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Lampiran 1: kutipan Konstitusi 1998

CHAPTER I (Article 2. Decentralized authority of the State):

The Sudan is a federal republic, the supreme authority thereof is based on the federal system drawn by the Constitution as a national centre and States, and administered at the base by local government in accordance with the law, to ensure popular participation, consultation and mobilization, and to provide justice in the distribution of power and wealth.

CHAPTER II (Article 36. The President of the Republic):

The Republic of Sudan shall have a President elected by the people.

CHAPTER II (Article 65. Sources of legislation):

Islamic law and the consensus of the nation, by referendum, Constitution and custom shall be the sources of legislation ; and no legislation in contravention with these fundamentals shall be made; however, the legislation shall be guided by the nation's public opinion, the learned opinion of scholars and thinkers, and then by the decision of those in charge of public affairs.

CHAPTER II (Article 44. The two Vice-Presidents of the Republic and assistants):

The President of the Republic shall appoint two vice- Presidents having the same qualification of the President, and appoint assistants and advisers, and define their seniorities and functions. Each one of them shall take before the President the oath taken by the President.

CHAPTER VI (Article 108. The division of the Sudan into States):

The division of the Sudan into States

108. The Republic of the Sudan shall be divided into states each state shall have a capital, as follows:

- (a) Upper Nile state ; capital is Malakal ;*
- (b) Red Sea state ; capital is Port Sudan ;*
- (c) Bahr - Al-Jabal state ; capital is Juba ;*
- (d) Lakes state ; capital is Rumbek ;*
- (e) Gezira state ; capital is Wad Medani;*
- (f) Jungoli state ; capital is Bor ;*
- (g) South Darfur state ; capital is Nyal;*
- (h) South Kordufan state ; capital is Kadugli ;*
- (i) Khartoum state ; capital is Khartoum ;*
- (j) Sennar state ; capital is Sinja;*
- (k) East Equatoria state ; capital is Kapoita ;*
- (l) North Bahr-Al-Ghazal state ; capital is Awil ;*
- (m) North Darfur state ; capital is AL -Fashir ;*
- (n) North Kordufan state ; capital is Al-Obied ;*
- (o) Northern state ; capital is Dongula ;*
- (p) West Equatoria state ; capital is Yambio ;*
- (q) West Bahr-Al-Ghazal state ; capital is Wau ;*
- (r) West Darfur state ; capital is Geneina ;*

- (s) *West Kordufan state ; capital is Al -Fula ;*
- (t) *Gedarif state ; capital is Gedarif ;*
- (u) *Kassala state ; capital is Kassala ;*
- (v) *River Nile state ; capital is M-Damar ;*
- (w) *White Nile state ; capital is Rabak ;*
- (x) *Blue Nile state ; capital is Al-Damazin ;*
- (y) *Warap state ; capital is Warap ;*
- (z) *Unity state ; capital is Bantio.*

Sumber: International Labour Organization. 1998. "Constitution of the Republic of Sudan". <https://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/docs/ELECTRONIC/52652/90486/F1708365755/SDN52652%20English.pdf>. Diunduh pada tanggal 19 Desember 2021.

Lampiran 2: kutipan Konstitusi 2005

CHAPTER 1 (Article 1. nature of the state):

(1)The Republic of the Sudan is an independent, sovereign State. It is a democratic, decentralized, multi-cultural, multi-lingual, multi-racial, multi-ethnic, and multi-religious country where such diversities co-exist

(2)The State is committed to the respect and promotion of human dignity; and is founded on justice, equality and the advancement of human rights and fundamental freedoms and assures multi-partism

(3)The Sudan is an all embracing [sic] homeland where religions and cultures are sources of strength, harmony and inspiration

CHAPTER II (article 52. the President of the republic):

There shall be a President for the Republic of the Sudan to be directly elected by the people in national elections according to the law and the regulations set by the National Elections Commission

CHAPTER I (Article 5. Sources of legislation):

1. Nationally enacted legislation having effect only in respect of the Northern

states of the Sudan shall have as its sources of legislation Islamic Sharia and the consensus of the people.

2. Nationally enacted legislation applicable to Southern Sudan or states of Southern Sudan shall have as its sources of legislation popular consensus, the values and the customs of the people of the Sudan, including their traditions and religious beliefs, having regard to Sudan's diversity.

3. Where national legislation is currently in operation or is to be enacted and its source is religion or custom, then a state, and subject to Article 26(a) herein in the case of Southern Sudan, the majority of whose residents do not practice such religion or customs may:

a. either introduce legislation so as to allow practices or establish institutions, in that state consistent with their religion or customs, or

b. refer the law to the Council of States to be approved by a two-thirds majority of all the representatives or initiate national legislation which will provide for such necessary alternative institutions as may be appropriate

CHAPTER II (article 51. Composition of the Presidency):

1. The Presidency of the Republic shall consist of the President of the Republic and two Vice President[s].

2. There shall be partnership and collegial decision-making within the Presidency in order to safeguard stability in the country and implement the Comprehensive Peace Agreement.

Sumber: Constituteproject.org. 2021. "Sudan's Constitution of 2005". https://www.constituteproject.org/constitution/Sudan_2005.pdf. Diunduh pada tanggal 19 Desember 2021.