

Forces of the Sudanese Declaration of Principles

Towards Building a New Nation

The Charter

A Renewed Pathway Toward Sustainable Solutions and the Restoration of the Spirit of the Revolution

23 May 2026

Preamble: From the Depths of Suffering Emerges Determination

Sudan has remained trapped in a cycle of instability since gaining independence in 1956. Successive regimes have failed, one after another, to achieve peace or establish a nationally agreed project capable of addressing the country's deep structural crises, until war and instability became defining features of the Sudanese state.

Yet the Sudanese people have never surrendered. Through an accumulated legacy of struggle and revolution, they have forged historic acts of resistance that reflect the greatness of their determination, their steadfast opposition to oppression and authoritarianism, and their enduring aspiration for freedom, peace, justice, democracy, and a state founded on equal citizenship.

These struggles were met with the harshest forms of violence, repression, killing, persecution, forced displacement, and the burning of property. At various stages, these crimes rose to the level of genocide and crimes against humanity, culminating in the indictment of the head of the ousted regime and several of his close associates by the International Criminal Court — a stark example of how dictatorial regimes treat civilian populations when they place their own interests above all else.

The glorious and peaceful December Revolution emerged as the culmination of this long accumulated struggle and represented a defining turning point in the history of our nation. What distinguished the revolution was the unprecedented level of awareness, organization, and the extraordinary ability to mobilize the broadest popular will, sustained by the people's resilience and determination in the face of repression, violence, and repeated attempts to contain and derail the revolutionary process.

Meanwhile, the two parties to the current war — through their coup of October 2021 and their subsequent violent struggle over power and wealth — sought to uproot and destroy that revolution. On 15 April 2023, they ignited a senseless war for which our people continue to pay a devastating price in lives lost, displacement, destruction, and national ruin.

This devastating war is, in reality, a conspiracy against the December Revolution and against Sudan's future itself. Its tools have been hate speech, tribalism, regionalism, and racism, while its objective has been the fragmentation of the national fabric and the dragging of the country toward civil war and state collapse. The United Nations has described it as the world's worst humanitarian crisis — a description fully supported by the facts and made no less true by time.

Nevertheless, our people continue to demonstrate extraordinary resilience through peaceful resistance and through a cumulative legacy of struggle that qualifies them to impose their will and bring this war to an end. The masses alone possess the genuine interest in preserving the unity of the country, safeguarding national sovereignty, and protecting the independence of Sudanese national decision-making.

Guided by this conviction, and fully conscious of our responsibility toward the suffering of our people, and responding to the urgent national necessity of uniting all democratic political, civil, and social forces as a prerequisite for ending the war — and as a continuation and further development of the Sudanese Declaration of Principles issued in Nairobi on 16 December 2025 — the signatory forces have continued developing a comprehensive vision for halting and ending the war, advancing the goals of the December Revolution toward just peace and democratic transformation, and formulating this vision into the Charter for Restoring the Spirit of the December Revolution and Sustaining Peace: Towards Building a New Nation.

Following extensive dialogue and deliberations among the forces aligned with the Sudanese Declaration of Principles, the following conclusions were unanimously reached:

- An immediate ceasefire and a complete end to the war, alongside the protection of civilians from killing, abuse, and all violations of international humanitarian and human rights law, as well as the opening of humanitarian corridors for aid delivery.
- Affirmation that a comprehensive and just political solution is an urgent historical and existential necessity that permits neither compromise nor delay.
- Developing a national vision, grounded in collective will, to stop the war, address its consequences, and place the country firmly on the path toward peace, democracy, justice, and sustainable development.

First: The National Vision

We believe in building a united, democratic, federal, and decentralized Sudanese state — a state of institutions and rule of law — in which the military serves as a professional national institution guided by a new doctrine that reflects Sudan’s diversity and pluralism, upholds human dignity and human rights without discrimination, and safeguards Sudan’s territory and democratic constitutional order.

