



CONSTITUTION OF THE REPUBLIC OF HAITI

PROPOSAL BY CARICHCARD DURANDISSE

PREAMBLE

We, the People of Haiti, Under the eternal gaze of the Almighty God, who delivered our ancestors from slavery, Declare this Constitution not merely as a contract among citizens, but as a sacred covenant between the Nation and its Creator. We acknowledge our duty to walk in justice, humility, mercy, and truth—as commanded by God. We reaffirm that Haiti shall always remain a sanctuary for the oppressed, and that no force shall ever compromise its liberty, dignity, or divine calling.

TITLE I — NATIONAL IDENTITY AND DIVINE PURPOSE

Article 1. Haiti is a sovereign, indivisible, secular, and democratic republic. It is founded under God's justice and exists to uphold liberty, truth, and compassion. monoring the Past

Commanding the

Article 2. Sovereignty resides in the people and is entrusted by God. It shall never be transferred, sold, or compromised by foreign or domestic entities.

Article 3. No foreign institution may possess, govern, or control Haitian territory or policy without full constitutional approval and public consent.

Article 4. The official languages are Haitian Creole and French.

Article 5. Haiti is a perpetual refuge for the oppressed. As God welcomed the stranger, so shall we.

Article 6. The people of Haiti are guardians of this covenant. Every generation must learn, teach, and uphold it.

TITLE II — DIVINE JUSTICE AND MORAL RIGHTS

Section A: Rights of the People

Article 7. Every Haitian has the right to life, dignity, education, health, work, shelter, truth, justice, and peace.

Article 8. All citizens are equal under the law. No privilege shall rise above righteousness.

Article 9. Freedoms of expression, worship, press, and peaceful assembly are protected.

Article 10. Workers shall receive fair wages. Labor exploitation is forbidden by both law and God.

Article 11. The State shall protect the widow, the orphan, the stranger, the disabled, and the poor.

Section B: Duties of Citizens

Article 12. A good citizen is just, humble, truthful, merciful, and loyal to Haiti and God's moral law.

Article 13. All citizens, upon reaching adulthood, must fulfill national service in one of the following: civic, environmental, educational, or military domains.

Article 14. No Haitian shall hoard land or property at the expense of national wellbeing.

TITLE III — GOVERNANCE AND INSTITUTIONAL STEWARDSHIP

Honoring the Past · Commanding the Section A: Leadership Accountability
Present · Securing the Future

Article 15. The President is a servant of unity and a moral symbol of the Republic.

Article 16. The Prime Minister is selected from a vetted shortlist by the Integrity Council and confirmed via public hearing and Constitutional Court review.

Article 17. All public officials shall disclose assets, avoid conflicts of interest, and swear an oath to serve with humility, equity, and fear of divine judgment.

Section B: Integrity Enforcement Bodies

Article 18. A National Integrity Council shall oversee high-level appointments, investigate abuse of power, and publish public reports.

Article 19. A Special Anti-Corruption Tribunal shall audit national service, public procurement, and political donations.

TITLE IV — UNIFIED PARLIAMENT AND JUSTICE SYSTEM

Article 20. Parliament is unicameral, directly elected, and operates transparently. Its laws must reflect divine justice and human dignity.

Article 21. The judiciary is independent. Judges shall rule with impartiality, and their rulings must reflect both law and moral equity.

Article 22. The Constitutional Court shall ensure all decisions honor this Constitution and God's moral order.

TITLE V — TERRITORIAL GUARDIANSHIP AND LOCAL POWER

Article 23. Haiti is decentralized. Departments, communes, and communal sections shall govern themselves with fiscal and political autonomy.

Article 24. No public resources may be concentrated without lawful balance between the capital and the provinces.

Article 25. The environment is sacred. Natural resources shall be guarded for the next generation as a divine trust.

TITLE VI — ECONOMIC AND FOREIGN SOVEREIGNTY Thomoring the Past Commanding the

Article 26. Foreign loans, agreements, or military aid must be approved by referendum and moral review by the Constitutional Court.

Article 27. No foreign organization may operate in Haiti without a registered local counterpart and annual ethical audit.

Article 28. The economy must serve national dignity. Monopolies, foreign dependency, and speculative hoarding are unlawful.

TITLE VII — EDUCATION AND CONSTITUTIONAL ETHICS

Article 29. Education is a right and duty. It is free and compulsory through secondary level.

Article 30. A National School of Constitutional Ethics shall train future judges, leaders, and educators in the history, law, and moral framework of this covenant.

Article 31. Every child shall learn the Constitution by age 16. Every adult shall be able to recite its moral foundations.

TITLE VIII — SPIRITUAL OVERSIGHT AND MORAL REVIEW

Article 32. A Council of Moral and Spiritual Guardians shall interpret the ethical implications of all national decisions. It shall issue non-binding but public moral opinions.

Article 33. The Council shall include theologians, elders, and civic leaders of high integrity, serving as Haiti's prophetic conscience.

TITLE IX — AMENDMENTS AND NATIONAL OATH

Article 34. Amendments require 2/3 Parliament approval, Constitutional Court review, and a nationwide referendum after civic education.

Article 35. No amendment shall remove Haiti's sovereignty, dignity, democracy, or covenant with God.

Article 36. This Constitution shall be taught, remembered, and renewed with reverence.

