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Kurdistan Democratic Party

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The Political Manifesto and Constitution of the Kurdistan Democratic Party



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Introduction

The process of the nation-states formation in the Middle East aftermath of the First World War, did not grant access to the Kurds, and this ancient region was not allowed to have its own sovereign state. The lack of national awareness on one hand, and the unjust intervention of the world powers of the time, in the affairs of the region cost the Kurds greatly. They lost their one great opportunity for statehood. This state of affairs became the main factor in redrawing the frontier between the newly formed nation-states in favour of some nations and at the expense of re-division of Kurdistan. Consequently this resulted in the denial of the Kurdish national identity and deprived the Kurds from the establishment of their own state. This historical injustice marked the advent of unprecedented atrocity and bloodshed against the Kurdish national movement and their right of self-determination.

The project of eradicating the Kurdish national identity was an integral part of the process of the nation-state formation since Reza Pahlavi had seized power in Iran in 1925, but despite all their atrocities they did not succeed in stopping the development of the Kurdish national identity in Eastern Kurdistan. Modern Kurdish Nationalism in the Eastern Kurdistan was, in a comprehensive way, an outcome of the Kurdish society progress. On one hand, the Kurdish intelligentsia struggle became apparent in the birth of the Komala-i Jiyanaway Kurdistan (Society for the Revival of Kurdistan) popularly known as Komala J.K. in September 1942. Komala J.K. advocated a nationalist strategy that was resolutely aimed for advancing the Kurdish national identity, emancipating the Kurds in all parts of Kurdistan, and the establishing a nation-state for the Kurds. Having invested in favour of Kurdish self-rule in Eastern Kurdistan, this succeeded in opening up its cells to various Kurdish social groups and organised them along party lines, Komala J.K. transformed into the Kurdistan Democratic Party. Under the leadership of Peshawa Qzi Mohammad, the Kurdistan Democratic Party was founded in August 16th, 1945.

The formation of the Kurdistan Democratic Party, on the groundwork of Komala J.K, was an important turning point in the history of the Kurdish nation. It marked the advent of a new era in the Kurdish national movement. It was under the leadership of this political party that the Kurds had, for the first time in their modern history,



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witnessed the establishment of the Kurdistan Republic in one part of Kurdistan. For the first time in the history, the Kurdistan republic had embodied a democratic and modern political authority and structure in Kurdistan. As a result of the Iranian monarchical power military attack, the Kurdistan republic did not last a year. However the democratic example of the Kurdish political structure sustained during this short history is regarded as a historical chapter in the prolonged political history of the Kurdish nation for statehood. The democratic spirit of the Kurdistan republic stemmed from its respect for the Kurdish people, representing them as the source of authority and legitimacy of the Republic on one hand, and in its efforts for enhancing peaceful coexistence with neighbouring nations, on the other hand. This achievement must be regarded as an important event, not only at Kurdish and Iranian level, but also at the entire Middle East. Although Peshawa Qazi Mohammad and a group of Party's leaders were hanged by the Iranian monarchist regime, the democratic and progressive face of the Kurdistan republic has been, and continues to be, a commendable guidance for generation after generation of the activists of the Kurdish liberation movement.

Although the fall the Kurdish republic was a deadly assault that had an adverse effect on the structure of the Kurdistan Democratic Party, the Party's activists soon reorganised themselves and resumed their struggle. In the almost sixty three years of its history, the Kurdistan Democratic party has recorded many golden chapters in the Kurdish nation struggle, achieved many victories, and witnessed defeat and downfalls. Apart from the establishment of the Kurdistan republic, which is the party's acme in particular, and the Kurdish national movement in general, this party had set up the glorious movement of 1967-68. For the past 25 years it has examined itself and achieved victory in its courageous struggle against the Islamic regime of Iran.

