productivity by mechanising production and modernizing its tools, linking it to scientific research, developing agricultural extension services, the provision of seeds and the application of technical support packages, and investment in the upgrading of infrastructure (irrigation canals, storage silos, roads and railways, quarantine services, and water wells for livestock... Etc.).
- Paying attention to the traditional rain-fed agricultural sector, as it is the main pillar of livelihood for the majority of Sudanese people, so the state must provide it with inputs for production and work to introduce modern techniques to raise productivity as it must provide the necessary financing on easy terms to farmers.
- Placing inputs towards agricultural and animal production as the highest priority when allocating hard currency for imports.
- Providing the necessary funding through the central bank for small producers and cooperatives, the lowest repayment terms and rebuilding the banking system for the benefit of the production sectors, especially agriculture and livestock.
- Encouraging investment in agricultural and animal production by reducing taxes, and providing exemptions and privileges.
- To create integration between the petroleum and mining sector and agricultural and livestock production by investing their surplus revenues into agricultural and livestock production and for the petrochemical industries to provide production inputs and infrastructure (fertilizers, pesticides, paving materials, etc.).
- Developing the animal husbandry and breeding of traditional livestock sector by introducing modern technology, improved feed production, and resolving land ownership issues in order to provide permanent pastures for pastoralists.
- Increasing the productivity of fishing by introducing modern technology, enacting the necessary legislation, providing government and private funding, spreading the culture of fish farming and developing its production in the country.
- Creating highly efficient marketing and sales channels for agricultural, animal and fish produce using the latest scientific know how and removing tax and logistical barriers that limit sales growth.
- To promote regeneration of the countryside and reduce the gap between it and the city by promoting health, educational and social services and combating epidemics. Ending the old and modern versions of "Al-Shiil" (Islamic Riba-based financing), and the civil administrations based on inheritance that are disruptive to growth and progress.

6.2.3.2 Manufacturing:

Manufacturing through the adoption of modern technologies as the fundamental driver for development is one of the most important conditions eliminating chronic underdevelopment, as manufacturing a high impact on production growth and reducing unemployment and increases agricultural output through the supply of modern equipment and tools, and therefore is an essential condition for the improvement of the people's standards of living.

We adopt the following policies to achieve these objectives:

- The state shall develop a plan to raise the contribution of industry to national production on the basis of building an integrated agro-industrial economy, and learn the lessons of the international manufacturing experience.
- Manufacturing is planned to benefit both existing generations and future generations. Light industries, especially for consumer goods will be developed first as they require relatively low financial cost, investment is recovered more quickly and more profitably, and their products improve people's lives as has the export goods industry by having comparative advantages in the global market due to natural conditions and historical experience. Above and beyond this, it will pave the way for heavy industry and the means of production.
- Developing Industry in areas where the raw materials are produced is an important part of the solution to the problem of unbalanced development, for example, textile weaving should be carried out in the cotton producing areas, oil presses located in oil seed producing areas, grain mills in grain producing areas, and the petroleum industries in the oil production areas.

6.2.3.3 The informal sector:

The promoted policies of failed national governments following independence, which spread civil wars and destroyed the productivity of the Sudanese rural population, and led to their displacement to the main cities where they took up a number of professions that have expanded the informal sector, such as tea makers, artisans and street vendors, and they did not paid attention to the expansion of this sector, which currently employs about 70% of the Sudanese labor force.

The Sudanese Congress Party pays great attention to this sector and is working to push through the enactment of legislation that protects these workers and prevents the authorities from encroaching upon their legal rights. We also emphasize the need for the state to encourage banks to allocate a certain percentage of financing funds for workers in this sector. And that the State shall undertake to provide the necessary training and qualifications to raise the productivity of these workers which in turn improves the quality of the product or service provided and making it more competitive.

6.2.3.4 Petroleum and Minerals Sector:

- Petroleum and minerals are a source of national wealth that is not renewable, and so must be preserved and invested in wisely and to put the necessary plans in place to preserve the rights of future generations in their nation's wealth.
- Work to expand the exploration and production base and to develop the necessary facilities from pipelines to refineries and treatment plants.
- Preserving the right of local communities to benefit from the revenues of extracting oil and minerals by developing their areas, employing their inhabitants, and preserving their

health and that of their local environment.

