
COMMUNIST PARTY OF ETHIOPIA

General Program:

The Communist Party of Ethiopia, is the vanguard party of the Ethiopian working class, Ethiopian people, and the Ethiopian nation. It's the central leadership organization for Socialism for Ethiopia. It represents national development, economic prosperity, creating a productive working society.

Chapter 1: Membership

Article 1. Any Ethiopian worker, farmer, member of the armed forces, intellectual, or any other advanced individual from various social strata who has reached the age of eighteen, accepts the program and Constitution of the Party, and is willing to join and actively participate in one of the Party organizations, implement the Party's resolutions, and regularly pay membership dues may apply for membership in the Ethiopian Communist Party.

Article 2. Members of the Ethiopian Communist Party are vanguard fighters of the Ethiopian working class, deeply committed to socialist ideals.

Members of the Ethiopian Communist Party must serve the people selflessly, dedicate their lives to the realization of socialism, and be prepared to make personal sacrifices as needed.

Members of the Ethiopian Communist Party are, at all times, ordinary members of the working populace. Party members must not seek personal gain or privileges, even though relevant laws and policies may provide them with certain benefits and responsibilities related to their roles.

Article 3. Party members must study Marxism and the teachings of the Communist Manifesto of 1848 to get the general and basic understanding of the Workers Party. Study party ideology, our stance, resolution and decisions.

Study with heart, engage in criticism and self-criticism, Loyalty to the Party. Deny factionalism and small cliques and collections, as we are one,

Article 4. Party Members Rights compose of the following;

1. Attend Local Party meetings, access relevant Party documents, and get party training in many fields
2. Participate in discussion of party policies, propose questions to local leadership on party feature
3. Make suggestions to the Party and proposals
4. Give constructive criticism about party plans and party officials and other members
5. To participate in Party Elections and stand for Party Elections
6. Party members have the right to attend discussions held by local Party organizations regarding any disciplinary measures proposed against them or assessments of their work. They may defend themselves, and other Party members can bear witness or advocate on their behalf.
7. If a party member disagrees with a Party resolution or policy, they have the right to express their concerns and present their views to higher-level Party organizations, including the Central Committee, while still implementing the resolution or policy until any changes are made.
8. Members can submit requests, appeals, or complaints to higher Party organizations, up to the Central Committee, and expect a responsible response from those organizations.

No Party organization, including the Central Committee, can deprive any Party member of these rights.

Membership Process

9. Applicants must fill out an application form. Upon application, the Party General Membership national or local branch may grant or deny membership.

Ascension to the Party

Members approved for the party must take an oath before the Party Flag, pledging to uphold the Party's program, adhere to its Constitution, and commit fully to the Party's objectives.

Upon ascension, they became a full member of the Communist Party.

Every party member has the right to attend meetings, conventions, and the national party congress as a delegate or spectator.

Chapter II: Organizational Structure

The Party is a unified body organized according to its program and Constitution, founded on the principles of democratic centralism. The core principles of democratic centralism within the Party include:

Hierarchy of Authority: Individual Party members are subordinate to the Party organization, the minority to the majority, and lower organizations to higher ones, culminating in the National Congress and the Central Committee as the highest authorities.

Elected Leadership: All leading bodies at various levels are elected, except for those appointed by higher authorities or leading groups in non-Party organizations.

Party Congress Structure: The highest decision-making body is the National Congress, convened every five years. It consists of two phases:

- **Phase 1:** Randomly selected delegates elect members of the Central Committee.
- **Phase 2:** The newly elected Central Committee selects the Secretariat, Politburo, and the General Secretary, followed by a final assembly where they outline the Party's agenda for the next five years.

Central Committee Role: The Central Committee is the Party's highest organ, meeting twice a year to oversee leadership progress and address emergencies as called by the General Secretary. It holds the authority to make significant decisions and policy directions.

Secretariat and Politburo Functions: The Secretariat supports the Politburo and General Secretary in executing Party plans. The Central Committee holds the power to dismiss officeholders with a two-thirds majority vote.

Collective Decision-Making: Decisions on major issues are made collectively, ensuring that all voices are heard. When close votes occur, further investigation and discussion are encouraged before final decisions are made.