Since the fall of the Kurdistan republic, and downfall of the armed struggle (between 1967-68,) several times this Party was severely subjected to the surveillance and crackdown of both the Islamic and monarchist regimes of Iran, and thousands of its members and supporters have been imprisoned and some executed.



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In this courageous struggle more than five thousands this Party's cadres and members have been martyred and almost twenty-five of them members of the Party's leadership. Amongst them the name of three distinguished leaders: Peshawa Qazi Mohammad, Dr A.R. Ghasemlou, and Dr S. Sharafkandi.

Following the process of the formation the nation-state in Iran, the ruling power elites, neither in the time of monarchy nor in the Islamic republic era, have been ready to take a step forward for resolving the Kurdish question, or addressing Iran nationality in general. The exclusionist perspectives of the ruling power elites, the denial of the multi-national character of Iran, and the Kurdish question, have been the main factors behind this continuous problem.

The denial of the existence of the of Kurdish community as a distinct nationality and therefore the denial of the Kurdish question as a national question needs to be addressed. The right of self-determination for the Kurds cannot simply be a semantic problem. It is symptomatic of the deep malaise in the democratic forces of the Iranian dominant nationality. Resorting to the issue of territorial integrity of Iran as strong taboo against the national minorities is nothing but an instrument in favour of this undemocratic, exclusionist and chauvinist discourse.

This exclusionist perspective the Iranian's ruling circles distort the elective affinity between the democracy and the question of nationalities in Iran. The fact of the matter is the Kurdish National Movement regard the absence of a democratic system in Iran as a prime cause of unresolved Kurdish question. The past experiences demonstrate the Kurdish nation has always welcomed any attempt for resolving the Kurdish question in a democratic way. Unfortunately the intolerance and prejudice on the part of Iranian's ruling circles has always reasoned and justified the violent response towards the Kurdish peaceful demands. In fact, the Kurdish peaceful intent and its preference to rely on dialogue and negotiation to resolve the Kurdish question in Eastern Kurdistan has either been rejected, or used as an ambush to illuminate the Kurdish leadership and weaken the Kurdish national movement by the Iranian ruling circles.



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The past experience and process of the events have proved that the construction of the nation-state of Iran by the means of concentrating an enormous power in the centre, the denial of non-Persian peoples national identities, and imposing a Persian identity on them, has never been a successful example. The nationalities question is the most urgent and important political issue in Iran and is evidence of this claim. Insisting on the exclusionist Iranian nationalistic view is another attempt to continue the administrative centralism at the expense of the prospect of voluntary coexistence of the national communities of Iran.

In conclusion the Kurdish question can only be resolved on the basis of political recognition and affirmation of Kurdish distinct national identity. The opportunity of voluntary coexistence of Iranian national communities, despite the history of oppression towards the national communities in Iran, will be recognized when confirmation of national identities of non-Persian nations become a basis for resolving the nationalities question in Iran.



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The Political Manifesto of the Kurdistan Democratic Party

Chapter one: General Objectives

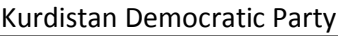
Article (1): The Strategic Objective

The strategic objective of KDP is the right of self-determination for the Kurdish nation of Eastern Kurdistan within a democratic and federal Iran in the form of Kurdistan republic. A voluntary and just union will be the foundation of the Kurdistan republic relations with the other national communities in Iran.

Article (2): The Definition of Kurdistan Republic

The Kurdistan republic is a democratic, national and Kurdish institution.

- 1) Kurdistan republic is a popular political structure, the people are the source of authority and legitimacy, which they exercise through direct, secret ballot and its constitutional institutions;
- 2) Kurdistan republic has a national identity as it aims to stop the national oppression and servitude of the Kurds, so as to create a Kurdish national power in the Eastern Kurdistan;
- 3) Kurdistan republic is a democratic institution and will be elected by the votes of people and will be administered by their will and desire;
- 4) Kurdistan republic has a (Kurdish) democratic identity, which ensures the rights of all national, ethnic, cultural and religious minorities through its constitutional institutions.



