

<b>Country/entity</b>	Chad
<b>Region</b>	Africa (excl MENA)
<b>Agreement name</b>	Accord politique en vue du renforcement du processus démocratique
<b>Date</b>	13 Aug 2007
<b>Agreement status</b>	Multiparty signed/agreed
<b>Interim arrangement</b>	Yes

**Agreement/conflict level** Intrastate/intrastate conflict

### **Chadian Conflicts (1966 - )**

The political history of Chad has been defined by ethno-religious conflict following independence from France in 1960, particularly between the Islamic north and the Christian and animist south. Although prevalent during the colonial era, this became particularly apparent under Tombalbaye during his 15-year rule (1960-1975), which saw mass discrimination against the Muslim northern and central regions. In 1966, the Islamist National Liberation Front on Chad (FROLINAT) was formed, but the movement was defined by factionalism and in-fighting, often encouraged by Libyan government policies, until the civil war ended in 1993. In 1975 Tombalbaye was killed during a coup, and the country reverted to military rule. Constant pressure from the various FROLINAT factions, however, caused then-ruler General Felix Malloum to align himself with Hissene Habre, a rebel leader formerly-aligned with FROLINAT, but then-commander of the Forces Armées du Nord (FAN). In 1978, Libyan troops also occupied the Aouzou Strip (See Libyan-Chadian Conflict). Meanwhile, Habre's FROLINAT competitor, Goukouni Oueddei, gathered the majority of the northern insurgent factions, and the ensuing civil war between 11 factions eroded the capabilities of the state. In 1979, the Lagos Accords created a unity government (GUNT) that briefly convened the factions, but infighting between Habre and Goukouni's forces broke out soon after.

Habre finally gained control of N'Djamena in 1982, but faced continuing insurgent pressure from GUNT. This changed in the mid-1980s when all forces in Chad aligned themselves against the Libyan occupation and expelled them from Chad. Infighting in Habre's regime, meanwhile, saw the defection of General Idriss Deby to Sudan, where he launched a Zaghawa campaign against the President and took the capital in December 1990 with Libyan-backing. Deby was announced President in early 1991, and to ease fighting he announced elections, which he won, in 1996. A number of short-lived peace deals were signed with several rebel factions in 1997, but fighting continued. In 2003, an influx of over 200,000 refugees from Darfur complicated the matter further, and in 2005 Chad declared war on Sudan, which was backing the Chadian rebel group, Rally for Democracy and Liberty. A series of battles ensued across Chad culminating in the Battle of N'Djamena in 2008. The latest war ended in 2010 with a peace accord signed between Sudan and Chad.

In 2021, the FACT (Front pour l'Alternance et la Concorde au Tchad: Front for Change and Concord in Chad) attacked the Chadian military on the eve of presidential elections. President Idriss Déby was killed in the attack, and the army formed a Transitional Military Council (TMC).

Close

Chadian Conflicts (1966 - )

**Stage** Framework/substantive - partial

**Conflict nature** Government

**Peace process** Chad: Fourth War Process

**Parties** Unsigned but listed as the parties of the presidential majority and the political parties of the opposition

**Third parties** As Observers:  
The Local Presidency of the European Union  
The Delegation of the European Commission

**Description** This is an agreement to reinforce the democratic processes in Chad, with a particular focus on an electoral reform. It define in details the composition and functioning of the Independent National Electoral Commission (CENI - (commission électorale nationale indépendante) whose members are 15 members of the presidential majority and 15 of the democratic opposition, and the electoral office. It covers electoral census, changes to and details of the electoral law, the general climate (democratic and neutral) and on the establishment of a support and follow up committee.

---

**Agreement document** [TD\\_070813\\_accord politiques en vue du renforcement du processus democratique\\_tr.pdf \(opens in new tab\)](#) | [Download PDF](#)

---

## **Groups**

<b>Children/youth</b>	Groups→Children/youth→Rhetorical Page 12, Article 6. FINAL PROVISIONS: The signatory political parties call upon the people of Chad and in particular: associations for the defence of human rights, unions, women and youth organisations, to support this genuine peace and sustainable development process which underlies the present Political Agreement.
<b>Disabled persons</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Elderly/age</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Migrant workers</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Racial/ethnic/ national group</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Religious groups</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Indigenous people</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Other groups</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Refugees/displaced persons</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Social class</b>	No specific mention.

---

## Gender

**Women, girls and gender** Page 12, 6. DES DISPOSITIONS FINALES  
Les Partis politiques signataires appellent le peuple Tchadien et en particulier : les associations de défense des droits de l'homme, les syndicats, les organisations féminines et des jeunes, à adhérer à ce processus de paix véritable et de développement durable que sous-tend le présent Accord Politique.