Transparency and Oversight: Higher Party organizations must be responsive to feedback from lower organizations. There must be clear communication channels for members to raise concerns and contribute ideas.

No Personality Cults: The Party prohibits any form of personality cults. All leaders are accountable to the Party and its members, promoting collective leadership.

Delegate Elections: Elections for delegates to the Party Congress and committee members must reflect voter will, conducted via secret ballot. Candidate lists undergo thorough discussion within Party organizations.

Election Integrity: Any violations during elections will be investigated by the next higher Party committee, with the power to declare elections invalid if necessary.

Tenure System: A tenure system is in place for all delegates to ensure accountability and periodic renewal of representation.

Special Conferences: The Central Committee and local Party committees can convene special conferences to address urgent issues, with the delegate selection process defined by the convening committees.

Formation and Dissolution of Organizations: The formation or dissolution of Party organizations requires approval from higher authorities. In the absence of a congress, higher organizations can make appointments as necessary.

Decision-Making Protocol: Leading bodies must solicit input from lower organizations when making decisions that affect them, respecting the jurisdiction of lower bodies.

National Policy Authority: Only the Central Committee can decide on major national policies. Local organizations can suggest changes but cannot act without authorization.

Majority Rule: The principle of minority subordination to majority applies. Votes on major issues are mandatory, with careful consideration given to minority opinions.

Continuous Party Development: All Party organizations must regularly evaluate their effectiveness in areas such as education, organization, and mass engagement.

CHAPTER III: Central Organizations of the Party

Article 1. The National Congress of the Party is held every five years, convened by the Central Committee. It may be called earlier at the discretion of the Central Committee or upon request from more than one-third of provincial organizations. The Congress shall not be postponed without extraordinary justification.

The Central Committee shall determine the number of delegates and the procedures for their election to the National Congress.

Article 2. The functions and powers of the National Congress of the Party include:

1. Reviewing and assessing reports from the Central Committee;
2. Discussing and resolving significant issues affecting the Party;
3. Amending the Party Constitution;
4. Electing the Central Committee; and

When the Central Committee is not in session, the Political Bureau and its Standing Committee exercise its powers and responsibilities.

The Secretariat serves as the working body for the Political Bureau and its Standing Committee, with members nominated by the Standing Committee and confirmed by the Central Committee.

The General Secretary leads the Political Bureau meetings and oversees the Secretariat's operations.

CHAPTER IV: LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS

Article 1. Each region in Ethiopia is entitled to establish its own branch of the Ethiopian Communist Party (ECP), reflective of the specific names and cultural identities of those regions, including provinces, autonomous regions, municipalities directly under the central government, cities divided into districts, autonomous prefectures, counties (banners), and autonomous counties.

Article 2. Local party branches may draft their own constitutions and operational guidelines; however, these must be in alignment with the national Constitution of the ECP and cannot contradict its fundamental principles.

Article 3. The formation of a local party branch is subject to approval by the Central Committee of the ECP. Any proposed local branch must submit its constitution and organizational structure for review.

Article 4. The General Secretary of the ECP holds the authority to approve or dismiss local party branches. This oversight ensures that all local entities remain aligned with the Party's national objectives and principles.

Article 5. Local party branches are required to submit annual reports to the ECP detailing their activities, progress, and future agendas. These reports allow for evaluation and guidance from the Central Committee to ensure the effective implementation of Party policies and initiatives at the local level.

Article 6. Local party branches must engage actively with their communities, fostering grassroots participation and alignment with the broader goals of the ECP. They play a critical role in disseminating the Party's policies and cultivating support among the populace.

CHAPTER V: Party Flag and Emblem

Article 1. The emblem of the Ethiopian Communist Party (ECP) features a sickle and hammer, symbolizing the unity of agricultural and industrial workers in the struggle for socialism.

Article 2. The flag of the Ethiopian Communist Party is a red flag adorned with the golden Party emblem, representing the revolutionary spirit and aspirations of the Party.

Article 3. The Party emblem and flag are the official symbols of the Ethiopian Communist Party. All Party organizations and members are tasked with upholding the dignity and sanctity of these symbols.

Article 4. The production and use of Party emblems and flags must adhere to established regulations to ensure consistency and respect for the Party's identity.