

#Cuba · #SoberaníaCiudadana · #Tecnología



**Cuban intellectuals
support a
citizen-led initiative
for democratic transition**



Cuba, March 25, 2026

Subject: *Cuban Intellectuals Back a Citizen-Led Initiative for Democratic Transition Rooted in Popular Sovereignty and Technology*

A group of Cuban academics, writers, and artists from the island, exile communities, and the broader diaspora has endorsed the Social Pact, a citizen-led initiative that seeks to advance a democratic transition in Cuba through popular sovereignty, civic participation, and secure digital technology.

The initiative is carried forward through a Digital Citizens' Constituent Assembly, a mechanism designed to allow Cubans to participate in a secure and verifiable constitutional process outside the control of the current state apparatus.

Unlike traditional initiatives, this proposal does not rely on centralized political structures or on negotiated arrangements with the regime. Instead, it combines technology and citizen participation to build an independent and scalable foundation of democratic legitimacy.

The Social Pact sets out core principles including the rule of law, the separation of powers, the protection of inalienable rights, and legal certainty, with the aim of facilitating an orderly institutional transition in Cuba.

The initiative has been presented to members of the United States Congress and to other international actors as a potential instrument within the framework of international policy toward Cuba in 2026.

Its promoters emphasize that the digital platform has been developed according to advanced security standards, enabling citizen participation while protecting the identity of participants and reducing exposure to direct risk.

“This initiative does not emerge from traditional political structures, but from Cuban civil society itself,” representatives of the coordinating group said.

For further information or interview requests, please contact:

CUBAN CIVIC INITIATIVE

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THE HONORABLE DONALD J. TRUMP
President of the United States of America
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue NW,
Washington, DC 20500

From: Cuban Civic Initiative / Intellectuals, Writers, and Artists of Cuba
Subject: Civic pathways for a democratic transformation in Cuba

Mr. President:

There are times when history calls upon the men who hold positions of State responsibility. Cuba is living through one of those moments.

For more than six decades, our country has been subjected to a totalitarian system that has subordinated the inalienable rights of the citizen to the power of a single political party. In the name of an ideology foreign to our Western traditions, institutions were destroyed, freedoms were stifled, the State became the owner of national life, and the law was reduced to a simple tool of power.

The consequences are visible: widespread poverty, a massive exodus, social fracture, and a deep moral wound in the conscience of the country. However, the spirit of freedom of the Cuban people has not disappeared. On July 11, 2021, thousands of citizens took to the streets to claim what belongs to every human being by natural right: Liberty, Dignity, and Future. On that day, the world could see clearly what had been hidden for decades: the Cuban people wish to be free. The regime's response was repression, imprisonment, and fear. Many of those citizens remain in prison today.

The undersigned of this letter—Cuban artists, writers, and intellectuals—believe that culture cannot remain silent in the face of this moral bankruptcy. In numerous moments of history, the voice of creators has been the ethical lighthouse of its time. Today, we assume the responsibility of pointing the way toward the future.

Cuba needs to open a new chapter in its history. Consequently, we request your support so that this process may be channeled through a Social Pact, a mechanism capable of guaranteeing:

- The full and immediate amnesty for all political prisoners.
- True citizen sovereignty in the face of the State.
- The total independence of public powers.

This new future will rest upon the foundations that define us as a society: Liberty, Dignity, and Future, founded on universal principles:

- The freedom of the individual;
- Citizen sovereignty;
- Justice and Equity as the supreme goal of the law;
- The separation of powers;
- And the organization of the State as a tool at the service of the citizen—a necessary condition for the prosperity of the nation and the harmonious integration of the Americas.

These principles are not foreign to our tradition. They were defended by the founders of the Cuban nation, such as Ignacio Agramonte and José Martí, who dreamed of a republic based on justice and the sovereignty of the individual.

To move toward that horizon, we propose and attach the Social Pact, supported by signatories both inside and outside the country, which brings together the fundamental principles for a political coexistence founded on human dignity and citizen sovereignty.