----

Translation:

Page 12, Article 6. FINAL PROVISIONS:  
The signatory political parties call upon the people of Chad and in particular: associations for the defence of human rights, unions, women and youth organisations, to support this genuine peace and sustainable development process which underlies the present Political Agreement.

**Men and boys** No specific mention.

**LGBTI** No specific mention.

**Family** No specific mention.

---

## State definition

**Nature of state (general)** No specific mention.

**State configuration** No specific mention.

**Self determination** No specific mention.

**Referendum** Page 2, Article 1. ELECTORAL MANAGEMENT ORGANS:  
1.1- The Independent National Electoral Commission, the political organ for the organisation and supervision of all electoral operations (voter registration, organisation of elections) is financially independent. It has a balanced composition as follows:  
...  
1.2- Remit and operation  
CENI and its local offices function as follows:  
CENI organises and supervises:  
- All elections (referendum, presidential, legislative, regional, departmental and local);

**State symbols** No specific mention.

**Independence/secession** No specific mention.

**Accession/  
unification** No specific mention.

**Border delimitation** No specific mention.

**Cross-border  
provision** No specific mention.

---

**Governance**

**Political institutions (new or reformed)**

Governance→Political institutions (new or reformed)→General references

Page 7-9, Article 4. THE GENERAL ENVIRONMENT:

4.1: The democratic environment and State neutrality

The State should discharge all of its functions efficiently and remain genuinely politically neutral, if democracy is to develop. It should also implement the following measures energetically and determinedly.

- Depoliticisation and demilitarisation of the territorial administration. Heads of administrative districts will be nominated for this purpose, selected from persons with the necessary experience and of demonstrable probity.

- Heads of administrative districts and their collaborators (Sultans, Chiefs of cantons, villages, districts or “carrés”) as well as those responsible for and agents of the defence and security forces, are forbidden to engage in partisan militant activity. If they wish to compete in elections, they must resign from their duties and functions.

Any involvement in party political activity will be sanctioned and may lead to exclusion from positions of responsibility in the territorial administration and in the defence and security forces.

...

- The Government will negotiate a Social Pact with its social partners (unions and employers) to ensure a durable social peace.

...

4.2: The need for greater public participation in political life

aced with growing public disaffection with the political process, the political parties of the presidential majority and of the democratic opposition agree, in addition to the measures already described, that:

- Political parties should be national in character, reflecting the diverse ethnic and regional origins of their members, a national perspective on the problems of our society and the State, and a national programme of action;

- Decentralised training programmes will be held for the managers and members of political parties, members of associations which often act as observers, those responsible for civil administration and the military, and of traditional chiefs who are normally assessors;

- Political parties are free to operate across the national territory;

- Citizens are genuinely free to exercise political choice, and to join the political party of their choosing, with no adverse consequences for their working lives;

...

4.3: The Constitutional Council, the Supreme Court and the High Council for Communication

...

Electoral candidates or representatives of competing parties, together with members of the Monitoring and Support Committee, will attend deliberations of the Constitutional Council and the Supreme Court as observers.

...

The State must provide the High Council for Communication with adequate resources to monitor all the media (public and private) and to discharge its mission effectively.

The High Council for Communication must ensure that competing candidates and political parties have equal access to and identical treatment by the media.

It will ensure that information about candidates is presented fairly.

Journalists should be completely neutral in presenting party candidates, proposals and programmes.

CENI and HCC should allow the public and private media to report on the electoral process and polling day in a free and responsible manner (including information and commentary on the voting process and results).



## Elections

Page 1, Untitled Preamble:

Since the presidential election of 2001 and the legislative elections of 2002, the political parties of the democratic opposition have continuously demanded improvement in the organisation of elections in Chad;

The lack of political dialogue has resulted in a decline in confidence among political actors, with a boycott of the electoral census in 2005, of the constitutional referendum in June 2005 and the presidential election in May 2006;

...

Discussions held between July 28 and August 2, 2006, have enabled the parties which are mainly from the presidential majority, to begin a preliminary reorganisation of the electoral framework;

Following a request from the Government of the Republic of Chad to international development partners, for technical and financial assistance for the organisation of communal and legislative elections in 2006-2007, the European Union undertook an exploratory study of the Chadian electoral system which identified the need for Chad's political actors to reach a consensus on how to improve it;

...

