

Raul Castro appointed to head rewrite of Cuban constitution

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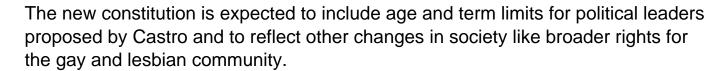
Cuba's national assembly named former President Raul Castro on Saturday to head the commission charged with carrying out changes to the constitution that would provide legal backing to the island's economic and social opening.

The nomination of Castro, 86, adds to signs that the presidential handover in April to 58-year old Miguel Diaz-Canel does not herald a sweeping change to the island's one-party socialist system.

Castro is slated to remain head of the Cuban Communist Party until 2021. The current constitution, adopted in 1976 during the Cold War and amended three times since, calls the party the country's guiding political force - a definition that Castro has said will not change in the rewrite.

"As I said when I took this office last April 19, comrade and army general Raul Castro Ruz will lead the major decisions on the present and future of the nation," Diaz-Canel told the national assembly, which was holding an extraordinary session outside its usual twice-yearly July and December meets.

"Correspondingly, the Council of State proposes that it is he who presides this commission."



"What is coming is an "update" of Cuba's constitution, not the prologue to a "transition" or an otherwise dramatic break," said Michael Bustamante, an assistant professor of Latin American history at Florida International University.

Castro, the brother of former leader Fidel Castro, first announced the need for a new constitution in 2011 after embarking on a series of reforms cautiously opening up the economy to foreign investment and the private sector in order to make Cuban socialism sustainable.

The assembly unanimously approved the Council of State's proposals for the 33-member commission, that included party number two and oldguard revolutionary Jose Ramon Machado Ventura, 87. Diaz-Canel will be deputy head of the commission for rewriting the constitution.

Once the constitutional draft is ready, it is slated to be discussed first by the parliament and then by the broader population, before being submitted to a referendum.