



The Presidency

**National Dialogue
Conference**

**General Secretariat of the
National Dialogue**

**Recommendations
of the
National Dialogue
Conference**

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Introduction

Following to the completion of the first stage of the National Dialogue Conference (NDC) which was launched on 10 October 2015 when the General Assembly of which convened, the six Committees embarked on their assignments immediately the day after – 11 October 2015. Prior to that, the representatives of the political parties and the armed movements were placed in the respective Committees according to the request of the leaders of the parties and the movements who participated in the National Dialogue (ND). The lists of representatives' names were published in the daily newspapers. The Committees proceeded to discuss the items on their agenda. They were allowed complete freedom to discuss these issues without any restriction of any kind. The General Secretariat of the National Dialogue (GSND) performed its role by assigning two scribes to each and every Committee to record down every single word said in the Committee by any member of the same. The GSND also provided each and every Committee with four of the members of the General Secretariat (GS) in order to do the secretarial work such as taking minutes, sign in and sign out for every single session, and control of entry to the sessions according to the registered names for the specific Committee.

The Committees went on holding their continuous meetings for five months. They discussed the entire sets of items in their respective domains. Each Committee came up with its recommendations and classified them according to the agreed upon GS template (Consensus Points; Majority Views; Disputed Views). Those recommendations were all countersigned by the Committee Chair, the Committee Secretary, the Chair of Drafting Committee, and the

Secretary General of the National Dialogue. All documents were stamped by the GS Seal and were locked in the safe of the Dialogue General Secretariat.

A small scale committee from the GS was set up and was tasked with the job of compiling all of recommendations made by the Committees in a matrix that would make easy the process of dealing with them in the General Assembly. The small scale committee presented its proposal for the matrix. It placed all of the consensus recommendations from all of the Committees in one matrix under the title “Consensus points across Committees”; in another matrix, it placed all of majority views under the title “Majority Views across Committees”, and in the third matrix, it placed all of the disputed views under the title “Disputed Views across Committees”

Below are the three matrices drawn directly from the recommendations.

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(1) Consensus Recommendations Matrix

1.1 Committee of Peace and Unity

1. General amnesty and release of the individuals, the military and the civilians who were detained or tried because of the conflicts.
2. Immediate cessation of hostilities and permanent ceasefire.
3. Taking measures for the execution of the security procedures stated in the previous agreements by merging and demobilization
4. Taking measures so that weapons should exclusively be in the hands of regular (disciplined) forces in accordance with the tasks stipulated by the Constitution.
5. Capacity building for the regular (disciplined) forces and ensuring the professionalism and impartiality thereof.
6. The spread of security and respect to and observance of the authority of the state so that human rights are not violated
7. Legalization of the acquisition and carrying of personal weapons and the demobilization of tribal militias and other ones
8. Review of the execution of agreements and the decrees of the President, particularly voluntary return of the displaced and the refugees after ensuring the security of their villages and the creation of favourable conditions, provision of humanitarian aid and compensation to the war affected.
9. Reconstruction of what has been destroyed by war.
10. The Owner of land is Allah and the state is a successor the responsibility of who is the management thereof. There has to be

established an advanced system of land survey and mapping for the purposes of settlement, pasture, agriculture, industry and stone quarrying. The right to ownership and individual and group benefit should be catered for by record, allotting or *hikr* (having exclusive possession) in accordance with Land Settlement Act and the traditions and prevailing cultural heritage. Utilization of land (*hakuras* ‘small vegetable gardens’ and paths) should be according to the law. A national commission should be established for this purpose.

11. Returning the lands that had unlawfully been taken away by extorters during the security unrest to their real owners.
12. Establishing national independent courts with competent judges for which internationally defined crimes are to be referred. These courts are to look into cases that can be settled by concession, award of damages or forbearance in order to prevent foreign interference that disparages the sovereignty of the state.
13. Establishing a Council for Peace under the supervision of the Presidency which will be charged with undertaking the responsibility of achieving peace all over the Sudan.
14. Making reconciliation between tribes and litigants that are based on the principles of the true and tolerant religion (Islam), the cherished values, and the observance of rights.
15. Realization of sustainable peace factors.
16. Holding dialogues between political parties, movements, organizations of the civil society, religious leaders, native leaders and experts.
17. Inclusion of the principles of the Sudanese identity as would be stated in the Constitution as a kind of social contract that would be negotiated and agreed on by all sectors of the Sudanese people.

18. Spreading the scope of the National Dialogue to cover all of the country and launching of campaigns for enlightenment and comprehensive awareness of the ND outcomes.
19. Establishment of permanent social mechanisms for the achievement of peace.
20. Native administration should not be politicized.
21. Legalization and rehabilitation of native administration in order to empower it to perform its social role. The powers and jurisdictions of the native administration should not intersect with related powers. A law should be enacted for this purpose.
22. Ensuring fundamental freedoms and the protection of human dignity by enshrining them in the Constitution and the legislations and the application of the same with accuracy and precision.
23. Developing the educational curricula and the inclusion of patriotic education (civics and values) therein as well as the spread of peace culture in all the stages of education.
24. The prompt start to return the occupied territories to the homeland by all lawful ways; legally and diplomatically.
25. Abandonment of (regional) directional bias and tribal nepotism and giving priority to the interests of the country over others. The creation of strict laws that criminalize negative preferential treatment in public work which is based on (geographical) directional bias and tribal nepotism.
26. Establishment of the state of institutions and the rule of law.
27. Strengthening the role of the national civil society organizations and support of their activities.
28. Consolidation of nationalistic spirit by including the subject of civics and values education throughout all of the educational stages.

29. Arabic is the official language in the Republic of the Sudan. The State will allow for the development of the indigenous languages and other foreign languages.
30. Confirmation of the decentralized system which is based on the free direct elections at all levels.
31. The participation of (regions/states) in all levels of governance.
32. Carrying out of censuses and sources surveys on the basis of which the development projects, resources and services will be allocated in proportion to the population density, taking into account the positive preferential treatment to the less developed areas and the war affected ones.
33. Provision of proportional opportunities for all parties in the civil and military service.
34. Establishing development projects in a fair manner to guarantee the recovery of the Sudanese economy and the increase in and diversification of production and productivity
35. Focus on the projects of the means of transportation that will link all parts of the country.
36. Reconstruction of the projects that have been devastated by the war.

1.2 The Economic Committee

1. Realization of peace and political stability
2. Drawing a clear investment plan and the activation of work in accordance with the same
3. Provision for the political will to attract domestic and foreign investment
4. Direction of financial resources in the country towards the improvement of the fundamental infrastructures and the service supportive to investment
5. Establishing multi-purpose free zones at every crossing point with the neighbouring countries.
6. Activation of the trade protocols concluded with the Sudan and other countries.
7. Review of Land and Ownership Act which will encourage national and foreign investment as well as the fulfillment of compensation to those who are affected by the establishment of the investment projects.
8. Improving the conditions conducive to the attraction of national and foreign capitals and the expatriate savings.
9. Cooperation with international organizations and the major international investment funds.
10. Freedom in dealing in hard currencies. The State should also stop preventing the investors to transfer their savings.
11. Monitoring and follow up of investment projects that have been granted to investors.

12. Creation of strict laws that deter the corrupt managers within the investment organ and the other government ministries.
13. Protection of national and foreign investors from multiple taxes and duality in fees of all kinds and levels.
14. Unification of the investment law at all levels and commitment to equity and impartiality in the application thereof.
15. Empowering trade banks so that they provide funding to the investment projects.
16. Activation and application of the approved investment plan.
17. Developing and improving indices of ease of performance
18. Restricting investment in services solely to domestic investment.
19. Employment of the BOT system in infrastructures.
20. Approval of Insurance companies guarantees
21. Establishing a national commission for institutional reform to be charged with the development of structures, systems, mechanisms, policies and operation of institutions, public sector companies, private sector companies, and the organizations of the civil society.
22. The National Commission for Institutional Reform shall be set up according to an act that delineates its tasks and jurisdictions in such a way that it will enable it to achieve its objects.
23. The staff for the Commission shall be selected from competent cadres with required qualification, appropriate expertise, and high capabilities; taking into consideration the representation of all states.
24. In order for the commission's scope of work to be as comprehensive as possible, it is imperative to take into account diversity of specialties and qualification.
25. The experience of the countries which has achieved success in the field of institutional reform has to be made use of.

26. The objectives of the Commission shall include concern with and endeavour to deepen the institutional conduct in the society; individuals, groups, categories, and the civil society organizations.
27. Resetting the standard time of the Sudan to be in agreement with the region and the world at large.
28. Taking the necessary measures to make the maximum out of the work hours in the private and public workplaces in terms of signing in and signing out, having meals, and breaks.
29. Statistically computerizing the government work operations at both the federal and state levels for the purpose of provision of public services and in order to realize the smart government.
30. Amending the Act of the Commission of Revenues Allocation to guarantee transparency and impartiality in the allocation of public financial resources in the State – vertically, between the centre and the states; horizontally, amongst the different states.
31. The Commission act shall be reissued after amendment subject to a constitutional article according to the following
 - (a) the Commission shall be completely independent of the Executive Power and shall be accountable to the National Council,
 - (b) the members of the Commission shall be elected by the Councils of the States (one member per state) provided that the member shall not be a minister (in the state) or a civil servant,
 - (c) the President of the Republic shall name the chair of the Commission and the same shall be approved by the National Council,

(d) The tasks, jurisdictions and powers of the Commission shall be (in general terms) stipulated in the decree of establishment..

32. The function of the Ministry of Finance shall be restricted to the collection of general revenues and treasury operations. It shall not be authorized to deal with expenditure concerning the states' shares.
33. All national revenues shall be deposited in one national central account.
34. The National Commission for the Allocation and Monitoring Financial Revenues shall have the sufficient and required authority to ensure that all of the levied national revenues are deposited in the central account and it shall have the authority checking and inspection.
35. The portion of the Centre and that of the States in the national financial revenues shall be specified in accordance with a legislation made annually by the National Council on the basis of advice from the Commission of Revenues Allocation to the National Council (the vertical portioning)
36. The Commission of Revenues Allocation shall specify the portioning of revenues horizontally amongst the different states in accordance with principles and criteria set by the commission.
37. According to the directives of the Commission of Financial Revenues Allocation, the Ministry of Finance shall monthly transfer the portion of each and every state to their accounts in the Branch of the Bank of Sudan in the specific state.
38. The Commission shall also specify the minimum amount that each state has to transfer from its share in revenues to the different localities (municipalities) therein.

39. The Commission shall also and according to a national legislation stipulate specific portions that the states have to spend annually on education, health, water, and social care
40. The Commission shall detail the principles and criteria according to which it makes the horizontal portioning of revenues amongst the states. These principles and criteria should be scientific, transparent and open to scrutiny. These principles and criteria include, but are not restricted to
 - (a) the population density of the state,
 - (b) the gross product of the state
 - (c) the annual per capita income in the state
 - (d) the human development indices in the state (health, education, drinking water), roads, and electricity
 - (e) The positive preferential treatment of the war affected states.
41. The principles and criteria for the horizontal portioning of revenues amongst the states shall be fixed for four successive years after which they shall be reviewed.
42. The Commission chair and members shall have a four-year tenure
43. Establishment of a National Independent Commission for Combating Corruption in accordance with a constitutional legislation in such a way that
 - (a) The Commission shall be absolutely independent of the executive power.
 - (b) The Commission shall be directly and solely accountable to the National Council (the parliament).
 - (c) The members of the Commission shall be characterized by independence, competence, honesty and integrity.

- (d) The members of the Commission shall not be occupying a civil service job.
 - (e) The powers and jurisdictions of the Commission shall be stated in the establishment decree
 - (f) The administrative hierarchy of the Commission shall be placed in the senior rank.
44. Review of privatization procedures and the sale of governmental assets that have been sold in terms of transparency and fairness of the bases.
45. Listing and reviewing of the private governmental companies in order to check their actual financial status.
46. Listing and reviewing the gray companies and the recovery of public money from these companies as well as the termination and prohibition of the continuation or repetition of such a phenomenon.
47. Review of customs exemptions that have been granted to charity and voluntary organizations in order to ensure that such exemptions are not exploited for commercial practices.
48. Strengthening of the system of internal auditing and the control measures thereof as well as the role of the Auditor General.
49. The activation of the role of civil society organizations, individuals, and the media in the follow up and monitoring in order to combat corruption by tasking them with these roles according to legislations.
50. Priority should be given to claims of corruption and money laundry before courts.

51. Amendment of Illicit and Dirty Wealth Act and Money Laundry Act for enabling total confiscation of illicit and dirty money and those penalties are commensurate with the felony.
52. Amendment of the Constitution so that it makes possible taking legal actions against the crimes of corruption as defined in the act of the National Commission for Combating Corruption, the Illicit and Dirty Wealth Act, the crimes of money laundry or any of the international agreements ratified by the government of the Sudan including the President of the Republic and the First Vice-President during and after their tenure.
53. The inclusion of the international agreements concerning combating corruption, illicit wealth and money laundry in the Constitution as being an integral part of the same as it is the case with bill of rights and freedoms.
54. The support of the State to research and studies in the field of combating corruption and money laundry and benefiting from such studies in the institutional reform.
55. The activation and strengthening of one-treasury system, e-collection and e-payment, general auditing and the internal control systems.
56. Establishment of a National Commission for Civil Service on bases that include:
 - (a) Establishment of a National Commission for Civil Service according to a legislation that stipulates its jurisdictions and tasks.

- (b) The Commission should be accountable to the National Council (the Parliament)
- (c) The membership of the Commission shall be made up of a member from each and every state in the Sudan. The member shall be approved by the legislation council of the particular state.
- (d) The Chair of the Commission shall be nominated by the President of the Republic and shall be approved by the National Council (the Parliament)
- (e) The tenure of the Commission shall be four years.
- (f) The decisions of the Commission concerning employment policies, appointment, training, and the salary structure shall be final for all of the organs of the State.
- (g) Selection for the appointment in public jobs shall be on the bases of qualification, competence, and expertise taking into consideration that the portioning should be in accordance with the population density of each state.
- (h) For appointment in public jobs, chances shall be made available in a complete, impartial and equal manner for all candidates and in every part of the Sudan.
- (i) Positive preferential treatment shall be adopted in the case of candidates who belong to the states and localities (municipalities) that have been destroyed by war and for a specific period of time.
- (j) Branch commissions shall be established in the states.

