

Long live in Ethiopia!!

The English version

**The New Constitution of the Federal
Democratic Republic of Ethiopia**

(ሕገ ኢትዮጵያ)

Adapted 1 September 2016 E. C.

IN THE NAME OF THE ALMIGHTY GOD

Preamble

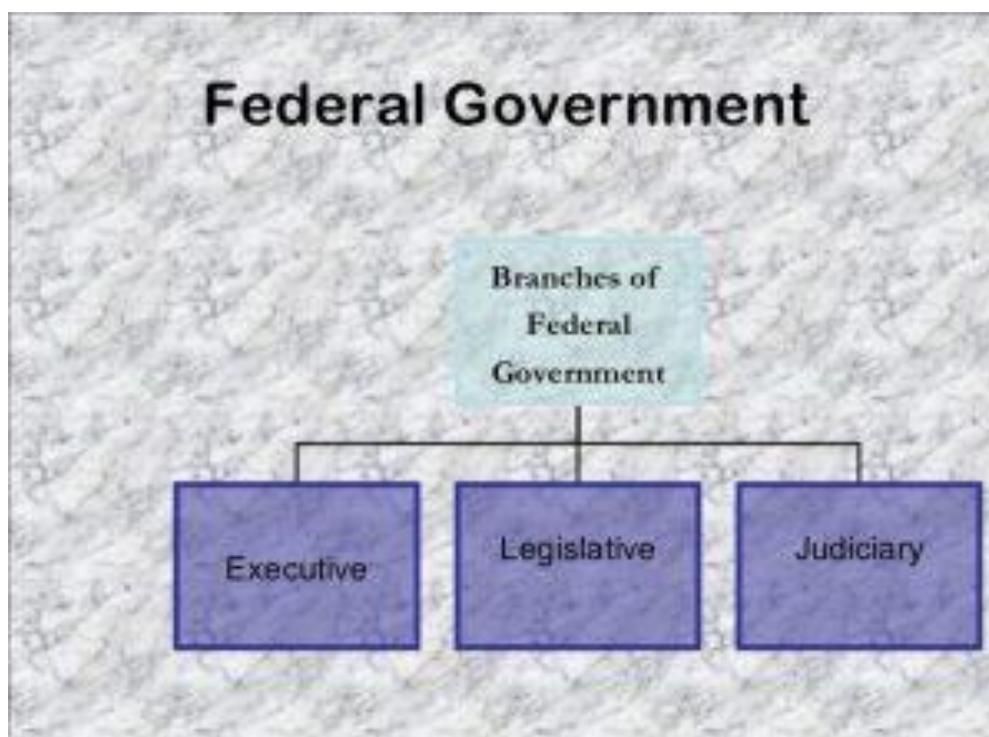
1) We, the Ethiopian people, committed IN SOLEMN declaration and affirmation of our commitment to; Freedom, Justice, Probity, and Accountability. The Principle that all powers of Government spring must come from the Sovereign Will of the People. The Principle of Universal Adult Suffrage; the claim of universal suffrage, The Rule of Law; The protection and preservation of Fundamental Human Rights and Freedoms, Unity and Stability for our Nation; DO at this moment ADOPT, for our tranquility.

We Convinced that to live as one economic community is necessary to create sustainable and mutually supportive conditions for ensuring respect for our rights and freedoms and the joint promotion of our interests. We are determined to consolidate, as an everlasting legacy, the peace and the prospect of a democratic order. Our struggles and sacrifices have brought this constitution for a referendum to the Ethiopian people. Such has been the patient sufferance of this necessity which constrains them to alter their former Systems of Government to ሕገ-ኢትዮጵያ, (HigE-Ethiopia) Adapted 1 September 2016 E. C.

Federalism:

Ethiopia's Federalism system is the structure of equal distribution based on all 14 provinces of Ethiopia, including Addis Ababa and other administrations.

The Ethiopian Federal Government



The Ethiopian upper law is called the Ethiopian constitution (ሕገ ኢትዮጵያ).

The Ethiopian constitution's upper law is known as the people's law, or the supreme law of the land.

The Ethiopian lower law is called the government law (ሕገ መንግሥት).

The Ethiopian independent institutions who can enforce the upper law are:

- 1) The Ethiopian constitutional court article 88.
- 2) The Ethiopian federal court article 5.
- 3) The Ethiopian Ministry of Defense article 67.
- 4) The Ethiopian Ministry of Information article 67.
- 5) The Ethiopian civil services commissions article 89.
- 6) The Ethiopian election commission article 89.
- 7) The Ethiopian audit commission article 89.
- 8) The Ethiopian human right commission article 89.

The Rule of law, ሕገ ኢትዮጵያ the people's law or Ethiopia's Constitution is the supreme law of the land; who governs or a leader of the country. Under the people's Rule, the Ethiopian government system is written by the people, for the people. The Ethiopian Constitution separates the Ethiopian government powers into three branches:

The **legislative** branch, which makes the laws.

The **executive** branch, which executes the laws.

The **judicial** branch, which interprets the laws.

“**No one** is above the law.” Including the President.

EXECUTIVE: The executive branch of the Ethiopian government is responsible for implementing and administering the legislative branch's public policy. The President of Ethiopia is responsible for implementing and enforcing the laws passed by Congress and appoints the heads of the federal agencies, including the Cabinet.

LEGISLATIVE: The Ethiopian government's legislative branch is responsible for passing federal and provincial government laws and appropriating the money necessary to operate the government. The Ethiopian legislative branch drafts proposed regulations, confirms or rejects presidential nominations for heads of federal agencies.

JUDICIAL: The judicial branch of Ethiopia is responsible for interpreting the constitution and the government's laws and applying their interpretations to controversies brought before it. The legislative branch drafts proposed regulations, confirms or rejects presidential nominations for heads of federal agencies.

CHAPTER ONE

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Adapted On 1 September 2016.

Article 1

Nomenclature of the State

This Constitution establishes the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia. The Ethiopian provinces shall know as the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia. Ethiopia's Constitution divides the federal government into three branches to ensure no individual or group will have too much power and **check** and **balance** the government power.

- 1) Legislative—Makes laws (Congress—House of Representatives and Senate)
- 2) Executive—Carries out laws (President, Vice President, Cabinet, most federal agencies)
- 3) Judicial—Evaluates laws and interpret (Supreme Court and constitutional court)

The Ethiopian President has no veto power of legislation created by Congress. The Ethiopian Congress can confirm or reject the President's nominees and remove the President from office in exceptional circumstances.

Justices of the Supreme Court

Ethiopia has 7 seven direct elected by the people of Ethiopia Supreme Court Justices. All 7 Justices of the Supreme Court of Ethiopia must be clear or free from any political groups or parties' affiliation. For example, parties in article 39, Federal party, Democratic Party, and Republic party.

Legislative Branch

- 1) Ethiopia's legislative branch can draft proposed laws that confirm or reject Presidential nominations for heads of federal agencies. The legislative branch of Ethiopia has the authority to declare war. This branch comprises Congress (the Senate and House of Representatives) and specialized agencies and offices that provide Congress support services. Ethiopian citizens have the right to vote for Senators and Representatives through free, confidential ballots.
- 2) Congress has no authority to make any increases or decreases in the base salary paid to members of Congress until the next term of office for the Ethiopian representatives begins. This means that another congressional general election must have been held before the pay raise or cut can take effect.

Senate

There are three elected Senators per province, and from Addis, Ababa administration totaling 42 Senators. A Senate term is six years and can run for re-election every six years.

House of Representatives

There are many elected Representatives, from the 14 provinces and Addis Ababa administration in proportion to their total population. A Representative serves a two-year term and can run for re-election every two years.

Article 2

Ethiopian Territorial Jurisdiction

- 1) The territorial jurisdiction of Ethiopia shall comprise the territory of Ethiopia's external boundaries shall be as determined by international agreements according to its map that registered during the league of the nations. Ethiopia locates in northeast Africa from 3 to 14 degrees to the north, and it finds from 33 to 48 degrees, and its area is 1,127,127 *Square Kilometer*. Also, Ethiopia's borders include; the west with Sudan, to the east with Djibouti and Somalia, to the south with Kenya, and the north with Eritrea.

- 2) The northeast of Ethiopian territory must be based on a resolution adopted by the fifth session of the General Assembly on December 2, 1950, United Nations resolution 390 V. in New York 5th general assembly.
- 3) According to the fifth session of the General Assembly on December 2, 1950, United Nations resolution 390 V. in New York 5th general assembly. if Eritrea decides to withdraw from Ethiopia, Eritrea **must cede** the port of Asseb to Ethiopia.
- 4) The northeast of Ethiopian territory is the **Red Sea** including the **port of Asseb**, and the **Islands of Dahlak's** according to the United Nations fifth general assembly decision on its resolution 390 V.

Article 3

The Ethiopian Flag

The Ethiopian flag shall consist of **green** at the top, **yellow** in the middle, and **red** at the bottom, and shall have no emblem at the center. The three colors shall be set horizontally in equal dimensions.



Article 4

Executive Branch

President

Executive Qualifications & Responsibilities

The Ethiopian presidential election system is One Vote, One person, only.

