

PEOPLE'S CONSTITUTION

English Edition

Article 1 —

The State is a multi-national
Democratic People's
Republic.

The Democratic People's
Republic is an independent,
free, democratic state
that stands with the
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The Democratic People's
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from many nations and
nationalities — primarily
Turks and Kurds — and
including Arabs, Laz,
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CHAPTER 2

NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE AND THE BROTHERHOOD
OF THE WORLD'S PEOPLES ARE INDISPENSABLE
PRINCIPLES OF THE REPUBLIC

PEOPLE'S CONSTITUTION

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CHAPTER 1

THE STATE AND POWER BELONG TO THE PEOPLE

The Nature of the State and Power

Article 1 — The State is a multi-national Democratic People's Republic.

The Democratic People's Republic is an independent, free, democratic state that stands with the people.

The Democratic People's Republic is formed by the voluntary unity of peoples from many nations and nationalities — primarily Turks and Kurds — and including Arabs, Laz, Georgians, Circassians, Bosnians, and other various minorities and nationalities.

WHY? Because our country is a mosaic of peoples from many different nations and nationalities. These peoples, despite centuries of divide-and-rule policies pursued by ruling classes and efforts to set them against one another, except for exceptional incidents, have not been enemies of one another and have lived together as brothers.

Those who have governed our country for decades, however, imposed a chauvinist identity on the population that fosters hostility among the various nations and nationalities, using policies of repression, coercion, and assimilation. They tried to drown the people's struggle for identity, dignity, and freedom in blood and waged an unjust war. The Democratic People's Republic aims to end assimilation and all forms of oppression, and to transform the historical brotherhood and coexistence of our peoples into a free, voluntary unity.

Where unity is not voluntary, there is inevitably oppression and injustice. Free and voluntary unity is the strength and wealth of a multi-national Democratic People's Republic.

Article 2 — In the Democratic People's Republic, power belongs to all popular classes and strata except imperialism and the collaborating exploiting classes.

These peoples and strata include Turks and Kurds and all nationalities, above all the working class, the poor and middle peasants, all workers, small urban and rural producers, tradespeople, artisans, civil servants, students, intellectuals, those who have not lost their national values and who want the country's independence and the people's freedom, and everyone who opposes exploitation and oppression, imperialism and monopolies.

WHY? Because imperialism and the minority rule formed by domestic monopolist bourgeoisie, landowners, and usurious merchants have been the source of the repression and exploitation practised until now. Imperialism and the monopolies are exploitative by their class nature. The people cannot give power to an exploitive force. Power consists of classes and strata outside imperialism and the oligarchy.

Those who, for decades, turned elections into a carnival of lies — devising how to deceive the people at the polls and converting elections into a festival of empty promises — must not be afforded the same opportunities again. Turning elections into deception and a carnival,

reducing democracy to a game, is contrary to the essence and founding WHY of the Democratic People's Republic.



CHAPTER 2

NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE AND THE BROTHERHOOD OF THE WORLD'S PEOPLES ARE INDISPENSABLE PRINCIPLES OF THE REPUBLIC

Relations between Nations, States and Independence

Article 3 — All forms of political, economic, and cultural dependence on imperialism will be ended; the country's independence will be upheld above all else. The sole and true owners of the country's underground and surface wealth are the peoples of the country. No freedom will be granted to imperialists over the country's lands.

Article 4 — The Democratic People's Republic will act in international relations and foreign policy in broad solidarity with countries that are popular- and labour-oriented and anti-imperialist, with national liberation movements, and with progressive popular movements of capitalist countries; it will be the uncompromising defender of the principle of peoples' brotherhood.

Article 5 — International economic relations will serve the country's development. No international agreement that harms independence will be made. Transparency in foreign policy will be a principle of the Democratic People's Republic. All economic, political, and military agreements signed with various countries will be made known to the people.

Article 6 — The country will withdraw from and cease dependence on imperialist institutions such as the IMF, World Bank, and OECD; foreign borrowing that would make the country dependent on imperialism will be ended.

Article 7 — The country will leave aggressive pacts, primarily NATO; all aggressive agreements will be cancelled; imperialist bases on national soil will be removed.

Article 8 — In international relations, policies that are aggressive, that make peoples enemies of each other, and that threaten internal and external peace will be abandoned; a policy that develops peoples' brotherhood, friendship, and solidarity will be adopted. Relations with all countries — especially neighbouring states — will be developed

reciprocally on the basis of national interests, respect, friendship, and equality.

Article 9 — Hostile approaches fostered to create enmity between Turkish and Greek peoples will be abandoned; brotherhood and peaceful coexistence will be adopted.

Article 10 — Support will be given to the creation of an independent and democratic Cyprus in which Greek and Turkish peoples live together as brothers; the Cyprus problem will be resolved on the basis of the island's peoples' right to self-determination.

Article 11 — The Democratic People's Republic will stand in solidarity with countries that are attacked for pursuing anti-peace or aggressive policies that threaten world peoples' peace, and with countries whose people's will is ignored by aggressors.

WHY? Because for fifty years Turkey's foreign policy has been stamped by utter national humiliation and servility. Our country has been made dependent on imperialism in everything from its economy to its military needs and political decisions. So much so that the ruling parties have come to seek approval from the American President to gain power. As a result of dependence on imperialism, our underground and surface resources have been opened to plunder by imperialist monopolies; our lands have been filled with imperialist military bases; our young people have been sacrificed in Korea for imperialist interests; Turkey's representatives at the United Nations have voted against the independence of peoples. Unequal and one-sided relations with imperialism are the economic, social, and political basis of exploitation and oppression. Democracy cannot be considered without independence. The country's independence constitutes the foundation of democracy. To establish democracy on real foundations, to secure independence, and to protect our national honour, it is necessary to adopt and implement the measures outlined above.