57. There shall be established a National Commission for Lands or an Authority for Lands according to a legislation that stipulates its roles, jurisdiction and formation.
58. In performing its functions, the Commission shall observe the historical and inherited rights of lands such as individual, group or communal *hiazat* (the right of possession)
59. There has to be observance of good practice in the exploitation of lands, the aims of economic development, investment, consideration for the generations to come, and the requirements of environment conservation.
60. Strengthening and reinforcement of freedoms, right to expression, and the freedom of information flow.
61. Enacting and amending the laws required for the activation of community participation.
62. Amending and increasing the laws that regulate commercial activities and the workplace and issuing of the required policies and mechanisms.
63. Establishing a market for commodities and linking it with international markets.
64. Establishing commodity councils for exports.
65. Organizing and developing the *dokhuliyat* (the animal marketplaces) in terms of the infrastructure, rehabilitation and the organization of activities.
66. Strengthening control and activating the role of Standards and Metrology Organization

67. Strengthening the role of the consumer protection organizations.
68. Establishing production complexes in the form of producers and artisans (guilds) associations.
69. Enacting laws that regulate the work of these producers and artisans (guilds) associations.
70. Devising non-traditional mechanisms and the necessary guarantees to provide funds for the members of these productive associations.
71. Establishment of the infrastructures required for the storage of produce and the marketing and the promotion thereof.
72. The necessity to collect *zakat* on local basis.
73. *Zakat* has to be distributed according to the source location and the place of collection.
74. The mechanism has to be jointly formed from the official organs and local native committees.
75. Adoption of fast track growth approach by achieving a real growth rate in the Gross Domestic Product which is not lower than 8% (in average) annually through the coming two decades which will in effect lead to the doubling of the annual per capita income and the raising of the standard of living to match that of the advanced countries.
76. The aforementioned rates shall be achieved in an environment characterized by sustainable economic stability. This will be achieved by keeping the annual inflation rates at a level that does not exceed (in average) a one-digit rate and by a stable exchange

rate of the national currency which will be determined by the factors of supply and demand in the foreign currency market.

77. Adoption of the strategy of varying the sources of the national income in order to ensure the sustainability of economic growth and to avoid the hazards of depending on a single source such as what happened in the past decade when dependence was solely on oil. This strategy should focus on the following:

- (a) Affirming that agriculture and agricultural industry are the driving force of the economic growth.
- (b) Provision for the infrastructure related to agricultural and industrial development the most important of which are (power/electricity/oil/irrigation and dams/water harvesting /land, sea, river and air transport)
- (c) Exploitation of the resources and deposits enclosed in Earth's crust below the soil (petroleum/gold/minerals)
- (d) Development of the economic services sector and in particular communications, financial, tourism, entertainment and medical services, higher education, exploitation of the geographical location of the Sudan especially the Red Sea coast so that the Sudan becomes a centre for free zones and duty-free markets and transit commerce.
- (e) Adoption of the strategy of focusing on investments that capitalizes on the intensity of employment for the sake of increasing job opportunities and decreasing the rates of unemployment to the acceptable levels.

- (f) Adoption of the strategy of focusing on investments that aims at increasing export revenues.

78. Augmentation of the financial effort of the state so that it reaches more than 25% of the annual Gross Domestic Product (presently it is 13%). This shall be through

- (a) strengthening and modernization of the directorates of taxation and customs and the expansion of taxation umbrella so that it covers all of the financers who are required to pay direct taxes (business profit taxes and personal income taxes) and also the indirect taxes particularly the Value Added Tax.
- (b) Improving the efficiency of the collection of departmental fees in order to cover the expenses of the services provided by the government departments.
- (c) Performing comprehensive institutional reforms of the governmental investments in companies, authorities, institutions and banks in such a way that augments the potential revenues expected of these investments and furthering the implementation of the act issued in this respect in order to secure access for the native and private sectors, both national and foreign, to take over such investments.
- (d) Rationalization and reduction of governmental expenditure in order to provide the necessary resources to finance the development, economic and social projects.
- (e) Restructuring the governmental support in favour of production rather than consumption; and in favour for the categories that are worthy of it instead of the existing system which supports the

well off and the foreigners at the expense of the limited income sector and the vulnerable groups in the society.

(f) Brining the war to an end and the achievement of peace throughout the country in addition to the rationalization and reduction of governmental expenditure shall save considerable resources which will, in effect, enable the review and the prioritization of expenditures on development and services and the realization of the targeted economic growth rates and the achievement of the goals of the balanced and sustainable development which is geared to the well execution of poverty combating strategy and the development of the war affected areas in Dar Fur, Southern Blue Nile and Eastern Sudan.

(g) Commitment to the execution of the goals of sustainable development that has been approved by the United Nations Summit for the period of time 2015 – 2030.

(h) Reaffirming absolute compliance with the principles of financial federalism.

79. Realization of impartiality, transparency and guidance in attracting resources and the rationalization of expenditure in accordance with priorities and the absolute adherence to the execution of the Financial and Accounting Procedures Act, the Procurement Act, the acts of customs and taxation, and all of the laws and the regulations related to authority over public money to protect public money and combating financial and administrative corruption.

80. Adherence to the execution of the Sudan Central Bank Act concerning the government borrowing and the amendment of the Central Bank Act to oblige the government to repay the temporary financing within the six

months following to the fiscal year in which financing occurred with the exception of the case of war or states of emergency which allows the National Council (the Parliament) to schedule the repayment of the governmental temporary financing.

81. Reaffirmation of the autonomy of the Central Bank in the execution of its jurisdictions in accordance with its Act now in force and the amendment of the measures of the appointment of the Central Bank Governor so that the appointment shall be by the President of the Republic in consultation with the Minister of Finance and Economic Planning and with approval of the National Council (the Parliament)
82. The salary of the Basic Level teacher shall be the highest in the State.
83. Pre-school curriculum shall be based on training the children on group work and the inculcation of the spirit of patriotism.
84. Linking pre-school education with Basic Level and the establishment of governmental kindergartens.
85. Establishing model national schools.
86. Combating of illiteracy.
87. Introducing electronic technical training in the Secondary Level,
88. Adoption of the 12-year educational system in general education (pre-tertiary level) as well as the separation of age groups in the Basic Level,
89. Establishment of a national council for curricula with equal representation of all of the states that takes into account the historical , contemporary and cultural diversity; and the development of curricula to achieve national unity.
90. Cancellation of the existing axes-based educational materials and the return to the system of syllabuses.
91. Taking care of the school environment, laboratories and aids.

92. Paying attention to the educational activities (cultural and recreational activities).
93. Encouragement of creativity, innovation and novelty.
94. Re-assigning the responsibility of teacher education and teacher training to the faculties of education for Basic Level teachers in the universities and the establishment of teacher training and qualification centres with branches in the states.
95. Returning boarding houses to the war affected areas, the nomads and the rural areas,
96. Compulsory free basic education and reducing the educational dropout.
97. Cancellation of the *bukur* (earliness) system and replacing that with the summer time and the winter time.
98. Strengthening English and Arabic languages in general education.
99. Great care has to be given to school health and the availability of the educational social worker.
100. It shall be mandatory for the states to observe the necessity of the balanced distribution of teachers across the schools.
101. Rethinking the accommodation of national service recruits in teaching.
102. Establishing a national fund for supporting general education students.
103. The salary of the Basic Level teacher shall be the heights in the hierarchy of occupations.
104. Accreditation of the certificate of the vocational training graduates and ensuring that it qualifies them for the entrance of civil service on the same footing with school certificate holders as well as availing them with opportunities for training and qualification.

105. Establishing a number of vocational training centres in all of the states taking into consideration the population density – taking on board the experience of the State of Khartoum.
106. Graduates of vocational training should be eligible for acceptance in universities after having met the required conditions and availing them of training chances abroad and scholars as well as the development of the curricula and the vocational centres.
107. The occupational evaluation of the technological education and the improvement of their job conditions.
108. Knowledge-based economy, scientific research activities and keeping abreast with the development in technology and informatics.
109. The relationship of universities with the productive sector and gearing of the university education towards the benefit of development.
110. Directing high education to serve the economy, concern for scientific research activities, and keeping pace with advances in technology and informatics.
111. Increasing the salaries and privileges of university teachers.
112. Issues of poor students.
113. Student violence
114. Coordination between the productive sectors and the universities to gear education towards work and development.
115. The culture of arms carrying has resulted in lack of security in the universities. The culture of accepting the other is a must; and also that of the relationship between the professors and the students. Strict rules have to be applied to prevent violence in the universities. This is in addition to the treatment of the problems of the poor students by establishing a fund for loan for the students and the repayment will

- have to be after graduation. The Chamber of Zakat has to support the students and female students in particular.
116. Directing high education to serve the economy, concern for scientific research activities, and keeping pace with advances in technology and informatics.
 117. Increasing the salaries and privileges of university teachers.
 118. Issues of poor students
 119. Students violence.
 120. Directing high education to serve the economy, concern for scientific research activities, and keeping pace with advances in technology and informatics.
 121. No university teacher is to be appointed unless s/he meets the basic requirements.
 122. A percentage of the general budget, grants and loans has to be allocated for scientific research. The private sector has to participate with the public sector in the funding of research from the budget, the projects and the grants.
 123. There have to be established a centre for research that supervises all of the studies and the researchers so that efforts should not be scattered in vain and it takes responsibility of coordination in this field.
 124. It should be mandatory for the specialized bodies to apply the results and findings of the studies and adhere to the same.
 125. Lifting the siege off the Sudan in the field of scientific research and in a general way.
 126. Increasing the number of the centres of excellence.
 127. A vision has to be formulated for the treatment of the emigration of teachers and for the betterment of their service conditions.

128. Developing programmes of 5-7 years during the period of which agricultural research in both agricultural and industrial fields is supported with materials that enable the establishment of research centres, experimentation centres and seed multiplication.
129. Increasing the number of researchers to meet the needs of development and awakening their interest.
130. Strengthening the organ of livestock and agricultural extension to convey studies to the states.
131. Focusing on applied research.
132. Encouraging the private sector to engage in scientific research by regarding this contribution as part of the business profit taxation. This will work as an incentive that motivates the private sector to be involved in such activities.
133. Meeting the requirements of economic growth and sustainable development.
134. Linking the outputs of higher education with the demands of the labour market.
135. Employment of Information and Communications Technologies in improving the outputs of higher education.
136. Improving the terms of appointment of the researchers and the inclusion of their benefits within the components of the research projects as addition to their salaries and monthly allowances.
137. Bridging the gap between the outputs of the academic higher education and the technical and technological education by focusing on the increase and development of the numbers of the technical and middle cadres in the different fields.
138. Provision of the best technologies in the world to lay the foundation of the advanced technological education.

139. Continuing training, equal distribution of chances and the fulfillment of job requirements.
140. Developing and rehabilitation of herders and farmers and building the capacity thereof.
141. Training and rehabilitation of demobilized regular armed forces personnel, the forces from the armed movement which returned, those who returned from wars, and the displaced and the merger of the same in the community.
142. Adoption of new laws and regulations that focus on the general appearance in the cities. The regions and the institutions as well as the public health.
143. Provision for data bases, data analysis and conduction of statistics necessary for human development.
144. Establishing strategic partnerships with domestic and foreign training bodies.
145. Developing a short-term strategy for human resources and the redistribution of the general workforce,
146. Developing urgent programmes for the sake of improving health standards of the personnel working in the locations of agricultural and industrial production.
147. Organizing programmes for the purpose of redistribution of population.
148. Creating productive work opportunities to train and qualify the individuals whose potentialities are wasted in unproductive activities.
149. Increasing the workforce in proportion to the whole population.
150. Competitive strategy, managing cost effectiveness, recognition/ consortium/ focus strategy)
151. Establishing model projects (incubators)

152. Concern for human resources management as being a strategic function and the transference to the electronic systems and technologies of human resources management.
153. Granting teachers the best of appointment terms in the jobs hierarchy in the state.
154. Reformation and development of the civil service in order for it to meet the demands of good governance.
155. Severe and deterrent penalties that can reach death penalty against drug traffickers, child abusers and those who embezzle public money.
156. Rehabilitation of the psychologically and physically war affected and merging them in the community (the civilians)
157. Establishing a national centre for developing writing systems for the indigenous languages.
158. Separating the budget of education from that of training.
159. Accelerating the implementation of the stages of the e-government.
160. Spreading the culture of punctuality and the perfection of work at all levels.
161. Establishing a High Council for Salaries and Wages and the necessity of linking salaries and wages with the standard of cost of living.
162. Reconsidering the policies of the National Fund for Popular and Categorical Housing.
163. Taking care of and providing support to the outstanding students.
164. Positive preferential treatment for women working in the irregular sector and reconsideration of child labour and providing legal protection for them.
165. The salary of doctors (physicians) should be the highest in the State.

166. In order to keep up to date with the latest international models, there has to be established a National Authority for Foods and Drugs to replace the National Council for Drugs and Poisons, together with provision of the advanced technologies for analysis.
167. Returning the reference hospitals and national centres to the Federal Ministry of Health.
168. Establishing branches in the states for the National Authority of Foods and Drugs and providing them with necessary equipment.
169. Consistency of health laws at the state level with the national ones.
170. Lifting the economic embargo on the training and qualification of the medical personnel and the equipment.
171. Ensuring health care for all.
172. Taking care of the sanitation of the environment.
173. Taking care of the personnel working in health and improving their conditions and training them.
174. Improving the salaries and the terms of appointment of the armed forces, the police forces and other regular forces and train them.
175. Improving the terms of appointment of medical doctors, health workers, school teachers, and the government employees generally to face the high cost of living and to lead a decent life for them and their families.
176. Creating jobs and providing contracts to benefit from their expertise.
177. Improving pensions and after-service benefits in order to preserve the real value of pensions and the application of equivalent pension.
178. Addressing the situation of those (and the families of those) who were affected by privatization.
179. Establishing the state of social care by strengthening, expansion and the activation of mechanisms of social care and protection.