- 1) Ethiopian citizens have the right to vote for the President and Vice President through free, confidential ballots. All Ethiopian citizens are equal under the law.
- 2) Candidates for the presidential race must come according to article 39 through the winning process of a) Federal Party, b) Democratic Party, and c) Republic Party, only. No ethnic name is allowed to use for the presidential race.
- 3) No gender discrimination is allowed for Ethiopian presidential candidacy.
- 4) The President must be at least 35 years old, a natural-born of Ethiopia, or born abroad.
- 5) The Ethiopian people can directly elect the President without the Electoral College vote. In this constitution, the Electoral College is not allowed. The President of Ethiopia can select for a four-year, and cannot serve more than two elected terms.
- 6) The President has no power to sign any veto (reject) laws passed by Congress. However, the President can make treaties with foreign governments (with Senate approval).
- 7) President has no authority to declare any war. Only Congress can declare war.

- 8) A federal court can prosecute the President for any misdemeanor case, and if he/she fails guilty, Congress can remove him/her by majority vote.

The roles of the executive branch President

- 1) The chief duty of the President is to ensure the laws of the Ethiopian people faithfully. He or she is the head of state, leader of the federal government. The President serves four years and can be elected no more than two terms. The executive branch carries out and enforces laws. It comprises the President, Vice President, the Cabinet, executive departments, independent agencies, and other boards, commissions, and committees.

Vice President

- 1) The Vice President supports the President. If the President is unable to serve, the Vice President becomes President.
- 2) The vice president serves as the presiding officer of the Senate.
- 3) The Vice President would become President if the office was vacated.
- 4) A federal court can prosecute the vice president for any misdemeanor case, and if he/she fails guilty, Congress can remove him/her by majority vote.
- 5) If the President and vice president die by accident, the house speaker can act as President of the nation.

Provincial Governor

The provincial governor oversees the functions of the province executive branch of government. Report to the General Assembly and the condition of the province in each quarter. Governor review bills that are approved by both the province House and Senate. The governor can sign the legislation bill without veto, and it will become law.

1. The governor must obey the Ethiopian constitution አገ ሊትዮጵያ and must have at least first degree.
2. The governor's primary responsibilities are to serve as the province's chief executive officer.
3. No gender discrimination to become a provincial governor.
4. The provincial governor must be 35 years old and above.
5. The provincial governor was born, lived at least for two years in that province, and was able to speak the Ethiopian national language. Most governor's duties will add by provincial congress decisions.
6. The governor accomplishes his/her duty obeying the Ethiopian constitution, federal and provincial laws. Governor can serve the first term for four years.
7. Provincial Governor services for four years. However, he/she can run for the second term election.
8. The Ethiopian constitution does not allow for a provincial governor to run an election for the third time.
9. The provincial government has no veto power to reject bills passed by the provincial congress.
10. When the provincial governor passes away, the vice governor will become a governor.
11. If the provincial governor breaches the Ethiopian constitution, the case will first go to the federal and constitutional court. If he/she becomes guilty, then the provincial congress will impeach the governor.

Provincial vice governor

1. The provincial governor can nominate a vice-governor.
2. The nomination of the vice governor will approve by the provincial congress.

Article 5

Supreme Court

- 1) Federal Supreme Court located in Addis Ababa is the highest judiciary in the country.
- 2) State Supreme Court justices hear appeals and decide cases from Courts of Appeals and other lower courts.
- 3) **Seven** justices are elected statewide to serve **six years**. **Seven** Justices are elected every **six** years.
- 4) Court of Appeals Judge Court of Appeals Judges hear appeals from Superior Courts.
- 5) Court of Appeals Judges serves **six years**.
- 6) Superior Court Judge Superior Courts hear felony criminal cases, civil matters, divorces, juvenile cases, and appeals from lower-level courts appeals.
- 7) County organizes superior Courts into districts.
- 8) Superior Court Judges can serve for six years only; however, they can run for Re-election at their term ends.

Article 6

National Anthem of Ethiopia

To be determined by law, the national anthem of Ethiopia shall reflect the ideals of the Constitution, the Commitment of the Peoples of Ethiopia to live together in a democratic order, and of their shared destiny.

Article 7

Languages

All Ethiopian languages shall enjoy equal province recognition. However, the Amharic language shall be the working language of the Federal Government of Ethiopia.

Article 8

DUAL CITIZENSHIP

- 1) Any person of either sex shall be an Ethiopian national where both or either parent is Ethiopian.
- 2) A citizen of Ethiopia can hold the citizenship of any other country and addition to his/her citizenship of Ethiopia.

CHAPTER TWO

FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES

OF THE CONSTITUTION

Article 9

The sovereignty of the people

1. All sovereign power resides in the Peoples of Ethiopia.
2. This Constitution (Hige-Ethiopia) expresses the Ethiopian people's sovereignty equally for men and women.
3. Their sovereignty shall express through their representatives elected by this Constitution and through their direct democratic participation.

Article 10

The supremacy of the Constitution

- 1) Our New Constitution (ሕገ ኢትዮጵያ) is the Supreme Law of the Land.

- 2) After the new constitution of Ethiopia ratification, the current governing law will be separate, and it will continue produced by the Ethiopian Congress or lawmakers are keeping its limitation under the Ethiopian constitution.
- 3) The Ethiopian constitution only belongs to the Ethiopian people. Therefore, it is non-governmental, and only the Ethiopian people can give their consent for upcoming amendments.
- 4) Amending the Ethiopian constitution power belongs to the majority of the Ethiopian people (50% +1) or citizens of 14 provinces and three administrations (Gambela, Afar, Somali Ogaden) only. Therefore, any organ is trying to change the Ethiopian constitution by political organizations, the president, and the Ethiopian Congress is a federal government crime. Punishment is from 10 to 15 years' prison and removal from their positions.
- 5) The Ethiopian governmental law only belongs to the Ethiopian federal government, and states government. Therefore, it is a governmental, and only the Ethiopian federal congress, and states congress or lawmaking body can ratify upcoming governmental laws, regulations, and policies under the new Ethiopian constitution.
- 6) Any law, customary practice, or a decision of an organ of the province or a public official which contravenes this Constitution shall be of no effect.
- 7) All citizens, organs of the provinces, political organizations, other associations, and their officials, including the president, must ensure observance of the Constitution and obey it.
- 8) It is prohibited to assume province power in any manner other than that provided under the Constitution.
- 9) This the Ethiopian Constitution, and the laws of the Ethiopian provinces which shall be made in pursuance thereof; and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of Ethiopia, shall be the supreme law of

the land; and the judges in every province shall be bound thereby, anything in this Constitution.

Article 11

Human and Democratic Rights

- 1) Human rights and freedoms, emanating from the nature of humanity, are inviolable and inalienable.
- 2) The social and democratic rights of citizens and people are respected.

Article 12

Separation of State and Religion

1. Government and religion are separate.

There shall be no Government religion.

The Government shall not interfere in religious matters, and faith shall not interfere in government affairs.

Article 13

Conduct and Accountability of Government

1. The conduct of affairs of government shall be **transparent**.
2. Any public official or an elected representative is accountable for any failure in official duties.
3. In the case of loss of confidence, the people may recall an elected representative.

CHAPTER THREE

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS AND FREEDOMS

Article 14

The scope of Application and Interpretation

1. All fundamental rights and freedoms specified in this Chapter are interpreted to conform to the principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, International Covenants on Human Rights, and International instruments.

Article 15

Rights to life

1. Every person has the right to life. No person may deprive of his life except as a punishment for a serious criminal offense determined by law.

Article 16

Rights to life

- 1) Every person has the security right to protection against bodily harm.

Article 17

Right to Liberty

- 1) No one shall deprive of his or her Liberty, except grounds of by procedure as are established by law.
- 2) No person may be subject to arbitrary arrest, and no person may detain without a charge or conviction against him.
- 3) The security of person and liberty of every person has the inviolable and inalienable right to life.

Article 18

The prohibition against Inhuman Treatment

- 1) Everyone has the right to protection against cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment or punishment.
- 2) No person shall hold in slavery or servitude. Trafficking in human beings for whatever purpose is prohibited.
- 3) No person shall require to perform forced or compulsory labor.

Article 19

The right of Persons Arrested

- 1) Persons arrested have the right to be informed promptly, in a language they understand, of the reasons for their arrest and any charge against them.
- 2) Persons arrested have the right to remain silent. Upon arrest, they have the right to be informed promptly, in a language they understand, that any statement they make may use as evidence against them in court.
- 3) Persons arrested have the right to be brought before a court within 48 hours of their arrest. Such time shall not include the time reasonably required for the journey from the place of detention to the court.
- 4) All persons appearing to a court have the right to know a quick and specific explanation of their arrest due to the alleged crime committed.
- 5) All persons have an inalienable right to petition the court to order their physical release. The arresting police officer or the law enforcer fails to bring them before a court within the prescribed time and provide reasons for their arrest. Where the interest of justice requires, the court may order the arrested person to remain in custody or, when requested, remand him for a time strictly needed to carry out the necessary investigation. In determining

the additional time required by the study, the court shall ensure that the responsible law enforcement authorities carry out the inquiry respecting the arrested person's right to a speedy trial.

- 6) The government should not compel arrested, not be obligated to make confessions or admissions which could use in evidence against them. Any evidence obtained under coercion shall not be admissible.
- 7) Persons arrested have the right to be released on bail. In exceptional circumstances prescribed by law, the court may deny bail or demand an adequate guarantee for the detained person's conditional release.