- Investing its revenues in developing the country's production bases of; agriculture, industry, infrastructure, and drainage as well as basic health and education services.
- Adhering to the highest standards of transparency in the granting of oil and minerals contracts and its related services and enacting the necessary legislation to prevent and combat corruption in this vital sector.
- Establishment of a stability fund for oil prices to avoid the country's vulnerability to price fluctuations and to ensure the stability of its finances.

6.2.3.5 Financial and monetary policies:

Based on a central bank that works according to a development plan as follows:

- Establish Specialized banks so that each specialization or sector has one bank with branches. They are controlled and managed centrally. These banks are public shareholding companies in which the State participates up to a certain percentage. The Central Bank shall determine the investment ceilings and tax exemptions according to the contribution of these banks to the general development of the Sudanese economy. And these banks commit themselves to directing their resources to production whilst giving priority to necessities.
- Tax policies will be set on an incremental basis, starting from their exemption on essential items and production inputs and rising against luxury goods and consumables, with a strong emphasis on preventing trade in foreign currency and preventing its circulation except through official documentation.

6.2.3.6 Trade and investment:

Real trade freedom runs in parallel with production and development so the following actions are necessary:

- Determine the minimum prices of locally produced goods from the producer to the trader according to economic mechanisms that support general growth by protecting products from the manipulation of traders, and determining the upper limits of commodity prices from the trader to the consumer then enabling competition between traders (individuals and companies) in the universally known manner.
- All investment both local and foreign should be prioritised towards the production sectors such as agriculture, industry, mining and animal production etc., taking into account the prohibition of monopoly in trade and control of trading in real estate to prevent investment funds from leaking into unproductive sectors.
- The wholesale, import and export trade and the agency agreements are based on institutions and companies subject to a laws assigned for companies and institutions. These companies must comply, right from their establishment to the public interest, according to the established regulations at that given time. They must work with detailed invoices so that agents and dealers in the sector can be queried in case of price violations, as well as the company's liability in case of commodity disappearance.
- Prioritize the import of essential commodities.
- Promote legitimate trade through the ports and maximum control for the prevention of smuggling.
- The commitment of the state and companies to the laws of quality control.

- Giving special attention to exports, which is important for strengthening local production.

6.2.3.7 Transportation:

The means of transportation are fundamental to progress, so it is necessary to build a network of river, rail and highway routes linking the country uniformly, by:

- The Rehabilitation of railways is the optimal option in this regard (because it is the cheapest, and least expensive and best suited for a country as large as the Sudan), and it is essential to benefit from the global experience, and to open investment opportunities for companies in this sector that are recognized for efficiency, and to provide investment opportunities and incentives.
- The construction of paved roads, is incumbent upon the State which must not be left to its own devices but supervised to ensure that there is a balanced distribution of paved roads across the regions whilst taking into account road construction priorities.
- The Rehabilitation and development of river transportation.
- Development of aviation networks and the construction of airports in various Sudanese cities.
- Paying attention to sea ports in parallel with land and air ports.
- Providing public transportation.

6.2.3.8 Communications and Technology Sector:

- The State is the body that organizes the business in this sector and participates to a limited degree in its development.
- The fairness of service distribution, the promotion of knowhow and the provision of training in the information sector.

- Commitment to the highest standards of transparency at all levels within companies operating within the telecommunications sector.
- Encouraging domestic investment in this sector.
- To generate new investments in new and emerging technologies, which is now known as the “knowledge economy”, to create a higher-income streams compared to conventional ones by developing value added goods and services to make Sudan a center for the export of advanced technology, especially to neighboring countries in the region.

6.2.3.9 Education:

Education is a human right and the basis of the progress of people and societies. The Sudanese Congress Party is totally committed to realizing this project of modernization and cognitive renaissance and to achieve these developmental goals both ideologically and dynamically. The education process is concerned with the raising of generations and works to impart the tools of scientific knowledge in theory and practice in order to bring about social change and the development of society. Therefore, we view education as the actual foundation of the Renaissance project through two components:

- Quantitative component: Free and compulsory education and fairness in the distribution of opportunities for proper education
- Qualitative level: To prepare programs, courses, educational stages and educational methods on a scientific basis consistent with the achieving the strategic vision of the State with the addition of a national education curriculum for all levels and to educate students on respect for society and the law. With the incorporation of human rights principles and local languages as

additional materials in different stages of education.