CHAPTER 3

THE RIGHT TO SPEAK AND DECIDE BELONGS TO THE PEOPLE

Democracy and the People's Participation in Government

Article 12 — In the Democratic People's Republic, the governing power belongs to the people. The people's participation in government cannot be reduced to elections held every four years. The people continuously exercise their right and authority to participate in government at local and central levels. All legal and administrative arrangements shall be based on this principle.

Article 13 — The primary form and institution for the people's participation in government are assemblies. In the Democratic People's Republic, the people directly exercise the right to speak and decide through assemblies. People's Assemblies are founded on the principle that the people elect, supervise, and can dismiss their own administrative units. People organise and participate in decision-making, implementation, and supervision processes regarding governance, the economy, and policy at local, regional, professional, and all other levels through assemblies.

Article 14 — The people's participation in government will primarily be realised through the General People's Assembly; Regional, Province, District, Town, Village, Neighbourhood Assemblies; Workers' Assembly; Peasants' Assembly; Youth Assembly; Tradespeople's Assembly; Civil Servants' Assembly; Soldiers' Assembly; Intellectuals-Artists' Assembly; Lawyers; Architects-Engineers; and the assemblies of various social groups, and through other societal, professional, union organisations and political parties.

Other social classes and strata, owners of small and medium enterprises, will also exercise their rights to speak and decide and participate in governance through similar professional and political organisations and channels.

Article 15 — Political parties shall be formed without prior permission and shall freely operate by announcing their programmes to official institutions and public opinion. Everyone who has citizenship rights has the right to participate in shaping politics democratically: to form political parties, to join existing parties, and to leave them. The statutes and programmes of political parties and their activities must not contravene

democracy, national independence, or the principles of the Democratic People's Republic Constitution.

Article 16 — If elected representatives chosen by the people fail to adequately fulfil their duties, cannot properly represent their electors, or commit political or moral offences against the people and people's power, the people have the RIGHT TO RECALL them.

Recall — the removal of elected representatives from office — is an indispensable condition of democratic governance. The necessary and sufficient condition for a recall will be the expression of the electorate's will in favour of recall by a proportion and form determined by law when the conditions described above arise.

WHY? Because in decades when elections became a competition among bourgeois parties, always dominated by the same parties, if even half — or a tenth — of the promises made at the election platforms had been fulfilled, if rights and freedoms had been won by votes cast every five years, not a single unresolved problem would remain in this country; there would be no poverty. Yet fifty years of multi-party rule turned into a complete deception and stalling tactic: despite promises, the people saw nothing but blood and poverty. The indicator of democracy cannot be votes cast every four or five years. In political science, democracy is defined as the people's participation in governance. What has been implemented in our country for decades has been not democracy, but a democratising show used to conceal the dictatorship of a handful over the people. The Democratic People's Republic will end this charade and implement real democracy. The only fundamental way to do this is direct popular participation in governance. Without granting all segments of society the right to speak and organise in this framework, there can be no democracy. The Democratic People's Republic secures, encourages, and makes possible the people's exercise of decision-making rights by guaranteeing the right to speak and organise in every way.

Our people know very well that elected representatives, once elected, forget those who elected them and their promises, and become unable to act outside the words of the leaders of the established parties. In the People's Republic, as a complementary part of democracy, the electorate will have the right to continuously supervise and dismiss their deputies in assemblies — the right of recall.

A people who discuss, take decisions at every level, and are organised at every level are the greatest guarantee of both democracy and independence.

Article 17 — To enable the people to exercise their right to participate directly in governance, the Democratic People's Republic aims to keep bureaucracy to a bare minimum. All existing bureaucratic institutions will be open to the supervision of popular organisations.

WHY? Because bureaucracy is nothing, but the body produced by the rupture and alienation between the people and governance. The weight of this cumbersome and repressive body is on the people. The way to get rid of it is for every official — whether a judge, a municipal official, or any person within the state machinery — to be elected, supervised, and dismissible by the people. Only this can prevent corruption, shirking of duty, arbitrary and repressive practices against the people.

CHAPTER 4

EVERY NATION HAS THE RIGHT TO SELF-DETERMINATION; THE EXERCISE OF THIS RIGHT CANNOT BE OBSTRUCTED

The Right of Nations to Self-Determination and the Resolution of the Kurdish Issue

Article 18 — The Democratic People's Republic is the unconditional defender of nations' right to freely determine their own destinies. It considers itself obliged to create the conditions for the exercise of this right. The source of national oppression is the imperialists and the local collaborating classes — their state. The people's power will eliminate the source of national oppression by ending the power of imperialists and collaborators and removing their implementers from power.

Article 19 — According to the principle of nations' right to freely determine their destinies, the Democratic People's Republic guarantees the Kurdish nation's right to freely determine its own fate, including the right to secede. The Democratic People's Republic will immediately abolish all institutions and practices in the region where the Kurdish people live that are the products of emergency rule, village guards, annexation, and assimilation policies, and will take all measures for the Kurdish people's economic, social, and cultural development. To redress inequalities left from the old order, priority will be given to the economic, social, and cultural development of the region where the Kurdish people live.

Article 20 — The Democratic People's Republic favours the unification of nations under a single state roof — while reserving the right to secession — rather than the establishment of separate independent states. Sharing the natural wealth that belongs to the peoples, becoming an economically, politically, and militarily united force against imperialism, serves the interests of both peoples.

Article 21 — The nations and national minorities that form the Democratic People's Republic share the republic's power and administration together. No nation is primary or secondary in this regard. The unity of the peoples cannot be guaranteed merely by granting certain rights or by making the exercise of one nation's rights subject to the decision and initiative of another nation. The management of the nations and national minorities

forming the republic at all levels and in economic, political, military, social, and cultural fields is essential.