180. The distribution of *zakat* must not be centralized and transparency has to be observed.
181. Qualifying them, accommodating them and providing for their training internally and abroad and accommodating them in the civil service.
182. Creating areas and sites special to them.
183. Developing their programmes and training them.
184. Reducing customs on their equipment.
185. Support of the state to the sports clubs and developing the concept of the comprehensive club (recreationally, culturally and socially) and expenditure concerning participation in international events should be borne by the state.
186. Establishing theatres in the states and taking care of and supporting the drama groups and the dramatists (Give me a theatre and I will give you a nation)
187. The state should take care of the civilization institutes and the research centres to reflect the ancient and esteemed civilization of the Sudan.
188. Depending on agriculture in the national irrigated schemes on top of which are the Gezira scheme and Al-Managil scheme as well as the rest of the public sector projects.
189. Expanding raifed farming; both the mechanized and the traditional.
190. Achieving food security and stopping the rising food bill.
191. Alleviation of poverty, creating job opportunities and increasing the per capita income.
192. Increasing productivity and raising the efficiency of production and agricultural industry.
193. Developing agricultural exports.

194. Development and protection of natural resources and the sustainability thereof.
195. Provision of the political will and directing the annual expenditure in the state on agriculture by 15% and more in order to raise the annual growth to 6% - 8%
196. Rehabilitation and reconstruction the national agricultural schemes (Gezira, Managil, Rahad, New Halfa) and reformation of the administrative structures.
197. Amending the laws that led to the collapse of projects.
198. Creating effective laws to cater for enhancing the efficiency of production.
199. Expansion (quality-wise and quantity-wise) in cash crops (cotton, sesame, groundnuts, sun flower, Dura, millet)
200. Achieving self-sufficiency and increasing exports.

- 201 Incorporation of livestock in the irrigated crop rotation system.
- 202 Encouraging wheat farming in the winter irrigated schemes and settlement of the same.
- 203 Improvement of the infrastructure of the agricultural sector and the development thereof in the traditional mechanized rainfed areas for the sake of the sustainability of production as well as the achievement of the sufficient resources through fast track growth in order to move away from the traditional sector to modernization.
- 204 Expansion in and exploitation of uncultivated areas.
- 205 Implementation of modern technologies.
- 206 Combat of pests.
- 207 Application of the culture of 'zero-tillage technique' (no-till farming/direct drifting)

- 208 Continuity in agriculture by updating the technology of water harvesting and farming during the dry season.
- 209 Incorporation of livestock through coordination between farmers and herders.
- 210 Allocation of available loans to finance agricultural production inputs for the achievement of sustainable stability of the production of food provision crops as well as export crops.
- 211 Control of agricultural financing methods and the direction of which towards the stage-related financing that is synchronous with the phases of the farming processes.
- 212 Allocation of 70% of the bank funding to the production sector.
- 213 Activation of the formulas of operational participation in the productive viable projects.
- 214 Capitalizing on all of the human resources (farmers) and developing more effective techniques in the field of crop production and the promotion of continuous production.
- 215 Reliance on modern sciences (observation, realism , experimentation)
- 216 Integration of the main benefit of land in the economic development strategy of the state through strategic and legal policies.
- 217 Expenditure on development projects and services should be in all parts of the Sudan.
- 218 Increasing the share of the productive sectors in the development plans and in the general budget.
- 219 The implementation of smart partnerships with the neighbouring countries in the field of agriculture and agricultural investment on the basis of the standards of production quality control.
- 220 Developing plans for the establishment of new agricultural schemes in the rural areas.

- 221 Legal procedures in resolving conflicts, civil deals, and settlement of farming lands.
- 222 No individuals or companies shall have monopoly on large areas of the rainfed agricultural regions (equity in the distribution of farming lands)
- 223 The necessity of the existence of a strategic plan for the development of the agricultural sector that is agreed upon by and binding to all parties common between the Centre and the states.
- 224 Coordination and cooperation in relation to agricultural fees and taxes and the creation of unified legislations at the national level.
- 225 Establishment of a monitoring mechanism that shall be reference to the banks in the provision of funding to the farmers.
- 226 Making every endeavour to secure the delivery of production inputs to the farmers.
- 227 Provision of funding to the farmers in the three stages of farming (preparation/weeding/harvesting) with easy guarantees.
- 228 Conduction of periodical field visits to ensure the benefit from funding.
- 229 Maintaining of national food identity and the consumer food culture.
- 230 Increase of products exportation and decrease of food stuff importation.
- 231 Attention to rural development and the minimization of displacement rates.
- 232 Transformation of rural areas to areas of production.
- 233 Empowerment of the rural economy and the rehabilitation thereof.
- 234 Supporting the role of the rural women in combating poverty.
- 235 The best exploitation of farming lands in order to realize food security projects and self-sufficiency.

- 236 Making every endeavour to achieve peace and the sustainability thereof.
- 237 Realization of stability by ending war and tribal conflicts.
- 238 Absolute compliance with Life Safety Act in dealing with genetically modified crops.
- 239 Reduction of tariffs and taxes on the imports of production inputs
- 240 Supporting the production base through the funding portfolios of the Councils of Commodities and the societies that they set up taking into consideration that bank funding shall be directed to the productive sector.
- 241 Directing the funds and capitals of the productive projects programmes to achieve:
- short-term results
 - medium-term results
 - long-term results
- 242 Taking the decision (within the Production Support Fund) to utilize the funding for the public benefit for 5 – 6 years in order to achieve the following:
- production growth
 - improvement of Sudanese exports competitiveness.
 - channeling direct support to the farmers
 - stabilization of commodity prices
 - securing sustainability of agricultural activities
 - the necessity of training and qualifying the producers in traditional farming
 - Transference to modernism, employment of technology, and use of fertilizers and pesticides.

- 243 Improvement of products quality in order to raise their competitiveness in the international market.
- 244 Crop settlement by promoting the rehabilitation of scientific research centres and the advanced work towards producing and developing improved seeds, particularly cotton and gum arabic.
- 245 Compulsory use of the seeds that have been improved through strategic planning.
- 246 Increasing horticultural products and producing surplus for exportation.
- 247 Controlling malpractice in the preparation and the use of fertilizers and pesticides.
- 248 Establishment of crop markets and permanent fairs to exhibit the Sudanese products.
- 249 Attention to plant quarantine to combat transmitted land diseases and decayed seeds.
- 250 Border control in order to stop smuggling of agricultural crops.
- 251 Amendment of land laws and the facilitation of investment in farming lands.
- 252 Implementation of the concept of agricultural security to protect the small-scale framers and to assure the continuity of the producers in the cycle of lessening the destructive effects of the natural catastrophes on the agricultural sector.
- 253 Establishment of an authority for the sake of the implementation of agricultural security in accordance with legislations.
- 254 Characteristics of security:
 - benefits of agricultural security
 - hazards that can face security
 - the conditions of the hazards that can face security

- 255 Expansion in constructing silos for the purpose of storing production and subsidizing the market.
- 256 Activation of the cooperative movement in the national societies for production in order to contribute towards the stabilization of prices.
- 257 Participation of both of the public sector and the private sector in development through integration, cooperation and smart partnerships.
- 258 Construction of infrastructures for agricultural industrialization and marketing.
- 259 Delineating the depth of and the law-regulated roles of the governmental and the private sectors.
- 260 Financing agricultural incubators to benefit from the expertise of both the graduates and the retired.
- 261 The eradication of the misquite shrub (*Prosopis pubescens*) because of the dangers its spread poses on the agricultural sector.
- 262 Determining subsistence farming projects in accordance with the nature of the products within the framework of the National Projects Regulations such as the Gezira scheme and Abu Na'ama Kenaf project.
- 263 Manufacturing natural sackcloth from kenaf.
- 264 Reestablishing Abu Na'ama Kenaf Project as a strategic national project,
- 265 Repeal of the act that places the non-foreign funded projects under the control of the states except for the four major agricultural schemes (the Gezira/AL-Rahad/New Halfa/ Al-Sooqi)
- 266 Reconsidering the act that places the cash projects under the control of the states.
- 267 Reduction of the cost of production, introduction and coverage of electricity service and roads, and the provision of service support.

- 268 Directing efforts towards the adoption of the policy of crop diversity and intensive farming to make use of the summer *urwa* (February – April) in the states adjacent to the River Nile.
- 269 Incorporation of new crops in the crop rotation system in both of the irrigated and the rainfed sectors.
- 270 Raising the efficiency of the tillage operations and weeding by the implementation of technologies and the laser technology.
- 271 Developing a strategic plan for exportation to comply with the production map and the demands of the international market.
272. Focus on horticultural crops production because of their great contribution in supplying the public treasury with hard currency.
273. Encouraging investment in horticulture.
274. Establishing manufacturing factories in the horticultural sector.
275. Development of vegetable and fruit technologies to meet the demands of exportation and the local industry.
276. Establishing packaging centres and central markets for vegetables and fruit.
277. Addressing the problem of marketing and the methods of display (promotion)
278. Developing the facilities and means of transportation, warehousing and refrigeration.
279. Seeking a radical solution for the problem of lands and the prevention of speculation thereof.
280. Law should prohibit the takeover of farmland by housing.
281. Creation of a media channel specialized in agriculture and farming which will perform a pivotal role in aware-raising and agricultural extension.

282. Directing the media to deal with the rapid change in the agricultural sector from traditionalism to modernity and the explanation of the potential challenges.
283. Attention to the Sudan generic resources in the fields of agriculture, flora and fauna as resources for sustainable development.
284. Development of varieties particularly under the attack on them represented in the spread and use of genetically modified crops,
285. Supporting scientific research for the cause of highlighting the qualities of the Sudanese generic resources for the purpose of development and the growth of production.
286. Attention to the productive individual through the provision of the necessary services such as education, healthcare and transportation.
287. Provision of the funds necessary for production in the seasons of production before sufficient time.
288. Attention to promotion through cooperative societies and companies that sponsor production.
289. Launching specialized national and international markets for the sake of protecting the products and the producers and the achievement of remunerative returns from the commodities.
290. Attention to the forest sector and the general plantation diversity.
291. Control over the agricultural planning which is expanding at the expense of gum trees.
292. Developing the production horticultural crops.
293. Implementation of plant quarantines for the protection of crops.
294. Expanding the area of horticulture by planting fruit trees.
295. Establishing research centres according to modern international standards.
296. Diversification of horticultural crops.
297. Attention to research in quality control and international standards.

298. Determining the types of crops according to the climate, terrain and he water resources.
299. Attention to the rare forest fruit with nutritious and curative and protective properties.
300. Expansion in the production of professional orchard seedlings of high quality in order to change the taste and food styles.
301. Location of the manufacturing and food industries in the production sites.
302. Making regulations and creating laws that will help in the facilitation and protection of the local industries.
303. The bringing about of peace all over the Sudan.
304. Attention to the rehabilitation of infrastructures.
305. Attention to tourist destination and the implementation of technology therein.
306. Attention to and protection of archeological sites.
307. Exposing the environmental and cultural diversity and the folklore heritage to attract tourists.
308. Gearing attention towards tourism as a source of hard currency; setting up of permanent fairs; issuing of international publications to exhibit the beauties of the ethnic and cultural diversity in the land.
309. Establishing hotels as well as tourist, medical and educational resorts.
310. Developing tourism services (travel agencies, hotels, luxury transportation)
311. Organizing attractive programmes such as international fairs, sports events.
312. Developing marine, river and wildlife tourism.
313. Organizing tourist camps and hunting trips (safaris).
314. Training the cadre working in tourism on the international approaches.

315. Communicating the culture of tourism to the citizens and enlightening them on the significance of tourism.
316. Prohibition of the incoming, importing or distribution of genetically modified plants except for scientific research,
317. Raising the awareness of farmers and those who work in the sector of trading in and the industry of groundnuts about the danger of this threat on people and on the exportation of groundnuts/peanuts.
318. Spreading the culture of producing crops that are free from this threat; from sowing the seeds up to the stage of exporting.
319. Return of groundnuts to the international market.
320. Determining the level of pollution resulting from the use of pesticides and the combating of the same.
321. Decreasing the percentage of pesticides use.
322. Inclination towards natural farming and bio-combat.
323. Total separation between the drinking water networks and sewer systems.
324. Review of the construction of siphons in cities.
325. Disposal of wastewater from factories should not be in the River Nile.
326. Activation of plant and animal quarantines in the control points (ports).
327. Vaccination and immunization of the national herd against epidemics.
328. Attention to the productive individual through the provision of necessary services such as education/ healthcare/ transportation.
329. Attention to marketing through cooperative societies and companies that sponsor production.
330. Launching specialized national and international markets for the sake of protecting the products and the producers and the achievement of remunerative returns from the commodities.
331. Attention to gum industry so that it rears more return instead of exporting it in raw material form.

332. Training of producers and providing modern facilities that help increasing production and productivity.
333. Rehabilitation of the gum arabic belt through the plantation of *hashab* (Acacia senegal) and *talih* (Vachellia/Acacia nilotic) in the areas affected by drought and desertification in North Korodfan and North Dar Fur.
334. Monitoring the agricultural planning which has expanded at the expense of gum trees and the approval of agricultural projects in Sinnar Sate and Blue Nile State.
335. Attention to the forest sector and the diversity of plantation in general particularly after the shrink of this sector following to the secession of the South.
336. Attention to the productive woman in the region of gum production where she is regarded as one of the pillars of production.
337. Support to and encouragement of the producers organizations in cooperation societies and the unions at all levels (local, state, and country) in order for them to perform their roles.
338. Encouraging national and foreign investment to venture into this field; and the set up of smart partnerships in the field of gum production with the producers in the production sites.
339. Conservation of the generic sources (germplams) of the Sudanese livestock, particularly camels and sheep.
340. Controlled breeding/hybridization in order to increase the efficiency of the unit to produce meat.
341. Supporting the establishment of meat industry in the areas of livestock.
342. Seeking strategic partnerships with the foreign private sector to set up meat industry.
343. Encouragement of nomads settlement.
344. Establishing fodder industry- concentrated and green).