Attention must be paid to professional and technical education and to increase it proportionally to cover the practical requirements of the economic, social and cultural renaissance of the country.

The Sudanese Congress Party views it as follows:

In the field of public education:

- Free and compulsory education in the primary stages.
- Free secondary education.
- Linking education to development needs and the labor market.
- Introduce local languages as taught languages in the primary stages.
- Equality in the provision and distribution of proper educational conditions, for example, the number of pupils in the classroom should be equal throughout the Sudan and the teachers should be at the same level of competence and with the provision of the same educational resources within the classroom.
- Educate students to respect themselves, respect others, and respect productive work, and to provide them with knowledge of their environment, heritage and history by scientific means, and to prevent all forms of oppression and cultural discrimination prevalent in education since the establishment of the Sudanese State in its present form.
- Education should be scientific, in the sense that students should study scientific theories and scientific research methods in modern scientific ways that make them able to innovate.

In the field of higher education:

Higher Education Institutions are scientific institutions with the specific task of equipping the individual with the necessary knowledge and tools in their specialized professional or research

field, our party gives these institutions our utmost attention and therefore we adopt the following policies with regards to institutions of higher education:

- To be independent institutions which operate freely and without restriction.
- Free study in public universities with the provision of housing, subsistence and the essentials of a decent life for university students.
- Rehabilitation and development of these institutions and support for them financially.
- Taking into account the proportional representation of the population in higher education.
- To abolish Arabization in universities and replace this with policies that provide real opportunities for all groups to learn a second and third language according to the importance of these languages in the world and the course being learnt, whilst including the Arabic language.
- The establishment of specialized institutions for scientific research with and generous support for existing ones, and restructuring them in a manner that guarantees both the independence of the scientific research and their democratic administration.
- To incentivise skilled scientists and improve their circumstances and enable them to influence administrative and political decisions and provide them with material and moral incentives for any scientific or technical achievement in order to preserve the existing talent and stimulate expatriate Sudanese thinkers to return and contribute to the national renaissance.
- Linking the skilled minds in scientific research institutions or in universities with centres of production such as the agricultural, animal and industrial sectors.
- Develop programs with research priorities whilst providing them with

sufficient funds in coordination with research institutions and universities.

- Provide training and qualification opportunities in foreign educational institutions and universities and to encourage delegations and scientific visits so as to link national talent with the latest achievements in science and technology.
- Subsidising book prices, reducing the cost of printing, and exempting scientific and cultural products and their inputs from duty payments.
- Open the country to international scientific publications and encourage and support local publications.

6.2.3.10 Health:

- Public health services should be free of charge for all citizens.
- Provide decent service conditions and long-term social guarantees.
- Health care is a right for every citizen.
- To work on the spread of preventive health
- Provision primary health care services within public institutions.
- Construction of health centers in neighborhoods.
- Equitable geographical distribution of health institutions and the necessary human resources according to the population census data and the needs imposed by medical circumstances.
- Dissemination of comprehensive health insurance.

6.2.3.11 Water:

Many parts of the country are suffering from a severe water shortage crisis, with just 50% of the country's population having access to clean water. The Sudanese Congress Party is placing a high priority on providing clean drinking water to the citizen wherever they may be and to do so by delivering the following:

- Increasing the scope of water exploration, increasing its resources and distributing it to citizens according to those in most urgent need.
- Develop water distribution networks, increase storage capacity in rain collection facilities and reduce the waste of water in river and dam areas.
- The establishment of drinking water purification facilities and the development of the techniques used in them.
- Authorising the Ministry of Irrigation and Water Resources to govern on water issues in the country and the establishment of a national water authority and local water bodies with close coordination between all relevant institutions.
- Issuing strict legislation for the preservation of water resources in the country and to enable the concerned agencies to implement the legislation.

6.2.3.12 Dams:

Dams fall within the framework of water projects for the purpose of conserving and developing the water resources of the country. However, our vision within the Sudanese Congress Party regards it as a process targeted towards human beings from start to finish. Therefore, our approach to dealing with the issue of dams is based on the following:

- The need for dam projects to be based on economic, technical and social studies that are considered useful within the framework of an integrated plan for comprehensive development.
- The residents of the areas that are signposted for dam projects have the inherent right and are partners in all phases of the project study.
- State Compensation to those affected by the construction of dams in the event of their approval for construction based on

what they have lost arising from the flooding to create the reservoir lake on their land, and providing them with compensation that covers all the requirements for a decent life including; decent housing, a source of income, agricultural land and integrated services.