Article 22 — The Democratic People's Republic guarantees all kinds of national, social, and cultural rights of all nations and national minorities forming the Republic and creates the conditions and opportunities that will open the way for them to preserve and develop their own language and culture.

WHY? Because the governments that created the Kurdish problem, that failed to solve it for years, and that massacred those seeking a solution have inflicted great suffering on our country and peoples. For decades the resources of our country were used to continue these massacre policies. The monopolist bourgeoisie and landowners profited from this policy; the bill for this policy was paid by our people as massacres and poverty. The Democratic People's Republic will resolutely solve this problem. The freedom of peoples is one of the indispensable conditions of independence and democracy. True independence and democracy are possible in conditions where peoples are free and can determine their own destinies. The right to secede should not frighten anyone. Those who drenched this country in blood for years presented themselves as defenders against separatism, but in fact they were the real separatists. Nations were denied the right to use their own languages and to determine their own destinies; when these rights are denied, rebellion becomes inevitable, and it is a right for an oppressed nation. If a nation demands its rights, those rights will be recognised. This is the way to live together in brotherhood. The right to secede does not necessarily mean secession. Free peoples will prefer to live together. If they do not, they will have used a natural right. There is a historically verified truth: "Nations that oppress and enslave other people cannot be free!" In the Democratic People's Republic, all nations recognise the freedom and rights of other nations for their own freedom.

During the periods of the rule of the exploiters and oppressors — their representatives such as the DYPs, ANAPs, CHPs, DSPs, MHP, FP, AKP and the like — our peoples lost thousands of children. Those losses cannot be restored. The only consolation for these losses will be the freedom of all peoples who will form the Democratic People's Republic. Recognising every people's national rights is as much a moral debt as it is a political necessity for all peoples.

RIGHTS AND FREEDOMS

Article 23 – Every individual possesses inherent, inalienable, and inviolable fundamental human rights and freedoms.

Article 24 – The state shall remove all political, economic, and social obstacles that limit an individual's fundamental rights and freedoms and that are incompatible with human dignity. It shall create the necessary conditions for the development of the material and spiritual existence of the individual.

WHY? Because in this country, the concept of democratisation has always been a tool of demagoguery in the hands of those in power.

In reality, it is they themselves who have obstructed democratisation — and naturally so, for the system itself is anti-democratic. Repression and terror arise directly from the system's own structure. It cannot be expected that such a state, or the governments that aim to preserve it, would bring about genuine democratisation.

For this reason, the people themselves will draft their own constitution through struggle; they will establish, through their own fight, a republic that exists not for the exploiters but for the people, and they will secure their rights and freedoms by this means.

It is clear that in a country that is not independent and where the people's direct will is not represented, there can be no fundamental rights and freedoms. Only a democratic, independent republic organised for the people can provide the true conditions for democratisation. The historical duty and mission of the Democratic People's Republic is to achieve this.

Article 25 – The Right to Life

Every person has the right to life. This right may only be restricted in cases of grave crimes against the people and humanity.

Article 26 – Torture is a Crime Against Humanity

No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment or punishment.

Article 27 – The Rights of the Accused

- a) Anyone apprehended on suspicion of having committed a crime shall be immediately informed of the charges against them and brought before judicial authorities for questioning within 24 hours.
- b) Everyone convicted of any crime has the right to appeal to the High People's Court.
- c) The accused shall be presumed innocent until proven guilty by a final judgment.
- d) No one may be convicted for an act or omission that did not constitute an offence under the law at the time it was committed. If, after the commission of a crime, a law prescribes a lighter penalty, the offender shall benefit from it.

Article 28 – Privacy

No one's private life, family, home, or correspondence shall be subjected to arbitrary or unlawful interference. No attack shall be made against a person's honour or reputation.

Article 29 – Freedom of Belief

- a) Religious belief is a private matter. Everyone has the right to adopt or not to adopt any religion.
- b) Places of worship are protected as guarantees of freedom of belief. The state ensures the social security of the necessary number of religious officials to assist those who wish to perform their religious duties.
- c) No one shall be pressured or condemned because of their belief or lack thereof.
- d) It is forbidden to exploit the people's religious feelings for the purpose of establishing a reactionary, theocratic, or exploitative state.

WHY? Because beliefs are part of the culture the people have sustained for centuries. Starting from the reality that a person is human through their thought and beliefs, as long as those beliefs do not harm the people's interests, serve imperialist or reactionary powers, or become instruments of material or moral exploitation, everyone's beliefs must be considered within the scope of fundamental rights and freedoms.

The Democratic People's Republic, on this basis, will resolve artificially created issues such as the "headscarf question" through the principle of freedom. No one's belief or way of life will be interfered with; yet at the same time, religious faith will not be allowed to become a means of political or economic exploitation or a tool for reactionary and fascist oppression.

Article 30 – Freedom of Thought and of the Press

- a) Provided it does not contradict the Constitution or the interests of the people, every citizen has the right to express and disseminate their opinions freely through all means of communication, and to obtain information without censorship from publicly available sources.
- b) Everyone has the right to learn, teach, express, and disseminate science and art freely, and to conduct research in these fields. The Democratic People's Republic encourages and supports scientific research.
- c) Every citizen has the right to print, publish, and distribute periodicals and non-periodicals, provided they are not contrary to the Constitution or the interests of the people. All communication media such as the press, radio, and television are under the control and administration of the people and their organised forces.
- d) The press and publication activities of the people's organised forces shall be supported by providing printing facilities, paper stocks, transportation, and other necessary material conditions.

WHY? Because in regimes where a small minority exploits the broad masses and maintains that exploitation through repression, the ruling classes have always imposed restrictions on thinking and the expression of thought to prevent the people from seeing the truth and becoming conscious.