Recognising the need to create the conditions needed to hold free and transparent elections in a climate of peace and security;

[Summary (Pages 2-7 and 9-19): With the aim to reinforce the democratic process, the first part of the agreement provides for a reform of the electoral system. Specifically, it provides for the (Article 1) Independent National Electoral Commission (its composition at the national and local levels, remit and operation of the Independent National Electoral Commission, the role of the Permanent Election Office). It defines (Article 2) vote registration, (Article 3) management of electoral code (number of deputies and electoral constituencies, timetable for posting electoral lists, Deposit amount, Voting by proxy, State funding for political parties, Timely supply of electoral equipment, Composition of polling stations, Opening and closure of polling stations, Ballot boxes and security, Polling cards, Voting by nomads, Voting by Chadians abroad, Voting by members of the defence and security forces, Presentation of the report on the vote count, Centralisation and publication of results by CENI, The mode of election, Provisions for reporting violations and irregularities, Observation of elections, Invalidation of the mandate of a Deputy or locally elected representative. The last part of Article 4 (dedicated the general environment), provides for technical and political implications of the report on the electoral process].

**Electoral  
commission**

Page 2, Article 1. ELECTORAL MANAGEMENT ORGANS:

1.1- The Independent National Electoral Commission, the political organ for the organisation and supervision of all electoral operations (voter registration, organisation of elections) is financially independent. It has a balanced composition as follows:

a) At the national level

It has 31 members consisting of:

- A President chosen in agreement with the parties, from Chadian personalities known for their skills, experience, moral integrity and vision;
- Presidential majority: fifteen (15) members, one for each party represented in the National Assembly;
- Democratic opposition: fifteen (15) members, one for each party represented in the National Assembly.

...

3.9: Access to polling stations

Law no 21/PR/2000 revised by Law no 35/PR/2006 of the Electoral Code, new article 43, applies.

Delegates of candidates or party representatives of competing parties duly accredited by CENI are authorised to enter polling stations.

...

3.15: Voting by members of the defence and security forces

Members of the defence and security forces are sequestered on polling day.

They vote one (1) day before other citizens, outside their barracks, in polling stations supervised by civilians.

The electoral candidates or political party representatives duly accredited by CENI who are contesting the election must be authorised to enter the polling stations.

...

3.17: Centralisation and publication of results by CENI

The results must be displayed in the polling stations immediately following the count.

The results must be collected at constituency level by the relevant CENI local offices in the presence of political party representatives or electoral candidates. Centralisation at the national level will be done in the presence of political party representatives or electoral candidates.

Page 3, Article 1. ELECTORAL MANAGEMENT ORGANS:

... 1.1. The Independent National Electoral Commission ...

Page 7, Article 3. MANAGEMENT OF THE ELECTORAL CODE:

... 3.19: Provisions for reporting violations and irregularities

CENI and its local offices must provide mobile teams for reporting violations of any legal provisions during the election campaign and on polling day.

They may take protective measures and refer to the competent judicial authorities.

**Political parties reform**

Governance→Political parties reform→Other political parties reform  
Page 4-7, Article 3. MANAGEMENT OF THE ELECTORAL CODE:

...

3.5: State funding for political parties

The State will finance any arrears in subscriptions to political parties in line with the Charter of Political Parties (Law no 45/PR/94, article 44).

The State will grant a subsidy to every legal political party.

However, the revised Law 45/PR/94 applies to all parties participating in the most recent national elections.

3.6: Support for competing candidates and political parties

The State will support competing candidates and/or political parties, specifically by:

- Supplying voting cards;
- Exempting competing candidates and/or parties from some purchase taxes for equipment and materials relating to an ongoing election campaign.

...

3.21: Invalidation of the mandate of a Deputy or locally elected representative

A deputy or a locally elected representative (rural, municipal, departmental, regional) elected on the ticket of a political party cannot change party during his mandate, without invalidating his mandate and subjecting the seat to a by-election.

Where a political party is dissolved Deputies retain their mandate, and may remain as a non-party representative or join a Parliamentary group of their choice.

4.2: The need for greater public participation in political life

aced with growing public disaffection with the political process, the political parties of the presidential majority and of the democratic opposition agree, in addition to the measures already described, that:

- Political parties should be national in character, reflecting the diverse ethnic and regional origins of their members, a national perspective on the problems of our society and the State, and a national programme of action;
- Decentralised training programmes will be held for the managers and members of political parties, members of associations which often act as observers, those responsible for civil administration and the military, and of traditional chiefs who are normally assessors;
- Political parties are free to operate across the national territory;
- Citizens are genuinely free to exercise political choice, and to join the political party of their choosing, with no adverse consequences for their working lives;

...