- The State is committed to the establishment of dams whilst also preserving the historical and cultural monuments in the region, so they are not compromised or devalued.

6.2.3.13 Electricity:

The country is suffering from a huge crisis in the generation of electricity and in its distribution fairly across the regions of the country, so we work on the following:

- Increasing the sources of thermal power generation and expansion of environmentally friendly alternative energy projects.
- Extending the national network to reach into the countryside and work to address the historical imbalance that exists that prevented electricity producing areas from benefiting from the energy generated there.
- Enact the necessary legislation and establish the necessary institutions to rationalize the use of electricity resources and ensure equity in their distribution.

6.2.3.14 Alternative Energy:

The Sudanese Congress Party is working to implement the following policies in the field of alternative energy and climate change:

- Drawing up policies to develop alternative energy from natural sources and to encourage

scientific research to benefit from solar energy, nuclear energy, wind energy and desalination.

- Commitment to international agreements on climate change, global warming and the pursuit of economic planning with an underlying policy of reducing carbon emissions and toxic gases.
- Engage in international partnership and cooperation for training and the design of systems for measuring toxic gas and carbon emissions measurement according to global standards.
- The strong commitment to combat desertification and encouraging the cultivation of trees in order to increase the vegetation cover and fighting against the illegal and indiscriminate destruction of trees.

6.2.3.15 Urban Planning and Housing:

Since the dawn of independence and up to the present day, planning and development attempts in the countryside have been limited. These attempts have been restricted to temporary projects to solve problems of thirst and the establishment of health centers, educational facilities and small industries, which quickly ceased to exist and stopped production which influenced the migration of people to the city in search of a decent living and services fleeing from war and poverty.

With regard to urban planning, there have been some attempts to achieve structural plans for cities in order to guide development and solve the problems of the city, but they did not succeed in accomplishing their tasks due to the lack of the process of completion of the plan itself and the absence of popular participation in it making them redundant pieces of paper

The Sudanese Congress Party calls for adopting a vision of urban planning that achieves the following:

- Urban planning in a manner that respects public health and preserves human dignity and enables continuous monitoring of housing conditions.
- Settlements with an integrated and sustainable environment with well-designed areas.
- A convenient and efficient land use system
- Effective urban management to ensure that adequate standards of safety, hygiene and uniformity are maintained throughout the urban areas of cities and villages
- Develop information services and increase their efficiency to meet city standards.
- Stop urban encroachment on agricultural land.
- Effective management of the urban environment.
- Solving the problems of roads through development planning and managing their implementation to ease transportation and mobility.
- Reviving stagnant urban areas.
- Stimulating urban development to meet the objectives of economic growth.
- Investment in urban development and its outputs.
- Effective urban management.
- Formalization and integration of specific informal settlements into cities.

It also believes that the optimal solution to the housing problem is in:

- State sovereignty over all land and the ownership of property as a benefit.
- Preventing monopoly and land speculation.

- Imposing rising taxes on properties not inhabited with the minimum number of required people
- The enactment of clear laws securing the rights of all those who have ownership of a plot of land, the Sudan is large and strict penalties must be imposed on the manipulators of these rights in this regard.
- To work diligently to implement the "for every citizen a home" plan,)

6.2.3.16 Sport:

The Sudanese Congress Party attaches great importance to sports activity and works to sponsor and develop it through the following policies:

- Democracy and eligibility for sports activity.
- Investing the unique diversity of the Sudanese people into the diversification of sports activity by taking advantage of the potential of the people of Sudan according to their cultures and different lifestyles.
- Attention to the creation of sports academies that accommodate young people during their different phases of development and to introduce the curriculum of physical education in schools and to teach them to enable students to practice their activities.
- To develop the infrastructure of sports facilities by allocating some state resources and benefiting from joint sports cooperation with friendly countries and various sports organizations.
- Comply fully with the Olympic and international sporting laws and charters, and preventing the State's intrusion into the independence of the sporting governing bodies.