345. Establishing artificial insemination centres in the states.
346. Developing production by introducing high production breeds; and developing a plan to replace the importation of milk.
347. Expansion in milk production by establishing dairy farms.
348. Developing milk marketing and enforcing quality standards.
349. Encouraging the establishment of the industry of milk products in the areas of milk/dairy cows.
350. Implementation of long-term financing.
351. Encouraging fodder industry for milk cows.
352. Raising the percentage of milk cows from 30% to 40% of the national herd.
353. Poultry should be made the food for the poor.
354. Producing the grandmothers of mothers locally (inside the country)
355. Providing the ingredients of fodder such as corn/maize locally (inside the country).
356. Partnerships with international companies for the production of milk products.
357. Developing research in the field of manufacturing concentrated fodder and seeking alternatives to the ingredients.
358. Solving the problems of power/energy
359. Developing the leather industry.
360. Stopping exportation of raw materials (animal hide).
361. Establishing industrial areas.
362. Introducing fish farming in fresh water.
363. Shell and pearl farming in the Red Sea.
364. Maximizing use of the Nuba Lake.
365. Encouragement of industrialization .

366. Integration of the forest sector with the other sectors in developing agricultural, livestock and industrial policies in order to preserve forest resources.
367. Highlighting the role of forests in the food and medicine security; alleviation of poverty; and reduction of impact of climate changes.
368. Establishment of renewable partnerships between the government, the private sector and the civil society in order to develop and benefit from the different forest products and for the sake of solving the problem of funding.
369. Developing the natural pastures by scattering seeds and plantation of fodder bushes in the reserved forests; and cultivating 20% of the country's area with trees and the economic medicine trees.
370. Sponsoring scientific research related to medicine forests and fungal plants; increasing value through the initial drug manufacturing of them; and developing special protocols for the other trees such as myrobalan and baobab trees.
371. Establishment of forest support funds and the activation of the role of the organizations operating in the field of forests development , the green African neighborhood , Carbon Bank
372. Expansion in planting gum trees such as *hashab* (*Acacia senegal*) and *talih* (*Vachellia/Acacia nilotic*); development of gum arabic belt.
373. Accumulating a stock of *hashab* and *talih* gum to preserve the international market and the reestablishment of produce markets.
374. Creating and activating prompt laws concerning gum arabic; determining the time for *tag* (cracking = making a surface cut on the branches of the gum tree with a small axe so that gum is produced in the cut), harvesting , storing, and standards; and authorizing it to market all gums.

375. Distribution of reserved forests amongst citizens under terms of long-term percentage-based lease in order to plant trees and benefit from their products.
376. Plantation of popular forests around residential areas.
377. Encouragement of plantation of wild plants such as *sanamakka* (makka senna) and *harjal*
378. Development of gum arabic and *talih* (*Vachellia/Acacia nilotic*) belt; and increasing the number of producers societies.
379. Expansion of the areas planted with *talih* trees.
380. Encouragement of the early harvest of gum.
381. Encouragement of scientific research for the purpose of increasing production.
382. Establishment of Gum arabic Council and authorizing it to set up production and marketing societies.
383. Training of producers particularly the women sector and paying attention to them as they are the pillars of production in this field as well as giving special attention to health and education services in the gum arabic belt.
384. Provision of drinking water and other services within the belt.
385. Plantation of fodder trees with the aim of raising the capacity of pastures and catering for variety in the sources of fodder.
386. Provision of drinking water to the wildlife; water harvesting.
387. Prohibition of unauthorized hunting of wild animals.
388. Encouragement of establishing reserves for rearing wild animals.
389. Importation of wild animals and releasing them in forests in order to multiply.
390. Scattering fodder seeds in order to raise the capacity of pastures.
391. Plantation of rapid growing fodder bushes to provide for variety in fodder.

392. Digging water reservoirs and constructing dams for drinking water and in order to lengthen the period of stay for herders in the country.
393. Making use of the extended flourishing period of the forest trees.
394. Practicing apiculture (bee-keeping) in order to increase the income of the people around the forests; diversifying the sources of income.
395. Organizing the native miners in a legal body in order to preserve their rights.
396. Raising awareness and systematic training of native miners that accompanies production,
397. Organizing and specifying mining sites in each state individually.
398. Determining the type of metals mined in every area.
399. Unification of the channel of sale; creating laws and regulations to govern buying and selling; and specification of prices.
400. Controlling ports to fight smuggling.
401. Settlement of native mining.
402. Training miners on technology to secure health safety.
403. Prioritization of mining.
404. Provision of chances to mine for metals other than gold.
405. Increasing the national reserve of gold and the other noble metals.
406. Directing the returns from gold and other metals to the development of agriculture and other related production sectors.
407. Preservation of the rights of future generations.
408. Developing infrastructure.
409. Exploring, determining and protecting the mining sites and controlling of estimates.
410. Organized excavation and planned mining.
411. Satisfying terms and rewarding contracts with the international mining companies.

412. Rehabilitation of national companies to contribute to the national product.
413. Raising the national reserve of the noble metals products.
414. Striking a balance between the outputs of mining and the preservation of the environment.
415. Determining and updating the systems of sale.
416. Manufacturing of metal raw materials in a way that achieves added values.
417. Maintenance and rehabilitation of the existing inter-state motorways network and the management thereof.
418. Expansion of the land road network between the different parts of the country in line with the international standards of motorways and linking us with neighbouring countries.
419. Implementing the BOT system in constructing the national highways.
420. Development of land ports.
421. Linking the agricultural schemes and the sites of production with rural roads.
422. Linking the villages and the country (the rural areas) with rural areas
423. Return and rehabilitation of the river ports between the Sudan and Southern Sudan; and the rehabilitation of Old Halfa port to link with Egypt.
424. Increasing the number of ports on the Red Sea to lessen the pressure on Port Sudan and to make use of the transit.
425. Reconstruction of the sea transportation to transport passengers and exports; settlement of the manufacturing industry.
426. Return and rehabilitation of the national carrier fleet – Sudanair.
427. Rehabilitation of the state ports and Khartoum airport in line with the international standards.
428. Review of the performance of the Civil Aviation Authority.

429. Review of the local air companies and checking of the contracts and the serviceability of the planes chartered for domestic flights.
430. Rehabilitation and modernization of the railways in line with the international standards and expanding the network thereof to cover most parts of the country.
431. Review of the Agreement of the River Nile.
432. Autonomy of the Ministry of Irrigation and the dependency of all water activities and dams to it.
433. Review of the flow of River Nile waters.
434. Support to research related to surface water and dams.
435. Making use of the systems of remote sensing
436. Conduction of distance studies.
437. Conduction of studies and exploration related to the sources of ground water.
438. Making use of the Nubian and sand stone in Northern Kordofan State and Northern Dar Fur State.
439. Increasing the stock of ground water by constructing dykes.
440. Activating the project of water harvesting.
441. Constructing dykes in order to make use of the wasted rain waters to increase the reserve of ground water.
442. Revival of the rainfed schemes; expanding their areas and diversifying the crops they produce.
443. Focus on rainfed schemes connected with living and settlement; reaffirmation of the use of natural non-modified seeds; and the introduction of technologies to the traditional farmers.
444. Establishing manufacturing factories in the areas of production.
445. Developing and modernizing infrastructure.
446. Review of the contracts of mobile phone companies with the customers.

447. Review of the contracts of mobile phone companies with the government.
448. Activation of the less-priced terrestrial phone companies.
449. Expansion of the mobile phone network to cover the entire country.
450. Making use of the Internet service in communicating information and expertise to all sectors of the society.
451. Linking producers with the local and the international markets.
452. Transformation of the society to the society of knowledge.
453. Establishment of TV channels specialized in agriculture.
454. Making use of the communications sector in facilitating the work of micro financing banks at the level of the country (rural areas) and the facilitation of money transfer (the Village bank)
455. Expansion of TV and radio transmission in order to help the enlightening of producers and communicating messages of guidance and awareness rising to them.
456. More use of water resources in the generation of electricity and linking that with the national network to cover all of the country.
457. Establishment of Jatrova farming societies in the marginal areas and the production of oil from it to light the villages and the remote projects.
458. Reducing the cost of light and cooking and the protection of forests.
459. Importing the seeds of sweet dura (sorghum) with high with high sugar content 13%
460. Decreasing the use of molasses and directing it to fodder industry.
461. New income resource for farmer and exportation.
462. Making use of solar energy in irrigating agricultural schemes.
463. Encouraging protected farming all over the country.
464. Reduction of production cost.
465. Continuation of oil drilling taking into account the rights of the future generations.

466. Review of the contracts of the operating companies and amendment of unfair articles.
467. Opening the market of drilling to all countries.
468. Observance of the social rights of the people living in the areas of petroleum.
469. Conservation of the environment and the recovery of forests by using waste water.
470. Ensuring the principles of transparency and the provision of information to the citizens without affecting the confidentiality and the right of the country.
471. Training and capacity building of the national workers and technicians and giving priority in employment to the people who belong to the region.
472. Encouraging drilling for natural gas.
473. Ensuring the replacement and substitution of imported natural gas by the locally produced natural gas in accordance with an urgent plan to stop hard currency drain.
474. Diversification of energy sources.
475. Creating regulations and enacting laws that help facilitate the protection of national industries.
476. Commitment to achieving political stability and national reconciliation in order to support economic stability.
477. Adoption of the system of specialized industrial complexes taking into account the serial clustering for supporting big industries.
478. Review of governmental levies and fees and the unification of payment channels.
479. Provision of electricity, securing its continuity and reducing its cost.
480. Provision of drinking water supply and paying attention to sewage in the industrial areas.

481. Training the workforce on modern technologies; and the role and value of work should be held in high esteem.
482. Providing for regional markets through the African and Arab organizations.
483. Providing for regional markets through the African and Arab organizations.
484. Encouragement of funded and consumer industries.
485. Attention to technical and technological education and vocational training and linking that with the industrial sector.
486. Implementation of modern technology and the adoption of the system of replacement and change in the industrial sector according to the required technological development.
487. Keeping the governmental companies away from the private industrial sector where there is a high level of expertise.
488. Resolving the problems of land inheritance in old families so that benefit from land is made possible according to specialization.
489. Concern to specialized scientific research in the issues and development of industry.
490. Restructuring of the industrial sector and its institutions.
491. Provision for incentive to the investors in the industrial sector.
492. Provision of industrial inputs of suitable cost and quality and in line with the standards.
493. Possibility of protecting the local products to prevent the markets from being flooded.
494. Benefiting from the project of industrial survey and the renewable data base.
495. Attention to the industrial areas and establishment of suitable infrastructures.
496. Attention to the activation of the productive cooperative societies.

497. Attention to the environmental effects to the different industries.
498. Stopping the war between all of the Sudanese people at any cost and divert its expenditure to development.
499. The necessity of exerting urgent and serious efforts to develop a strategic plan by experts in sociology and psychology with the purpose of developing a programme that addresses in specific ways the manner of changing the life styles of the Sudanese individual. The plan should deal with the thinking patterns of the Sudanese in order to inform their conceptualization of citizenship.
500. It is necessary to completely depend on the bio-sector because of the potentiality of this sector to save the State from its current crisis.
501. Control of banking policy and channeling of the savings of banks to the productive sector with high rates.
502. Reformation of the institutions of the State in such a way that they meet the requirements of economic development.
503. Support and protection of national industry and the attraction of local and foreign capitals to invest in this vital sector.
504. Establishment of strong development projects by making partnerships between the public sector and the private sector. Such partnerships will contribute to the provision of credited capitals that will support production for local consumption and exportation and would employ the maximum of the workforce. This, in turn, will set the wheels of the country's economy on the move.
505. Attention to the traditional sector and developing it through the provision of mechanisms and tools of modernization in order for it to perform its role which has long been lagging behind.
506. Control of the State's imports and ensuring their quality through the affirmation and strengthening of the role of the Standards and Metrology Organization.

507. It is a must that the educational system in the Sudan is to be reconsidered and linked with labour market in such a way that it produces the individual who is cognizant of the importance of production - with emphasis on technical and technological education.
508. Attention to the existing infrastructures, increasing them and raising their efficiency and effectiveness so that they perform the role required of them.
509. Every possible effort has to be exerted towards the improvement of the country's regional and international relations, commitment to the international agreements and conventions, respect to the sovereignty of states, and foreign relations have to take into consideration the concept of mutual interests.
510. The economy of Sudan will not develop and flourish save in an atmosphere of freedom, democracy, and religious and social tolerance.
511. Ensuring freedom of economic activity.
512. Implementation of the market economy policy for the purpose of achieving the goals of economic growth.
513. The State shall operate as the organizer and controller of economic activity.
514. Affirmation of the pioneering role of the native sector in leading and diminishing the role of the State except in the fields where the private sector fails to serve the needs of the society.
515. Creation of the climate conducive to the attraction of local and foreign investment.
516. Readiness to being open towards the outside world and correction of the course of our external economic relations with all countries worldwide as well as the international institutions.
517. Freedom of licit profit and prohibition of monopoly, *riba* (usury) and economic exploitation; all natural resources in the country – below or

on the surface of the earth - are the general property of the State ; and private property shall be protected and is a right guaranteed to any citizen and shall not be taken away save for public interest and in accordance with a law and a fair compensation

518. Public work is both a right and a duty and is an honour that is based on competence and honesty and there shall be no discrimination in the appointment thereof on the bases of political affiliation, sex, disability, tribe, place of origin, or creed.

519. The State shall be involved in economic activities to the extent that realizes the equal distribution of income amongst the citizens to meet the basic needs thereof; it may be involved in such economic activities which the native and private sectors fail to undertake.