This Social Pact proposes, for the first time, the possibility of a Citizen Constituent Assembly, through which the citizens themselves—as the holders of the original constituent power—can directly subscribe to said Pact using the instruments offered today by the digital

revolution. Should a verifiable citizen majority be reached, this Pact would immediately acquire the force of the First Law of the Republic, thus inaugurating a citizen-led constituent process capable of resolving, in a peaceful, institutional, and democratic manner, a national conflict that also has hemispheric implications.

Mr. President:

History demonstrates that at certain junctures, the destiny of peoples can be influenced by the responsible action of statesmen. Since its birth, the United States has been a reference point for modern constitutionalism and the defense of liberty.

In times when the world, its institutions, and the international press remain silent, fold their arms, or relativize the reasons for our people's pain, the leadership of the United States is vital. This is especially true to ensure that this process of a Citizen Constituent Assembly is carried out with transparency, accessibility for all Cubans, and without the usual interference from those who for nearly 70 years have monopolized political power in Cuba.

If the cause of the Cuban people's freedom finds understanding in your leadership, that gesture would be remembered as a significant contribution to the restoration of democracy not only in Cuba but in the hemisphere. It would represent a reaffirmation of the principles that have guided this great nation from its origin to the present day.

The freedom of Cuba would not only be a victory for Cubans. It would also be a victory for the principles that have inspired free nations for more than two centuries.

With the highest consideration and hope,
Intellectuals, Writers, and Artists of Cuba.



SIGNATORIES:

Intellectuals, writers, journalists, artists, activists, and Cuban professionals within the Island, in exile, and across the diaspora.

ESCRITORES, PERIODISTAS E INTELLECTUALES:

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**THE CUBAN
SOCIAL PACT**

SOCIAL PACT MANIFESTO

For a Democratic Transformation Based on Citizen Sovereignty

Faisel Iglesias

DECLARATION

This document sets forth the principles, foundations, and purpose of a democratic transformation grounded in citizen sovereignty.

The great legal and moral traditions of Western civilization converge in recognizing that human dignity cannot be subordinated to the will of political parties, castes, or power structures. Wherever the State ceases to be an instrument of the citizen and instead seeks to establish itself as its master, freedom withers and justice is weakened, placing at risk the stability of entire nations and regions of the world.

For decades, Cuba has lived under a political system that inverted this essential principle, imposing doctrines alien to the republican tradition of the Americas. In this way, the Communist Party was elevated to the condition of sovereign, reducing law to a mere instrument of power.

The consequences have been profound: a prolonged economic and institutional crisis, and a deterioration of human conditions that limit millions of citizens in their ability to pursue free and dignified life projects.

And yet, despite the authoritarian nature of the regime, there exists in Cuba a population aware of its suppressed rights and deeply desirous of freedom. Those voices, silenced for far too long, deserve to be heard.

FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES

From this principle, consistent with the historical values of our nations, derive the pillars of a truly free and independent society:

- the inviolability of the inalienable rights of the human person;
- the Citizen as the primary and ultimate legitimate source of power;
- Justice and Equity as the supreme purpose of law;
- the separation of public powers as a safeguard against all forms of tyranny or autocracy;
- and the organization of the State as an instrument at the service of the citizen, a necessary condition for national prosperity and for the harmonious integration of the Americas.

Within this historical horizon, we maintain that a path capable of contributing both to Cuba's institutional stability and to the political equilibrium of the hemisphere consists in exploring forms of integration of Cuba into the constitutional system of the Americas, participating fully in the federal order that has enabled the United States to consolidate one of the most stable and prosperous democracies in history.

Such an evolution does not imply the disappearance of our national identity. On the contrary, it would require that Cuba be endowed with its own Constitution, inspired by the republican tradition upheld by the founding figures of our nation, Ignacio Agramonte and José Martí, who envisioned a "nation with all and for the good of all." To contribute to this stage of transformation, a Social Pact is proposed, one that gathers the fundamental principles for a political coexistence grounded in human dignity and citizen sovereignty.

This Social Pact establishes the possibility of a Citizen Constituent Process, through which citizens themselves—holders of the original constituent power—may directly subscribe to said Pact using the tools made available by the digital revolution.