These restrictions have taken many forms — censorship, confiscation and closure of newspapers, magazines, and books, monetary penalties, raids on press offices, arrests, torture, and even outright assassinations of journalists.

The Democratic People's Republic, recognising that the people consist of various classes and strata with differing interests, ideologies, and cultures, guarantees the right of all these groups to express their ideas freely through the press and other means of communication.

At the same time, the Republic considers fascist or chauvinistic propaganda — which has caused countless wars and atrocities throughout history — and propaganda inciting hostility among peoples, or promoting moral decay and degeneration, as contrary to the interests of humanity and the people. It regards combating such ideologies both legally and ideologically as its duty.

Article 31 – Racism is a Crime Against Humanity

- a) No one shall be discriminated against, subjected to contempt, persecution, or privilege based on race or nationality.
- b) No institution or activity that spreads racism, chauvinism, hostility among peoples, or aims to distort or corrupt national and popular values shall be permitted.

Article 32 – Freedom of Organisation, Assembly, and Demonstration

- a) All classes and strata of the people — workers, peasants, civil servants, small tradesmen, women, and youth — have the right to organise in professional, cultural, social, and political spheres. The state supports and encourages the exercise of these freedoms.
- b) This right includes the freedom of assembly and unionisation for all public employees, including soldiers and police. All laws and regulations that restrict these rights shall be repealed.
- c) Everyone has the right to peaceful assembly and demonstration without prior permission. Public gatherings and demonstrations in the interest of the people shall be supported by providing venues, means of transportation, and other necessary material conditions.

WHY? Because without freedom of organisation, assembly, and demonstration, freedom of thought has no real meaning. Unorganised classes and strata cannot exercise their right to speech or decision.

Therefore, these freedoms are guaranteed by the Democratic People's Republic as complementary parts of freedom of thought — as essential conditions for the people's exercise of speech and decision-making power. The Republic ensures that these freedoms are not merely formal or symbolic.

Otherwise, as is the case today, even “legal” rallies would continue to be attacked by police; massacres would continue in mass demonstrations; and associations and unions would continue to be raided and shut down. The Democratic People's Republic will exist to change this reality.

Article 33 – Women, Family, and Children

- a) The material basis shall be created to transform the family structure by ensuring the economic independence of family members and eliminating reactionary, patriarchal, and interest-based relations. The aim is to reshape the family as a progressive institution that accelerates, rather than hinders, social development.

- b) Women and men have equal rights in all spheres — economic, political, social, cultural, and within all institutions of production and administration.
- c) Effective measures shall be taken to raise women's consciousness, strengthen their organisation, increase their participation, and ensure their involvement in all areas of governance.
- d) Women shall not be exploited as objects or commodities in advertising.
- e) Both official and unofficial forms of prostitution shall be prohibited. The state shall take measures to eradicate the economic and social bases of prostitution.
- f) Recognising that motherhood and childcare are social duties, nurseries and childcare centres shall be established.
- g) Employment of pregnant women shall be limited in consideration of the health of the mother and child; paid maternity leave shall be guaranteed.
- h) Child labour is prohibited. Working children outside of educational programmes is forbidden.
- i) Recognising that youth represent the future, all means shall be mobilised to ensure they grow up as healthy, productive, and patriotic individuals.

Article 34 – All Workers Have the Right to Employment, Livelihood, and Organisation; All Labour Laws Shall Be Made by Workers' and Labourers' Councils

- a) Work is a right of every citizen. The state guarantees this right.
- b) Wage policies ensuring the material and cultural development of workers shall be guaranteed. No deductions shall be made from workers' wages other than taxes.
- c) Rest is a right for all workers. Conditions shall be established for adequate vacations and the reduction of working hours in accordance with modern standards and the nature of the work.
- d) The right to strike is guaranteed; lockouts are prohibited.
- e) The development of assemblies, unions, and other social, economic, and political organisations of workers and other labourers shall be supported both in rural and urban areas. Workers, peasants, civil servants, and tradespeople have the right to express opinions, make proposals, and participate in decision-making on matters concerning themselves and the country. No political bans shall be imposed on their unions or assemblies.
- f) All labour-related laws shall be enacted with the direct participation of workers and labourers through their assemblies.
- g) Public employees shall have the right to speech and decision-making in all institutions through their assemblies.
- h) The disabled and retirees shall not be excluded from social life; their rights and participation at all levels shall be guaranteed. The Republic considers it a social duty to ensure a dignified life for all workers unable to work due to accidents, illness, or disability.
- i) Institutions shall be established to ensure job security and social protection for all workers.

- j) The state guarantees minimum living conditions for those who are unemployed despite their willingness to work.
- k) Small producers shall be supported with credit, tools, fair pricing policies, and guarantees for organisation; cooperatives shall be encouraged.
- l) The Democratic People's Republic shall work to resolve the problems of workers abroad, defend their rights, and prevent all forms of exploitation and humiliation. It shall establish institutions to preserve their ties to their homeland and people's values.

WHY? Because production is a social and collective activity, created by mental and manual labourers. Those who produce must have the right to participate in all decisions concerning production, planning, distribution, and sharing.

A country where the working majority is excluded from governance cannot be democratic. A system that does not value labour cannot be democratic. The Democratic People's Republic regards it as its duty to guarantee these rights under all conditions. Unemployment cannot be imposed as fate, nor can workers be left without job security. One of its fundamental aims is to end this condition for all who labour.