520. Reformation of the economic institutions in the state in order to restrict poverty, unemployment, inflation, and financial corruption to the lowest possible level so as to achieve equity and decent living.

521. Implementation of the system of mixed economy in the Sudan.

522. Attention to the future economy by depending on renewable economy which is an advantage to the Sudan.

523. The laws that govern the flow of foreign currency used to enable the state to control the sources of exportation. It also ensures the value of the Sudanese pound to meet the demands of the normal needs of the citizens, price control, combat of high cost of living, and the control of importation which will speed up development. This will stop useless unplanned importation of materials that do not help development and that hinder the trade relations between the Sudan and a traditional inherited international market

524. Allowing for border trade between the Sudan and the neighbouring countries.

525. Increasing the size of exports by opening new markets.

526. Protection of local production.
527. The State must immediately stop its involvement in trade.
528. Endeavor to attract foreign capitals.
529. Encouragement of the State to the local investors through provision of necessary facilitation.
530. Resuming cooperation with the European Union, East Asia, the Middle East, and North and South America.
531. Linking the economies with the outside world in order to gain access to the technologies required to speed up development , particularly in the field of petroleum drilling.
532. Making use of the opportunities provided by the international funding institutions for exportation such as the Saudi Fund for Supporting Exports.
533. Floating the exchange rate so that it becomes unified in order to attract the savings of expatriates and to bring them under the umbrella of banking transactions and transference.
534. Increasing the amount of transferences to 3 millirad dollars annually through the provision of necessary incentives, guarantees, and facilitation (transferences of expatriates)
535. Making investment opportunities available to the expatriates and removal of obstacle.
536. Reduction of the fees imposed on the expatriates.
537. Complete exemption for their personal belongings/luggage.
538. Inculcating the spirit of patriotism in the children of the expatriates.
539. Formation of work groups from the Executive Power in the Centre and in the states in order to follow up and monitor the locally made products so that they are developed and their prices are reduced. This will be through the restriction of exportation role.

540. Reauthorization of the Ministry of Commerce by the activation of its pioneering role in the organization of trade at both levels – the national and the international
541. Listing and restricting the country's needs of the basic commodities which are: meat/ wheat and flour sugar , drugs/oils/sorghum/ chicken/ rice/lentils/ milk/ onions.
542. Provision of foreign currencies through a portfolio in order to provide these commodities.
543. Monitoring of the availability of these commodities.
544. Endeavour to open the channels of trade exchange with the State of Southern Sudan. These channels will depend on the flow of foreign currency either through the exchange of these commodities to guarantee payment in the foreign currency via banking procedures or an agreement through the exportation of Southern Sudan petroleum.
545. The State of Southern Sudan has a special position and advantageous status in relation to the Sudan and consequently it has to have preferential treatment.
546. Exemption of all export commodities from business profit taxation as an incentive to the production sector.
547. Reformation of the mechanism of selling and buying of gold and other metals.
548. Reformation of the mechanism of livestock exportation.
549. Implementation of macro projects with funding by the specialized bodies for the sake of expansion in production.
550. Continuing the efforts of the State that aim to replace the basic imports.
551. Expansion of storage facilities in order to store the surplus of export commodities.

552. Encouraging partnerships between the agricultural institutions and the private sector.
553. Subsidization of agricultural inputs.
554. Reformation of the customs tariff in order to ensure the removal of distortions and to raise the competitiveness of the products.
555. Making use of the relationship of the private sector with funds and with the industrial and commercial chambers in the provision of funding and the attraction of more investors.
556. Perfect development of project investment maps.
557. Endeavour to make the investment law up to date and the removal of any distortions and obstacles.
558. Making use of foreign outlets of funding.
559. Equilibrium of exchange rates policies so that the exchange rate is balanced in such a way that it takes into account the impact on production costs.
560. Coordination and follow up from the Centre and the states. There has to be established a directorate for monitoring and marketing in the Ministry of Investment.
561. Exerting efforts to remove all of the obstacles that stand in the way of investment, particularly the obstacles that encounter the investors with the natives.
562. Activation and enforcement of the law of arbitration in resolving conflicts to the extent that reassures the investors.
563. Linking investment with trade.
564. Endeavour to lift the economic embargo against the country.
565. Establishment of infrastructures that enable stability and will consequently make the regions attractive to investors.
566. Restructuring of Sudan Customs, carrying out financial and administrative reforms, cancellation of its dependency to the Minister

of Interior and returning it to the Ministry of Finance except for the Directorate of Smuggling which stays administratively under the supervision of the Ministry of Interior.

567. Development of the work environment of the Directorate of Smuggling and making the conditions thereof more favourable as well as proving it with the necessary equipment and facilities which will enable it to perform its task in the best way.

568. Transformation of the entire Red Sea coast to a completely free zone in addition to Al-Jnaina and Kosti for the purpose of establishing commercial, industrial and warehousing areas and for all services particularly banking, financial and insurance services; and also establishing areas for the accredited international companies in all fields such as assembling, informatics industry, refining and supply of ships; also the establishment of estate areas for the offices of companies, housing and attractive destinations for tourists.

569. Occupying a unique geo-strategic location in the vital sea route, the Sudan enjoys a preferential experience; and due to the fact that the Sudan lies in an important geographical location that links east Africa with central, western and southern Africa, it is potentially able to achieve land, sea and air links between these areas, provided that there is the vision, will and concerted and determined efforts which are coupled with improvement in our foreign policies with the regional and international communities.

570. Cooperation with Saudi Arabia, Gulf states, China, India and Russia.

571. Lessening the impact of the economic embargo and solving the problems of the country's foreign debts.
572. Continuation of repayment of the debts of international and regional institutions.
573. Continuation of efforts and serious endeavours for the sake of exemption from repayment of foreign debts.
574. Establishment of a mechanism that is especially set up for the purpose of resolving the problem of exemption from repayment of the Sudan's foreign debts.
575. Attraction of the largest amount of deposits from abroad.
576. Improvement of the balance of payments from the status of deficit to that of surplus.
577. Improvement of the relations with the United States of America in order to achieve normalization of relations with Bretton Woods and the International Monetary Fund so that these funds can help in the cause of exemption from foreign debts. (The group of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund. Bretton Woods is a town in the United States of America where the meeting for the establishment of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund convened in 1945)
578. Strengthening relations with the BRICS Group (Brazil/Russia/India/China/ South Africa)

579. Stopping the war in the areas of production.
580. Promotion of production and productivity.
581. Rehabilitation of the major/big agricultural schemes.
582. Expansion of the irrigated farming areas from 4 million *sedans* to 8 million *sedans* (the *fed an* is 4200 square meters)
583. Review of crop composition.
584. Conduction of livestock survey.
585. Solving the problems of funding and reducing its cost.
586. Rehabilitating of gum arabic belt.
587. Protection of Sudanese exports from the corrupt foreign policy through the activation of the law of flooding.
588. Encouragement of mixed farming.
589. Establishment of a special directorate in the Ministry of Foreign Trade provided that its membership comprises some of the ministers of economic sectors.
590. Mutual recognition of this organization.

591. Speedy joining of this organization and the absolute commitment to the list of obligations.
592. Acceptance of the terms of accession/joining in accordance with the interests of the Sudan.
593. It is imperative to adopt the policy of gradual affiliation/merger.
594. Improving the relations with America in order to benefit from the Act of Development of Opportunities for Africa (An American Law that provides for commercial facilitations to the African states and is known as the Act of AGOA).
595. Evaluation of the position of the Sudan in relation to the agreements within the framework of economic partnership with State.
596. Establishment of a standing committee in the headquarters of the Ministry of Trade,
597. Setting up a separate directorate for the management of the comprehensive and generalized system of preferential commerce in the hierarchy of the Minister of Trade to manage this job in cooperation with the Union of Commercial Chambers and the Union of Business People.
598. Attention to the citizens in border crossings and providing them with all kinds of services such as water supply, electricity, education and health care in addition to making the environment of the crossing points more favourable in terms of buildings and infrastructures.

599. Permitting border trade between these countries so that the citizens of these crossing points may settle down and be productive.
600. Establishment of communications networks that would serve the border areas particularly in the crossing point of Osaif where we found out that the digital network does not exist.
601. Termination of the fishing permits given to Egyptian fishing boats to fish in Sudanese waters.
602. Review of the list of commodities agreed upon in preferential commerce between the Sudan and the state of Ethiopia in trade.
603. It has been made clear that the trade balance is US\$ 27 million in favour of Ethiopia and US\$ 5 in favour of the Sudan, which confirms the imbalance.
604. Review of borders between these countries and the Sudan as soon as possible.
605. It is imperative that these crossing points be planned in a way that is suitable for commercial business ; it is also a must that there is an excellent work environment conducive to business.
606. Compiling lists of border traders.
607. Top priority in giving border trade licence should be to the citizens of the crossing points.

608. Building model villages in these crossing points in order to preserve the inhabitants of these areas since they are unarmed soldiers who garrison these place.
609. Development of sea ports so that they are up to date with globalization and positive development.
610. Developing marketing of transshipment in order to attract ships and encourage warehousing in Port Sudan.
611. Giving the Ports Authority the right to specify the tariff of port duties for transshipment.
612. Concluding the trade foreign trade protocol in AL-Jinaina.
613. Establishing a duty-free shop.
614. Opening an office for foreign trade in AL-Jinaina
615. Establishing local factories to benefit from the industrial inputs in the state.
616. Issuing exportation and importation licence in the state.
617. Legalization of trade in strategic commodities that are smuggled to west Africa.
618. Establishing customs points in all of the border cities in the state.

619. Reinforcing the role of the Central Bank in the supervision and monitoring of banks; the necessity of developing an early warning system for avoiding shocks and banking hazards; capacity building of banks in the field of crisis management; accumulation of foreign currency reserve; approval of the legislations necessary for ensuring the autonomy of the Central Bank.
620. Continuation and deepening of banking reforms in line with advances that the international banking arena witnessed.
621. Compliance of banks with the international standards in terms of sufficiency of capital and hazards management which will enhance their power and strength (Basel (1), (2) and (3))
622. Encouraging bank merger for the purpose of supporting the empowerment of the capital in terms of competitive ability; and to avoid the threats/hazards of bank failure.
623. More expansion in the implementation of technology in banks, which will enable them to keep pace with the international advances in this field.
624. Developing monetary policies that enable the stability of foreign currency exchange rate
625. Using *Shamum* and *Shihama* certificates as instruments of monetary policy and utilizing the same as mechanisms of controlling the level of liquidity; a secondary development of these certificates among banks;

and issuing the new generation of the Government Financial Certificates (GFCs).

626. Restructuring the bank sector so that it is able to perform its major role in spurring growth.

627. Conditioning the accounting system implemented in banks according to the international standards of accounting.

628. Modernization of the systems of payment and settlement in banks; and speed-up of generalization and encouragement of implementing electronic means such as ATM cash cards and credit cards.

629. Reinforcement of the legal and legislative framework concerning the electronic dealings/transactions so that it will cover more of electronic crimes and be up to date with the advances in the banking filed.

630. Catering for variety in banking services and caring for the quality therein in order to respond to the desires of the clients , in addition to the necessary continuous monitoring of these services in order to gauge the clients' satisfaction; and channelling the resources of banks towards production.

631. Expansion in banks that operate according to the provisions of Islamic Sharia in response to the desire of many categories in the society; many countries have accomplished this well in advance of us and Islamization of banks countries in 1984.

632. Establishing a bank to specialize in metals.

633. Reconsidering the Act of Selling Mortgaged Property, 1990 (amended March, 2003) in order to compensate for any harm or unjust, in support of the stability of financial and banking transactions, and to ensure their accuracy and correctness in order to guarantee the rights of depositors and shareholders/contributors.
634. The necessity of introducing the concepts of bank marketing and the implementation thereof in the banks.
635. Attention to the human resources through qualification and continuing training.
636. Endeavour to activate the exchange stock market in such a way that it allows for diversity in financial products and variety of funding sources.
637. The issue of state ownership has occupied the top rank in the concerns of the international business community and the international financial/monetary institutions. This is because of its role in maintaining stability in the banking system whether in the developing countries or in the developed ones. As an attempt to rectify the drawbacks that were revealed by the successive financial and economic crises (which are mainly due to the weak adherence to the principles of government ownership of banks within the framework of the financial developments), the international specialized monetary bodies have amended the principles of state ownership of banks in order to overcome its weak points and to make it more flexible in relation to the international financial developments.

638. In case of borrowing from the Central Bank or the Ministry of Finance (deficit financing), the borrowed money has to be returned in the specified time.
639. Dealing with transparency in relation to the phenomenon of money laundry and the methods of combating of the same.
640. Endeavour to establish a bank for Islamic *Awqaf* (endowment) in order to help developing them because other banks are not cooperative in mortgages based on investigation certificates (certificates from land authorities/housing department proving the ownership of an estate/piece of land to the holder).
641. Controlling the procedures of compensation for losses and property in the insurance sector.
642. Absolute transparency in the collection of *zakat* and the distribution thereof to the needy.
643. Principle of transparency in and review of the investment of the Pensioners Fund and the Social Insurance Fund.
644. Attention to and assistance in the development of the environment surrounding the banks (social accountability)
645. Attention to the payment of the (financial) rights of retired bankers who worked in banks and the rights of who have not yet been settled.

646. Activation of the role of banks operating in the field of micro financing and raising the percentage allocated for that together with reducing the administrative fees and taxes on it as well as the facilitation of guarantee.
647. Activation of Article 55 of Organization of Banking Act related to confidentiality of accounts.
648. Establishing a National Commission for the Allocation of Resources between the Centre and the states. Each and every state shall choose, through its Legislation Council, one representative as a member of the commission. The President of the Republic shall nominate a chair for the commission on condition that the same is approved by the National Legislative Council. The Commission shall have a 4-year tenure which may be renewed for only one more tenure.
649. Establishing a national commission for the allocation of resources between the centre and the states. Each and every state shall choose, through its Legislation Council, one representative as a member of the commission. The President of the Republic shall nominate a chair for the commission on condition that the same is approved by the National Legislative Council. The Commission shall have a 4-year tenure which may be renewed for only one more tenure.
650. In each and every state there shall be established a state commission for the allocation of resources between the state and the localities (municipalities). The members of the commission shall be chosen by the State Legislative Council and the Chair of the Commission shall be nominated by the *Wali* (the governor) and shall be approved by the

Council of the State. The Commission shall have a 4-year tenure which may be renewed for only one more tenure.