The geographic borderline of Kurdistan republic will be decided by the votes of the majority of its inhabitants.

Article (4): Power Structure in the Kurdistan Republic

- 1) Any power derives its legitimacy from people's will and votes. The people's representatives directly or indirectly will make up the executive, judiciary, and legislative bodies. The people's representatives shall be elected by the people through direct, free, equal, and secret ballot;
- 2) Elections will be based on the 'one person- one vote' and shall exercise through the equal opportunity for all residents regardless of their ethnic, religious, racial and social status;
- 3) Equal opportunity of voting for, and being elected for membership of the constitutional institutions, is a right guaranteed to all Kurdish citizens, and the Kurdistan republic shall take the necessary steps to achieve this;
- 4) People shall have the opportunity of influencing the resolutions of, and monitoring the performance of the executive body, and even have the right to withdraw confidence from an elected public servant;
- 5) The absolute majority principle shall not undermine the right of minority.



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Article (5): Division of Power

In the Kurdistan republic shall be the division of power between the legislative, executive and judiciary bodies.

Article (6): The Executive

The mandate of administrative responsibility of the executive body and leadership of Kurdistan republic shall be decided by, and be accountable to the Kurdistan parliament.

Article (7): The President of the Kurdistan Republic

The president of the Kurdistan republic will be elected by the people's votes, and the term of the president of the Kurdistan republic will constitutionally be agreed for a period of time.

Article (8): The Kurdistan Parliament

A legislative council called "The Kurdistan Parliament" shall be the highest legislative body in the Kurdistan republic. The Kurdistan Parliament shall be made up of a number of members, and shall be elected by the people within a plural political party system, and through free, competitive and democratic electoral framework.

Article (9): the Judiciary Council

The judiciary council will be independent body. Recommended by the President, the judiciary council shall be appointed by the Parliament.



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Article (10): the separation the religion and the state

In the Kurdistan republic the religion will be separated from the state and the authorities shall be committed to the principle of promoting secular values, and will preserve the freedom of thought, religion and conscience for the citizens and residents.

Article (11): National Symbol

The Kurdistan republic shall have its own flag and national anthem. The federal state flag shall be flying along the Kurdish flag over the ministries of the Kurdistan republic.

Article (12): Official language

Kurdish is the official language of the Kurdistan republic, and in all levels of the educational system shall only the Kurdish language be used. Education shall be mandatory up to the age of 15 for all. Along the Kurdish language, the official language of the federal state shall be incorporated in the curriculum from the year four of the elementary school. In addition, the official language of the federal state shall be used for the administrative correspondence between the Kurdistan republic and the other regions or federal institutions.

Article (13): the Kurdistan republic and the federal state

The Federal authorities will have the power to draw up the international relations and foreign policy, executing national defense policy, long-term economic and administrative planning, and issuing currency. Apart from these arenas the right of administrating and practicing the legislative, executive and judicial powers in Kurdistan shall exclusively be within the jurisdiction of the Kurdistan constitutional institutions. The residents of the Kurdistan republic shall have the right to be equally involved in the administration of the federal state.



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Article (14): Maintaining the security of Kurdistan

Maintaining the security, order and public welfare in Kurdistan shall exclusively be within the jurisdiction of the Kurdish Pishmarge and other law enforcement agencies. The federal army duty is to draw up and execute a national defense policy, defending the frontiers and independence of the federal state. It shall have no right to intervene in the internal affairs and security of the Kurdistan republic.