6.2.4 Community groups

Sectors of society need continuous study to determine the needs and understand the capabilities that can be employed for the benefit of the Renaissance project that are represented by the following groups:

6.2.4.1 Women:

The Party calls for enabling the role of Sudanese women in the social, cultural and political fields, and in all legislative and executive positions, objectively, away from the spectre of conflict, infringement, contempt, and deprivation of rights, away from illicit methods used to win electoral votes. Through the long march to develop the feminist movement and betting on those rights and more positive gains based on the community's quest to reach the stage of a strong integrated civil society, and in light of the following points:

- Adopting the B system (25%) to represent women at the legislative level as a temporary solution until we reach a society with more equitable opportunities, seeking to raise women's technical capabilities and increasing the number of women incumbents into executive positions at all levels and grades.
- Eliminate the phenomenon of violence against women and children in accordance with their precise definitions as set out in the International Covenants.
- Work to eliminate harmful customs that affect the dignity and integrity of women and affect them in any way.
- Empowering vulnerable groups of women, especially those affected by the repercussions of armed conflicts and wars, to raise their living standards and secure their rights to security, stability, health and education, and to adopt all relevant international resolutions on the protection of women in conflict zones.
- Encourage the opening of more avenues for the financing of women's economic activities at banks and financial institutions, with a defined percentage put aside for women's advancement via microfinance and small loan systems.
- Work to reduce the number of maternal deaths by developing the reproductive health sector within all health facilities around the country, and ensuring the free treatment and health follow-up for pregnant women; and follow-up to post-natal by strengthening and increasing the maternal and neonatal sectors in health facilities, and increasing their dissemination to include all local authorities in the country.
- The status of women must be based on the premise that women's freedom is achieved only by regarding them as human first and with a measure of intellectual and material autonomy. And to work on dismantling the historical differences between them and men in the field of rights by ending the historical dominance of the patriarchal structure by dealing with the issue of women in Sudan according to the following principles:
 - Women's freedom of education including the choice of the location of her education so as to qualify herself in any field of education and review of laws that restrict some educational fields to men only.
 - Freedom to work in a place that she chooses freely, and be treated similarly to her male colleagues.
 - To not impose any kind of dress code on them as women.
 - Freedom to travel anywhere in the world without restrictions on women of any kind.
 - The freedom to choose a husband and consider it part of her personal freedoms and the enactment of civil laws that help women to protect and enforce their choices.

- The right of women to legal protection against any kind of legal, social or institutional discrimination in accordance with international conventions, in particular the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW).

6.2.4.2 The Children:

The Child is the first seed in the soil of the country whose commitment is to care for the child so it grows and bears fruit, and the child depends on the goodness and vitality of the community, and so interest in the child is a sign of social progress and the extent to which the State and society to bear responsibility for the child, and it must be granted all human rights and enjoy them in Light of the following points:

A child is the first seed in the soil of the country, welfare of the community and its vitality depends highly on children, and therefore the attention to children is a sign of social progress. A child must be granted all human rights as he is the future of the country. The Party explains in the following points:

- Commitment to the enforcement and expansion of the (Child Health) and (School Health) programs including preventive and curative health programs.
- Attention to the education of children and to focus on the enforcement of compulsory primary education and the quality of the educational materials presented within it and its methodologies. Combating the employment of under the age children of compulsory school age.
- To pay attention to the education of nomadic children by increasing the spread and expansion of the umbrella of mobile schools.
- To deal with the negative effects resulting from the application of the current educational ladder in relation to

the different age groups in a single study space.

- Combating violence and harmful habits directed against children (Scarification-female genital mutilation/circumcision) and strengthening the effectiveness of legal deterrents.
- To fulfill the rights of the child contained in international conventions, enact laws to protect juveniles and follow up their application.

6.2.4.3 Youth:

Young people in general are the pillars of society and are its most vital components. They carry the greatest burden when creating change and sustainable development, and they have the good fortune of an abundance of rights based on their heavy burden of issues and national concerns and duties and we commit to develop and upgrade this important strand of society in line with the following points:

- Provide the opportunity of ongoing academic and cultural learning and employment and provide them with the necessary education and opportunities for scientific research without limitations of human knowledge.
- Provide wide opportunities to train and qualify young people inside and outside Sudan to improve their skills and prepare them to compete in a highly competitive scientific community.
- Adopting and implementing the outputs of regional and international youth protocols.
- Increasing the number of youth centers in the country and upgrading their performance by supporting them financially and expanding their areas of activity through various programs.
- Work to address the phenomenon of unemployment among young people according to plans that include innovative financing plans and the establishment of funds and financing portfolios to take advantage of these

youths wasted energies and redirect them into productive work.