Article 20

Rights of Persons Accused

- 1) Accused persons have the right to a public trial by an ordinary court of law within a reasonable time after having been charged. The court may hear cases in a closed session only to (or "intending to") protect the right to privacy of the parties concerned, public morals, and national security.
- 2) Accused persons have the right to be informed with sufficient particulars of the charge brought against them and given the order in writing.
- 3) During proceedings, accused persons have the right to be presumed innocent until proved guilty according to law and not to be compelled to testify against themselves.
- 4) Accused persons have the right to full access to any evidence presented against them, examine witnesses testifying against them, adduce or have evidence produced in their defense, and obtain the attendance of an examination of witnesses on their behalf before the court.

- 5) Accused persons have the right to be represented by the legal counsel of their choice. If they do not have sufficient means to pay for it, and miscarriage of justice would provide legal representation at the province's expense.
- 6) All persons have the right to appeal to a competent court against an order. They have the right to request an interpreter at the province's expense where the court proceeding is conducted.

Article 21

The Rights of Persons Held in Custody and Convicted Prisoners

- 1) All persons held in custody and persons imprisoned upon conviction and sentencing have the right to treatments respecting their human dignity.
- 2) All persons shall have the opportunity to communicate with and visit their spouses or partners, close relatives, friends, religious councilors, medical doctors, and their legal counsel.

Article 22

Non-retroactivity of Criminal Law

- 1) No one shall be held guilty of any criminal offense on account of any act or omission which did not constitute a criminal offense at the time when they committed.
- 2) Nor shall a more massive penalty be imposed on any person than the applicable one.

Article 23

Prohibition of Double Jeopardy

- 1) No person shall be liable to be tried or punished again for an offense for which he has already been finally convicted or acquitted by the criminal law and procedure.

Article 24

Prohibition and Crime

- 1) Drank and driving are constitutionally crimes and prohibited under Ethiopian Law.
- 2) No smoke, No drink under 21 years old. It is constitutionally a crime and prohibited under Ethiopian Law.
- 3) Parents are not entitled to their children's defaulted crime unless they are involved in the same crime.
- 4) All kinds of gambling in Ethiopia are prohibited, and it is the Ethiopian federal government's crime under the new constitution of Ethiopia.

5) Article 25

Right to Honor and Reputation

- 1) Everyone has the right to respect for his human dignity, reputation, and honor.
- 2) Everyone has the right to the free development of his personality in a moral, cultural, and religious manner compatible with the rights of other citizens.
- 3) Everyone has the right to recognition everywhere as a person.

Article 26

Right to Equality

- 1) All persons are equal before the law and entitle without any discrimination to the law's equal protection. In this respect, the law shall guarantee all persons equal and adequate security without discrimination on the grounds of social origin, color, sex, language, religion, political or another opinion, property, birth, or another status.

Article 27

Right to Privacy

- 1) Everyone has the right to privacy. This right shall include the right not to be subject to searches of the home.
- 2) Everyone has the right to the inviolability of his notes and correspondence, including postal letters and communications made using the telephone, telecommunications, and electronic devices.
- 3) Public officials shall respect and protect these rights. No restrictions may place on the enjoyment of such rights except in compelling circumstances and by specific laws whose purposes shall be the safeguarding of national security or the public peace, the prevention of crimes or the protection of health, public morality, or the rights freedoms of others.

Article 28

Freedom of Religion, Belief, and Opinion

- 1) Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience, and religion. This right shall include the freedom to hold or to adopt a religion or belief of his choice, and the freedom, either individually or in community with

others, and in public or private, to manifest his religion or belief in worship, observance, practice, and teaching.

- 2) Without prejudice to believers may establish institutions of religious education and administration to propagate and organize their religion.
- 3) No one shall be subject to coercion or other means which would restrict or prevent his freedom to hold a belief of his choice except, breaking our long-time culture because Ethiopia is a country of culture, respects Christianity and Muslim's religious beliefs equally.
- 4) Parents and legal guardians have the right to bring up their children ensuring their religious and moral education in conformity with their convictions.
- 5) Freedom to express or manifest one's religion or belief may be subject only to such limitations as are prescribed by law and are necessary to protect public safety, peace, health, education, public morality or the fundamental rights and freedoms of others, and to ensure the independence of the Province from religion.

Article 29

Crimes against Humanity

- 1) Criminal liability of persons who commit crimes against humanity, so defined by Ethiopia's international agreements and by other laws of Ethiopia, such as genocide, summary executions, forcible disappearances, or torture.
- 2) Ethiopia shall adhere to INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS in its dealings with other nations.

- 3) The government of Ethiopia must promote and protect the interests of Ethiopians.
- 4) The government of Ethiopia shall seek the establishment of justice and equitable international economic and social order.
- 5) Ethiopia's government shall promote respect for international law, treaty obligations, and the settlement of international disputes by peaceful means and International law.
- 6) The government of Ethiopia shall adhere to the principles enshrined in international organizations, international human rights treaties, the Charter of the United Nations, the Charter of the Organization of African Unity, the Commonwealth, the Treaty of the IGAD Countries, and any other international organization of which Ethiopia is a member.

CHAPTER 4

DEMOCRATIC RIGHTS

Article 30

The right of Thought, Opinion, and Expression

- 1) Everyone has the right to hold opinions without interference.
- 2) Everyone has the right to freedom of expression without any interference. These rights should include freedom to seek, receive and impart information, ideas of all kinds, regardless of frontiers, either orally, in writing or print, in the form of art, or through any media of his choice.

- 3) Freedom of the press and other mass media and freedom of artistic creativity is guaranteed. Freedom of the press shall specifically include the following elements.
- 4) In the interest of the free flow of information, ideas, and opinions, which are essential to the functioning of a democratic order, the press shall, as an institution, enjoy legal protection to ensure its operational independence and its capacity to entertain diverse opinions.

Article 31

The right of Opinion, Expression by the peaceful demonstrations

- 1) Ethiopian citizens have unlimited freedom to express their opinion freely through peaceful protests.
- 2) Any citizen who violates any legal limitations on these rights' exercise may be held liable under the law.

Article 32

Freedom of Association

- 1) Every person has the right to freedom of association for any cause or purpose.
- 2) Ethiopian organizations formed by-laws appropriately, legally, or constitutionally can promote a freedom activity peacefully.

Article 33

Freedom of Movement

- 1) Any Ethiopian or foreign national lawfully in Ethiopia has, within the national territory, the right to liberty of movement and freedom to choose

his residence and the freedom to leave the country at any time he/she wishes.

- 2) Any Ethiopian national has the right to return to his country.
- 3) It eliminates migration and young Ethiopians suffrage; all opportunities doors are open to all Ethiopians to travel to any place throughout the world without any bureaucratic process delay.
- 4) All Ethiopians can possess their travel document by themselves without their parents accompanying requirements at their neighboring offices, at any time to go abroad without any governmental permeation.
- 5) Ethiopia's government must set an agreement for free entry/exit visas for all Ethiopians with all embassies located in Ethiopia to stop the migration problem or our young generation's suffrage.

Article 34

Rights of Nationality

- 1) No Ethiopian national shall deprive of his or her Ethiopian nationality against his or her will. The marriage of an Ethiopian national of either sex to a foreign national shall not annul his or her Ethiopian race.
- 2) Every Ethiopian national has the right to enjoy all rights, protection, and benefits derived from Ethiopian nationality as prescribed by law.
- 3) Any national has the right to change his Ethiopian nationality.
- 4) Ethiopian nationality may confer upon foreigners by a law enacted and procedures established consistent with international agreements.

Article 35

Marital, Personal, and Family Rights

- 1)** Marriage shall be between men and women, without any discrimination as to race or religion.
- 2)** Ethiopians have equal rights while entering into, during the wedding, and at the time of divorce.
- 3)** The Ethiopian constitution shall enact to ensure the protection of children's rights and interests at the time of divorce.
- 4)** Marriage should enter only with the free and full consent of the intending spouses.
- 5)** The family is the natural and fundamental unit of society and is entitled to protection by society and the government.
- 6)** Under the Ethiopian constitution, marriage is the union of one man and one woman only.
- 7)** Under the Ethiopian form, marriage prohibits by law under 18 years old, or no wedding should permit under 18 years old.

Article 36

Rights of Women

- 1)** In the enjoyment of rights and protections provided by this Constitution, women shall have equal rights with men.
- 2)** Women have equal rights with men in marriage as prescribed by this Constitution.

- 3) The historical legacy of inequality and discrimination suffered by women in Ethiopia is taken into account, women, to remedy this legacy, are entitled to affirmative measures. The purpose of such measures shall be to provide special attention to women to enable them to compete and participate by equality with men in political, social, and economic life and public and private institutions.
- 4) The province shall enforce the right of women to eliminate the influences of harmful customs. Laws, businesses, and practices that oppress or cause bodily or mental harm to women are prohibited.
- 5) Women have the right to maternity leave with full pay. The duration of maternity leave shall be determined by law, taking into account the nature of the work, the mother's health, and the child and family's well-being. (b) Maternity leave may, by the provisions of law, include prenatal leave with full pay.
- 6) Under the Ethiopian Constitution, female genital mutilation is illegal, and it is a federal government crime up to 15 years' imprisonment and a 15 thousand Ethiopian birr punishment fine.
- 7) Women have the right to acquire, administer, control, use, and transfer property. In particular, they have equal rights with men on the use, transfer, administration, and management of the land. They shall also enjoy equal treatment in the inheritance of property.
- 8) Women shall have a right to equality in employment, promotion, pay, and the transfer of pension entitlements.
- 9) To prevent harm arising from pregnancy and childbirth and to safeguard their health, women have the right to access family planning education, information, and capacity.