Should a verifiable citizen majority be achieved, this Pact would immediately acquire political legitimacy and normative force as the First Law of the Republic, thus inaugurating a citizen-driven constituent



**PACTO SOCIAL
CUBANO**

process capable of resolving, in a peaceful, institutional, and democratic manner, a national conflict that also carries hemispheric implications.

FINAL DECLARATION:

This manifesto constitutes a call for the reconstruction of political legitimacy from the citizenry.

SOCIAL PACT

(Also known as Postmodern Social Pact)

I want the first law of our Republic to be
the Cuban people's pledge to the full dignity of humankind.
The colony is still living in the republics.
José Martí, Cuba, 1853–1895

No one but the individual is
the guardian and sovereign of their own interests.
Ignacio Agramonte, Cuba, 1841–1873

PREAMBLE

We, the citizens of Cuba, recognize this as our Social Pact; we do so with the purpose of ensuring that the sovereignty of our country emanates solely and entirely from its citizens, as Ignacio Agramonte noted: “The individual himself is the guardian and sovereign of his own interests.” Consequently, this Social Pact establishes liberty, human dignity, and justice as the foundation of social harmony; and it affirms those inalienable and inviolable rights that have been restricted by the dictatorial governments the country has endured—the most recent of which installed in Cuba a monistic conception of the State. This Social Pact guarantees the right to life, due process, and a fair trial; absolute control over one's own body; freedom of thought, expression, worship, assembly, association, movement, and the press; and the right to live in peace—free from discrimination, abuse, or torture—without fear. It guarantees the right to dignified work and a decent wage; it promotes cooperation between civic and institutional powers, as well as citizen dialogue, with the aim of contributing to the strengthening of the powers of citizens, their communities, and their institutions; and it fosters negotiations for peace and well-being throughout the world—particularly within the Americas—all with the purpose of reintegrating into the vital and natural sphere of the Western Hemisphere, and of rebuilding a prosperous and fraternal nation using the tools provided by the new information and technological era.

WE, THE CUBAN PEOPLE, hereby ratify this Sovereign Social Pact.

Endorsed hereby by **WE, CUBAN CITIZENS**, the present instrument acquires the legal significance and transcendence of a **SOVEREIGN SOCIAL PACT**.

ARTICLE I. SOVEREIGNTY

The Citizen is the Sovereign and, therefore, is the original and last source of power.

ARTICLE II. UNALIENABLE RIGHTS.

Section 1. Right to life.

The right of every human person to life and the pursuit of happiness, in harmony with society and nature is recognized and protected.

Section 2. Dignity and equality of the human being.

The dignity of the human being is inviolable.

Section 3. Citizenship

Every person born in the national territory has the right to nationality as well as their descendants. The Cuban State will also recognize Cuban citizenship to those naturalized in accordance with the law. Multiple/dual citizenship is recognized.

Section 4. Suffrage, electoral franchise.

The laws and the Judiciary will guarantee the expression of the citizens will through legitimate means and shall protect citizens against all coercion in the exercise of their human dignity and rights.

Section 5. Freedom of opinion and expression

Every person has the right to hold their own opinions and to express them freely; This right includes the right not to be disturbed because of views, the right to investigate and receive information and thoughts, and to disseminate them without limitation of borders, by any means of expression.

Section 6. Religious Freedom.

No law or resolution whatsoever regarding the establishment of any religion will be passed, nor will the free exercise of religious worship be prohibited. There will be complete separation of Church and State.

No power may be expressed by which a religion or an ideology is adopted as an official of the State or the practice of it freely is prohibited.

Section 7. Freedom of Movement.

Every person has the right to move freely within a country for those who are lawfully within the country, the right to enter and leave the territory of the State of which is a citizen, as well as to circulate and establish a residence where the best knowledge and understanding of the person deems it pertinent.

Section 8. Freedom of Peaceful Assembly.

Citizens have the right to peaceful assembly and join an association.

Section 9. Freedom of speech and of the press

No law will be passed that restricts freedom of speech and of the press.

Section 10. Guarantees the right to petition the government for a redress of grievances.**Section 11. Freedom of Association.**

Citizens have the right to join or leave groups freely and voluntarily for any lawful purpose, except in military or quasi-military organizations or organizations that promote hatred.