- Adopt balanced educational policies between the needs of the labor market and the educational needs of youth and their educational achievements.
- Adopting the quota policy (25%) to represent the youth in the political process, both legislative and executive
- Development of individual skills, such as hobbies and innate talents derived from them and acquired through the establishment of specialized youth centers.
- Review laws that exploit youth, such as the National Service Law.

6.2.4.4 Graduates:

Work on absorbing graduates into the labor market in accordance with strategic plans to address the current dysfunctional reality and develop fair employment policies and secure sources of funding for their projects taking into account the requirements of development.

6.2.4.5 Individuals with Special Needs:

The population of individuals with special needs is one of the most important parts of any society. They are citizens who have all the constitutional rights of citizenship. They also have all the constitutional responsibilities, and are entitled to them despite their physical and mental capabilities and abilities. The state has a direct constitutional and moral responsibility towards this sector by providing the following:

- Ensure full health and social care in all its fields.
- Providing for those with the special needs of all differing conditions in the field of primary and university education in accordance with their needs.
- Prioritize the employment of graduates according to their specialties and skills.
- To ensure that all the special ways that these segments of the community can be helped to integrate into society are

provided; by allocating special aids to them in roads, buildings, public facilities, hospitals, markets and parking places.

- Support, promote and finance their artistic, cultural, literary and sporting activities.
- Support the eight principles of the Convention on Persons with Disabilities.

6.2.4.6 Discharged from service (so called: discharged for the common good)

A group that has experienced extreme misfortune and a sovereign edict must be issued to address these cases of dismissed civilians and military personnel, who were dismissed under the public interest or the termination of their jobs, and their redress and the redress of their families and the settlement of their material rights and their compensation materially and morally.

G. Pensioners:

In order to fulfill and realize the rights, the party adopts all pensioner's issues starting from their right to the following:

- Periodic review of the pension and raising its value to keep pace with rising prices.
- In fees and cash equivalents.
- Enjoy all services (social security, health insurance, public transport).
- Benefit from their experience in all the places where they can be employed.
- Develop investment policies that allow them to increase their incomes.

6.2.4.7 The Sudanese Diaspora:

The segment of expatriates and migrants is one of the most significant segments of the society, contributing to its economic activity and raising the living standards of many Sudanese families, and we come what we are determined to implement in relation to this important segment of our community and we list them as follows:

- Extending bridges of communication between the country, the government and the people, and among the segments of expatriates and Sudanese diaspora scattered around the globe.
- To develop the diplomatic work of the embassies to see their role in protecting the Sudanese diaspora and ensuring their rights.
- Adopting the principle of data collection and national questionnaires, which include details of economic and social information and the obstacles they encounter in their places of alienation.
- Intensifying and diversifying the information materials directed to them.
- Attention to emerging and newly formed Sudanese communities around the world.
- Increasing the number of Sudanese schools in areas where large Sudanese communities are present, to connect their children with their country's cultures.
- Increase the number of Sudanese clubs around the world to consolidate the call to expand the experience of popular diplomacy and to increase social and cultural cohesion among the Sudanese diaspora.
- Removing the concept of "bad states" by providing them with state services that they can clearly access.
- Provide facilities to encourage them to invest in the country with the provision of all the necessary guarantees and facilitate the inward transfer of funds without government obstruction.

6.3 Cultural Vision:

The cultural policies pursued by the old traditional forces have ended up in a comprehensive crisis of Sudanese cultures. This crisis has two main features: one is about the inter-cultural relations that form the Sudanese cultures. The crisis in this aspect is reflected in the cultural centrality, so that the culture of central Sudan - the Arab-Islamic culture - has

become a center in comparison to other cultures represented in folklore and folk dances.

The cultural policies pursued by the old traditional rulers has led to a total "crisis of culture" for Sudan. This crisis manifests itself in two ways: one concerns the intra-relationship between the various cultures that make up Sudanese cultures, and this aspect of the crisis has effectively resulted in a "cultural centrality" towards the culture of central Sudan, the Arab Islamic Culture which has taken centre stage and the other cultures marginalized with the most that is available to them is; "folklore" and traditional dances.