651. There shall be established a National Commission for Appointment in the Public Civil Service with representatives from the states in the same way as the Commission for the Allocation of Resources. The commission shall undertake the responsibility of appointing the civil service employees and the employees who occupy the senior posts in the ministries, institutions, companies and banks of the government, taking into account the factors of competence, honesty and the national representation as well as allocating a percentage for the citizens from the war affected states for ten years.

652. There shall be established a National Council for Peace and Development for the war affected areas in all parts of the Sudan. The Council shall be tasked with the responsibility of supervising and coordinating efforts directed to development in addition to attracting local and international support for these areas.

653. It is imperative to observe the fair and national representation in the boards of directors of companies, institutions and state-owned banks or those banks which the government is a shareholder. No any one person shall be a member of more than one board of directors at the same time.

1.3 Identity Committee

1. Recognizing that what brings Sudanese together, who belongs to the geographical area called Sudan, is their Sudanese identity.
2. Sudanese identity is the total integrated multi- religious, cultural, linguistic and ethnic diversity of the entire peoples of the Sudan.
3. Full recognition of all the basic components of the identity, and the balanced expression of it in the political and cultural discourse of the State and Community.
4. Positive discrimination of the regions and authentic people and marginalized groups pertinent to rights and respect their cultural specificity in line with international norms and conventions.
5. Confirming and adhering to the fact that Sudanese people identity is Sudanism, consequently enacting of laws that promote and protect it.
6. Establishing a national independent identity commission, of competent people whose very formation reflects balanced diversity that ensures:
 - (a) Applying the principles of the identity document
 - (b) Codifying and editing the laws promoting the identity
 - (c) Monitors and revise the commitment by all the military and civil service institutions to the principles of the identity document.
 - (d) Monitors the application of the act of granting Sudanese nationality.
7. Recognition of diversity, its good management while granting indigenous cultures their lot of media development to promote culture of tolerance.

8. Advancement of scientific research in the cultural and heritage areas, and sponsoring annual festivals that uphold our local and national cultural heritage. They should also seek to provide media venues or forums not to mention the establishment of a Museum for the Sudanese antiquities and heritage in various regions.
9. Developing local languages spoken by diverse groups and help create a writing system form them to be used at the initial stages of education for the purpose of linking the local community with education.
10. Teaching and promotion of living languages (Arabic, English and French) and incorporating them into teaching courses in order to keep abreast of scientific development, and establishment of centers in national and State universities for the development of local and global languages.
11. It is the first identity and therefore must be a powerful source for cultivating of the senses of nationalism and patriotism in the minds of young people and provide the family with all the desired means to ensure the upbringing of a generation fully equipped with the components of the Sudanese identify encompassing all the shades and spectra of the Sudanese people and raising the generation to know the rights and duties of every individual in society and towards the nation and learning the basics of the legal State, science and true religion.
- 12 The required confirmation and upholding of taking care of interrelationships between the Sudanese groups coexisting and building the necessary institutions, associations and centers that strengthens such relations and encourage its continuation such as delightful squares for entertainment, national programs and religious ceremonies in conformity with good morals and the spirit of cooperation, collaboration and solidarity.
- 13 Constitution is the supreme law of the State

- 14 The people are the source of authority.
- 15 The separation of the three powers
- 16 Citizenship is the basis for the rights and duties
- 17 Protecting the public freedoms and civil rights
- 18 Independence of the judiciary
- 19 Adoption of democracy and political pluralism as fundamental variables for governance.
20. Recognition of multiculturalism and multi-ethnicity and religious to the State of the Sudan
21. To ensure that the Bill of Rights as contained in the international conventions within the provisions of the constitution.
22. The people of the Sudan shall choose the shape of the political and administrative system in congruence with its ethnic and geographical diversity to ensure effective participation of all members of the people in the administration of the country.
- 23 Native administration system shall be developed to replace the local administration by the consent of the population to play its role in maintaining security, stability and justice away from political interference.
24. Building of a new political contract that reinforces political stability, criminalizing violence, injustice and marginalization.
25. Issuing the following legislations:
 - A. Enacting the Sudanese identity law
 - B. Enacting the national languages act

C. Enacting the Diversity Management Commission Act

D. Revising Sudanese Nationality Law and Immigration, including controlling the population policy

E. Reviewing the Civil Service Law.

26. Full commitment to human rights as contained in international conventions and covenants.

27. Citizenship is the basis of rights and duties

28. Rights and freedoms are not restricted by any laws other than the constitution

29. Guarantee to ensure personal and public freedoms as well as human rights and observe the dissemination of their culture amongst the Sudanese community

30 Equality and participation in all economic and political areas irrespective of race, religion, ethnicity and political direction.

31. Recognition of the ethnic and religious diversity and the launch of freedom of worship and religious rites.

32 Adoption of the standard of qualification and competence as essential criterion in employment in public institutions services.

33. Restructuring the Office of Public Service Affairs in order to accommodate the diversity and plurality and promotes identity

34 Considering the fact that all institutions are national, especially the Military Academy and the police and the security and intelligence services to accommodate a multi-ethnic rather than the current relative quota system

35. The abolition of the various security pockets to support the armed forces to enhance the Sudanese identity.
36. Giving desired attention to retirees and facilitating all the procedures due to them.
37. Adopting the issue of institutionalism as a criterion in civil service
38. Adoption of the central transfer system for the senior posts.
39. Obliging, in all circumstances, the regular forces to deal with the citizens in accordance the international laws and human values.
40. Public and private media guidance institutions should contribute specific and serious polices within the overall program which aims to strengthen the identity.
41. Directing the private and public political discourse, the media and the press and electronic media to address in a balanced manner issues that contribute to the promotion of the Sudanese identity.
42. Purification of the official and public discourse of all that may trigger off a wave of fanaticism and regional prejudices.
43. Emphasizing the fact of audio-visual and print media, inter-alia are State – owned organs for propagating all Sudanese diverse cultures of all ethnic groups, in order not for the media to be unilateral.
44. Increasing public awareness and understanding that homage and loyalty to the country ranks first and takes precedence over loyalty to tribe, party or sect. This objective is only realizable through the harnessing of media at the moment, bearing in mind the hazardous role of media if not carefully controlled. It is incumbent upon the State to observe its very duty towards its citizens they are developing emotionally.

45. The creation of an impartial national media commission to be administered by specialists whose proficiency is based on the outputs of the national dialogue.
46. Reconsidering the criterion undertaken in writing history of the Sudan. The new process, without any prejudice, should reflect the history of all the diverse groups of the population.
47. Emphasizing the needed attention to be given to the national documents and manuscripts through the insertion of computer-based safekeeping, not to mention the retrieval of all our antiquities, records and manuscripts in the world' museums.
48. Re-establishing the National Museums in order to cater for the records and antiquities of all the Sudanese groups while constructing provincial museums to highlight local heritage.
49. Incorporation of the Sudanese groups population; past and present, in the national curricula to enrich the diversity and further promote identity.
50. Emphasizing the country's responsibility that education is exempted from fees across all levels of education with compulsory education in initial phase.
51. Raising the national budget and scientific research purposes and improving the educational environment.
52. Cancellation of the duality of public schools (normal/model) to establish justice
53. Giving special attention to vocational and technical education to up with the local and international labor market.
54. Developing curricula to suit the students' growth and be in harmony with the ongoing processes of development to allow for the establishment of the

Sudanese identity. Technically, curricula should be developed in a way that incorporates and underscores true learning comprehension and not memorization.

55. Reconsidering the horizontal proliferation of universities through the process of merger in order to equip them with the necessary facilities.

56. Giving adequate attention to the teachers, their living situations as well as their professional training, not to mention the raising of the retirement age to benefit the cumulative experience.

57. Connecting the special schools curricula with the mainstream of the State educational policy.

58. Using local languages in the teaching learning operations at initial stages.

59. Establishing national centers for character development, education management and training on critical thinking.

60. Taking into account the issues of social and economic justice while lifting the rates of development in apparently underprivileged areas in terms of former interests or lack of natural resources thereof or due to causes of conflicts and instability. The ultimate aim is to help raise the standards of human development and economic service evolution.

61. Taking active interest in national agricultural and industrial projects the creation of more projects and introduction of mechanization and technology. They should also see that enough allocation of a profitable investment for the development of the region along the lines of social responsibility.

62. taking care of animal resources and workers in the field by providing all the aids and building projects for the stability of the nomads while creating outlets for exportation from areas of production to the external world.

63. Developing tourism and heritage products by inducing the effective promotional types such as media and festivals, opening gates and facilitating the procedures that help influx of tourists to boost the economies of the tourist areas.
64. Giving adequate attention to developing the sustainable infrastructure through the building of regional and congenital routes with the provision of water and electricity. They should also build railways and airports through the creation and raising of local and regional funds to provide the required financial component.
65. Paying adequate attention to human resource training vocationally and technically. In connection with that, a special interest in scientific research should be exercised especially in less developed or conflicted-affected zones with the intention of lifting cognitive awareness, kindling the sense of patriotism and enhancing the Sudanese identity.
66. Owning and exploitation of land shall be exercised on voluntary agreement basis amongst the people of the Sudan.
67. Establishment of land commission specializing in arbitration, separation and settlement of land disputes whose functions are adequately prescribed by law.
68. Taking into account regional disparities in restructuring the commission.
69. Creating a special national commission in Darfur whose mission would be reach agreements satisfactory to all parties in relation to the issue of *hawakeer*. The commission can enlist the assistance of whomever capable of rendering help. The formation of the commission should take into account the diversity in Darfur

1.4 Foreign Relations Committee

1. Foreign Relations of Sudan with the other countries is a reflection of its internal policies and strength, which is represented in its stability, peace, security and economic strength, national institutions which are deeply rooted in the rule based on democracy, peaceful transfer of power, good governance, national consensus, freedom, justice, the rule of law, respect for human rights, fight against corruption and nepotism and realization of transparency principles.

2. Strengthening the role of the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF), police and Security Services, and not to allow the establishment of any armed force parallel to those organizations.

3. The distinct and strategic geographical location of the Sudan with a coastline on the Red Sea and its natural resources in the areas of agriculture, water, minerals, oil and human resources play effective factors in establishing foreign relations, and constitutes one of the pillars of power in Sudan's foreign relations, and enable it to play a pivotal role in the region. Moreover, Sudan is situated in a region where civilizations and cultures intersect, and this location favors Sudan with consequences which are represented in its tripartite belonging: the Islamic, Arabic and African belongings. Consequently, Sudan heavily pays the price of this location and there are lot evidences for this since the dawn of independence.

4. The end the Cold War constitutes a great turning point in the course of international political and foreign relations, as a result, the unipolar dominance has emerged, and the sovereignty of the state eroded and the concepts of the

right of self-defense and interference in the internal affairs of any state are changed. Regrettably, internal conflicts, human rights abuses, lack of press freedom, the spread of weapons of mass destruction, the risk of terrorism, organized crime, corruption and the absence of a democratic system have become threats to the international peace and security, therefore, the UN and the international community have to take proactive steps and intervene humanitarily or protectively to prevent potential threat and safeguard the international system, peace and security against the chaos that may result from internal conflicts.

5. The foreign policy is expected to assume the values of righteousness, virtue of humanity and honorable beliefs for the goodness of human freedom, justice, brotherhood, tolerance and harmony the mankind in all around the globe.

6. Protect the elements of the Supreme National Security in its overall dimensions; promote peace and unity, and the preservation of state sovereignty, independence, unity and territorial integrity.

7. Take advantage of our foreign relations to achieve the usefulness of the strategic goals of comprehensive development in economic and social fields, investment and debt relief.

8. Commitment to international conventions and regional treaties to which Sudan is a party, and to contribute to the development of international cooperation and participation in international efforts to achieve international peace and security, the fight against terrorism, organized crime, human trafficking, drug trafficking, proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, the fight against religious extremism and fanaticism, money laundering, respect for human rights and their fundamental freedoms, the overall economic

development, and the reform of international institutions particularly the Security Council, so that it becomes more reflective of the diversity enjoyed by the humanitarian community, giving strength and more powers to the General Assembly of the United Nations.

9. Respect the other people's choices and non-interference in their internal affairs and settle disputes peacefully.

10. Enlighten the other nations about Sudan and its cultural and civilization legacies, and its natural, economical and tourist potentials. Moreover, double the efforts to attract foreign investment and developmental support and promotion the agricultural, mineral, oil, industrial, and other resources and wealth of Sudan.

11. Strengthen the relationship between the diplomatic missions and expatriates.

12. care of the interests of Sudanese working abroad, support the role of the Sudanese communities, provide services and facilities for them, activate joint agreements that preserve their rights and organize their work in the countries in which they work, strengthen their relationship with the homeland contribute to economical development and investment. Take advantage of their abilities, relationships and savings to support the renaissance of Sudan and its progress.

13. Work to create an attractive work environment to reduce the brain drain and attract expatriates and link them to the homeland.

14. Hold up the refugees, internally displaced persons and returnees and provide support, protection and care of their interests, and solve their problems

and attract support and assistance to them from the United Nations and its specialized agencies and all donors in accordance with international humanitarian law.

15. Strengthen cooperation, political , economic, cultural, social and security relations with the neighboring countries, especially with countries that have special relations with Sudan (Egypt / Ethiopia / Eritrea / Chad / Libya / Central Africa), and our relationship with the State of South Sudan to enjoy priority, and strive to establish an open and controlled borders for the sake of integration between these countries and work on the development of relations and upgrade them on all aforementioned levels and resolve outstanding problems and issues through joint committees. Update and revitalize the signed agreements with them and increase the effectiveness of these agreements. Contain everything that threatens the nation's security under international arbitration.

