

### **National Assembly of Popular Power**

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The National Assembly of Popular Power is the supreme organ of state power. Represents and expresses the sovereign will of the entire people. It is the only body with constitutional and legislative power in the Republic. It consists of deputies elected by the free, direct and secret vote of the electors, in proportion and according to the procedure determined by law.

The National Assembly of Popular Power is elected for a term of five years. This term may only be extended by agreement of the Assembly itself in case of war or by virtue of other exceptional circumstances that prevent the normal holding of elections and while such circumstances remain.

The National Assembly of the Popular Power, when constituting itself for a new legislature, elects from its deputies its President, the Vice President and the Secretary. It also elects, from among its deputies, the Council of State, composed of a President, a First Vice President, five Vice Presidents, a Secretary and twenty-three other members.

The President of the State Council is head of state and head of government.  
The State Council is accountable to the National Assembly of Popular Power and is accountable for all its activities.

### **State Council**

The Council of State is the organ of the National Assembly of Popular Power that represents it between one and another session; executes its agreements and fulfills the other functions attributed to it by the Constitution.

It has a collegial nature and, for national and international purposes, it has the supreme representation of the Cuban State.

The mandate entrusted to the Council of State by the National Assembly of Popular Power expires upon taking office the new Council of State elected by virtue of the periodic renewals thereof.

### **National Defense Council**

The National Defense Council is constituted and prepared from peacetime to lead the country in conditions of state of war, during war, general mobilization or state of emergency. The Law regulates its organization and functions.

### **Comptroller General of the Republic**

The Office of the Comptroller General of the Republic is a superior audit entity responsible for ensuring compliance and control of the administrative and budgetary procedures of the State, is

dedicated to obtaining, guarding and handling the information necessary for the control of money and other resources, as well as examining the legality and correction of public expenses. Mission: To assist the National Assembly and the Council of State in the execution of the highest control over State and Government organs, propose the comprehensive policy on the preservation of public finances and economic - administrative control, direct, execute and check compliance; methodologically direct and supervise the national audit system, execute the necessary actions in order to ensure the correct and transparent administration of public assets, prevent and fight corruption.

### **Fiscalía General de la República**

Body of the State to which corresponds, as fundamental objectives, the control and preservation of legality, based on the monitoring of strict compliance with the Constitution, laws and other legal provisions, by State agencies, economic and social entities and by the citizens; and the promotion and exercise of public criminal action on behalf of the State.

Its institutional mission is to protect the political and legal order of the State and society, seeking the restoration of the broken legality by promoting actions and measures against offenders.

### **Municipal Assemblies of Popular Power**

Institution in charge of exercising the highest judicial authority in the Republic of Cuba; Your decisions in this order are final. It is based in Havana City and exercises jurisdiction throughout the Republic.

Through its Governing Council, it exercises the legislative initiative in matters relating to the administration of justice and regulatory power; it makes decisions and dictates general norms of obligatory compliance by all the courts and, on the base of the experience of these; It gives mandatory instructions to establish a uniform judicial practice in the interpretation and application of the Law.

### **Asambleas Municipales del Poder Popular**

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The Municipal Assemblies of the Popular Power, constituted in the political-administrative demarcations in which the national territory is divided, are the local superior organs of the power of the State, and, consequently, are vested with the highest authority for the exercise of the functions state in their respective demarcations and for this, within the framework of their competence, and in accordance with the law, exercise government.

In addition, they contribute to the development of the activities and to the fulfillment of the plans of the units established in their territory that are not subordinate to them, in accordance with the provisions of the law.

The Local Administrations that these Assemblies constitute, direct the economic, production and local subordination services entities, with the purpose of satisfying the economic, health and other welfare, educational, cultural, sports and recreational needs of the community of the territory to which the jurisdiction of each extends.

For the exercise of their functions, the Local Assemblies of the Popular Power rely on the Popular Councils and the initiative and broad participation of the population and act in close coordination with the mass and social organizations.

The Popular Councils are constituted in cities, towns, neighborhoods, towns and rural areas; they are vested with the highest authority for the performance of their duties; they represent the demarcation where they act and at the same time they are representatives of the organs of the municipal, provincial and national Popular Power.

They work actively for the efficiency in the development of production and service activities and for the satisfaction of the population's assistance, economic, educational, cultural and social needs, promoting their greater participation and local initiatives for the solution of their problems.

They coordinate the actions of existing entities in their area of action, promote cooperation between them and exercise control and supervision of their activities.

The Popular Councils are constituted from the delegates elected in the constituencies, who must choose among them who presides over them. The representatives of the mass organizations and the most important institutions in the demarcation may belong to them.