Second: Objectives

- Ending wars in Sudan and achieving a just, inclusive, and sustainable peace.
- Addressing the catastrophic humanitarian consequences of war, protecting civilians, ensuring their safe return to their cities and villages, and guaranteeing reparations for the harm they have suffered.
- Establishing the Sudanese state on new foundations rooted in justice, equality, and fairness for all Sudanese women and men.
- Ensuring the full realization of the glorious December Revolution and consolidating democratic civilian rule.

- Confronting the National Congress Party, its Islamist movement, and all affiliated entities through all legitimate means; dismantling the structures of the former regime and defeating their war agenda while permanently preventing their return to power.
- Combating hate speech, racism, and division, and promoting a culture of tolerance that genuinely reflects Sudan’s historical and contemporary diversity.
- Addressing the deep historical root causes of Sudan’s recurring wars.

Third: Foundations and Principles for Ending the War and Building the Sudanese State

A. Foundations of the State and Sovereignty

- The unity of Sudan — its people and territory — and its full sovereignty over its land, resources, airspace, and territorial waters.
- The Sudanese people are the primary source of authority and sovereignty, and governance during the transitional period shall be based on full civilian rule without military participation.
- Establishing a state founded upon the clear separation of religion and state.
- Equal citizenship shall constitute the basis of constitutional rights and duties without discrimination on religious, cultural, ethnic, linguistic, regional, social, economic, disability-related, or any other grounds.

B. The Federal System of Governance

- Establishing a decentralized federal civilian system of governance based on recognition of the inherent right of all regions to manage their own affairs in accordance with the free will of their citizens, particularly at the local level.
- The system shall guarantee broad and equitable participation for all Sudanese women and men at every level of government and ensure fair development and equitable distribution of power and wealth in accordance with federal principles, including equitable sharing of resources, production opportunities, and revenues among different levels of government.

C. Security and Military Institutions

- Building the security and military institutions — including the army, police, and intelligence services — on professional and national foundations consistent with international standards, reflecting Sudan’s diversity and ensuring proportional representation of all regions according to population size.
- These institutions shall operate under a new professional doctrine free from ideological, partisan, tribal, or regional loyalties; remain separate from political and economic activity; and remain fully subject to civilian authority.
- Their sole responsibility shall be protecting the nation, preserving sovereignty, safeguarding the democratic constitutional order, and ensuring respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms.

D. Justice and Accountability

- Launching a comprehensive process of transitional justice and historical accountability to ensure accountability for all crimes committed against the nation and its people, including the arrest and surrender of individuals wanted by the International Criminal Court.
- Providing fair compensation and reparations for all victims and establishing a comprehensive truth and reconciliation mechanism.
- Dismantling the regime of 30 June 1989 and the structures empowered after the October 2021 coup; combating corruption; and recovering looted public funds, assets, and properties both domestically and abroad.
- Banning the dissolved National Congress Party and all affiliated organizations, preventing their re-registration under any guise, and transferring their assets and properties to the national economy.

E. Development and the Economy

- Adopting a balanced, just, and sustainable development model that prioritizes poor and marginalized communities, guarantees the authority of the Ministry of Finance over public resources, combats corruption in all its forms, increases productivity, confronts rent-seeking and parasitic economic activities, and guarantees equitable access to basic services across all regions without discrimination.
- Launching a comprehensive national reconstruction and economic recovery process to rebuild destroyed infrastructure and compensate affected populations through national, regional, and international financing mechanisms.
- Achieving balanced regional development by directing investments toward the most deprived and war-affected regions and building a diversified productive economy based on agricultural, livestock, and mineral resources.
- Consolidating economic justice through a social protection system that safeguards vulnerable groups, women, and youth, while linking education, healthcare, and basic services to the requirements of sustainable human development.