16. Intensify cooperation and political, economical and security relations with all African and Arab countries, play an active and effective role in the joint committees of political, economical and regional organizations affiliated to them, promote Arab-African cooperation and maintain a balance in our relations with the two groups.

17. Strengthen strategic, political and economic relations with a group of emerging countries, the five (BRICS) China, Russia, India, Brazil and South Africa in addition to Turkey and the friendly countries of the Asian and Islamic (Malaysia / Indonesia / Vietnam / Thailand / Japan / South Korea / North Korea) and South American countries and the European Union which

have financial, industrial and political influence and they impact on the group of Cotonou Agreement and the European parliament.

18. The diplomacy seeks to attract foreign investment and works with the competent authorities to overcome the obstacles facing foreign investment.

19. The diplomacy seeks to preserve water resources, prevent environmental degradation and work with the Nile Basin countries to establish dams and canals, in coordination with the competent authorities.

20. Continue efforts to normalize relations with the United States to lift economic sanctions and the name of Sudan from the list of state sponsors of terrorism, this is due to the importance of the pivotal role the United States plays and its effective impact on Western countries, international and regional organizations and international financial institutions. The talks with the United States have to be credible about the reasons which prevent the normalization of relations between the two countries and work to overcome them. These talks should not be limited to government agencies, but must include contact of the Sudanese parliament members with members of the American Congress, the Federation of employers', National Folk Art Band, media circles, research centers, universities, civil community organizations, pressure groups, public relations firms, the exchange of visits and joint programs. This is linked to appointment of competent cadre diplomat, aware and familiar about the reality of life in America and the actors in the decision-making referred to above with the provision of the necessary financial resources.

21. Since the world, today, is subject to the provisions of globalization and large entities, it is necessary to strengthen cooperation with regional and international entities to which Sudan belongs and to participate actively in the

activities of economic and political groupings especially, the Non-Aligned Movement, the Group of 77, the Arab League, the African Union, the Organization of Islamic Cooperation and IGAD in order to set up a just economic system and peaceful world that ruled by law, freedom and democracy.

22. Stimulate the role of civil society organizations and the popular diplomacy and support their programs, activities and participation in international and regional forums to serve the national goals of the country.

23. Intensify efforts to complete the demarcation process of the border with the neighboring countries, and establish a permanent Commission of the border issues including full-time staff and specializes in border issues. The Commission is assigned to keep documents and follow up periodicals, publications, research and studies in the field of border demarcation and monitor developments in borders of Sudan with neighboring countries and others.

24. The stability of foreign policy, and adopt centrist, balanced and moderate policy based on prioritization according to the supreme interests of the state and look to the future, the correct understanding of up and down and the local, regional and international interventions in the formation of the crisis and challenges facing the Sudan, and our ability to establish fruitful relationships with countries specially permanent members of the UN security Council, which can help us to overcome the crisis.

25. Diligence on a national consensus on foreign policy and should not be individually prescribed according to one's intellectual or partisan views.

26. Formation of a national council of foreign policy under the chairmanship of the President, one of the vice presidents as a second-in-command and foreign minister as a secretary for the Council to contribute to the establishment of the foreign policy and, develop and promote Foreign Affairs Ministry its orientation and effectiveness. The Council should include the

former foreign ministers, ambassadors, experts and representatives of the government and opposition parties, as well other relevant authorities.

27. Activate the role of Sudan in international and regional organizations and seek to set up a dedicated staff in multilateral diplomacy and negotiation art, and this can be achieved only in the continuity of our representatives in the various diplomatic missions concerned and various conferences, with the quest for leadership positions in the United Nations, its specialized agencies and the regional organizations which help Sudan to play a leading role in making decisions that are commensurate with its history, geographic location and resources.

28. The necessity of coordination between the various organs related to foreign policy and, control and standardize the political and media speech.

29. In order for Sudan to play an active role in the international and regional organizations a supreme and permanent mechanism should be established among the ministries concern with the economic sectors and other relevant agencies, to coordinate and follow-up the participation of Sudan in the activities of the multilateral organizations and agencies of the United Nations, and to enlighten participated delegations about the content of the documents and topics at hand , formation of delegations, and payment obligations of the Sudan in the budgets of international and regional organizations at an appropriate time.

30. Control and orient the programs of the regional and international organizations and the United Nations specialized agencies in the country and direct them to conform to the strategic vision and objectives of the state.

31. The establishment of a capable device for early warning, management of crisis, emergency and disasters, and information analysis, forecasting and draw future strategies.

32. Provide care, attention and support for internal and external media in the

light of information revolution that has made the world a small village to work on achieving higher goals of the country.

33. Continued modernization of the electronic system of the websites of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to keep up with global development and exploit it to serve the interest of the country.

34. Promote and support the National Center for Diplomatic Studies of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to train diplomats and preparation of research and studies that will help to achieve the national goals of foreign policy.

35. International Criminal Court.

36. Darfur's border with Egypt.

37. The foreign policy is based on the interests, higher benefits and moral principles.

38. The employment at the Foreign Ministry is based on efficiency, competence and free competition, taking into account cultural diversity, ethnic and regional quotas on the basis of positive discrimination with the continuous training in order to prepare a cadre diplomat enjoys a high and effective capacities.

39. All the supplements that contained in the report and related to recommendations of the visits to States are integral part of this report.

1.5 Fundamental Freedoms Committee

1. The right of the people is to draft an agreed upon constitution, ratified in a constituent or national assembly and subjected to a referendum by the people. A mechanism to be established to protect the Constitution with the help of the beneficiaries of the constitutional legacy, including the Constitution of 2005 and guided by the efforts done by Basic freedoms and Rights Committee of the Conference of National Dialogue.
2. The citizenship should be the basis of equal rights and duties for all Sudanese.
3. Restructuring, activation and deployment of the judicial bodies to play their role in the implementation of rights and freedoms, and upgrade and protect them from abuse. These bodies should coordinate among them to ensure the proper application of the law.
4. The management and budget of the Ministry of Education should be a federal and the curriculum should be reviewed. The subjects of human rights, patriotism education and psychological competence must be introduced in all stages of education and that the study in the basic stage must be compulsory and free, and kindergarten should be run by the public education
5. All private schools that do not abide by the terms of the establishment of private schools law must be closed.
6. Training and qualification of teachers and improve their salaries in order to be sufficient.
7. Raise the proportion of the education in the state budget to enable it to fully fulfill its duties and not to be less than 6%.
8. Arabic language is the official language of the state, with a special curriculum to teach Arabic to the speakers of other languages.
9. Supporting technical and industrial education and the adoption of partial method in education.

10. Rehabilitation of public schools and the provision of scientific supplies.
11. Reintroducing the former educational ladder system of 6/3/3 years.
12. Construction boarding schools for students in rural and nomadic areas in stable sites with school feeding.

13. Development of education of nomad children in basic and secondary stages.

14. The principle of positive intervention must be approved in the provision of goods and services, antitrust, tighten controls and enact laws to do so.

15. Impartiality and nationalism of the armed forces, police, security, and civil service must be assured and removing the word tribe from service form.

16. Fees must be imposed for a service and must not be transferred from service to another one.

17. Compliance with international time.

18. Free treatment and to expand health insurance to cover all categories of the Sudanese people, the introduction of life-saving drugs and operations within the umbrella of health insurance and allocate a federal budget for it.

19. Zakat money is to be subjected to the general budget with cashed in a legitimate way, and the endowment money is to be paid under the terms of the donors.

20. Adoption of controlling policies and legislation to ensure positive discrimination for the people of disabilities in accordance with laws and international experiences in all state institutions, including the civil, political,

social, cultural and economic right to education and work. A census must be conducted for them.

21. Emphasizing the centrality of Survey Department and its subordination to the Ministry of Defense
22. Emphasizing the right of citizens to access networks and the right of universal access to information taking into account the public morals and ethics
23. Emphasizing that Darfur Land Commission should continue and providing it with the desired financial and technical support due to its importance in addressing the problems caused by land disputes, and the need for a national commission of land
24. Stressing the historical rights of the people of Sudan to homes and lands (*hawkeer*) and their rights to agricultural and residential lands register
25. Putting under obligation national and foreign companies, Private and Public sector working in mining and the subsoil wealth of observing their social responsibility and non-use of radio-active material that are harmful to humans and environment.
26. The need for conducting an administrative referendum in Darfur
27. The for care and protection of the elderly by the State and enact laws to compel their families and loved ones to render them love and care
28. Establishing, by consensus, the State on principles of good governance that leads to achieving freedom, democracy, participation and justice and respect for the rule of law.

29. Protecting the displaced camps while reconciling the situation of refugees is a duty of the State as well as their right to peace and security and the right to return voluntarily to their homes and places of origins.
30. Protecting woman and child in areas of armed conflict, the right to social and psychological rehabilitation and provision of health care and education.
31. Paying attention to culture and enabling the culture and media ministries to play their parts in the development of culture with focus on war conflict zones
32. It must be clearly stated in the Constitution the question of sustainable development and laws must be enacted to achieve the goals set out in the international Covenants and Convention and which were ratified by Sudan.
33. The need to review the laws and principles in the registration and settlement of land and holdings in all States.
34. The need to act towards recovering the occupied territories, Halaiyb and Shalateen, area and Faqsha while paying attention to their development.
35. Employment must be on basis of education, competence and experience and there should be no dismissal from military, police and public civil service on the grounds of political, racial and religion. Accumulated conditions due dismissal and referral to public good must be addressed.
36. The State should undertake the protection of forests and barns and the development of pastures and secure tracks.
37. The right of national organization, associations and networks working in human rights in cooperation with the regional and international organizations in accordance with the State regulations
38. Activation of consumer protection laws

39. It must be taken into account, the rights of local people to work in the projects and services and preserving the rights of future generations of the country's resources
40. Adoption of transparency in addressing all issues and respect of rights and freedoms by the ruled and the rulers, not to mention the respect of the rule of law.
41. Strengthening the mechanisms and laws of public money control; combating corruption; and securing that any kind of public money subject to checking and accountability.
42. Review of the functions and jurisdictions of the Ministry of Social Care and Insurance and the activation of its role in the solving of the problems of the parentless children, the beggars, and the homeless.
43. Affirmation of *Judia* (popular mediation) and arbitration in resolving tribal conflicts through native administration and the activation and autonomy thereof.
44. In case of emergency, the Parliament has to be notified within a period specified by the law.
45. The President of the Republic shall Appoint the Vice-chancellors of universities from a list submitted by the Senate,
46. As a sign for creation of a favourable atmosphere and for the sake of confidence building, the government and the armed movements should release all of the war prisoners.
47. Commitment to the execution of all the agreements concluded between the government and the armed movements because they are binding contracts.
48. Control and organization of aliens in the State and the monitoring of borders.

49. Honouring of the political, cultural, and social figures and attention to their life stories and incorporating them in the school textbooks by an educational council.
50. Restructuring of the State's institutions in such a way that enables it to perform its roles in serving of the citizens and the accommodation of all the Sudanese people.
51. Affirmation of the autonomy and democracy of the trade unions movement; and the right of employees in State and in the private sector in organizing, nominating and electing their representatives to defend their rights according to a fair law that regulates this.
52. Developing procedures and measurements for prevention from diseases and epidemics and the combating of pests.
53. Immunity granted to any category should not be an obstacle in the way of the achievement of justice and the law should specify a limit of time for the removal thereof.
54. Merger of the Rapid Support Forces, Popular Defence Forces, Border Guard Forces and the forces of the armed movements in the Armed Forces; merger of Popular Police in the Unified Police
55. Recruitment of women police for the women cells in the police stations.
56. Affirmation of the right to compensation and damages to any one whose land has been confiscated or leased for public interest.
57. Separation between the Judiciary Power, the Legislature, and the Executive Power.
58. Cancellation of pre-censorship of newspapers and the replacement of imprisonment of journalists by depriving them from the writing for a period of time specified by the law.
59. The right of the people to change the flag and the national anthem so that they represent all of the Sudanese people.

60. Transference of medical equipment and trade marks to the trade registrar and the Intellectual property through its mechanisms.
61. Freedom of political, cultural and social activities in the universities according to the measures of Higher Education and provision of protection to the students.
62. Enacting deterring and strict laws to combat trafficking in humans, drugs and weapons.
63. Enacting special laws to preserve the rights of sea ports workers and the workers of loading and unloading.
64. Attention to nomads, provision of education and health services to them, and establishing attracting projects for the purpose of their settlement.
65. Every person born to a Sudanese mother or father shall have an inalienable right to enjoy Sudanese nationality and citizenship
66. Law shall regulate citizenship and nationalization; and no one who has acquired the nationality shall be deprived from it save in accordance with law.
67. Any Sudanese shall be entitled to the acquisition of the nationality of another country in accordance with the law..
68. The right to positive preferential treatment for the war affected and the less developed areas.
69. The right to the enforcement of the principle of truthfulness and reconciliation for the sake of solving the problems of the country.
70. Returning the lands in the areas of war where other people settled to their original owners; and no people shall be arbitrarily displaced from their land or moved by force.
71. Treatment of the prisoners of war according to humanitarian and international law.
72. Determining a fair percentage in the national projects to the benefit of the state where the project is set to support services.

73. Standardization of the election card in such a way that it includes the election of the President, the *Wali* (Governor), and the member of the National /Legislative Council.
74. The right of ethnic groups to the recognition of their languages and the right to teach the same as well as transmitting it through the different mass media.
75. Rehabilitation of the sports, cultural and social Youth Centres in the states and the localities (municipalities)
76. Implementation of the e-register and the e-card in elections and the application thereof in the places which are ready for that.
77. As far as possible, sorting and counting of votes have to be in the same day of polls and in the presence of the representatives of the candidates and the political parties.
78. Right to use transparent glass boxes in the processes of elections.
79. Training of the staff of the Elections Commission and the political parties on the management of the elections operations.
80. Funding the political parties in the elections by the Elections Commission.
81. Cancellation of death penalty in the political opinion crimes.
82. It is imperative to build the capacity all the organs of the State concerned with the implementation of the laws related to the human rights for the purpose of preventing violations.
83. Cancellation of the special courts and prosecutions and the courts of terrorism and the principles regulating them and trying the citizen before his/her normal judge according to the fair law.
84. Re-delineation of borders between the localities (municipalities), states and the neighbouring countries.