4.3: The Constitutional Council, the Supreme Court and the High Council for Communication

...

Electoral candidates or representatives of competing parties, together with members of the Monitoring and Support Committee, will attend deliberations of the Constitutional Council and the Supreme Court as observers.

...

The State must provide the High Council for Communication with adequate resources to monitor all the media (public and private) and to discharge its mission effectively.

The High Council for Communication must ensure that competing candidates and political parties have equal access to and identical treatment by the media.

It will ensure that information about candidates is presented fairly.

Journalists should be completely neutral in presenting party candidates, proposals and programmes.

## **Civil society**

Page 8-9, Article 4. THE GENERAL ENVIRONMENT:

4.1: The democratic environment and State neutrality

...

- The Government will negotiate a Social Pact with its social partners (unions and employers) to ensure a durable social peace.

...

4.2: The need for greater public participation in political life

Faced with growing public disaffection with the political process, the political parties of the presidential majority and of the democratic opposition agree, in addition to the measures already described, that:

- Political parties should be national in character, reflecting the diverse ethnic and regional origins of their members, a national perspective on the problems of our society and the State, and a national programme of action;

- Decentralised training programmes will be held for the managers and members of political parties, members of associations which often act as observers, those responsible for civil administration and the military, and of traditional chiefs who are normally assessors;

- Political parties are free to operate across the national territory;

- Citizens are genuinely free to exercise political choice, and to join the political party of their choosing, with no adverse consequences for their working lives;

- The Statute of the Democratic Opposition will be developed and adopted;

- The State will play its part in civilian education (occasional campaigns, introducing or improving civic education in the education programme from primary level upwards), supporting political parties, organisations of civil society and a range of NGOs, in the context of developing these organisations through capacity strengthening and allocation of subsidies

Activities to raise awareness among militant and the whole population will be carried out;

CENI will play an important role in awareness raising during the electoral process.

Page 10-11, Article 5. MONITORING PROPER IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PRESENT POLITICAL AGREEMENT:

...

They [the political parties of the Presidential Majority and of the Democratic Opposition] encourage the European Union and the United Nations to pursue their initiatives to strengthen the capacities of the political parties, civil society organisations and State institutions.

Page 12, Article 6. FINAL PROVISIONS:

The signatory political parties call upon the people of Chad and in particular: associations for the defence of human rights, unions, women and youth organisations, to support this genuine peace and sustainable development process which underlies the present Political Agreement.

## **Traditional/ religious leaders**

No specific mention.

**Public  
administration**

Page 7, Article 4. THE GENERAL ENVIRONMENT:

4.1: The democratic environment and State neutrality

The State should discharge all of its functions efficiently and remain genuinely politically neutral, if democracy is to develop. It should also implement the following measures energetically and determinedly.

...

- Heads of administrative districts and their collaborators (Sultans, Chiefs of cantons, villages, districts or “carrés”) as well as those responsible for and agents of the defence and security forces, are forbidden to engage in partisan militant activity. If they wish to compete in elections, they must resign from their duties and functions.

Any involvement in party political activity will be sanctioned and may lead to exclusion from positions of responsibility in the territorial administration and in the defence and security forces.

Page 10-11, Article 5. MONITORING PROPER IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PRESENT POLITICAL AGREEMENT:

...

It [the Monitoring and Support Committee] will ensure that the nomination of members of the Constitutional Council, the Supreme Court and of chiefs of territorial districts will be made according to the strict criteria established by law.

## Constitution

Governance→Constitution→Constitutional reform/making

Page 1, Untitled Preamble:

...

The lack of political dialogue has resulted in a decline in confidence among political actors, with a boycott of the electoral census in 2005, of the constitutional referendum in June 2005 and the presidential election in May 2006;

Page 9, Article 4. THE GENERAL ENVIRONMENT:

...

4.3: The Constitutional Council, the Supreme Court and the High Council for Communication

The Constitutional Council and the Supreme Court must make the law, free of any partisan political considerations, and continually strive to improve the quality of their judgements. Their members must scrupulously observe their obligation to exercise reserve.

The status of members of the Supreme Court will be reviewed to ensure periodic renewal, as will that of members of the Constitutional Council. They will no longer have life tenure.

Electoral candidates or representatives of competing parties, together with members of the Monitoring and Support Committee, will attend deliberations of the Constitutional Council and the Supreme Court as observers.

Those in charge of the institutions which appoint members of the Constitutional Council and the Supreme Court will ensure that persons who are nominated fulfil the criteria specified by law. In case of any deficiency, a new member will be appointed by the same procedure.