F. Principles of Social Reconstruction

- Recognizing Sudan's historical and contemporary cultural and ethnic diversity and managing it as a source of strength rather than division.
- Rebuilding civilian state institutions on the basis of competence, professionalism, and equitable distribution of opportunities among all Sudanese citizens.
- Ensuring the independence of the judiciary, public prosecution, and specialized national commissions, as well as the professionalism of the civil service and regular forces.
- Pursuing a balanced foreign policy that serves supreme national interests, promotes regional and international peace and security, refrains from interfering in the internal affairs of other states, and is based on good neighborliness and combating terrorism and transnational crimes.
- Adopting affirmative action policies targeting regions affected by war, underdevelopment, and historical injustice, particularly Kordofan, Darfur, Blue Nile, Eastern Sudan, and the Far North.

G. Human Rights and Social Groups

- Mainstreaming women’s rights and guaranteeing women’s effective and equitable participation in public life and all state institutions.
- Strengthening youth participation in public life and state institutions without discrimination.
- Integrating the rights of persons with disabilities into state policies and development plans in accordance with international standards.
- Strengthening and protecting children’s rights, caring for children deprived of family support, and ensuring the fulfillment of their best interests.

H. Education, Health, Environment, and Labor

- Building an educational system that promotes peace, equality, justice, diversity, acceptance of others, and the rejection of hate speech, while guaranteeing free and compulsory public education and addressing the rights and concerns of teachers.
- Developing an integrated healthcare system and implementing institutional reforms to ensure rapid response to emergencies, epidemic control, physical and mental well-being, and free primary healthcare.
- Establishing a fair and sustainable labor system through comprehensive reform of labor laws, trade unions, and civil service institutions.
- Prioritizing environmental protection, sustainable development, climate change adaptation, sound resource management, combating environmental degradation, disaster preparedness, and safeguarding the rights of future generations.
- Protecting ecosystems and reducing environmental degradation and pollution through institutionally and professionally developed environmental sectors operating within a framework of sound environmental governance, while integrating environmental sustainability and climate issues into the constitution and national policies to ensure environmental justice and preserve the rights of future generations.

The state shall implement comprehensive programs aimed at repairing the social fabric and addressing the social and psychological consequences of war.

I. The Constitution and Fundamental Principles

- Launch a credible constitution-making process based on permanent and binding constitutional principles that may neither be abolished, amended, nor violated by any authority or procedure.
- These principles shall establish a new social contract for Sudan and provide the secure foundation of a democratic civilian state.

Fourth: Means of Achieving the Objectives

A. The Unified Civil Front: Establishing a broad anti-war civilian front bringing together democratic political, civil, and social forces to stop the war, address its causes and consequences, and restore the democratic path — for there can be no peace without unity, and no unity without collective will.

B. Peaceful Popular Struggle: Firm commitment to peaceful mass struggle; criminalizing coups, violence, extremism, and terrorism; and rejecting any political settlement that bypasses the will of the people or restores partnership with the military or with those responsible for igniting the war.

C. Diplomatic, Regional, and International Engagement: Engaging diplomatically to confront war rhetoric and its advocates, cooperating constructively with regional and international institutions, and positively engaging with all initiatives aimed at ending the war, achieving just peace and stability, and supporting a democratic civilian-led transition.

Conclusion: Sudan Is Greater Than Its Wars

Developing a national vision to stop the war and address its root causes is a collective national responsibility that can only be achieved through genuine participation and collective popular will.

This charter is not merely a document meant to gather dust in drawers; rather, it is a living covenant with Sudan's present and future generations — a covenant that clearly declares that war is not destiny, and peace is not a dream, but a project built step by step through determination, patience, and justice.

This charter belongs to the sons and daughters of Sudan everywhere — in displacement camps, in city streets, and across distant diasporas. It is not merely words on paper, but a cry of hope in the face of despair and an affirmation that this war will not be the final word in Sudan's history.

Sudan is greater than its wars, richer than its destruction, and deeper than its wounds. From this immense suffering shall emerge a new nation: a nation of peace, citizenship, democracy, and justice — a nation in which no one fears for their life, livelihood, or identity; a nation spacious enough for all without exception. That is the Sudan for which we strive and upon which we steadfastly insist until it becomes reality.

Forces of the Sudanese Declaration of Principles

Towards Building a New Nation

23 May 2026