Section 12. Equal protection of the laws; due process of law.

Every person will be equal before the law. Every accused person or defendant shall have the right to due process, with the guarantees recognized by legal sciences, in order to set a just resolution of conflicts.

Section 13. Death Penalty.

There will be no death penalty.

Section 14. Right to Freedom.

Everyone has the right to freedom. No person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process.

Section 15. Property.

All forms of property and ownership are recognized in order to satisfy human needs in harmony with society. Private property will not be taken or damaged for public use unless it is given a social interest, after a judicial declaration of public necessity and utility, with prior provision of fair and just compensation, in accordance with the procedures that establishes the Law.

Laws that undermine contractual obligations will not be passed.

Section 16. Right to privacy and to have one's honor respected, and dignity recognized.

Every person has the right to the protection of the law against abusive attacks on honor, reputation and private or family life.

Section 17. Searches and confiscations; wire-tapping or other kinds of communication, warrant.

Citizens have the right to protection of their persons, houses, documents, effects and digital files against unreasonable searches, confiscation, raids, illegal wiretapping and electronic eavesdropping. Telephone and digital communication will not be wiretapped or intercepted.

Warrants will only be issued authorizing searches or arrests by judicial authority, only when there is probable cause supported by evidence, particularly describing the place to be searched, and the people to be detained or the things to be occupied and in accordance with the law, by virtue of a substantial and procedural due process.

Evidence obtained in violation of this section will be unacceptable in court.

Section 18. Criminal procedure.

No one may be convicted without a trial under due process of law.

No one shall be bound in any criminal case to provide incriminating information about oneself when questioned through own testimony or the testimony of family members (father, mother, wife and children). The right to silence is a legal principle and therefore the defendant's silence cannot be taken into account or commented on against the defendant.

Every defendant shall have the right to a speedy trial, and to precautionary measures that guarantee the presumption of innocence and the ability to prepare an adequate defense and public peace.

Pretrial detention before trial shall not exceed six months. No one will be jailed for debt.

Section 19. Slavery; involuntary servitude; human trafficking, cruel and unusual punishments; "ex post facto" laws.

There will be no slavery, nor any form of involuntary servitude. Cruel and unusual punishments shall not be imposed.

Section 20. Habeas corpus.

The writ of habeas corpus will be granted immediately and free of costs. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus will not be suspended unless, in cases of rebellion, insurrection or invasion, public security so requires. Only the Legislative Assembly will have the power to suspend the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus and the laws that regulate its granting.

Section 21. Liberal interpretation of human rights.

Section 22. The foregoing enumeration of rights shall not be understood in a restrictive way nor does it imply the exclusion of other rights pertaining to human dignity and not specifically mentioned, that the human being possesses by the mere fact of being born.

ARTICLE III. HUMAN RIGHTS: CIVIL, POLITICAL, ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL RIGHTS; OF CITIZENS IN GENERAL; RESPONSIBILITIES OF CITIZENS AND THE STATE.

Section 1. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenants on Civil and Political Rights are recognized and made part of this SOCIAL COVENANT as well as the economic, social and cultural rights of the United Nations.

Section 2. Police and military authority. The police and military authority will always be subordinate to the civil authority.

Section 3. The State also recognizes the existence of the following human rights:

- Every person has the right to social protection in unemployment, illness, old age and physical disability.
- The woman and the child have the right, in a pregnant or breastfeeding state, to receive special care and help. The right to family or maternity leave is recognized for both members of the couple.
- Children, due to their special condition of not having reached full physical and mental development, will have an advocate in the State who must, to the best of its ability, ensure that they develop in a safe environment that guarantees children a harmonious family, education, health and protection against abuse and sexual exploitation.
- Older adults have the right to have the State guarantee them, to the extent of its possibilities, care at home, health, education, work, social security, social insertion, awareness of their rights, and legal protection against marginalization and discrimination and segregation.
- Rights of minorities. Every person belonging to minority groups may exercise the rights set forth in this Social Covenant, without any discrimination.

The rights recognized in this article are closely related to the possibilities and progressive development of the State.