- 10)** Sexual assault of women killing in Ethiopia, urban or rural violence, all serious body injury acts of violence, stalking burning of women face or their body with different chemicals or acid, all brutal killings of women in Ethiopia proved by the court, must be punished with death.

Article 37

Rights of Children

- 1)** All children have the right to life, name, and nationality to know and are cared for by their parents.
- 2)** Legal guardians cannot be subject to exploitative practices, neither to required nor permitted to perform work which may be hazardous or harmful to their education, health, or well-being free of corporal punishment or cruel treatment in schools and other institutions reasonable for children's care.
- 3)** In all actions concerning children undertaken by public and private welfare institutions, courts of law, administrative authorities, or legislative bodies, the primary consideration shall be in the child's best interest.
- 4)** Juvenile offenders are admitted to corrective or rehabilitative institutions.
- 5)** Parents shall keep juveniles who become wards of the placed in public or private orphanages separately from adults.
- 6)** Children born out of wedlock shall have the same rights as children born out of wedlock.
- 7)** The Province shall accord superior protection to orphans and encourage institutions that ensure and promote their adoption and advance their welfare and education.

- 8)** The Ethiopian government must protect all disabled children whatever they need.
- 9)** Under the Ethiopian supreme law of land broadly protects and looks after survivors of child sexual abuse. Under the Ethiopian new constitution, an adult engages in sexual contact with a minor held criminally and civilly responsible. Under a new Ethiopian constitution specifically, sexual assault of a child is commonly referred to as "constitutional rape crime." A person, including the president, commits this crime knowingly, a child's sexual organ to contact, penetrate the mouth, anus, and sexual organ; these crimes consider "constitutional rape crime." Therefore, "if criminals prove by the court, punishments are electrical execution or another form of the death penalty.
- 10)** Under the Ethiopian supreme law of land broadly protects and looks after survivors of child sexual abuse. Under the Ethiopian new constitution, parents or guardians commit sexual contact with a minor held criminally and civilly responsible. Under a new Ethiopian constitution specifically, sexual assault of a child is commonly referred to as "constitutional rape crime." Parents or guardians commit this crime knowingly, a child's sexual organ to contact, penetrate the mouth, anus, and sexual organ; these crimes consider "constitutional rape crime." Therefore, "if criminals prove by the court, punishments are the death penalty.
- 11)** Under the Ethiopian supreme law of land broadly protects and looks after survivors of child sexual abuse. Under the Ethiopian new constitution, teachers or priests commit sexual contact with a minor held criminally and civilly responsible. Under a new Ethiopian constitution specifically, sexual assault of a child is commonly referred to as "constitutional rape crime."

Teachers or priests commit this crime knowingly, a child's sexual organ to contact, penetrate the mouth, anus, and sexual organ; these crimes consider "constitutional rape crime." Therefore, if criminals prove by the court, punishments are the death penalty.

Article 38

The right of Access to Justice

- 1) Everyone has the right to bring a justiciable matter to and obtain a decision or judgment by a court of law or any other competent body with judicial power. has the right to bring a justiciable matter to and to obtain a decision or judgment by, a court of law or any other competent body with judicial power.

Article 39

The Right to Vote and to be elected

ORGANIZATION OF POLITICAL PARTIES

Under this new Ethiopian constitution, the right to form political parties is, guaranteed only for the three parties. These are:

- 1) **Federal Party**
- 2) **Democratic Party**
- 3) **Republic Party.**

Under this Ethiopian constitution, it is strictly prohibited no political party shall form; on ethnic, gender, religious, regional, professional. Other sectional divisions use words, slogans, or symbols to arouse ethnic, gender, religious, regional, professional, or other sectional divisions.

Every Ethiopian national, without any discrimination based on color, race, sex, language, religion, political or another opinion, or another status, have the following rights; to take part in the conduct of public affairs. Act directly through freely chosen representatives.

Article 40

The Land of Ethiopia

Right to Property/Land ownership

- 1)** Every Ethiopian citizen has the right to ownership of private property on account of public interest; this right shall include the right to acquire, use, and, in a manner compatible with other citizens' rights, dispose of such property by sale or bequest or transfer it otherwise.
- 2)** In this article, "Private Property" means all tangible or intangible products produced by the labor, creativity, or capital of an individual citizen, associations that enjoy juridical personality under the law. Also, in appropriate circumstances, communities are empowered explicitly by law to own property in common.
- 3)** The right to ownership of rural and urban land and all-natural resources is exclusively vested in the provinces and Ethiopian peoples. The land is a common property of the Peoples of Ethiopia.
- 4)** Ethiopian peasants have the right to obtain land without payment and the protection against eviction from their possession.
- 5)** Ethiopian pastoralists have the right to free land for grazing and cultivation and the right not to be displaced from their lands. Without prejudice to Ethiopian Peoples due to land ownership, the government shall not ensure

private investors' right to use Ethiopian land by payment arrangements or by lease.

- 6) All TPLF (EPRDF) treaties with foreign organizations, individuals, domestic organizations, individuals' documents for land leases or sales, and other national property leases or sales are void and null after this constitution ratification.

Article 41

Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights

- 1) Every Ethiopian has the right to engage in economic activity freely and pursue a livelihood of his/her choice anywhere within the national territory.
- 2) Every Ethiopian has the right to choose his or her means of livelihood, occupation, and profession.
- 3) Every Ethiopian national has the right to equal access to publicly funded social services.
- 4) The province must allocate ever-increasing resources to provide public health, education, and other social services.
- 5) Within available means, the province shall allocate resources to provide rehabilitation and assistance to the physically and mentally disabled, the aged, and to children who are left without parents or guardians.
- 6) The province shall pursue policies that aim to expand job opportunities for the unemployed and the poor and undertake programmers and public works projects.

- 7) The province shall undertake all measures necessary to increase opportunities for citizens to find gainful employment.
- 8) Ethiopian farmers and pastoralists have the right to receive a fair price for their products, leading to an improvement in their conditions of life and enabling them to obtain an equitable share of the national wealth commensurate with their contribution. This objective shall guide the province in the formulation of economic, social, and development policies.
- 9) The province has the responsibility to protect and preserve historical and cultural legacies and contribute to promoting the arts and sports.

Article 42

Rights of Labor

- 1) A) Factory and service workers, farmers, farm laborers, other rural workers, and government employees whose work compatibility allows for it and who are below a certain level of responsibility, have the right to form associations to improve their conditions of employment and economic well-being. This right includes the right to form trade unions and other associations to bargain collectively with employers or other organizations that affect their interests. (b) Categories of persons referred to in paragraph (c) of this sub-Article have the right to express grievances, including the right to strike. (c) Law shall determine government employees who enjoy the rights provided under paragraphs (a) and (b) of this sub - Article. (d) Women workers have the right to equal pay for equal work.

- 2) Workers have the right to reasonable limitation of working hours, to rest, to leisure, to periodic leaves with pay, to remuneration for public holidays as well as a healthy and safe work environment.
- 3) Without prejudice to the rights recognized under sub - Article 1 of this Article, laws enacted for the implementation of such rights shall establish procedures for the formation of trade unions and the regulation of the collective bargaining process.

Article 43

The Right to Development

- 1) The Peoples of Ethiopia as a whole, in Ethiopia, in particular, have the right to improved living standards and sustainable development.
- 2) Ethiopia's people have the right to participate in national development and, in particular, to be consulted concerning policies and projects affecting their community.
- 3) All international agreements and relations concluded, established, or conducted by the province shall protect and ensure Ethiopia's right to sustainable development.

The primary aim of development activities shall be to enhance citizens' capacity for growth and meet their basic needs.

Article 44

Environmental Rights

- 1) All persons have the right to a clean and healthy environment.

- 2) All persons who are displaced or whose livelihoods have been adversely affected due to province programmers have the right to commensurate monetary or alternative means of compensation, including relocation with adequate province assistance.

CHAPTER 5

SOCIAL OBJECTIVES

Article 45

- 1) The province shall endeavor to secure and protect a social order founded on the ideals and principles of freedom, equality, justice, integrity, and accountability.
- 2) This Constitution shall direct its policy towards ensuring every citizen has equality of rights, obligations, and opportunities before the law.

Article 46

States of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia

- 1) The Federal Democratic Republic shall comprise 14 provinces, including the Addis Ababa administration.
- 2) Fourteen provinces of Ethiopia shall not have limited by the settlement patterns, language, identity, and consent of the peoples concerned.