Chapter Three: Basic Principles and Responsibilities of the Kurdistan Republic

Article (11): Political and Social Freedoms (Rights)

- 1) The Kurdistan republic is responsible for the human rights and shall set up a feasible mechanism to monitor the implementation of these rights for all citizens and residents of Kurdistan. In the Kurdistan republic civil, social and political rights such as the freedom of expression, publication, formation of the political parties and associations shall guarantee accordance with the law and shall be sustained in a such way that it does not contradict the human rights convention;
- 2) Freedom in the Kurdistan republic means every citizen is free and has the right to promote his personality in all aspects of life. Equality of opportunity is a right guaranteed to all Kurdish citizens and residents. In addition, the state shall guarantee the freedom of: political opinion; religion; residence and employment; and membership of political, social and cultural organisations, so long as it does not violate the law;
- 3) The Kurdistan republic shall safeguard the rights of children within the family and public spheres. In this regard, the state shall conform to the Geneva Convention concerning the rights of children through a sustainable educational program. The law shall forbid any act of violence against, abusing, and exploiting children.



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Article (16): The Law is Sovereign

- 1) In the Kurdistan republic the law is above all form of power.
- 2) All individuals are equal before the law, and breaking the law shall not tolerated and culprit shall be punished regardless his official or social status.

Article (17): Social Justice

In the Kurdistan republic the state shall provide the opportunity of employment for all citizens and residents, and redistribute the wealth in a way that promotes the equality of opportunity for all.

Article (18): Civil Society

Promoting the civil society shall signify the modern and democratic face of the Kurdistan republic, and in this regard:

- 1) The state shall support the development of the civil society;
- 2) The state shall provide a receptive ground for the reconstruction of reciprocal relations between the state and the civil society sustained by the democratic and shared accountability.

Article (19): Gender Equality

- 1) It is the responsibility of the Kurdistan republic to advance the gender equality within the family, civil, employment, and power spheres;
- 2) The state shall take measures to guarantee the gender equality and the equality of opportunity for all.



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Article (20): Environment and natural resources

- 1) In order to honor the pledge of enhancing the good quality of life for citizens and residents, as well as for the future generations, the Kurdistan republic shall give a top priority to its environmental policies;
- 2) A progressive economic foundation to a large extent depends on the constructive use of the natural resources. The Kurdistan republic shall cooperate with the federal state in order to preserve and make the most of Kurdistan's natural resources;
- 3) It is the responsibility of the Kurdistan republic to give priority to the environmental issue in order to pursue a sustainable economic development in Kurdistan.

Chapter Four: The Long-Term Objective of the Party

Article (21):

- 1) The long-term objective of the Democratic party of Kurdistan is the reconstruction of the Kurdish society through on the democratic-socialism values;
- 2) In Kurdish society the democratic-socialism values shall be promoted and the public interest shall be the utmost objective;
- 3) The democratic stance of this system stems from the fact the people will be actively, and by the democratic means, involved the reform process;



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- 4) The foundation of the democratic-socialism is centred on the social justice in which national, ethnic and racial oppression will be eradicated and the gaps between the social classes will be reduced;
- 5) In the democratic-socialism the regulated free market system by the state shall be acceptable;
- 6) In this system for preserving the proportional representations and democratic achievements, the state guarantees the right to form or join syndicates, trade unions, and other diverse cultural unions;
- 7) Embracing the Kurdish society and national interest shall be the two main principals for the establishment of the democratic-socialism.

Chapter Five: The Union of the Iranian National Communities

Article (22):

The plausible way of the union of the Iranian national communities shall be the republican and democratic power structure, which shall promote the strong partnership in order to provide a ground for a voluntary and just coexistence between the Iranian national communities within an approved formation in the future in Iran.

The Kurdistan Democratic Party considers all Iranian national communities as a friend and supports them in their struggle for the emancipation from the national oppression and equal rights for all. From the Kurdistan Democratic Party's viewpoint the following principals should followed in order to achieve the union between the Iranian national communities:

- Each national community shall be free to administer the affairs of their region through their elected representatives;
- All these national communities shall have the right of session or remaining within the union by the means of referendum;



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- All these national communities shall have the right of participating in the administration of the federal bodies based on their population size;
- The federal Iran shall be made up of the two councils: the Council of Representatives and the Council of Nations (Union). The members of the Council of Representatives shall be elected in relation to the proportion of Iran. The Council of Nations shall include equal representatives of all Iranian national communities, and all important bills related to the future of the Iranian national communities without the approval this Council, cannot be implemented;
- The representatives of each national community shall have the right of veto of any bill that contradicts the interest of that nation.