ARTICLE IV. STATE ORGANIZATION

All officials in charge of exercising the functions of the powers of the State must be elected by the citizens. Elected citizens to the powers of the State may not exercise these functions for more than two consecutive periods of four (4) years each.

Section 1. Judicial Power.

Its function must be an instrument to impart justice, above the rule of law, seeking equity and harmony.

Interpret the laws and ensure their constitutionality, as well as that of the other acts of any of the powers of the state.

The Judiciary must have career professionals and others chosen by citizens, so that there is a balance between officials who must respond to citizens directly, so that there is a balance between officials who must respond to citizens directly, and implement the public policy of a given moment, along with those who must exercise their judicial role, by virtue of their sciences, the virtues of their art, and harmony with nature, without having to pay attention to economic and political situations and social.

The Judicial Power will always remain independent of the Executive Power. The rules for these purposes will be established by law.

Section 2. Legislative Power.

The legislative power will make the laws and investigate for legislative purposes.

Section 3. Executive Power

The executive will be in charge of developing the work of government, within the institutional and legal frameworks in force.

Section 4. Fiscal Power

It must be a guarantor of legality. Examine in depth the public administration spending levels and ensure the rights of citizens. It must audit, control, supervise and prosecute natural and legal persons.

Section 5. Electoral Power

The electoral power will be in charge of certifying each representative in the position won by opposition, by virtue of a better right, by virtue of election or by virtue of the will of the citizen. It must be a guarantee against nepotism, influences and incapacity.

Section 6. A President who does not govern

In order to avoid the concentration of powers in one person, which could turn in certain historical circumstances into another dictator, the President of the republic, must represent the country as head of state, but the responsibility of governing remains in the institutions.

REPÚBLICA DE CUBA.

STRATEGIC SUMMARY OF THE SOCIAL PACT FOR CUBA



PHASE 1: RUPTURE, LIBERATION, AND SAFEGUARDING (Months 1–4)

- The Social Pact acts as a Constitution, prioritizing the rule of law over force.
- Immediate Amnesty: Release of political prisoners and judicial decriminalization.
- Dissolution of the System: Banning of the PCC (Cuban Communist Party) and removal of the elite from positions of power.
- Citizen Consultation: Digital vote (monitored by the Carter Center, the OAS, and other international organizations) to request humanitarian intervention, with the U.S. acting as guarantor.
- Economic Safeguarding: Moratorium on state assets to prevent looting, and market priority granted to entrepreneurs—both those residing on the Island and those in exile.

Objective: The dismantling of the totalitarian system and the paving of the way for citizen sovereignty.

PHASE 2: CIVILIAN INSTITUTIONALIZATION AND CONTROL OF POWER (Months 5–7)

- Restoration of Powers: Total independence of the Executive, Judicial, and Legislative branches.
- Express prohibition of any form of concentration or monopolization of political or economic power.

Objective: Stabilization and Civilian Institutional Framework. Once the rupture outlined in Phase 1 has been executed, this stage focuses on building the legal and administrative foundations of the New Republic, ensuring that the power vacuum is filled by the rule of law rather than by force.

PHASE 3: CONTRACTUAL JUSTICE AND DIPLOMATIC OFFENSIVE (Months 8–10)

- Debt and Contract Audit: The Transparency Tribunal (TTE) identifies "odious debt" and annuls abusive contracts with foreign powers (Russia/China).
- Diplomatic Offensive: Presentation of transparency audit results to attract massive investment and validate the transition process before multilateral organizations.
- Civic Literacy: National debate and citizen preparation for the constituent vote via the Pact's digital platform.

Objective: To clean up national finances and lay the legal groundwork for the new Constitution.

PHASE 4: HISTORICAL JUSTICE, CITIZEN CONSTITUENT PROCESS, AND TRANSFER OF POWER (Months 9–12)

- Historical Justice: Legal and scientific investigation of the crimes of totalitarianism through the Commission on Memory and Truth.
- Transfer of Power: Dissolution of the Transitional Government and assumption of office by the newly elected authorities under the new constitutional order.

Objective: To conclude the transitional cycle and establish the new, definitive institutional framework.