Article 35 – Education and Science Are for the People

- a) Education shall instil the youth — alienated from national and popular values — with these very values, serving national development and the growth of collective wealth. The Republic considers education as a whole: social, scientific, productive, and patriotic, encompassing intellectual, physical, moral, and technical dimensions.
- b) The state guarantees every citizen's right to education. Primary and secondary education are compulsory.
- c) Education is a state responsibility. Private-status universities, foundation universities, and corporate institutions shall be abolished. No privileged or private education shall be allowed.
- d) Education at all levels shall be free. No registration or tuition fees shall be collected. Housing, meals, and educational materials shall be provided by the state.
- e) The Democratic People's Republic shall ensure universal literacy and promote broad-based education for all.
- f) Every youth shall have the right and opportunity to pursue higher education.
- g) Fascist, reactionary, and chauvinistic curricula shall be abolished; education shall be reorganised on a democratic, independent, and productive basis, promoting creativity and instruction in one's mother tongue.
- h) Universities shall be organised democratically in service to the people.
- i) People's universities shall be established, prioritising access for students from working-class and poor peasant backgrounds.
- j) The Higher Education Council (YÖK) and similar bodies shall be dissolved. Universities shall be restructured democratically, ensuring sufficient academic staff and resources. All academic titles previously granted under YÖK shall be reviewed.
- k) Universities shall be governed by University Councils consisting of students, faculty, university workers, and representatives of the People's Assembly. Student assemblies shall organise university security.

WHY? Because in high schools where reactionary, chauvinistic education is imposed, and in universities turned into military barracks, no generation capable of advancing the country can be raised — and that is exactly what the ruling powers have desired.

Especially after the September 12 coup, they intensified these policies, labelling youth as “unreliable” and “criminal.” Education has been reshaped not to foster scientific development or minds capable of solving social inequalities, but to produce docile employees and obedient generations serving monopoly interests. Universities have been stripped of autonomy and placed under government control.

This entire structure must be radically transformed from primary to higher education. Without such fundamental change, decay and corruption in education cannot be cured, and healthy minds cannot be raised. The Democratic People’s Republic must reorganise science and education as instruments serving the people’s unlimited participation and addressing their economic, social, and cultural needs.



SECTION 6

HEALTH, HOUSING, TRANSPORTATION, CULTURE, ENVIRONMENT, SPORTS, ASYLUM, AND HONOURING THE MARTYRS

Article 36 – Health, Housing, and Transportation

- a) Everyone has the right from birth to a healthy and secure life. The state shall prioritise human health above all else and provide all types of healthcare services free of charge.
- b) All hospitals and health institutions shall be centrally organised and supervised by local administrations. Hospitals shall maintain minimum standards in staffing and equipment throughout the country.
- c) All health services shall be removed from the realm of commerce. Priority shall be given to preventive healthcare, freeing the pharmaceutical industry from imperialist monopolies, reorganising medical education according to national and popular needs, institutionalising workplace medicine, and establishing health facilities in all working-class neighbourhoods.
- d) Everyone has the right to healthy housing. The state shall mobilise all resources to fulfil this right, including making slum housing safe, providing infrastructure such as roads, water, electricity, and healthcare in informal settlements, and replacing irreparable slums with mass housing projects.
- e) No house shall be demolished unless a new one is built as a replacement.
- f) No one may leave a surplus house vacant; any house unused for a year shall be available for public use.
- g) Transportation shall be organised to serve public needs. Priority shall be given to public transport, particularly railways for intra- and intercity travel. Highway tolls and private monopolies shall be abolished; maintenance and service shall be the responsibility of the state.

WHY? Because basic infrastructure issues like health, housing, and transportation are the primary problems faced by the people. Policies imposed by ruling classes have only exacerbated these problems. Privatisation and corruption in healthcare, slum proliferation, and transport policies serving only private companies have rendered these sectors inaccessible to ordinary citizens. Only a Democratic People's Republic that prioritises these areas can ensure a humane life.

Article 37 – Culture and Arts

- a) The Republic shall halt cultural degeneration, develop the people's traditions, and promote popular cultural values. Measures shall be taken to remove imperialist,

cosmopolitan, individualist, and consumerist influences, and to cultivate a revolutionary and patriotic culture.

- b) Cultural renewal shall be pursued alongside social and economic reforms, as moral decay cannot be eradicated without addressing its economic and social roots.
- c) Barriers preventing participation in thought, art, and science shall be removed. At the same time, degradation or exploitation under the guise of art shall be prohibited, and historical popular values preserved.
- d) Artists and intellectuals shall organise in Artists' and Intellectuals' Councils; cultural centres shall be established at municipal and village levels with the support of People's Councils. Associations, cooperatives, and councils formed by artists shall be supported by the Ministry of Culture.
- e) Turkey's millennia-old cultural heritage — folklore, artistic works, and architectural monuments — shall be meticulously preserved and made accessible to the people. Special efforts shall be made to repatriate historical artefacts taken by imperialists.

WHY? Because popular culture has been dominated by distorted, consumerist, and morally degenerate values imposed by capitalist interests. The Democratic People's Republic seeks to restore and protect the people's culture, emphasising sharing, solidarity, respect, and positive traditional values.

Article 38 – Environment

- a) Environmental protection shall be addressed through central planning. Industrial investments that threaten nature or public health shall not be permitted. Factories and workshops must implement measures such as filters, purification, and waste management.
- b) Priority shall be given to renewable energy sources in industry and heating. Nuclear energy, genetic engineering, and other potentially harmful technologies shall be strictly regulated. Environmentally harmful raw materials and packaging shall be discouraged.
- c) Urban sanitation, sewage, and waste management are the primary responsibility of local administrations, with oversight from municipal and neighbourhood councils.
- d) Environmental education shall be provided at all levels, and a societal mobilisation launched to restore forests destroyed before the people's authority.

WHY? Because a healthy life is only possible with a healthy environment. Past governments have destroyed forests, polluted rivers, and allowed industrial waste to endanger public health. The Democratic People's Republic recognises that nature belongs to the people, and all investments must protect public health and natural resources.

