

African Union, African Regional Bodies

Recommendations on the situation in Central African Republic

Legislation as at 16 May 2013

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Recommendations on the situation in Central African Republic

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African Union

Recommendations on the situation in Central African Republic

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Commenced

[This is the version of this document from 16 May 2013.]

CONCERNED about the significant deterioration of the situation in the Central African Republic since December 2012;

EXPRESSING CONCERN over the political, security and socio-economic challenges that the Central African Republic is facing;

CONDEMNING the Coup d'Etat of 24 March 2013, against the regime of President François Bozizé which is an unconstitutional change of Government;

NOTING that the political history of the Central African Republic has been alternating between abortive attempts at democratization and violence caused by civil wars and coups d'état which have plunged the country into a permanent crisis thus increasingly aggravating on a daily basis, the living conditions of its citizens;

AWARE of the chronic crisis in the Central African Republic attributable to four major factors, namely: the entrenchment of the culture of military rebellion, the absence of good governance, the alarming deterioration of the socio-economic situation and the decline of the national army;

WELCOMING the decisions taken by the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS) during its last summit held on April 18, 2013 in N'Djamena, establishing the road map on the transition;

The Pan-African Parliament,

THEREFORE RECOMMENDS THAT:

1. The Central African Republic transitional Government should redefine the new bases to reconstruct the State;
2. The African Union and the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS) should work towards the establishment of an international contact group as soon as possible, as it was proposed in the last ECCAS summit in order to mobilize resources for the organs of the transition and to help them resolving antagonisms and conflicts between the various bodies, which could block the elections process;
3. The African Union should discourage the candidature of the current President of the transition even if he resigns three months before the date of the elections;
4. The African Union should get involved in all the phases of the electoral processes (parliamentary and presidential) in order to guarantee their credibility and transparency.