Chapter Six: Our Policies Towards the Other Parts of Kurdistan

Article (23):

The Kurdistan republic stance towards the other parts of Kurdistan shall be as follows:

- 1) It recognises the Kurds of other parts of Kurdistan as a component of one Kurdish nation;
- 2) It supports the struggle of the Kurds of other parts of Kurdistan for achieving the right of freedom and national self-determination;
- 3) It grants political asylum to all those Kurds that, because of a fear of prosecution, fled the other parts of Kurdistan;
- 4) It establishes a friendly economic, trade and cultural relations with the other parts of Kurdistan that have achieved their self-rule within the jurisdiction of their country.



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The Constitution of the Kurdistan Democratic Party

Chapter One: The Party's Definition

Article (1):

The name of party is: “The Kurdistan Democratic Party.”

Article (2):

The Kurdistan Democratic Party is a national liberation and democratic party that organises the democrats and patriots of the Eastern Kurdistan within its rank ad files.

Article (3):

The Kurdistan Democratic Party is a secular organisation and has faith in the separation of the religion from the state.

Article (4):

Kurdistan Democratic Party in its relations with other political parties upholds and endorses political pluralism.



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Chapter Two: The Membership

Article (5): Membership criteria

All citizens and residents can apply for membership of the Kurdistan Democratic Party if he or she meets the following criteria:

- Attained the age of 18 years old or above
- Accepts the political program and constitution of the Party
- Be a patriot and good citizen

Article (6): Membership process

To accept an individual as a member it is required:

- Two members of the Party know the candidate
- The candidate shall take and complete six months probation period
- The candidate shall not be a member another party or political organisation
- The candidate shall be appointed by the majority vote of the members of a cell or by any higher unit of the Kurdistan Democratic Party

Chapter Three: The Members Rights and Responsibilities

Article (7): Members' responsibilities

The Party's member is responsible for:

- Making every effort to promote the Party's objectives
- Safeguarding the political unity of the Party
- Promoting the Party's discipline



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- Safeguarding undisclosed issues related to the Party's activities
- Advancing his own political and social knowledge
- Disseminating the Party's political manifesto among the masses and enhancing the relations between the Party and the people
- Paying membership fee

Article (8): Members Rights

Members enjoy the following rights:

- Be a member or take charge of any units of the Party
- Challenge any individual member or committee of the Party in the meetings
- Question the Party's policies and propose his or her own alternative
- Forward her or his suggestion to all units of the Party, express her or his own thought or question them
- Make a complaint to the higher units
- Participate in all activities and meetings of the his own unit

Article (9): Disciplinary Procedures

- 1) Members who are not fulfilling their responsibilities, or their conducts are at odds with the Constitution, or their actions harm the Party's credibility shall be subject to the disciplinary procedures in the following order:
 - Verbal warning
 - Written warning
 - Discharging from official post
 - Suspension of membership
 - Expulsion from the Party
- 2) The longest period of suspension is 12 months;



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- 3) Decision about the any stage of this disciplinary procedures shall be taken by the majority votes in each unit of the Party;
- 4) Resorting to the disciplinary action against any member shall be taken as a last resort;
- 5) An expelled member has the right of appeal at the higher level of the Party;
- 6) Suspended members' past records will be considered as and when the suspension period has ended, and they may hold official position if they regain the vote of confidence of their unit.