Article 39 – Sports

The Republic recognises sport and recreation as natural rights. Facilities shall be provided to meet public needs for sport, leisure, and holidays. Sport shall serve physical and mental health, promote solidarity, and encourage collective participation. Mass and amateur sports shall be supported, ensuring opportunities for the broad population, not just a privileged few.

WHY? Because sport has been monopolised by private clubs, alienating the masses and distracting them from social issues. The Republic aims to make sport accessible to all, highlighting physical education and the spirit of fraternity.

Article 40 – Right of Asylum

The Republic shall grant asylum and settlement to all foreign nationals persecuted by reactionary regimes for defending just causes, participating in national liberation struggles, joining revolutionary movements, or engaging in scientific or artistic activities.

Article 41 – Martyrs and Their Families

The Republic honours those who have sacrificed their lives in the struggle of the working people. Martyrs' families and children, as well as veterans, shall be protected by the state, and all necessary resources for their welfare and education shall be provided.

Article 42 – Civic Duty

Defending the people's interests, the constitution, and the homeland is a sacred and honourable duty for every citizen of the Democratic People's Republic.

SECTION 6

PRODUCTION, DISTRIBUTION, CONSUMPTION, WAGES, PRICES, AND THE ECONOMY BASED ON THE PEOPLE'S NEEDS, NOT IMPERIALISM OR MONOPOLIES

Article 43 – No Permission for Imperialist and Monopoly Economic Domination

The Democratic People's Republic shall implement policies to remove the economic and political domination of imperialism and monopolies, which obstruct the development of productive forces and the nation's advancement.

Article 44 – The Basis of Economic Policies is the Needs and Interests of the People

The economy shall be organised according to the needs and interests of the people. To achieve this, monopolies and all production units under their control shall be nationalised.

Article 45 – Public Ownership of Key Production Units

In the Democratic People's Republic, fundamental production units in industry, trade, agriculture, and livestock, as well as underground and surface resources and land, are the collective property of the people.

Article 46 – State Control of Strategic Enterprises

Banks, seaports, airports, energy plants, dams, transportation, communication, and foreign trade enterprises shall be under state ownership and supervision.

Article 47 – Planned Economy and Anti-Monopoly Measures

Production shall be organised according to a planned economy that ensures social and economic transformation, increases national income, and improves public welfare. Monopolies and cartels shall be prohibited.

To achieve self-sufficiency, the economy shall be developed on the basis of heavy industry, with agriculture modernised to serve industrial needs. Measures shall be taken to prevent disruptions in living standards caused by inflation or price increases. Inflation, which arises from capitalism's unplanned economic model, is the main source of economic instability. By rationally balancing production and consumption and fairly distributing resources, conditions for inflation and the need for arbitrary price hikes will be eliminated.

WHY? Because the Turkish economy has historically been shaped and exploited by imperialist interests. Since the 1950s, all economic policies have been dictated by foreign powers and implemented through compliant governments. The economy has been managed

under institutions like the IMF and World Bank, leaving the people with austerity and deprivation. The Democratic People's Republic seeks to replace this with an independent, people-centred economic plan that eliminates exploitation.

Article 48 – A Fair Tax System

A just tax system shall be established to ensure that national wealth serves the happiness and welfare of the people.

WHY? Because taxes under exploitative systems serve only the rulers and wealthy elites. Existing tax laws and indirect taxes shall be abolished or replaced, and the tax burden shall be distributed fairly between employers and workers. Indirect taxes shall not be used to cover basic public needs. Taxes collected from wages shall be minimised and eventually eliminated through proper wage and price policies.

Article 49 – Ending Landlord Domination in Rural Areas

Landlord domination and political control over rural areas shall be abolished.

Article 50 – Land Reform

Land held by oligarchic landlords shall be nationalised. A comprehensive land and agricultural reform shall be implemented, and land shall be distributed to landless and smallholders according to needs, without altering the national character of property ownership. Distributed land may not be sold or transferred.

Article 51 – Agricultural Production Units

Large agricultural units, farms, and estates shall operate under the supervision of agricultural workers and be integrated into the planned economy. Small and medium farms that produce according to national and public needs shall be legally permitted.

Article 52 – Support for Small Livestock Producers

Small livestock breeders and producers shall have their old debts cancelled and be supported to organise collectively. If small producers are neglected, new landlords, usurers, and merchants will inevitably emerge. The people's government is obliged to prevent this.

Article 53 – Minimum Prices for Producers

Producers shall receive fair compensation for their labour. Producer councils shall play the primary role in determining minimum prices, with input from workers and other popular organisations.

Article 54 – Rural Organisation and Political Participation

Rural populations shall organise economically within collective production units and politically in Peasant Councils, exercising all rights concerning themselves and the nation through these institutions.

Article 55 – Public Ownership of Natural Resources

Forests, seas, lakes, and rivers belong to the people. Their resources shall be made accessible to the public, especially local populations. Protection and preservation are the duty of the organised people.

CHAPTER 7

IN THE DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC, LAWS SERVE THE NEEDS, PEACE, AND SECURITY OF THE PEOPLE

Legislation

Article 56 – The highest legislative body of the Democratic People's Republic is the General People's Assembly. The General People's Assembly is organised among various regional and social segments of the population. These assemblies consist of representatives elected from within themselves.

Article 57 – The foundation of the legislative and executive mechanisms in the Democratic People's Republic is the exercise of voice and decision-making rights by every segment of the population—from villages, neighbourhoods, districts, provinces, and regions—through the election of their representatives, thereby ensuring the dominance of the people's will from the bottom up. In other words, the people—workers, civil servants, women, men, young, and old—express their will both in local power bodies and in assemblies formed to represent the interests of various classes and strata in the formation of the General People's Assembly. A parliament formed through elections every four to five years that the people cannot supervise during its term cannot serve as a true instrument or form of democracy. In the Democratic People's Republic, the people's power is expressed precisely through the formation of legislative and executive mechanisms.