Article 47

Provinces of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia

Provinces of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia are the Following:

provinces **their capital cities**

- 1) The province of Arsi..... Assela
- 2) The province of Bale..... Goba
- 3) The province of Begemidr..... Gondar
- 4) The province of GamoGofa.....Arbaminch
- 5) The province of Gojam..... Debremarkos
- 6) The Province of Harerge..... Harar
- 7) The province of Ilubabor..... Metu
- 8) The Province of Keffa..... Jimma
- 9) The Province of Shewa..... Addis Ababa
- 10) The province of Sidamo..... Hawassa
- 11) The province of Tigray... Mekele
- 12) The province of Wolega... Nekemt
- 13) The province of Wollo..... Dessie

Administrations equivalent to provinces

- 1) Addis Ababa administration Addis Ababa
- 2) Afar administration..... Asseb
- 3) Gambela administration..... Gambela
- 4) Ogaden Somale administration..... JiJiga



Article 48

All 14 provinces and administrations of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia shall have equal economic distribution and powers.



ታሪካዊ የኢትዮጵያ ክፍላተ ሀገር

መልካክ ምድራዊ የአስተዳደር ካርታ

Article 49

Capital City

- 1) Addis Ababa shall be the capital city of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia.
- 2) The residents of Addis Ababa shall have a full measure of self-government.
- 3) The Administration of Addis Ababa shall be responsible for the democratically elected Mayor and democratically elected city Councils' of Addis Ababa.
- 4) Residents of Addis Ababa shall have, by the provisions of this Constitution, can be represented in the House of Peoples' Representatives and Senates.

CHAPTER 6

THE STRUCTURE AND DIVISION OF The House of Peoples' Representatives POWERS

Article 50

- 1) The House of Peoples' Representatives is the highest authority of the Federal Government of Ethiopia. The House is responsible to the People.
- 2) All Ethiopian legislative body elected by the Ethiopian people every four years. These representatives are composed of the federal party, democratic party, and republic party.
- 3) Each province can pledge 3 Senators and one house representative from each province district to Addis Ababa for four years' services.

Article 51

Powers and Functions of the Federal Government

- 1) Under this Constitution, Ethiopia's federal democratic republic has a national government system and a provincial administrative system.

Article 52

Powers and Functions of Provinces

- 1) All powers are not given to the Federal Government alone or concurrently to the Federal Government because the province is reserved.
- 2) Provinces shall have the following powers and functions: To establish a province administration that best advances self-government; a democratic order based on the rule of law; and to protect and defend the Federal Government Constitution.
- 3) Also, enact and execute the state constitution and other laws to formulate and implement economic, social, and development policies, strategies, and plans for the province.
- 4) Additionally, to administer land and other natural resources by Federal laws. Also, to levy and collect taxes and duties on revenue sources reserved.
- 5) The provinces can draw up their provincial budget to enact and enforce the local civil services laws. Also, their condition of work; in the implementation of this responsibility, it shall ensure that educational, training, and experience requirements for any job, title, or position approximate national standards, to establish and administer a local police force, and to maintain public order and peace within the province. powers not given expressly to the Federal Government alone, or concurrently to the Federal Government and the province reserved to the provinces.

Article 53

Immunity of Members of the House of the Federal Government

- 1) After this new, Ethiopian constitution ratification referendum, day one, the current ethnic federalism parliament will dissolve.
- 2) After the new Ethiopian constitution ratification referendum, day one, the current Ethiopian ethnic federalism parliamentary system will change into a presidential system.
- 3) Under this, the new Ethiopian constitution, the senate floor, and people's representatives are bicameral governmental lawmakers or a legislative branch called the Ethiopian congress.
- 4) No member of the House of the Federal Government may prosecute on account of any vote he/she casts or opinion he expresses in the House, nor shall any administrative action be taken against any member on such grounds.
- 5) No member of the Federal Government member has any Immunity from arrest or prosecution for any crime; according to article 4 number 2, all Ethiopian citizens are equal under the law.

Article 54

THE HOUSE OF PEOPLES' REPRESENTATIVES

- 1) The People shall elect members of the House of Peoples' Representatives for four years by universal suffrage and by direct, free, and fair elections held by secret ballot.

- 2) Members of the House shall be elected from candidates in each electoral district by a plurality of the votes cast. Law shall make provisions for exceptional representation for People.
- 3) Members of the House are representatives of the Ethiopian People as a whole. The Constitution governs them, and they cast votes on by attendants only.

Article 55

Budget

- 1) Provinces shall take all necessary action to ensure that the national economy is managed in such a manner as to maximize the rate of agricultural economic development and to secure the maximum welfare, freedom, and happiness of every person on the family farm of Ethiopia. And to provide adequate means of livelihood and public assistance to the needy sponsoring by the federal and provincial government must provide free land and tractors for the farmer's associations.
- 2) In particular, the provinces shall take all necessary steps to establish a healthy economy and guarantee fair and realistic remuneration for production and productivity by the federal and provincial governments to encourage continued production and higher productivity by sponsoring the harvesting material combiners.
- 3) To afford ample opportunity for farmer's associations initiative and creativity in economic activities and foster an enabling environment, federal and provincial governments must sponsor equally free land with an artificial raining system or irrigation technology system for all the farmers' associations to play the most significant economic role in our country.

- 4) The right to establish a business ensures that the farmer's sector bears its fair share of social and national responsibilities, including responsibilities to contribute to its overall development. The Ethiopian Congress can balance the development of all provinces equally and every part of each province of Ethiopia. In particular, to improve the conditions of life in the population of the rural areas.

Article 56

Speaker of The House

- 1) Speaker of the House exercises duties as a Member of Congress, as presiding officer of the House of Representatives, and as leader of the majority political party in the House. These responsibilities include voting on legislation, administrative duties such as maintaining order within the House chamber, and other tasks such as appointing special committees.
- 2) The Speaker of the House is the **PRESIDING OFFICER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**.
- 3) Speaker of the House's his duties as presiding officer of the House, including administering the oath of office to Members, calling the House to order, preserving order and decorum within the House chamber and galleries, recognizing members to speak on the House floor, and making rulings about House procedures.
- 4) The Speaker usually delegates some of these administrative duties to other majority parties, such as acting as Speaker pro tempore and leading House legislative sessions.
- 5) The Speaker also appoints members and chairpersons of regular committees, special or select committees, conference committees, and designates a majority of the Committee on Rules. Speaker determines which legislation

can assign to each committee and which legislation reaches the House floor for a vote. Furthermore, the Speaker decides the House legislative agenda in consultation with party leaders, committee chairpersons, the president, and the Senate Speaker presides over all joint sessions with the Senate because of these official gatherings held in the House of Representatives.

- 6) The Speaker of the House LEADER OF THE MAJORITY PARTY IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. It means the Speaker is held responsible for passing legislation supported by the majority vote.
- 7) The Speaker usually has a less prominent role as party leader when the president belongs to the same party. In contrast, the Speaker's prominence and the public position typically increase when they are from a different political party than the president.

Article 57

Meetings of the House, Duration of its Term

- 1)** The presence of more than half of the members of the House constitutes a quorum.
- 2)** The House's annual session shall begin on Monday of the final week of the Ethiopian month of Meskerem and end on the 30th day of the Ethiopian month of Sene. The House may adjourn for one month of recess during its annual session.
- 3)** The House of Peoples' Representatives shall elect for a term of four years.
- 4)** The Speaker of the House may call a meeting of the House when it is in recess.

- 5) Meetings of the House shall be public. However, holding a closed session at the Executive or members of the House's request is supported by a decision of more than one-half of the House members.

Article 58

Member of House

- 1) Prohibition of Simultaneous Membership in the Two Houses No one may be a member of the House of Peoples' Representatives and the House of the Federal Government simultaneously. Members of the House may vote only when they are present in person in the House.

Article 59

Democratic Republic of Ethiopia

The President

- 1) There shall be a President of the Democratic Republic of Ethiopia who shall be the Head of State and Head of Government.

Article 60

Presidential Election and Oat

- 1) The President of Ethiopia shall be elected nationally every four years through the **“one person one vote” rule.**
- 2) The Oath of Office:
- 3) I do solemnly swear that I will faithfully execute the Office of President of the Democratic Republic of Ethiopia and will to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the Democratic Republic of Ethiopia.

Article 61

Powers of the Democratic Republic of Ethiopia President

- 1) **Appoint Ambassadors and Officers;** the President's appointments can include public ministers and consuls, ambassadors to foreign countries, cabinet members, and all officers whose assignments are in the Constitution. Some of the presidentially-appoint positions also require the candidates to go through the Senate confirmation process.
- 2) **Grant Commissions and Call Special Sessions of Congress;** the President also has the power to fill vacancies that may happen during a Senate recess. These commissions expire at the end of the next Senate session.
- 3) **Grant Reprieves and Pardons;** the President has the power to grant reprieves and pardons to people for federal crimes. A rescue temporarily postpones punishing a person for their crimes while a pardon forgives the crime and the penalty for the crime. Reprieves and pardons do not need the approval of Congress. Many presidents issue pardons as they exit office.
- 4) **Make Treaties;** the Constitution grants the President the power to make treaties, or formal agreements, with other nations. These treaties might take place as the ending points for wars or conflicts. The President must receive consent from the majority vote of the Senate to make all treaties official and actionable.
- 5) **Emergency Powers;** the most common inherent powers are emergency powers, exercised only in times of great need. Some emergency powers are limited in scope. The President can declare a place devastated by a storm in a federal disaster area, making it eligible for federal aid. Other emergency powers are much faster in scope.

Article 62

Powers and the Functions of the judiciary of the Federal Government

- 1) The House has the power to interpret the Constitution. The purpose of the judiciary is to interpret laws and make rulings on legal questions. Additionally, it determines if laws passed by legislatures on a national, provincial, or local level violate the Ethiopian Constitution. In this way, the judicial branch plays a crucial role in the government's checks and balances system.