Chapter Four: The Organisational Structure

Article (10): The Party's structure

- 1) The Party's organisational structure is based on the followings:
 - All organisations and units of the Party will be elected from the down to up
 - Any organisation and unit shall have accountability to its higher unit
 - Decision-making shall be made with the absolute majority
 - There shall be one disciplinary procedure for all members
 - The information concerning the changes, political issues and public relations shall be accessible to all members in a systematic way
 - Cult-personality and authoritarianism shall be forbidden in the Party
 - Organised political and theoretical factions within the Party shall be recognised and all factions have the right to disseminate their views on specific policy issues within the Party.

NB: any hidden or underground factions shall be forbidden and subject to the disciplinary procedure.



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Article (11): The Structure of the Organisation

- 1) The structure shall be based on cells, and any cell shall have no less than three members;
- 2) The committees of village, city, area, town and region shall lead organizations;
- 3) The function and responsibility of the committees are to disseminate the Party's political vision and program among the masses and implementing the decisions of the central and other responsible committees of the Party;
- 4) The committee of any organisation shall be elected by its members and shall act as their representative;
- 5) The highest authority in any organisational unit is its conference which shall be held every two years by members;
- 6) The organisations are allowed to have special powers of planning on the specific issues concerning their area or region.

NB:

- 1) In specific circumstances the central committee shall have power to endorse a workable form of organization;
- 2) The central committee shall administer European Committee of KDP according to a special arrangement and constitution that approved.



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Chapter Five: The Leadership Authority

Article (12): Congress

- 1) The highest organisational authority is the Party's congress;
- 2) The congress shall be held every three years, and it shall consist of the members and deputy members of the central committee, members of the Party's Committee for Safeguarding the Manifesto and Constitution, and representatives of members of the organizations;
- 3) An extraordinary congress may be called at any time if it is requested by central committee, or 2/3 votes the central committees' committees or commissions, and by the request of the European Committee of KDP.

Article (13):

The central committee is responsible for making necessary arrangements and organisation of congress as when it need be.

Article (14): The Party's Congress Power and Functions

- 1) To study and approve the central committee's report.
- 2) To draw the Party's strategy, tactic and main political tendency.
- 3) To ratify the political manifesto and constitution with a necessary amendments as and when required.



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- 4) To elect the members and deputy members of the central committee and the members of the committee of safeguarding political manifesto and constitution the Party.

Article (15):

The central committee shall prepare voting system and the way of electing shall ratify by congress:

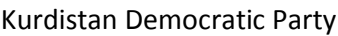
- 1) The central committee has the power to vote in congress by a one-four of its members;
- 2) A candidate for membership of the central committee must have been a member of the party for three years.

Article (16): The Party's Conference

- 1) The Party's conference may be called when:
 - There is no opportunity for arranging and holding the congress
 - Any unresolved internal disputes and difficulties within the central committee have arisen.

In no circumstance does the Party's conference have the power of the congress.

- 2) The conference is made up of the members of the central committee, representatives of the committees of towns and regions, the committees and commissions that have working affiliations with the central committee and polite-bureau, and the European Committee of KDP;



- ### Article (17): The central committee

- NB:

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Article (18): The Party's Commissions

- 1) The Party's commissions shall be decided by the resolution of the central committee.
- 2) Based on their annual and long-term plan, these commissions shall be determined by a majority of votes of the central committee members voting on their plan.
- 3) Each of these commissions enjoys complete freedom in implementing their strategy, action-plan, and daily decisions.

Article (19): The Polite-bureau

- 1) The polite-bureau of the Party is formed by the vote of the central committee and is made up of the general secretary, two deputies, and a few other members of the central committee.
- 2) The polite-bureau is responsible for implementing the resolutions by the central committee between the two meetings of the central committee.
- 3) The polite-bureau shall assess and evaluate the work of the Party's commissions and make decisions when necessary.
- 4) The polite-bureau will hold its meetings and report its activity to the central committee.