...

Page 10-11, Article 5. MONITORING PROPER IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PRESENT POLITICAL AGREEMENT:

...

It [the Monitoring and Support Committee] will ensure that the nomination of members of the Constitutional Council, the Supreme Court and of chiefs of territorial districts will be made according to the strict criteria established by law.

---

## **Power sharing**

### **Political power sharing**

Power sharing→Political power sharing→Other

State level

Sub-state level

Page 2, Article 1. ELECTORAL MANAGEMENT ORGANS:

#### **1. ELECTORAL MANAGEMENT ORGANS**

The parties confirm their political will and determination to create the necessary conditions for

free, open and democratic elections.

Electoral operations are organised and supervised by the Independent National Electoral Commission (Commission Electorale Nationale Indépendante, CENI), with technical support from the Permanent Election Office.

1.1- The Independent National Electoral Commission, the political organ for the organisation and supervision of all electoral operations (voter registration, organisation of elections) is financially independent. It has a balanced composition as follows:

a) At the national level

It has 31 members consisting of:

- A President chosen in agreement with the parties, from Chadian personalities known for their

skills, experience, moral integrity and vision;

- Presidential majority: fifteen (15) members, one for each party represented in the National

Assembly;

- Democratic opposition: fifteen (15) members, one for each party represented in the National

Assembly.

The mandate of CENI members may be renewed at each election.

One representative of the competing party or a candidate's delegate participates as an observer in the work of CENI and its local offices.

b) At the local level

The local offices of CENI throughout the country (region, department, commune, etc.) are constituted using the same formula of equality (X+X+1)

CENI determines the appropriate membership (regional, departmental, communal...) in light of the elections to be organised.

#### **1.2- Remit and operation**

CENI and its local offices function as follows: CENI organises and supervises:

- All elections (referendum, presidential, legislative, regional, departmental and local);

- Voter registration and the distribution of polling cards.

### **Territorial power sharing**

No specific mention.

**Economic power sharing** No specific mention.

**Military power sharing** No specific mention.

---



## Human rights and equality

### Human rights/RoL general

Page 1, Untitled Preamble:

...

Wishing to create the conditions needed to establish genuine rule of law which every Chadian supports and has confidence in;

Page 3, Article 1. ELECTORAL MANAGEMENT ORGANS:

...

1.1. The Independent National Electoral Commission ...

...

1.2- Remit and operation

• If violations and infringements of the laws and regulations during campaigns and elections, are brought to the attention of CENI and its local offices in order to take correctional measures, they will report these cases immediately to the competent judicial authorities.

Page 7, Article 3. MANAGEMENT OF THE ELECTORAL CODE:

...

3.19: Provisions for reporting violations and irregularities

CENI and its local offices must provide mobile teams for reporting violations of any legal provisions during the election campaign and on polling day.

They may take protective measures and refer to the competent judicial authorities.

Page 9, Article 4. THE GENERAL ENVIRONMENT:

...

4.3: The Constitutional Council, the Supreme Court and the High Council for Communication

...

Those in charge of the institutions which appoint members of the Constitutional Council and the Supreme Court will ensure that persons who are nominated fulfil the criteria specified by law. In case of any deficiency, a new member will be appointed by the same procedure.

Page 10-11, Article 5. MONITORING PROPER IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PRESENT POLITICAL AGREEMENT:

...

It [the Monitoring and Support Committee] will ensure that the nomination of members of the Constitutional Council, the Supreme Court and of chiefs of territorial districts will be made according to the strict criteria established by law.

Page 12, Article 6. FINAL PROVISIONS:

The signatory political parties call upon the people of Chad and in particular: associations for the defence of human rights, unions, women and youth organisations, to support this genuine peace and sustainable development process which underlies the present Political Agreement.

**Bill of rights/similar** No specific mention.

**Treaty incorporation** No specific mention.

**Civil and political rights** No specific mention.

**Socio-economic rights** No specific mention.

---

## **Rights related issues**

**Citizenship** Rights related issues→Citizenship→Citizens, specific rights  
Page 6, Article 3. MANAGEMENT OF THE ELECTORAL CODE:  
...  
3.14: Voting by Chadians abroad  
Chadians living abroad, like their fellow citizens at home, are entitled to vote and must vote on the same day as those resident in the country.  
Only Chadians who fulfil the nationality requirements, are entitled to civil rights and are duly registered with the relevant diplomatic mission (Embassy or Consulate) may vote.  
The Government will take all necessary steps to identify and take a census of Chadians resident abroad.  
CENI is responsible for their registration in the electoral register.  
Rights related issues→Citizenship→Citizenship other  
Page 2, Article 1. ELECTORAL MANAGEMENT ORGANS:  
1.1- The Independent National Electoral Commission, the political organ for the organisation and supervision of all electoral operations (voter registration, organisation of elections) is financially independent. It has a balanced composition as follows:  
a) At the national level  
It has 31 members consisting of:  
- A President chosen in agreement with the parties, from Chadian personalities known for their skills, experience, moral integrity and vision;