Article 63

The duty President

- 1) It shall organize the Council of Constitutional Inquiry.
- 2) It shall promote the Peoples of Ethiopia's equality enshrined in the Constitution and promote and consolidate their unity based on their mutual consent.
- 3) It shall exercise the powers concurrently entrusted to it and the House of Peoples' Representatives.
- 4) It shall strive to find solutions to disputes or misunderstandings that may arise between States.
- 5) It shall determine the division of revenues derived from joint Federal Government and local tax sources and the Federal Government's subsidies to the province.
- 6) It shall evaluate civil matters which require the enactment of laws by the House of Peoples' Representatives.

- 7) It shall order Federal intervention if any State violates this Constitution and endangers the constitutional order.
- 8) It shall establish permanent and ad hoc committees.
- 9) It shall elect the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker of the House, and it shall adopt rules of procedure and internal administration.

Article 64

The meetings between the council of ministers

- 1) The cabinet consists of many senior ministers who hold essential portfolios such as defense, home affairs, education, etc. The meetings between the council of ministers are rare. The board of ministers usually consists of all ministers of the government.

Article 65

Federal Government budget

1. Budget the House of the Federal Government shall submit its budget for approval to the House of Peoples' Representatives.

Article 66

Foreign relations of Ethiopia

The fundamental principles that guide Ethiopia's foreign policy are contained in Ethiopia's Constitution to provide the broad principles underpinning her foreign policy as follows:

- 1) Promote and protect the interest of Ethiopia. The establishment of justice equitably internationally, economically, politically, and socially.

- 2) The promotion of respect for international law treaty of obligations. The rise of the settlement of the international dispute is through peaceful means.
- 3) Adhere to the principles enshrined in the Charter and aims or ideals of the United Nations, the African Union, and IGAD.
- 4) Promote foreign relations policies based on the protection of national interests and respect for the sovereignty of the country.
- 5) Promote mutual respect for national freedom and equality of states and non-interference in other nations' internal affairs. Ensure the country's foreign relation policies in provinces' mutual interests and equality and that international agreement promotes Ethiopia.
- 6) Observe international agreements that ensure respect for Ethiopia's sovereignty and are not contrary to the interests of its People. Forge and promote ever-growing economic union and fraternal relations of Peoples with Ethiopia's neighbors and other African countries. Seek and support peaceful solutions to international disputes.

Article 67

Principles for National Defense Separation from the President's Power.

- 1) Under this Ethiopian constitution (ሕገ ኢትዮጵያ), the Ethiopian president power and the Minister of Ethiopian Defense power is separated.
- 2) The Minister of Ethiopian Defense shall be a civilian.
- 3) After ratifying Ethiopia's new constitution by the referendum, the Ethiopian Information Minister and the Ethiopian Defense Minister's power will be free from the president's control. They will become solely part of the Ethiopian independent institution under the Ethiopian new constitution.
- 4) This Ethiopian Constitution (ሕገ ኢትዮጵያ) separated all responsibilities of federal and provincial of Ethiopian military services, placing their

responsibilities firmly under the Ethiopian congress's civilian hands, separating from national or provincial President's power.

- 5) The composition of the national armed forces shall reflect the equitable representation of the Peoples of Ethiopia. Pledge the security services forces for all 14 provinces and Addis Ababa administration equally.
- 6) The armed forces shall protect the sovereignty of the country and carry out any responsibilities as may be assigned to them under any provincial emergency declared by the Ethiopian Constitution (ሕገ ኢትዮጵያ). The armed forces shall, at all times, obey and respect the Ethiopian Constitution (ሕገ, ኢትዮጵያ).
- 7) The armed forces shall carry out their functions free of any partisanship to any political organization(s) or affiliation.
- 8) According to the Ethiopian constitution (ሕገ ኢትዮጵያ), unlawful possession or carrying of firearms is punishable with imprisonment.
- 9) Using or attempting to use arms when committing a scheduled offense because of people's identity, tribe, or clan discrimination is punishable with death; and this kind of criminal case to prosecute against someone can pursue without any time limitation

Article 68

Political principles for Provinces-Federal Relations

- 1) The Ethiopian Constitution governs the relationship and authority of the province and the federal government. Federal action is limited to situations in which constitutional authority for action is clear and specific; unless the national interest is at risk, the federal act should not preempt additional province action.

- 2) The federal government delegates specific enumerated powers while all other powers not otherwise prohibited by the Constitution are reserved to the province. However, the National Governors Association must work to preserve and promote a balanced relationship between the region.
- 3) Federal action should be limited to national problems in scope, preserving province securities regulation and province personnel programs' management.
- 4) Congress should not interfere with local revenue systems. The independent ability of provinces to develop their revenue systems is a basic tenet of self-government and our federalist plan. The federal government should not enact any legislation or adopt any regulation that would preempt, either directly or indirectly, sources of state revenues, province tax bases, or provincial taxation methods.
- 5) The judicial branch should respect province authority. Avoiding federal preemption of state laws and policies also extends to the judicial branch.
- 6) Provinces are actively involved in a cooperative effort to develop policy and administrative procedures. The federal government should respect areas' authority to determine the allocation of administrative and financial responsibilities within provinces by province constitutions and statutes. Federal legislation should not infringe on this authority.
- 7) Provinces should transfer a limited amount of funds from one grant program to another or administer related grants in a coordinated manner. Federal funds should provide maximum state flexibility without specific set-asides.
- 8) Federal reporting requirements should minimize. The federal government should not dictate the province or local government organization.

CHAPTER SEVEN

THE EXECUTIVE

Article 69

Economic Objectives

- 1) The government shall have the duty to formulate policies that ensure that all Ethiopians can benefit from their legacy of intellectual and material resources.
- 2) The government must ensure that all Ethiopians get equal opportunities to improve their economic condition and promote equitable distribution of wealth.
- 3) The government shall take measures to avert any natural and human-made disasters and, in the event of disasters, provide timely assistance to the victims.
- 4) The government shall give a special gift to the People least advantaged in economic and social development.
- 5) On behalf of the People, land, and other natural resources, the government must hold on behalf of the People, land, and other natural resources and deploy them for their common benefit and growth.
- 6) The government shall promote the participation of the People in the formulation of national development policies and programmers; it shall also have the duty to support the initiatives of the People in their development endeavors.
- 7) The government shall ensure the participation of women inequality with men in all economic and social development endeavors.

- 8) The government shall endeavor to protect and promote the health, welfare, and living standards of the country's working population.

Article 70

Social Objectives

- 1) To the extent the country's resources permit, policies shall aim to provide all Ethiopians with access to public health and education, clean water, housing, food, and social security.
- 2) Education shall provide in a manner that is free from any religious influence, political partisanship, or cultural prejudices.

Article 71

Cultural Objectives

- 1) The government shall have the duty to support equality, the growth, and enrichment of cultures and traditions compatible with fundamental rights, human dignity, democratic norms and ideals, and the provisions of laws.
- 2) The government and all Ethiopian citizens shall have the duty to protect the country's natural endowment, historical sites, and objects. To the extent its resources permit, the government shall have an obligation to support the arts, science, and technology development.

Article 72

Environmental Objectives

- 1) The government shall endeavor to ensure that all Ethiopians live in a clean and healthy environment.

- 2) The design and implementation of programmes and projects of development shall not damage or destroy the environment.
- 3) People have the right to full consultation and express views in the planning and executing of environmental policies and projects that directly affect them.
- 4) Government and citizens shall have the duty to protect the environment.

Article 73

Declaration of State Emergency

- 1) Council of Ministers of the Federal Government shall have the power to decree a State emergency. An external invasion, a breakdown of law and order that endangers the Constitutional order and cannot be controlled by the regular law enforcement agencies, a natural disaster, or an epidemic occurs.
- 2) Provincial executives can decree a Province-Wide state of State emergency should a natural disaster or an epidemic occur. Particulars shall be determined in province Constitutions as promulgated in conformity with this Constitution.
- 3) A state of emergency declared by sub-Article 1(a) of this Article: (a) announced when the House of Peoples' Representatives is in session. The decree shall submit to the House within forty-eight hours of its declaration.
- 4) A state of emergency decreed by the Council of Ministers, if approved by the majority vote of the House of Peoples' Representatives, can remain in effect for up to six months.

- 5) When a state of emergency is declared, the Council of Ministers shall, by regulations it issues, have all necessary power to protect the country's peace and sovereignty and to maintain public security, law, and order.

Article 74

Financial Expenditures

- 1) The Federal Government and the provinces shall respectively bear all financial expenditures necessary to carry out all responsibilities and functions assigned to them by law. Unless otherwise agreed upon, a province's financial expenses for carrying out any delegated part shall be borne by the delegating party.
- 2) The Federal Government may grant to state emergency, rehabilitation and development assistance, and loans, due care taken that such service and loans do not hinder the proportionate growth of provinces. The Audit general of the Federal Government shall have the power to audit and inspect the provinces' proportional development.