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Article (20): The General Secretary and its deputies

a) The general secretary:

- 1) The general secretary is an official spokesperson of the Party in the public relations;
- 2) He is responsible for the coordination of the work of the Party's commission;
- 3) He shall not make any decision without consulting his deputies unless it is an urgent matter or such as consultation is not possible;
- 4) The general secretary and his deputies hold a regular weekly meeting;
- 5) In the absence of the general secretary, the second deputy shall have the same power and responsibilities;
- 6) On the request of the general secretary his second deputy shall call the polite-bureau and central committees' meetings;
- 7) Deputies are recommended by the general secretary and be appointed by the central committee.

NB:

- The issues concerning the Party in its entirety shall be reviewed and passed by the central committee
- The polite-bureau shall decide on the officials who are affiliated with the commissions
- Any decision concerning any commission shall be discussed and decided when the head of the commission is present



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Article (21): The Centre for Political Strategic Research and Planning

A political strategic centre consists of experts in the theoretical, political and cultural arenas from members of the party, as well as independent candidates, shall be formed. The central committee is responsible for drawing the Centre's Article and Memorandum of Association, as well as its Aims and Objectives.

Chapter Six: The Party's Commission for Safeguarding the Constitution

Article (22):

The Party's commission for safeguarding the constitution shall be made up of experts on the political manifesto and constitution of the Party.

Article (23):

The Commission enjoys and has the following powers and responsibilities:

- Monitoring the implementation of the constitution in the organisations of the Party
- The representatives shall participate in the Party's conferences and evaluate the election of the committees' representatives in these conferences
- The representatives will have the power to consider any complaints of the expelled and suspended members and overrule the original decision if it contradicts the constitution of the Party

NB:

- 1) The Commission shall not involve in the managerial and administrative arenas;



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- 2) The Commission shall consider disciplinary procedures in civil cases, but not in Pishmage forces;
- 3) The Commission forwards its views and recommendations for approval to the central committee.

Chapter Seven: The Party's Wealth and Income

Article (24):

The Party's income and revenue consist of:

- Membership fees
- Donation from members and friends
- Revenues received from projects and investment

NB:

- 1) The financial and income commission of the Party shall consist of a special board that has the financial and fundraising responsibility. This board submits the financial report every six-months or as and when the polite-bureau finds it necessary to give a financial report to the central committee. The limit of the financial shall be decided by the polite-bureau;
- 2) The Commission shall make up of the experts from the Party members inside or outside of Kurdistan in order to consider the opportunity of investing, planning, and managing the project to enhance the financial ability of the Party.



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Chapter Eight: Some General Principles

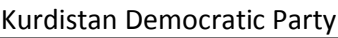
- The Party's work-plan and activities from routine activities must be transformed to an informed, planned and written work-plan. In aiming to do so, all organisations, committees and commissions shall have their own specific work-plan. In this regard forming the planning section at both the leadership and organisational levels shall have a priority
- The meetings of the committees, commissions, conferences and congress without the knowledge of the detailed program of the meeting must not hold. The Party shall keep minutes of the resolutions and decisions made in the meetings

Consultation shall be held when:

- An important and determining issue faces the Party and the central committee requests a consultation
- Two-thirds of the members of the central committee ask for this consultation
- The central committee is responsible for arranging a consultation within 30 days

NB:

- 1) One-third of the central committee members, of the European committee, as well as a one-third of the polite-bureau commissions shall be the members of the executive committee that manage the consultation;
- 2) This committee shall design and draw up the questionnaire, the ways in which consultation shall take place, and its implementation and publication;



- A considerable proportion of the Party's leadership committees must female, and a practical way of implementing this policy must be followed. When it is necessary the Party shall use 'positive-discrimination' in order to achieve this goal, taken into account the importance of the gender equality and empowering women in order to participate with men in these committees in the future. This is why the proportion representation shall be decided by considering the circumstances and opportunities that the Party will face in the future.