Article 58 – Half of the members of the General People's Assembly are representatives elected by the Regional People's Assemblies in proportion to the population they represent; the other half are representatives elected proportionally by the assemblies of workers, civil servants, villagers, students, tradespeople, soldiers, legal professionals, intellectuals, and artists.

Article 59 – The duties and powers of the General People's Assembly are:

- Amending the constitution,
- Enacting laws,
- Approving the programme and budget prepared by the Council of Ministers,

- Ratifying international agreements,
- Electing the People's Assembly Council,
- Organising general, partial, or special amnesty laws,
- Declaring regional or national states of war, emergency situations, or mobilisations for the purpose of protecting national defence and the constitutional order.

Article 60 – The following institutions, organisations, and individuals have the right to propose laws: the Presidency Council, the Government, members of the General People's Assembly, Regional Assemblies, Local People's Assemblies, various nationwide democratic mass organisations of different social segments (such as assemblies, unions, associations), and citizen groups equal in number to the ratio obtained by dividing the country's population by the number of General Assembly members.

Article 61 – Decisions in the General People's Assembly are made by a majority of one more than half of the total members. All decisions, including proposed laws, except in cases requiring urgent measures, will be submitted for discussion by the people and relevant organisations. The people will be given sufficient conditions and time to express their opinions positively or negatively. In making decisions and enacting laws, the General People's Assembly will base its actions on the participation and approval of people's organisations at every level.

Article 62 – No authority can reject or annul a law passed by the General People's Assembly. The Presidency Council has the right to a one-time veto to allow reconsideration in the Assembly and public debate.

Article 63 – The government may issue decrees with the approval of the Presidency Council. Decisions must be submitted to the Assembly as law proposals on the first working day. If rejected, the decision is annulled from the date of publication.

Article 64 – Political parties, mass organisations, and unions organised in accordance with the constitution may present candidates in elections at every level.

Article 65 – All citizens with citizenship rights have the right to vote and be elected. Voting age is 16; eligibility for election is 21. These rights may be restricted for political activities aimed at making the country dependent on imperialism again or establishing a fascist regime.

Article 66 – Representatives elected to the General People's Assembly may be dismissed by the assemblies that elected them with a majority decision.

Article 67 – Representatives in the General People's Assembly representing a region retain their membership in the Regional People's Assembly from which they were elected.

Article 68 – Members of the General, Regional, and Local People's Assemblies have no special privileges or immunity before the law. The laws and penal codes applicable to all citizens apply equally to them.

WHY? Because democracy is not merely the election of representatives to govern the country or the transfer of decision-making rights to them. The people are the real rulers, and they must be able to exercise this authority at every stage. The entire legislative mechanism must be shaped accordingly. Laws must serve the people's interests, prevent corruption in legislative bodies, and involve the people in discussion and decision-making at all stages. Only then can a country truly be governed by its people.

Voting age is set at 16 because, historically, youths of this age fought for their homeland and peoples, risking their lives in uprisings and revolts such as intifadas; moreover, with technological advances, young people gain early awareness of many realities. The right to vote and be elected will consider the degree to which youth, separated from bourgeois education, become responsible and informed citizens.

CHAPTER 8

IN THE DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC, EXECUTIVE POWER IS NOT ABOVE THE PEOPLE BUT AT THEIR SERVICE

Executive Power

Article 69 – In the Democratic People's Republic, the executive function is carried out by the Presidency Council, Council of Ministers, and affiliated institutions.

Article 70 – The President is elected by the General People's Assembly.

Article 71 – The Presidency Council consists of 1–4 members elected proportionally from within the President and the Workers, Civil Servants, Villagers, Tradespeople, Students, Legal Professionals, Soldiers, Intellectuals-Artists Assemblies according to their membership.

Article 72 – The Prime Minister appointed by the Presidency Council to form a government (People's Government) assumes office with the approval of the General People's Assembly. The People's Government is responsible to the General People's Assembly.

Article 73 – The duties and powers of the Presidency Council:

- a) Represents the state (carried out by the President),
- b) Assigns the Prime Minister to form the government,
- c) In situations where the legislature cannot function, the Council ensures recourse to a popular vote; it may call extraordinary sessions if deemed necessary,
- d) Has a one-time veto power over laws; may suspend execution of unconstitutional or unlawful decisions by the Council of Ministers and request reconsideration in the Assembly.

Article 74 – Duties and powers of the People's Government:

- a) Regulates, supervises, manages, and ensures implementation of laws and policies through ministries,
- b) Works in coordination with local and regional assemblies and sectoral assemblies (workers, villagers, youth, tradespeople, soldiers, legal professionals, intellectuals, and artists) whose supervision is open to these assemblies,
- c) Plans the economy and production, regulates the budget, executes state affairs in coordination with relevant authorities,

- d) Takes measures to maintain social order and safeguard constitutional rights,
- e) Determines foreign policy in accordance with the constitution, conducts international relations,
- f) Manages the People's Army, regulates military matters,
- g) Exercises powers delegated by the General People's Assembly and performs assigned duties.

WHY? Because any system where executive and legislative powers are beyond public supervision risks arbitrary governance, threatening all rights and freedoms. From 1961 onward, this was essentially the case in our country; after September 12, executive power became almost unchecked. In the Democratic People's Republic, like all other organs, the executive remains under the constant supervision of the people and their assemblies, ensuring public participation in both law-making and law implementation.