Article 75

Federal Revenue

1. Revenue, the Federal Government, and the provinces shall share revenue taking the federal arrangement into account.

Article 76

The Federal Government Power of Taxation

- 1) The Federal Government shall levy and collect customs duties, taxes, and other imports and exports.
- 2) It shall charge and collect income tax on employees of the Federal Government and international organizations.
- 3) It shall levy and collect income, profit, sales, and excise taxes on enterprises owned by the Federal Government.
- 4) It shall tax the income and winnings of national lotteries and other games of chance.
- 5) It shall levy and collect taxes on the payment of air, rail, and sea transport services.
- 6) It shall charge and collect taxes on the income of houses and properties owned by the Federal Government; it shall fix rents.
- 7) It shall determine and collect fees relating to licenses issued and services rendered by the Federal Government's organs.
- 8) It shall levy and collect taxes on monopolies.
- 9) Under the Ethiopian new constitution, all new importing goods tax-tariffs are only 5.63%
- 10) Under the Ethiopian new constitution, all new or used electronic importing goods are free from tax tariffs. For example, computers, TV...
- 11) Under the Ethiopian new constitution, all used importing goods

tax-tariffs are only 1.30%.

12) Under the Ethiopian new constitution, all exporting goods tax-tariffs are only 13%.

13) Under the Ethiopian new constitution, all importing and exporting goods tax-tariffs the customer's insurance and shipment expenses are deductible depending on their receipts. Therefore, all tax tariffs are based on goods values only.

FEDERAL TAX TARIFFS SHARE

- 1) Payroll Tax = 3%
- 2) Sales Tax = 3%
- 3) Property Tax = 0
- 4) Corporation Tax = 5%

Article 77

Provinces Power of Taxation

- 1)** Provinces shall levy and collect income taxes on employees of the areas and private enterprises.
- 2)** Provinces shall determine and collect fees for land rights.
- 3)** Provinces shall levy and collect taxes on the incomes of private farmers and farmers incorporated in cooperative associations.
- 4)** Provinces shall levy and collect profit and sales taxes on individual traders carrying out business within their territory.

- 5) Provinces shall levy and collect taxes on income from transport services rendered on waters within their territory.
- 6) They shall levy and collect taxes on income derived from private houses and other properties within the province. They shall collect rent on homes and other stuff they own.
- 7) Provinces shall levy and collect profit, sales, excise, and personal income taxes on the income of enterprises owned by the regions.
- 8) Provinces shall levy and collect taxes on income derived from mining operations and royalties and land rentals on such operations.
- 9) They shall determine and collect fees relating to licenses issued and services rendered by province organs.
- 10) They shall fix and collect a royalty for the use of forest resources.

PROVINCES TAX TARIFFS

- 1) Payroll Tax = 5%
- 2) Sales Tax = 5%
- 3) Property Tax = 0
- 4) Corporation Tax = 7%

ADMINISTRATIVES TAX TARIFFS

(Addis Ababa, Gambela, Afar, Ogaden Somali)

- 1) Payroll Tax = 5%
- 2) Sales Tax = 5%

- 3) Property Tax = 0
- 4) Corporation Tax = 7%

ADMINISTRATIVE FEDERAL TAX TARIFFS SHARE

(Addis Ababa, Gambela, Afar, Ogaden Somali)

- 1) Payroll Tax = 3%
- 2) Sales Tax = 3%
- 3) Property Tax = 0
- 4) Corporation Tax = 5%

Article 78

Concurrent Power of Taxation

- 1)** The Federal Government and the provinces shall jointly levy and collect profit, sales, excise, and personal income taxes on enterprises they together establish.
- 2)** They shall jointly assess and collect taxes on the earnings of companies and dividends due to shareholders.
- 3)** They shall jointly levy and collect taxes on incomes derived from large-scale mining and all petroleum and gas operations, and royalties on such operations.
- 4)** Under the Ethiopian federal government administration, the Ethiopian people national natural resources here listed or unlisted, all other natural wealth governed by the federal government include Oil and petroleum, gold, silver, diamond, tantalum, potassium, large rivers, dams, Ethiopian airlines, railroads, national media, all-natural minerals, national banks and

insurances, all historic properties, example, Hilton hotel, Gion hotel, tourist organizations, black lion hospital, and Addis Ababa University.

Article 79

Undesignated Powers of Taxation

1. Undesignated Powers of Taxation the House of the Federation and the House of Peoples' Representatives shall, in a joint session, determine by a majority vote on the exercise of taxation powers that have not explicitly been provided in the new Constitution.

Article 80

Directives on Taxation

- 1) In exercising their taxing powers, provinces and the Federal Government shall ensure that any tax is related to the revenue tax source and that determined following proper considerations.
- 2) They shall ensure that the tariff does not adversely affect their relationship and that the rate and amount of taxes shall be commensurate with services the taxes help deliver.
- 3) Neither Provinces nor the Federal Government shall levy and collect taxes on each other's property unless it is a profit-making enterprise.

Article 81

The Auditor-General

- 1)** As an independent office, the office of the Auditor-General has seven board members under this constitution. The Auditor's office -General is a watchdog office for Ethiopian people to protect Public Funds.
- 2)** In this constitution, the Auditor General ensures checks and balances in the exercise of public power. The accounts of the Auditor-General will themselves be audited by an accountant in private practice.
- 3)** The people entrust the Auditor-General to examine every public body's accounts exercising power on behalf of Ethiopia's people.
- 4)** The Auditor-General shall appoint by the House of Peoples' Representatives.
- 5)** The Auditor-General shall audit and inspect the accounts of ministries, courts, and other agencies of the Federal Government to ensure that expenditures for activities carried out during the fiscal year and by the approved allocations and submit his reports thereon to the House of Peoples' Representatives.
- 6)** The Auditor-General shall draw up and submit for approval to the House of Peoples' Representatives his office's annual budget.

Article 82

Election Board and Election Fraud

- 1) There shall establish a National Election Board independent of any influence, to conduct in an impartial manner free and fair election in Federal Government and provinces constituencies.
- 2) Under the Ethiopian constitution, election fraud takes place for 15 years in prison, including the president.

Article 83

Population Census Commission

- 1) Under this constitution, a National Census shall conduct only a) Men, b) Women, c) children (boys or girls).
- 2) Under this constitution (አገ-ኢትዮጵያ), a National Census prohibited to include race, tribe, and color among the Ethiopian people. For example, Amhara, Oromo, Tigre, etc.
- 3) There shall establish a National Census Commission that shall conduct a population census periodically.
- 4) The House of Peoples' Representatives shall appoint members of the National Census Commission upon the President's recommendation.
- 5) The Commission shall have a Secretary-General and necessary professional and support staff.
- 6) The annual budget of the Commission shall submit for approval to the House of Peoples' Representatives.
- 7) A national population's census shall conduct every ten years. The House of the Federal Government shall determine constituencies' boundaries by the

census results and a proposal submitted to the House by the National Election Board.

- 8) The Commission shall be accountable to the House of Peoples' Representatives. It shall submit to the House periodic reports on the conduct of its programs and activities.

Article 84

Initiation of Amendments

- 1) Initiation of Amendments Any proposal for a constitutional amendment, if supported by a majority vote in the House of Peoples' Representatives.
- 2) Initiation of Amendments by majority vote in the House of the Federal Government or the Provincial Councils of the member Provinces.
- 3) Initiation of Amendment by a majority vote in each Council has supported, it needs discussion and decision to the general public and those whom the amendment of the Constitution concerns.

Article 85

Amendment of the Constitution

- 1) All rights and freedoms to this Constitution can amend only in all Provincial people, by a majority vote, approved the proposed amendments.

Article 86

Cessation

- 1) Under the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia constitution, all Provinces, including administrations, have equal distribution.

- 2) Under the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia constitution, demanding for Cessation is prohibited, and it is a Federal constitutional crime.
- 3) Under this constitution (ሕገ-አ.ት.ዮ.ድ.ያ), Ethiopia is a universal land for all Ethiopians, and every Ethiopians have the right to live anywhere, or any place when he/she likes to live in the country.

Article 87

Election of mayor and city councils

- 1) Under the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia constitution, all cities and municipalities in Ethiopia shall elect their Mayors only by direct public vote.

Article 88

The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia National Constitutional Court

- 1) The Constitutional Court Justices of the Democratic Republic of Ethiopia have a formal authority to decide the demarcation of conflicts between courts, administration, the federal government, and the provincial governments.
- 2) The Constitutional Court hears election complaints, holds elected officials accountable for their conduct in office.
- 3) The Constitutional Court adjudicates (make a formal decision) on liability claims, or the partners accept any risks against our country and its bureaucracy.
- 4) The Ethiopian Constitutional Court has a legal authority to make a judgment on the disputed matter or on competing claims as follows: a) between courts and the bureaucracy, b) between federal

courts and provincial courts, c) between other courts and the Constitutional Court, d) between local governments and the federal government.

- 5) The Ethiopian Constitutional Court Judges shall lead by one chairman and fourteen Judges, who shall elect from 14 provinces, and additionally from Addis Ababa City for single eight-year terms. However, all Judges have an unlimited period to run for re-election every eight years. Also, they must possess the following qualifications: a) natural-born citizen of Ethiopia; residing in or abroad of Ethiopia. b) At least thirty-five years of age; c) Proven capacity for public administration; d) Must not have been candidates for any elective position preceding their appointment, and free from the governmental body.
- 6) Besides, the chairman and a majority of the Ethiopian Constitutional Court Judges must be members of the lawyers who reside inside or abroad of Ethiopia, who have engaged in law practice for at least five years.
- 7) The Constitutional Court Justices must be free from governmental and political party affiliation.