1.6 Juridical Issues and National Dialogue Outputs

1. Indicating explicitly in the text the constitutionality of law.
2. Putting of controls that have the effect of limiting the override of laws and the constitution
3. Emphasising the rule of law.
4. Reviewing the existing laws, and having them subjected to the approval of the constitution.
5. Empowering the constitutional court of controlling the constitutionality of the laws.
6. Indicating explicitly the independence of the judiciary and the Constitutional Court
7. The legislative Council shall exercise power over monitoring the performance of the executive branch and issuance of legislation.
8. The current National Council shall be maintained, but amended.
9. Approval of having two more councils (deputies plus States) while strengthening the role of the council.
10. Keeping legislative councils along the lines of the National Council at the States.
11. The Parliament shall approve the declaration of Emergency and War which will set forth by the President of the Republic.
12. Realizing the complete separation of powers observing the necessary measure to prevent the encroachment of the executive power on the other powers.

13. The elected Constituent Assembly shall authorize the new constitution
14. The amended 2005 Constitution shall govern the Government of the Reconciliation which will be formed immediately after the dialogue
15. The separation of the Attorney General from the Ministry of Justice
16. Creation of the post of Prime Minister
17. Judges are entitled to choose the head of Judiciary
18. The President and the Parliament shall have the power to appoint the Prime Minister.
19. Establishing and confirming the standards of good governance of transparency, participation, democracy, justice, equality of opportunities, solidarity and the rule of law.
20. Restructuring the assisting commissions either through integration or cancellation or sustaining them through the supervision of technical committees to be constituted provided that in consistent with the agreements signed with the armed movements and the constitution agreements.
21. The promotion of woman rights and young people with special needs.
22. Confirming the sovereignty of the people at home
23. Determining the rights of the owners of the acquired citizenship as regulated by law with reservation with respect to national security.
24. Emphasising the rule of law and judiciary independence
25. Arabic is the official language while not ignoring the development of the other local languages (In accordance with article 8 of the transitional constitution)

26. Islam, customs and good beliefs are the source of legislation in the State of Sudan
27. Emphasizing the protection of the country's supreme interests and held higher than the interests of the partisan and narrow personal interests
28. Establishing local and regional relations taking into account the supreme interests of the country.
29. Approval of strict adherence to put into effect the signed covenants, conventions and international agreements.
30. Ratification of the international agreements which the Sudan has not signed before, which are not inconsistent with the supreme interests of the country and the good values of our people.
31. Calls for confidence-building and recognition of others.
32. Stimulating the political will with consensus and collective participation in order to build confidence.
33. Call for reconciliation, recovery and tolerance.
34. Encouraging active community participation.
35. Promotion of sustainers of national unity and approval of justice as regards public employment services
36. The president to be elected directly by people
37. Approval of the President to appoint his deputy
38. Adoption of the Presidential System as a general system of government so that the President be elected directly by the people while appointing a Prime Minister to whom all executive powers are delegated

39. Approval of the Federal System of government as a kind of federal rule in its three levels: federal, State and local. This step will be taken after strengthening the federal rule to keep the States with their current boundaries in the transitional period. The regions problems will be solved through the power of the Constitution, ratified by the elected constituent assembly.
40. The resident of the Republic will be chosen by direct election
41. Choosing parliamentary deputies
42. Choosing commissioners of localities by direct election
43. Emphasizing the need to distance from regional conflicts, religious and ethnic exclusion and polarization
44. The local government is a federal concern whose organization shall be taken up by the State in accordance with standards to be determined by the laws
45. Emphasizing the fair division of wealth and power while giving due attention to issues of marginalization and areas affected by war, drought and desertification
46. Creation of a national commission for the distribution of wealth among the various levels of government.
47. Approval of allocating financial resources for the local government in commensuration with the tasks performed.
- 48 Emphasizing the issue of rationalized spending of the government and the protection of public money and formation of effective oversight bodies to be agreed upon.
49. Laying emphasis on the issue of poverty fighting and achieving social justice

50. Emphasis on giving top priority in the development and services to the regions affected by the causes of conflicts
51. Give priority to conflict affected areas a positively remarkable position especially in the areas of comprehensive development and local administration and participation in the Federal State Administration of a single State.
52. Focusing the development programs and projects by directing them to the basal levels
53. Laying emphasis on the activation mechanisms that undertake the planning and allocation of revenues, strategic projects and fair investment operations.
54. Emphasizing free completion among political forces and renounce of violence
55. Approval of the opposition with its active participation in the process of peaceful transfer of power and renouncing all shapes of repression and exclusion.
56. Approval of full commitment not to create any armed units loyal to any political and civil organization.
57. Activating the role of the Civil Society Organization to play their intended role in patching up the social and developmental fabric to reconcile with the law and national sovereignty.
58. Transfer of power through free and fair election
59. Creation of a new independent election commission and of politically independent figures
60. Granting equal opportunities through the official media for the political forces to present their election program.

61. Maintaining the geographical constituencies, party and relative lists
62. In order for fair elections to be obtained, they must be supervised by an independent national commission in the presence of a national government agreed upon by consensus by all political forces
63. A. Adoption of good governance standards for fairness and transparency of the elections.
B. Emphasis on the non-use of the power of its mechanisms in support of a candidate or a party
64. In confirmation of the principle of peaceful transfer of power to run the country after the national dialogue, there should be, by consensus, a national reconciliation government to be headed by Al-Bashir and the forces of the national dialogue and outside.
65. Creation of a new election law
66. The Cabinet should be established on basis of competence and efficiency.
67. Restructuring the executive organs of the State in order to achieve the required effectiveness and efficiency
- 68 Creation of assisting commissions in accordance with the national dialogue output
- 69 Adoption of the principles, standards and goals of the good governance for the type of efficiency required for the executive organ
70. Fair national distribution of senior posts at all levels of power and public institutions and reflect the spirit of federalism along the standards agreed upon.

71. Commitment and emphasis of the governance of the national strategic plan of the executive body
72. Conducting a restructuring reform of the judiciary and the judicial apparatus so that all the regions of the Sudan are represented taking into consideration strict commitment of impartiality and autonomy of the judiciary
73. Freedom of litigation is guaranteed to all and no immunity to any authority.
- 74 Emphasizing the judiciary of the Sudanese judiciary
75. Cancellation of the judicial commission which was formed in line with Navaschea agreement and the formation of the supreme council of judiciary.
76. Activating the office of Ombudsman and Grievances and the chambers of the workers in public service
77. Public jobs are by right for the qualified citizens in accordance, honesty, affirmative action with the deletion of the part where the candidate's tribe is stated on the civil service form.
78. Emphasis on the establishment of a new national civil service commission and a new commission for choosing the candidates for public service giving precedence to war torn areas while taking into account areas of high population density and implementing the signed agreements while reviewing the legality of the civil service.
79. The apparatus is committed to exercise its powers and functions in accordance with the laws and Constitution
80. Stopping all security bodies from practicing any kind of trade, investment and services (education) while considering the dire need for national security

81. Distancing the armed forces from any political, sectarian and regional conflicts
82. Adoption of the standards of good governance in the fight against corruption, corrupters while incorporating other countries' experience in this regard.
83. The State enacts laws and builds the institutions and organs that fight corruption and have it, by all kinds and levels besieged while preventing the abuse of public office powers.
84. The Stat seeks to ensure the purity and integrity in public life through national and religious education
85. Conditioning the crime of corruption so long as considered great treason when it affects the country's security and its supreme interests
86. Cancellation of immunities granted to those not entitled to them and should be prescribed by law. The authority to lift immunities should be raised directly to the higher authority according to scale.
87. Activating the role of the Auditor General and enable it to play its role.
88. The potential of the State should not be harnessed in supporting the ruling party institutions
89. Establishing of national land commission to have the following among tasks:
 1. Adjusting the positions and addressing land issues
 2. Adjusting and unifying lands items law
 3. Legally recognizing the historical ownership of the tribes and individuals on their territories including the *hawkeer* and tracks and the

adoption of 1956 lines to determine the regional's' borders and the historical boundaries with the State of South Sudan

4. Lucrative compensation for the lands that have been confiscated from the citizens for public good and the removal of environmental impacts

5. Equity in land distribution of all kinds

6. In addition to other tasks contained in Chapter II, (National Commission for the Territory) of the Interim Constitution of the Republic of the Sudan for the year 2005 in harmony with the outcomes of the National Dialogue

7. Giving the right to *safe return* of the displaced persons and refugees to their abandoned lands because of the war

8. Retrieval of all open spaces and fields that existed in the national capital and to compensate citizens.

90. Approval of forming a national commission for statistics.

91. Approval of a new census in line with the international standards to be conducted in a hospitable atmosphere in accordance with the requirements of the dialogue

92. Approval of the ruling of the Government of the National Reconciliation which will be formed immediately after the dialogue

93. The new hard constitution of the Sudan shall be approved of by an elected constituent assembly

94 Approval of maintaining the levels of government in its present form during the reign of the Government of National Consensus and the future consideration of the subject of the regions after an in-depth of the previous

experiences and the experiences of other similar States. This shall be reported on by full-time elected specialized elite.

95. In connection with the issue of self-rule (in realization of the national unity and the affirmation of the real Federal System and considering the emotions and minds of the Sudanese People, there should be positive recognition in power and wealth, the war and conflicts affected places, the citizens of these areas should be enabled to take part in national events and management of their areas in accordance with the Constitution and the Federal Rule). This should be coupled with an explanatory memorandum describing the requirements of the positive discrimination.

96. In case of the Constitutional Court, the approval of the President of the Republic should be enlisted along with the 9 members of the Constitutional Court from among the candidates from the Electoral College and the deans of Law Faculties of universities and the Bar Association who are expertise and competent that is approved by the National Assembly.

97. In implementation of the outputs of the National Dialogue, a National Unity Government to be formed at the Centre and the States from the forces of the National Dialogue and the forces that accepted the outputs of the dialogue

98 Delegation of the modified Higher Coordination Committee to be presided over by the President of the Republic, to prioritize and political consensus for the implementation of the dialogue outputs in consultation with the other political forces.

99. Creation of assisting commissions in accordance with the outputs of the National Dialogue.

100. Integrating and demobilizing all assisting forces, supporting or friendly regular troops in accordance with the laws and standards and security arrangements while implementing the previous agreements in a manner that realizes the national status of the regular forces to perform its national duties.

2. Majority Accepted Recommendations

2.1 Foreign Affairs

- 1.A Supporting all national liberation movements especially the fair issue of the Palestinian People and the right to establish their independent State and the return of refugees and the withdrawal of Israel from the territories occupied since 1967,in accordance with the international resolutions (93%)
- B. Establishing diplomatic relations with the State of the Israel (7%)

2.2 Freedoms and Basic Rights Committee

1. Schools administration should respect the dignity of children, instill the sense of self-confidence (99.9%)
- (2. A) Reviewing all laws related to freedoms, violation of human rights and editing any text not in line with the Constitution (75.34%)
- (2.B) Reviewing all laws related to freedoms, violation of human rights and repeal of any text not in line with the Constitution (17.8%)
- (3. A) Install the right of people to elect governors, commissioners and Peoples Committees (36.98%)
- (3.B) Evaluation the experience of appointing governors as well as that of electing governors, not to ignore peoples' right in the process (60.27%)

2.2 A Recommendations to be referred to Committee for Peace and Unity

1. Cancellation of Darfur Peace Office and be replaced by a Higher Council for Peace (Referral was completed –recommendation No.13 Committee for Peace and Unity)
2. The need for disarmament of militias and citizens to achieve peace and security (Redirected and became recommendation No.7of the Committee for peace and unity)

3.2 Governance and the Implementation of the Outcomes of the Dialogue Committee

- (1. A) working to see the following as national organs: the Armed Forces, Police and National Intelligence while developing their rules and regulations via a clear national mechanism that allows a fixed percentage for the people of the specific regions.
- (1.B) (Remains as they are: Objected: The National Congress, Muslim Brotherhood, the Democratic Unionist Party)
- (2.A) The Security service and the National Intelligence undertake the collection of data,, analysis , compilation and classification and then be submitted to the competent authorities in accordance with the new law.
- (2.B) Remain as they are.
- (3.A) The security service and the National Intelligence shall be under the supervision of the Presidency but held accountable for inadequacy by the Parliament (The National Congress objected)
- (3.B) Remains as they are.

- (4.A) Agreeing that the term of office of the National Concord Government is four years right from the beginning of its formation (85%)
- (4.B) The term of office of the National Concord Government is two years since the beginning of its formation (15%)
- (5.A) The term of office of the National Concord Government is 4 consecutive years right from its formation (65%)
- (5.B) The term of office should be 4 years to be divided into two terms and the continuation of the President in his office across the four years while electing the assemblies after two years (35%)
- (6.A) Approval of the President's nomination of a Prime Minister provided that be authorized and held accountable by the Parliament (74%)
- (6.B) The President of the Republic exercises full power in the appointment operation and holds him accountable (26%)
- (7.A) Approval of having a National Concord Government in three months' time after the approval of the recommendations by the National Assembly (62%)
- (7.B) Approval of the President's authorization to determine the right time for the formation (38%)
- (8.A) Increasing the number of representatives in the National Council and the Legislatures by 100% from the forces of the National Dialogue and that which would accept the outputs (58%)
- (8.B) Authorizing the President of the Republic in consultation with the political forces to increase the number of the representatives of the Parliament (42%).

3. Disputed Recommendations

3.1 Committee of Governance Issues

- A. Approval of the authorization of the President of the Republic of composing a mechanism for consultation with the political forces (46%)
- B. Through the Higher Amended Committee (42%)
- C. Through other options (12%) (Higher Coordination Committee, after the addition of members or through a mechanism to be agreed upon in the General Assembly or through the Committee of Governance Issues)