**Democracy** [Summary (Pages 2-7): The agreement in its entirety aims to reinforce the democratic process. The first part of the agreement provides for a reform of the electoral system (see coding in other relevant boxes. The second part of the agreement is dealing with the general environment. It deals with the (1) democratic environment and State neutrality, (2) the need for greater public participation in political life, (3) the Constitutional Council, the Supreme Court and the High Council for Communication, (4) technical and political implications of the report on the electoral process, and (5) the security environment.]

**Detention procedures** No specific mention.

**Media and communication**

Rights related issues→Media and communication→Governance of media  
Page 8-9, Article 4. THE GENERAL ENVIRONMENT:  
4.3: The Constitutional Council, the Supreme Court and the High Council for Communication

....  
The State must provide the High Council for Communication with adequate resources to monitor all the media (public and private) and to discharge its mission effectively. The High Council for Communication must ensure that competing candidates and political parties have equal access to and identical treatment by the media. It will ensure that information about candidates is presented fairly. Journalists should be completely neutral in presenting party candidates, proposals and programmes. CENI and HCC should allow the public and private media to report on the electoral process and polling day in a free and responsible manner (including information and commentary on the voting process and results).

Rights related issues→Media and communication→Media logistics

Page 8-9, Article 4. THE GENERAL ENVIRONMENT:  
4.1: The democratic environment and State neutrality

- ...  
- Journalists will be free to exercise their trade in a free and responsible manner.  
- The Government will pay particular attention to good national coverage by Chad National Radio (RNT) and Chad Television (TVT).  
...

**Mobility/access**

...  
4.5: The security environment  
The Government of the Republic will ensure it has the resources to ensure the security of goods and people throughout the national territory, and the security of the elections and the free movement of candidates and political actors in general.  
...

**Protection measures**

No specific mention.

**Other**

No specific mention.

---

**Rights institutions**

**NHRI**

No specific mention.

**Regional or international human rights institutions**

No specific mention.

---

## **Justice sector reform**

**Criminal justice and emergency law** No specific mention.

**State of emergency provisions** No specific mention.

**Judiciary and courts** Page 8-9, Article 4. THE GENERAL ENVIRONMENT:  
4.1: The democratic environment and State neutrality  
... - The Government will strengthen the capacity of the judicial system, by ensuring its independence and an effective presence of career magistrates in different localities.  
... 4.3: The Constitutional Council, the Supreme Court and the High Council for Communication  
The Constitutional Council and the Supreme Court must make the law, free of any partisan political considerations, and continually strive to improve the quality of their judgements. Their members must scrupulously observe their obligation to exercise reserve.  
The status of members of the Supreme Court will be reviewed to ensure periodic renewal, as will that of members of the Constitutional Council. They will no longer have life tenure.  
Electoral candidates or representatives of competing parties, together with members of the Monitoring and Support Committee, will attend deliberations of the Constitutional Council and the Supreme Court as observers.  
Those in charge of the institutions which appoint members of the Constitutional Council and the Supreme Court will ensure that persons who are nominated fulfil the criteria specified by law. In case of any deficiency, a new member will be appointed by the same procedure.

Page 10-11, Article 5. MONITORING PROPER IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PRESENT POLITICAL AGREEMENT:  
... It [the Monitoring and Support Committee] will ensure that the nomination of members of the Constitutional Council, the Supreme Court and of chiefs of territorial districts will be made according to the strict criteria established by law.

**Prisons and detention** No specific mention.

**Traditional Laws** No specific mention.

---

## **Socio-economic reconstruction**

**Development or socio-economic reconstruction** No specific mention.

**National economic plan** No specific mention.

**Natural resources** No specific mention.

**International funds** Page 1, Untitled Preamble:

...

Discussions held between July 28 and August 2, 2006, have enabled the parties which are mainly from the presidential majority, to begin a preliminary reorganisation of the electoral framework;

Following a request from the Government of the Republic of Chad to international development partners, for technical and financial assistance for the organisation of communal and legislative elections in 2006-2007, the European Union undertook an exploratory study of the Chadian electoral system which identified the need for Chad's political actors to reach a consensus on how to improve it;

Page 10-11, Article 5. MONITORING PROPER IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PRESENT POLITICAL AGREEMENT:

...