COMPREHENSIVE ROADMAP (12 MONTHS)



SOVEREIGN RECONSTRUCTION OF CUBA From Institutional Rupture to the Activation of Civic Order and Democratic Consolidation.

Understanding that, according to historical experience, allowing totalitarian systems to transition through economic pathways has never resulted in a democratic and free system, it is considered essential—as a first step—to achieve political freedom through a single path: the removal from political and economic power of the elite that has monopolized control of the country for more than six decades. In order to guarantee Cuban freedom and democracy, we propose the following Roadmap:

PHASE 1: RUPTURE, LIBERATION, AND SAFEGUARDING (Months 1–5)

Objective: Immediately restore fundamental rights, eliminate the monopoly of political power, and ensure the operational continuity of the State under a new legal order centered on the citizen. The success of this phase depends on the simultaneous implementation of the proposed measures.

Measures to be implemented

I. Institutional framework and legal order

- Entry into force of a new provisional legal order based on citizen sovereignty as the source of legitimacy, in accordance with principles of democratic legitimacy and the rule of law.

- Establishment of a Provisional Government of a technical, limited, and functional nature, tasked with ensuring institutional stability, essential services, and the orderly conduct of the transition process.
- Declaration of the legal invalidity of any structure that has exercised monopolistic control over political power.
- Immediate release of individuals deprived of liberty for political reasons, along with the expedited and independent review of judicial proceedings, in accordance with due process guarantees.

II. Security and civil liberties

- Immediate restoration of freedoms of expression, press, association, and movement in accordance with international human rights standards.
- Suspension of practices of censorship and the prohibition of illegal surveillance of communications, subject to judicial oversight.
- Reorganization of the armed forces and security bodies under effective civilian authority, with explicit prohibition of political intervention and guarantees of political neutrality.
- Activation of mechanisms for direct citizen participation through transparent, verifiable platforms and inclusive public consultation processes.

III. Economy and control of structural power

- Initiation of transparent audits of assets and economic structures linked to concentrated power, both domestically and internationally, in accordance with principles of legality, transparency, public access to information, and effective oversight mechanisms.
- Implementation of emergency measures to guarantee access to food, energy, healthcare, and basic services.
- Initial authorization of independent economic activities.
- Intervention and auditing of concentrated economic conglomerates—including GAESA—under provisional civilian administration and transparent oversight, in order to ensure accountability.
- Initial market opening with priority given to national citizens and the diaspora.
- Implementation of temporary protective measures over state assets to prevent deterioration or misappropriation, while ensuring equitable access to economic opportunities for national entrepreneurs residing both on the island and abroad.

PHASE 2: CIVIL INSTITUTIONALIZATION AND CONSOLIDATION OF THE RULE OF LAW (Months 5–7)

Objective: Establish a functional institutional system in which public power is limited, distributed, and permanently subject to the will of the citizenry, ensuring that the resulting political and economic order durably protects individual initiative, property, and the priority participation of citizens in national economic life.

Measures to be implemented

- Progressive implementation of the separation of powers, ensuring functional autonomy, effective checks and balances, and real limits on the exercise of public power.
- Permanent subordination of all institutions to a legal order grounded in citizens' rights.

- Establishment of an independent judicial system based on public election and merit-based promotions.
- Enactment of a provisional electoral law guaranteeing universal, free, and direct suffrage.
- Creation of a transparent, auditable, and accessible electoral registry.
- Legalization of political parties and civil society organizations under a plural system, with prohibition of monopolistic structures and practices.
- Implementation of direct citizen oversight mechanisms:
 - legislative initiative
 - binding referendum
 - recall mechanisms
- Establishment of strict rules on transparency, access to public information, and government accountability.
- Creation of eligibility filters for access to public office, preventing institutional capture.
- Initial regulation of the economic system with protection of property rights, free enterprise, and limits on excessive concentration.
- Explicit prohibition of any form of concentration or monopoly of political or economic power.

PHASE 3: LEGAL CERTAINTY AND INTERNATIONAL ENGAGEMENT (Months 8–10)

Objective: Consolidate an open, fair, and transparent economic system, ensuring legal certainty, stability, and international credibility, while guaranteeing that economic openness strengthens—rather than displaces—national business initiatives and capital, both from residents on the island and from the diaspora, promoting their priority participation in Cuba’s economic development.

