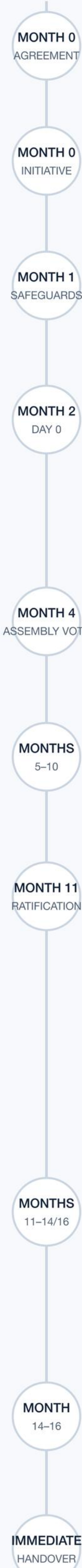


CONSTITUTIONAL PATH TO A PARLIAMENTARY REPUBLIC

Constituent process · limited transition · closely watched national elections

Institutional preparation The people decide Transitional safeguard



PHASE I · LEGITIMACY AND CONSTITUENT AUTHORIZATION

MONTHS 0–2

1 BINDING NATIONAL AGREEMENT
Government, opposition, and civil society agree on the goal, safeguards, timeline, and transition rules.
Guiding principles: sovereignty, pluralism, and democracy · Articles 2, 5, and 6

2 JOINT CONSTITUTIONAL INITIATIVE
The President acting with the Cabinet and, preferably, a two-thirds vote in the National Assembly.
Authority to initiate the call · Article 348 · formal rule in TSJ Decision 378/2017

3 ELECTORAL RULES + NEW INDEPENDENT CNE
Plural membership, technical independence, full audits, and polling-station-level results.
Strong domestic and international oversight throughout the entire election cycle.
Voting rights, participation, and Electoral Power · Articles 62, 63, 70, 71, and 293

4 POPULAR AUTHORIZATION REFERENDUM
The people call the Constituent Assembly and approve its rules and parliamentary mandate.
If “No” wins, the process ends. If “Yes” wins, the constituent mandate begins.
The people hold original constituent power · Articles 5, 71, and 347

PHASE II · REPRESENTATION, DRAFTING, AND RATIFICATION

MONTHS 4–11

5 UNIVERSAL ELECTION OF CONSTITUENT DELEGATES
Delegates are elected — never appointed — through direct, secret, and proportional voting.
Equal voting rights and a popular mandate · Articles 63 and 347

6 CONSTITUTIONAL DRAFTING + ELECTION PREPARATION
The Assembly designs the Presidency, Parliament, Government, and political accountability.
At the same time, the new CNE audits voter rolls, sets districts, and opens candidate registration.
Transforming the State and creating a new legal order · Article 347

7 REFERENDUM TO APPROVE THE NEW CONSTITUTION
A “Yes” vote brings the Constitution into force and activates its transition rules.
A “No” vote keeps the current Constitution in force and ends the process.
A binding condition built into the rules already approved by the people

NO → STOPS

PHASE III · LIMITED TRANSITION AND CLOSELY WATCHED ELECTIONS

MONTHS 11–14/16

8A TRANSITION AUTHORITY
A consensus leader or council created by the transition rules approved by the people.

- keeps public services running
- strictly limited powers · cannot run
- automatically steps down after swearing-in

8B NEW CNE: CLOSE OVERSIGHT
Runs the election independently, with full audits and intensive observation.

- audited voter rolls and software
- domestic and international observation
- results published polling station by station

9 PRESIDENTIAL AND PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS
A free, universal, direct, and secret vote under the new constitutional order.
Binding deadline; only one exceptional and tightly controlled extension

10 CERTIFICATION, SWEARING-IN, AND AUTOMATIC HANDOVER
The CNE certifies the results; the president and Parliament are sworn in; the transition authority steps down.
Parliament invests the prime minister, and the parliamentary Government begins.
No discretionary handover and no political extension of the transition

CONSTITUTIONAL PARLIAMENTARY REPUBLIC

President as head of state · elected Parliament · accountable Government
Parliament invests the prime minister · full democratic legitimacy