To implement the present Political Agreement, the political parties of the Presidential Majority and of the Democratic Opposition request the support of their international partners, in particular the African Union, the European Union, the United Nations and the International Organisation of la Francophonie.

They encourage the European Union and the United Nations to pursue their initiatives to strengthen the capacities of the political parties, civil society organisations and State institutions.

**Business** No specific mention.

**Taxation** No specific mention.

**Banks** No specific mention.

## **Land, property and environment**

**Land reform/rights** No specific mention.

**Pastoralist/  
nomadism rights** Page 6, Article 3. MANAGEMENT OF THE ELECTORAL CODE:  
...  
3.13: Voting by nomads  
Nomads vote on the same day as other citizens.  
The Government and CENI will take all measures necessary (identification of nomads, location of their encampments on polling day, allocation to polling stations, supply of electoral material at polling stations) for this purpose.

**Cultural heritage** No specific mention.

**Environment** No specific mention.

**Water or riparian  
rights or access** No specific mention.

---

## **Security sector**

**Security  
Guarantees** Page 1, Untitled Preamble:  
...  
Recognising the need to create the conditions needed to hold free and transparent elections in a climate of peace and security;

Page 10, Article 4. THE GENERAL ENVIRONMENT:  
...  
4.5: The security environment  
The Government of the Republic will ensure it has the resources to ensure the security of goods and people throughout the national territory, and the security of the elections and the free movement of candidates and political actors in general.  
The signatory political parties undertake to solve all conflicts by negotiation and dialogue, including with the armed opposition.  
To this end, a declaration will be made for the attention of the armed opposition and the Chadian opposition outside the country.

**Ceasefire** No specific mention.

**Police** No specific mention.

**Armed forces**

Page 3, Article 2. VOTER REGISTRATION:

...

- An electoral list of defence and security agents will be established in each locality.

Page 6, Article 3. MANAGEMENT OF THE ELECTORAL CODE:

...

3.15: Voting by members of the defence and security forces

Members of the defence and security forces are sequestered on polling day.

They vote one (1) day before other citizens, outside their barracks, in polling stations supervised by civilians.

The electoral candidates or political party representatives duly accredited by CENI who are contesting the election must be authorised to enter the polling stations.

Page 7-8, Article 4. THE GENERAL ENVIRONMENT:

4.1: The democratic environment and State neutrality

The State should discharge all of its functions efficiently and remain genuinely politically neutral, if democracy is to develop. It should also implement the following measures energetically and determinedly.

- Depoliticisation and demilitarisation of the territorial administration. Heads of administrative districts will be nominated for this purpose, selected from persons with the necessary experience and of demonstrable probity.

- Heads of administrative districts and their collaborators (Sultans, Chiefs of cantons, villages, districts or "carrés") as well as those responsible for and agents of the defence and security forces, are forbidden to engage in partisan militant activity. If they wish to compete in elections, they must resign from their duties and functions.

Any involvement in party political activity will be sanctioned and may lead to exclusion from positions of responsibility in the territorial administration and in the defence and security forces.

- The government will implement the resolutions of the armed forces.

**DDR**

Security sector→DDR→Demilitarisation provisions

Page 7, Article 4. THE GENERAL ENVIRONMENT:

4.1: The democratic environment and State neutrality

The State should discharge all of its functions efficiently and remain genuinely politically neutral, if democracy is to develop. It should also implement the following measures energetically and determinedly.

- Depoliticisation and demilitarisation of the territorial administration. Heads of administrative districts will be nominated for this purpose, selected from persons with the necessary experience and of demonstrable probity.

**Intelligence services**

No specific mention.

**Parastatal/rebel and opposition group forces** Page 10, Article 4. THE GENERAL ENVIRONMENT:  
 ...  
 4.5: The security environment  
 ...  
 The signatory political parties undertake to solve all conflicts by negotiation and dialogue, including with the armed opposition.  
 To this end, a declaration will be made for the attention of the armed opposition and the Chadian opposition outside the country.

Page 12, Article 6. FINAL PROVISIONS:  
 ...  
 The General Report and the Declaration of Intent of the Armed Opposition form an integral part of the present Agreement.