Measures to be implemented

- Creation of an Economic Transparency Tribunal as an independent body responsible for auditing financial obligations, state contracts, and inherited or preexisting economic structures.
- Technical review of prior and current international agreements, with a view to their adaptation or renegotiation in accordance with principles of legality, equity, and sustainability.
- Establishment of a clear, predictable, and stable legal framework for national and international investment, guaranteeing contractual security.
- Implementation of financial stabilization policies and regulation of capital flows.
- Promotion of citizen participation in economic debate through open platforms for public deliberation.
- Presentation of the new institutional framework to multilateral organizations such as the Organization of American States and international economic actors, in order to strengthen confidence in the transition process.

PHASE 4: CONSTITUTIONAL PROCESS, JUSTICE, AND TRANSFER OF AUTHORITY (Months 9–12)

Objective: Establish a definitive constitutional order based on the sovereign will of the people and to ensure a legitimate, orderly, and lawful transfer of public power.

Measures to be implemented

- Creation of a Commission for Memory and Justice to address serious human rights violations, in accordance with principles of individual responsibility, due process, and international standards.
- Dissolution of the Provisional Government and orderly transfer of authority to elected institutions in accordance with the new constitutional order.

DECREE ON INVESTMENT AND ECONOMIC RECONSTRUCTION IN CUBA



RECONSTRUCTION IN CUBA. Citizen Sovereignty · Rule of Law · Legal Certainty

PURPOSE: This Framework Agreement outlines the foundational principles for Cuba's economic reconstruction under a future democratic order, aimed at:

- establishing a secure, transparent, and predictable investment environment,
- prioritizing the participation of Cuban citizens—on the island, in exile, and across the diaspora,
- enabling responsible foreign investment under clear, rules-based governance,
- promoting a productive model grounded in free and dignified labor,
- and ensuring long-term stability, sustainability, and institutional legitimacy.

STRATEGIC PRINCIPLES

- Citizen-centered economic sovereignty: Cuban citizens are the primary actors of national development.
- Rule of law and legal certainty: investments are protected through stable regulations, enforceable contracts, and independent judicial mechanisms.
- Transparency and public accountability: economic activity is subject to oversight and access to information.
- Inclusive and sustainable growth: economic development aligned with social inclusion and environmental responsibility.

INVESTMENT FRAMEWORK

The Agreement guarantees protection for:
domestic Cuban investment (including exile and diaspora capital),
foreign direct investment.

Under internationally recognized standards:

- protection of property rights,
- free transfer of profits,
- access to independent arbitration,
- and protection against expropriation without public purpose and prompt, adequate, and effective compensation.

ECONOMIC RESTRUCTURING

- Comprehensive audit of existing economic agreements and concessions.
- Renegotiation or annulment of contracts that are non-transparent, disproportionate, or contrary to national interest and international legal standards.

PARTICIPATION MODEL

Initial phase:

- 60% international and diaspora investment / 40% domestic investment
- Transition phase:
- 30–40% foreign investment / 60–70% Cuban investment

This model strengthens national economic capacity while maintaining openness to global capital.

LABOR AND ECONOMIC ETHICS

- Absolute prohibition of forced or coercive labor practices.
- Direct employment relationships between workers and employers.
- Fair wages, freedom of association, and compliance with international labor standards.

Free labor is a core condition for economic legitimacy and international partnership.

INSTITUTIONAL LEGITIMACY

- Recognition of the right to truth regarding past economic practices.
- Establishment of mechanisms to document confiscations, systemic distortions, and **institutional abuses**.

TRANSPARENCY AND GOVERNANCE

- Public access to key economic decisions and agreements.
- Disclosure of contracts, concessions, and major investments.

SUSTAINABILITY

All investment must comply with environmental standards and responsible resource management.

GUARANTEES

Dispute resolution through independent courts or recognized international arbitration.
Protection against arbitrary state interference.

STRUCTURAL CLAUSE

Economic freedom, protection of investment, and the right of Cuban citizens—both on the island and abroad—to participate in the national economy shall be considered irreversible principles of the future economic order.