It is clear that this aspect of the crisis is tied into a crisis of identity and national integration.

Therefore, the solution of this crisis appears to be one of a political nature in terms of providing new social leadership that will assert its authority and reuse it democratically to overcome this dispersion and fragmentation and transcend notions of cultural superiority, and pursues cultural policies that provide the basis for the development of all Sudanese cultures that enables them to express themselves and interact with each other in a climate of reason and democracy and not of superiority and oppression.

The second aspect of the crisis in Sudanese culture relates to the relationship of this culture to contemporary civilization. The cultural policies exercised by the traditional rulers have led to alienating daily life from contemporary culture, and have regressed it back centuries into the past making it totally disconnected and unproductive, with the exception of backwardness, ignorance and narrow mindedness and wariness of contemporary life and everything that is; scientific or advanced, artistic and literary and all that is good and humane, and in the repression of this contemporary life, this dominant culture has increased its exploitation and oppression.

The dominant social forces manifest their relationship with the social environment by tailoring to the way of life of these forces by generating a certain pattern of messages and values that reinforces their vision

The sections within it that dominate these forces are the most oppressive, backward and corrupt. They are unproductive economically and likewise culturally, and hostile to any scientific and modern approaches to either of these areas and they have accumulated great wealth – mostly – through corruption and through a perverted relationship and narrow mindedness, obfuscate their deviant ideology to the society under the cover of religious tracts and sayings that appeal to society's religious beliefs. They are parasites showing a pattern of parasitic behavior with a corrupted culture and live off others through numerous manifestations of cultural corruption.

The current cultural arena now suffers from total stagnation and complete isolation and is completely disconnected from currents of contemporary thought or knowledge about them.

In order to get out of this crisis, the Sudanese Congress Party has adopted a package of cultural measures and formulated them into a program that addresses this crisis. The features of these measures can be summarized in:

- Opening up to human culture in its highest forms by encouraging cultural exchanges and opening the country to creative and cultural productions.
- Cultivating local cultures and providing outlets and fair resources to express them, disseminate and develop them.
- Exemption of all cultural products and inputs of cultural production from taxes, customs duties and fees and subsidise them as necessary.
- To provide adequate support to institutions and cultural bodies and to

rehabilitate their cadres and ensure their connection to the latest achievements, we particularly reference; the Institute of Music and Theater, Faculty of Fine Arts and Faculty of Arts, the Youth & Child Palace and youth centers amongst others.

- Support and encourage the activities of publishing, authoring and translation.
- Opening the media outlets to creatives without restriction and provide support and a suitable environment to encourage their creativity.
- Putting together the cultural treasures of the people by providing popular print editions and encouraging and subsidising the construction of exhibition halls, theaters, halls and clubs.

The support and care of arts and crafts should not in any way imply the imposition of any particular ideology or aesthetic principle. The aesthetic phenomenon has its own law and its relationship, be it political or social is complicated in that the values of progress and democracy are manifested in this phenomenon in a literary and artistic way that goes beyond the aesthetically important and is always looking forward towards renewal.

History clearly shows that the social forces that coincide with the Renaissance produce a culture of renaissance. And because it does not fear the new, it establishes the freedom of creativity and sponsors useful new methods and provides it with its objective basis. The forces of Renaissance, in our country are invited to play this role to achieve its political authority and to fulfill their duty through its institutions in civil society including political movements, parties cultural and intellectual associations, as well as civil and voluntary organizations. The primary goal is to change the mindset from one based on inertia, imitation, following and redaction to one that is creative, critical and enlightened.

Conclusion

We have a dream that all Sudanese will participate in the establishment of an enlightened state that is a melting pot of diversity that is a blessing and will transform it into a more fertile and richer reality. We have a dream of a homeland in which the culture of exclusion, superiority and acquisition is reversed, for the sake of each other, in respect and mutual sharing. A nation that spreads the wings of freedom, justice and peace, where our souls are freed from fear and our hearts bear no grudges, where ears learn the art of listening and eyes are strengthened in their vision, and the administration is unified and bursting with creativity in all fields to invest in the **dormant** potential of the renaissance that is teeming with our stellar reality so that all the people of Sudan enjoy a dignified, decent and prosperous, bright, healthy, safe and secure life. A life that always increasing in sophistication and human progress.

Let's work hard towards achieving our dreams.