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FINAL DECLARATION Present · Securing the Future

This is the covenant of the Haitian people with one another, with history, and with God. Let no one rule unjustly. Let no one be forgotten. Let no one corrupt this sacred law.

So let it be written. So let it be lived.



Comparative Analysis of Haitian Constitutions

Featuring the 1805 Constitution, the 1918 U.S.-Era Constitution, the 2021 Referendum Draft, and the 2025 Covenant Constitution by Carichcard **Durandisse**

High-Level Overview

Aspect

1805 Constitution

1918 Constitution

Referendum Draft

2025 Covenant Constitution (Durandisse Draft)

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Founder / Architect

Emperor esent U.S. Military t Jean-Jacques **Dessalines**

Government 1 President

Dartiguenave

President re Jovenel Moïse (initiated process)

Carichcard **Durandisse, Haitian** nationalist, entrepreneur, and

civic visionary

Purpose

Preserve liberty, racial dignity post-slavery

Enable U.S. strategic control via legal reforms Modernize system amid crisis

Rebuild Haiti's governance under God's law, historical justice,

(controversial process)

and moral accountability

Uncompromisin Sovereignty

g national independence Allowed foreign land ownership; U.S. oversight **Retains** sovereignty but opens foreign participation **Explicitly restores** sovereignty; bans foreign land control; places Haiti's identity under divine and national stewardship

Structure of Government Imperial monarchy Presidential: **U.S.-inspired** bicameral system

Presidential + Vice President: Unicameral Legislature

Presidential system with divine accountability; vetted Prime Minister; anti-corruption council; integrity-driven unicameral legislature

Judicial **Power**

Subordinate to emperor

Weak judicial independence

Present · Securing the Future

No Constitutional Court

Independent judiciary + Constitutional Honoring the Past · Commanding toourt rooted in God's justice

Public **Participation**

No elections

Limited: dominated by foreign administrators

Controversial referendum without transparency

Publicly engaged; civic education mandatory; national service required

Moral **Framework**

Rooted in Black nationalism and military virtue

Secular and utilitarian

Technocratic and pragmatic Fully infused with divine covenant, justice, mercy, and stewardship as national law

Education & Civic Ethics

Not emphasized

Basic literacy priorities

Vaguely mentioned **National School of** Constitutional Ethics; required civic literacy by age 16

Strengths & Weaknesses Comparison

Document

Core Strengths

Core Weaknesses

1805 Constitution

Revolutionary clarity; abolished slavery; asserted Black identity and anti-colonial independence

Centralized power; no popular vote; lacked institutional balance

1918 U.S.-Era Constitution

Introduced modernized governance structures (courts, legislature) foreign land ownership;

Present · Securing the

Foreign-imposed; legalized undermined Haitian sovereignty

2021 Referendum Draft

Attempted reform of outdated institutions; included diaspora; unicameral shift

Questioned legitimacy; lacked public trust; enabled executive dominance; ignored anti-corruption enforcement

Durandisse Covenant Constitution Sovereign, prophetic, historically grounded, God-infused, people-centered, institutionally sound, justice-focused, anti-corruption, spiritually bound **Ambitious implementation** demands; requires strong national will and broad-based civic literacy for full realization



What Carichcard Durandisse's Constitution Corrects

Problem in Past Drafts

Durandisse's Correction

No moral compass in governance

Infused with divine covenant, accountability to God, and spiritual guardians

Foreign control of land/resources

Prohibited; national assets are sacred and protected by constitutional oversight

Lack of civic education

Mandates education in Constitution, ethics, and history for all citizens

Corruption in leadership selection

Uses Integrity Council, public vetting, and asset transparency for Prime Minister selection Present • Securing the Future

Judicial weakness

Introduces fully independent judiciary and Constitutional Court

Constitutional illiteracy and ignorance

Establishes National School of Constitutional Ethics and lifelong civic learning

Final Judgment: Which Constitution Is Best?

Constitution	n Rating	Why
1805		Bold and visionary in its time; spiritually defiant but structurally limited
1918	****	Structurally modernized but foreign-imposed and morally bankrupt
2021		Politically reactive with partial reforms but no spiritual or civic foundation
2025 Durandisse Covenant	DXY	Combines revolutionary legacy, divine moral law, civic wisdom, structural excellence, and a
Constitution		generational national mission under God's watchful
	Honoring t	here Past · Commanding the
	Present	· Securing the Future



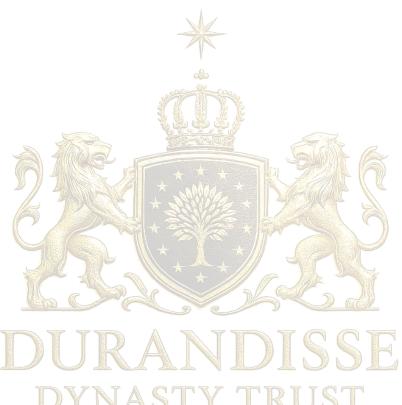
Authored and Founded By:

Carichcard Durandisse

Founder of the Covenant Constitution of Haiti

Entrepreneur | Statesman | Defender of National Sovereignty

"This Constitution is not a document. It is a promise to God, to our ancestors, and to every Haitian child yet to be born."



DYNASTY TRUST

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