**Withdrawal of foreign forces** No specific mention.

**Corruption** No specific mention.

**Crime/organised crime** No specific mention.

**Drugs** No specific mention.

**Terrorism** No specific mention.

**Transitional justice**

**Transitional justice general** No specific mention.

**Amnesty/pardon** No specific mention.

**Courts** No specific mention.

**Mechanism** No specific mention.

**Prisoner release** No specific mention.

**Vetting** No specific mention.

**Victims** No specific mention.

**Missing persons** No specific mention.



**Reparations** No specific mention.

**Reconciliation** No specific mention.

---

**Implementation**

**UN signatory** No specific mention.

**Other international signatory** La présidence focale de l'Union européenne  
La Délégation de la Commission européenne

**Referendum for agreement** No specific mention.

**International mission/force/similar** Page 10-11, Article 5. MONITORING PROPER IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PRESENT POLITICAL AGREEMENT:  
The political parties signatory to the present Agreement agree to ensure that monitoring and monthly evaluation by the Monitoring and Support Committee will be carried out. To this end the Committee will make recommendations to the Government.  
The Monitoring and Support Committee will oversee the detailed application of the present Agreement according to the designated timetable.  
The Monitoring and Support Committee will consist of high level representatives of the political parties and of the institutions in charge of or involved in the implementation of the terms of the Political Agreement. It will be composed of:  
...  
- Representatives of the International Community: the European Union, the African Union, the United Nations and the International Organisation of la Francophonie, as observers. They will act as facilitators.  
...  
The Secretariat will be supported by its international partners on the Monitoring and Support Committee.  
...  
The Head of the European Commission delegation will receive from the Political Parties and related institutions, no later than two (2) weeks after signature of the Agreement, the list of their nominated representatives for the Monitoring and Control Committee. He will organise the first meeting. Subsequent meetings will be the responsibility of the Office once in place.  
...  
To implement the present Political Agreement, the political parties of the Presidential Majority and of the Democratic Opposition request the support of their international partners, in particular the African Union, the European Union, the United Nations and the International Organisation of la Francophonie.  
They encourage the European Union and the United Nations to pursue their initiatives to strengthen the capacities of the political parties, civil society organisations and State institutions.

## **Enforcement mechanism**

Page 10-11, Article 5. MONITORING PROPER IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PRESENT POLITICAL AGREEMENT:

The political parties signatory to the present Agreement agree to ensure that monitoring and monthly evaluation by the Monitoring and Support Committee will be carried out. To this end the Committee will make recommendations to the Government.

The Monitoring and Support Committee will oversee the detailed application of the present Agreement according to the designated timetable.

The Monitoring and Support Committee will consist of high level representatives of the political parties and of the institutions in charge of or involved in the implementation of the terms of the Political Agreement. It will be composed of:

- Five (5) members of the majority parties;
- Five (5) members of the opposition parties;
- Representatives of the Presidency of the Republic, the Government and the National Assembly, in a non-decision-making role;
- Representatives of the International Community: the European Union, the African Union, the United Nations and the International Organisation of la Francophonie, as observers. They will act as facilitators.

At its first meeting, the Monitoring and Support Committee will set up an Office consisting of a President, a Vice-President and two rapporteurs selected in turn from Party representatives, for a period of six (6) months.

The Secretariat will be supported by its international partners on the Monitoring and Support Committee.

The Monitoring and Support Committee will prepare, in agreement with the Government, and no later than one month following signature of the present agreement, a timetable for implementation of this programme.

It will ensure that the nomination of members of the Constitutional Council, the Supreme Court and of chiefs of territorial districts will be made according to the strict criteria established by law.

The Head of the European Commission delegation will receive from the Political Parties and related institutions, no later than two (2) weeks after signature of the Agreement, the list of their nominated representatives for the Monitoring and Control Committee. He will organise the first meeting. Subsequent meetings will be the responsibility of the Office once in place.

The mandate of the Monitoring and Support Committee expires when the National Assembly is elected.

To implement the present Political Agreement, the political parties of the Presidential Majority and of the Democratic Opposition request the support of their international partners, in particular the African Union, the European Union, the United Nations and the International Organisation of la Francophonie.

They encourage the European Union and the United Nations to pursue their initiatives to strengthen the capacities of the political parties, civil society organisations and State institutions.

## **6 FINAL PROVISIONS**

The signatory political parties call upon the people of Chad and in particular: associations for the defence of human rights, unions, women and youth organisations, to support this genuine peace and sustainable development process which underlies the present Political Agreement.

The present Political Agreement is open to all legalised political parties.

The General Report and the Declaration of Intent of the Armed Opposition form an integral part of the present Agreement.

The President of the Republic is the guarantor of the implementation of the present Agreement.

**Related cases** No specific mention.

**Source** <http://aceproject.org/>

---