Article 89

The Ethiopian Constitutional Commissions

The Ethiopian CONSTITUTIONAL COMMISSIONS; aside from the three branches of government, stated in chapter one in this Constitution, established with four independent, fiscally-autonomous commissions:

- 1) The Ethiopian Constitutional Civil Service Commission (ECCSC)
- 2) The Ethiopian Constitutional Commission on Elections (ECCOE)
- 3) The Ethiopian Constitutional Commission on Audit (ECCOA).
- 4) The Ethiopian Commission on Human Rights (ECHR).

Ethiopian constitutional CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION (ECCSC)

The Constitution entrusts the civil service administration, inclusive of all the branches, subdivisions, instrumentalities and agencies of the government, and government-owned or -controlled corporations, to the Ethiopian Constitutional Civil Service Commission (ECCSC).

The ECCSC acts as the central personnel agency of the government. It is mandated to adopt measures to promote morale, efficiency, integrity, responsiveness, progressiveness, and courtesy in the bureaucracy. It strengthens the merit and rewards system within government agencies, integrates human resources development programs for all levels and ranks, and institutionalizes a climate conducive to transparency and accountability. The ECCSC is administering the Career Service Eligibility examinations for prospective government officers and employees. The ECCSC shall be led by one chairman and fourteen commissioners, who shall be elected from 14 provinces and additionally from Addis Ababa City for a single eight-year term. However, all commissioners have unlimited time to

run for re-election every eight years. Also, they must possess the following qualifications:

- a) a natural-born citizen of Ethiopia; residing in or abroad of Ethiopia.
- b) at least thirty-five years of age;
- c) proven capacity for public administration;
- d) must not have been candidates for any elective position preceding their appointment, and free from the governmental body.
- e) The ECCSC must be free from governmental and political party affiliation.

Besides, the chairman and other commissioners must be the lawyers who reside inside or abroad of Ethiopia, who have to engage in law practice for at least five years.

Ethiopian Constitutional COMMISSION ON ELECTIONS (ECCOE)

The Ethiopian Constitutional Commission on Elections (ECCOE) is the independent government body of Ethiopia, responsible for regular and special elections in the country. Like other constitutional commissions, the ECCOE is an independent and fiscally autonomous body free from political interference or influence from the three branches of government, which makes possible free, fair, and honest elections. According to the constitution, the ECCOE shall exercise and perform the following powers and functions:

- A) Enforce and administer all laws and regulations relative to an election, plebiscite (direct vote), initiative, referendum, and recall.
- B) Exercise exclusive original jurisdiction over contests relating to the elections returns and qualifications of elective regional, provincial, and city officials,

and appellate jurisdiction over battles involving elective municipal, and decided by trial courts.

- C) Decide all questions affecting elections, including determining the number and location of polling places, the appointment of election officials and inspectors, and voters' registration.
- D) The law enforcement agencies and instrumentalities of the government, including the Armed Forces of Ethiopia, ensure peaceful, orderly, and credible elections.
- E) Register political parties, organizations, or coalitions, and accredit citizens' arms or watchdogs.
- F) File petitions in court for inclusion or exclusion of voters, investigate and prosecute cases of violations of election laws, including election fraud, offenses, and malpractices.
- G) Recommend to Congress measures to minimize election spending, limit places for propaganda materials, and prevent and penalize all forms of election frauds, offenses, and nuisance candidates.
- H) Submit a comprehensive report on each election's conduct, plebiscite, initiative, referendum, or recall to the President and Congress.

The ECCOE shall have a chairman and fourteen commissioners, who shall elect from the fourteen provinces and Addis Ababa City for single eight-year terms.

However, all commissioners have unlimited time to run for re-election every eight years. They must satisfy the following qualifications:

- 1) a natural-born citizen of Ethiopia; residing in or abroad of Ethiopia.
- 2) at least thirty-five years of age;
- 3) the holder of a college degree;

- 4) has not been a candidate for any elective position in the immediately preceding elections, free from the governmental body.
- 5) ECCOE must be free from governmental and political party affiliation. Besides, the chairman and other commissioners must be the lawyers who reside inside or abroad of Ethiopia, who have to engage in law practice for at least five years.

Ethiopian Constitutional COMMISSION ON AUDIT

The Ethiopian Constitutional Commission on Audit (ECCOA) was established in this constitution to audit, examine, and settle all revenue funds, expenditures, and property owned or held in trust by the government. Additionally, agencies, including other constitutional commissions, government-owned or -controlled corporations, autonomous state colleges and universities, and non-governmental entities receive a subsidy or equity from or through the government.

ECCOA's additional powers and functions, in this constitution, include:

- 1) Promote accounting auditing rules, regulations, prevention, unnecessary, excessive, extravagant, unreasonable expenditures, using government funds and properties.
- 2) submit annual reports to the President and Congress on the government's financial condition and operation.
- 3) Recommend measures to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of government operations.
- 4) Keep the government's general accounts and preserve the vouchers and supporting papers about it.
- 5) Decide any case brought before it within 60 days.

The ECCOA shall comprise a chairperson and fourteen commissioners, who shall elect from the fourteen provinces and Addis Ababa City for single eight-year terms. However, all commissioners have unlimited time to run for re-election every eight years. The officials mentioned must possess the following criteria:

1. A natural-born citizen of Ethiopia; and residing in or abroad of Ethiopia.
2. At least thirty-five years of age;
3. A certified public accountant, with not less than five years of auditing experience, or a member of the Ethiopian auditing association member, and has been engaged in law practice for at least five years.
4. Has not been a candidate for any elective position in the preceding elections or free from any governmental body.
- 5) ECCOA must be free from governmental and political party affiliation.

Besides, the chairman and other commissioners must be the lawyers who reside inside or abroad of Ethiopia, who have to engage in law practice for at least five years.

Ethiopian COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS

Ethiopian COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS (ECOHR) is an independent Commission of Ethiopians on Human Rights. The ECOHR has the following powers and functions:

- 1) Investigate all forms of human rights violations involving civil and political rights.
- 2) Provide appropriate legal measures for the protection of the human rights of all persons within the Ethiopians and Ethiopians residing in or abroad of Ethiopia.

- 3) Provide preventive measures, and legal aid services to the underprivileged whose human rights have been violated or need protection.
- 4) Exercise visiting powers (directed by Congress) of jails, prisons, or detention facilities.
- 5) Establish a research program, education, and information to enhance respect for the importance of human rights.
- 6) Recommend to Congress effective measures to promote human rights and provide compensation to victims of human rights violations or their families.
- 7) Investigate all forms of human rights violations involving civil and political rights.
- 8) Provide appropriate legal measures for the protection of the human rights of all persons within the Ethiopians and Ethiopians residing in or abroad of Ethiopia.
- 9) Provide preventive measures and legal aid services to the underprivileged whose human rights have been violated or need protection.
- 10) Monitor the government's compliance with international treaty obligations on human rights. Grant immunity from prosecution to any person whose testimony or possession of evidence is necessary or convenient to determine the truth in any matter it investigates.
- 11) The ECOHR is composed of a chairman and fourteen commissioners, who shall elect from fourteen provinces and Addis Ababa City for a single eight-year term. However, all commissioners have unlimited time to run for re-election every eight years. The qualifications for the chairman and commissioners of ECOHR are as follows:
 - a) A natural-born citizen of Ethiopia; and residing in or abroad of Ethiopia.
 - b) At least thirty-five years of age.

- c) Has not been a candidate for any elective position preceding their appointment or free from any government body.
- d) ECOHR must be free from governmental and political party affiliation.

Besides, the constitution states that most ECOHR officials must be members of the lawyers residing inside or abroad of Ethiopia who has engaged in law practice for at least five years.

Article 90

According to the new constitution of Ethiopia (አገላለጽ),

all the federal treason crimes.

The treason crimes here shall define adhering to Enemies of Ethiopia, giving them Aid and Comfort. Treason crimes would be our federal government's severe crime, especially if Ethiopia's president was intentionally betraying his/her country's allegiance by levying war against our government, providing part of Ethiopian land and our natural resources, or giving aid or comfort to its enemies.

- 1) **President**, if he/she is convicted of treason crime from holding as head of federal office, the President of Ethiopia, the punishment for treason is life in imprisonment.
- 2) **All defendants** from holding any national office, including the congress member, if convicted of treason crime, the penalties are ten years' imprisonment and a 500,000 Ethiopian birr fine.

Article 91

Legal Authority of this Constitution

- 1) Both versions, Amharic & English, of this Constitution, shall have legal authority after being ratified by most Ethiopian people, or 50% +1 Ethiopian people.
- 2) The Amharic & English versions of this Constitution shall have final legal authority after the majority of Ethiopia people make a Referendum for this New Constitution of Ethiopia (ሕገ-ኢትዮጵያ).
- 3) The new Constitution of Ethiopia (ሕገ-ኢትዮጵያ) will become a Supreme Law of the land, after a Constitutional Referendum held in Ethiopia.
- 4) Future generations can amend the Ethiopian Constitution (ሕገ-ኢትዮጵያ) if the majority of Ethiopian people so requires it.

Almighty God helps us. God bless Ethiopia.

Original Draft of English part written and edited

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