CHAPTER 9

IN THE DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC, DEMOCRACY IS SHAPED BY SHARING POWER WITH LOCAL ASSEMBLIES DOWN TO VILLAGES AND NEIGHBOURHOODS

Local Governance

Article 75 – Local People's Assemblies are the power organs at the regional, provincial, district, village, and neighbourhood levels.

Article 76 – Half of the members of village, neighbourhood, district, and provincial assemblies are directly elected by general, equal, secret vote. The other half are representatives chosen by the assemblies within these units.

Article 77 – Half of the members of Regional Assemblies are elected proportionally by local assemblies; the other half by sectoral assemblies (workers, civil servants, tradespeople, etc.) at the regional level. Regional boundaries are determined by the General People's Assembly considering economic, geographic, national, and local characteristics.

Article 78 – Regional and Local Assemblies make decisions regarding social, political, economic, and cultural matters of their territories. They organise political, economic, security, and other structures to implement decisions and maintain public order. All sub-organisations are accountable to their assemblies.

Article 79 – Regional and Local Assemblies' decisions and actions cannot violate the Democratic People's Republic Constitution and must coordinate with other administrative organs.

Article 80 – Assemblies have the authority to enact local laws, approve budgets, ensure the authority of local power, and protect citizens' rights.

Article 81 – Assemblies elect a certain number of representatives for executive functions, who remain accountable to the assemblies and are open to oversight by the Central People's Government. Executives can be removed proportionally to the votes received.

Article 82 – Duties of executive organs at all levels of local and regional assemblies include:

- a) Organising institutions and committees in areas like economy, infrastructure, security, and culture; addressing regional issues in coordination with the central government,
- b) Ensuring implementation of assembly decisions,
- c) Representing the people or assemblies, when necessary,
- d) Convening assembly meetings.

Article 83 – Local executive bodies consist of a head and a sufficient number of members overseeing various sectors.

WHY? Because mobilising all wealth, creativity, and productivity of the people, ensuring ownership of the country, independence, and democracy, requires giving the people decision-making power at every level. Strengthening local governance empowers public participation, institutionalising the right of people to determine every aspect of their lives. Fearful governments fear the people; in the Democratic People's Republic, distributing power strengthens public power and ensures greater security for people's interests and future.

CHAPTER 10

THE JUSTICE OF THE DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC IS THE PEOPLE'S JUSTICE, NOT THE BOURGEOISIE'S

Justice and Judiciary

Article 84 – Judicial organs consist of the High People's Court, Special People's Courts, and People's Courts formed by election.

Article 85 – Judiciary is based on popular participation. Crimes against public power or society are resolved according to the people's laws, values, and social rights.

Article 86 – The High People's Court is the highest judicial organ, elected from candidates proposed by the government and the Legal Professionals Assembly.

Article 87 – It examines cases within its jurisdiction and appeals against decisions of special and local people's courts.

Article 88 – Special People's Courts deal with cases requiring expertise in military, economic, or political areas; children under 16 are tried in specially formed Children's Courts.

Article 89 – Local judiciary consists of People's Courts, elected by the population in general, direct, equal, and secret vote, with judges appointed by the High People's Court and prosecutors by the Presidency.

Article 90 – Trials are open to the public; judicial expenses are borne by the state. Defence rights are legally guaranteed.

Article 91 – Defendants have the right to be tried in their native language. Courts make necessary arrangements.

Article 92 – The General People's Assembly elects the Republic Prosecutor's Office Council, which monitors whether all ministries, all subordinate institutions, their officials, and individual citizens comply with the laws.

Article 93 – The Republic Prosecutor's Office Council appoints prosecutors to serve in special and local courts.

Article 94 – Prosecutorial bodies carry out their duties independently of any local administrative body. They are subordinate to the Democratic People's Republic Prosecutor's Office.

WHY? Because we were forced to live in a country where the strong oppressed the weak, the big swallowed the small, the rich despised the poor, and conscience and justice could be bought with money. The system was built on injustice. When one thinks of courts, years-long cases and buying justice with money come to mind. Those who embezzled billions were acquitted in courts, while people who stole a loaf of bread or half a kilo of meat were imprisoned for years. While perpetrators were acquitted in every case opened, workers, civil servants, students, and others who fought for their rights and freedoms, and those who heroically fought for the liberation of the people, were given the heaviest punishments. Judges and prosecutors trying to remain loyal to law were exiled from place to place, while judges and prosecutors who approved torture were promoted. The justice of the system did not serve the people, the workers' interests, or society; it protected only the private property of monopolies.

For true justice to be realised, the people must participate in the judiciary. Justice is only justice if it stands with the people, the rightful, humanity, and morality. For these reasons, in the Democratic People's Republic, a judicial system in which the people participate at every stage has been established as fundamental.

Article 95 – Prisons will be transformed into educational institutions:

- a) In the Democratic People's Republic, the judiciary and justice mechanism, and prisons as institutions completing them, will no longer be places of intimidation, oppression, and punishment. Prisons will be transformed into institutions that rehabilitate and reintegrate individuals who committed crimes, treating them as thinking, productive members of society.
- b) Torture and acts against the dignity of individuals are prohibited in prisons. Officials who commit such acts will be tried, punished, and cannot be reassigned to these institutions.
- c) Prison administration will include representation from detainees, convicts, and their families.

CHAPTER 11

THE STRONGEST FORCE TO DEFEND THE PEOPLE IS THE PEOPLE THEMSELVES THE BASIS OF THE PEOPLE'S ARMY AND THE DEFENCE OF THE PEOPLE IS THE ARMING OF THE PEOPLE

National Defence and Internal Security; People's Army and Police

Article 96 – The Republican Army, deriving its strength and resources from the people, is a defence army that protects the people's power against all types of sabotage by enemies of the people and imperialist attacks.

Article 97 – The army and defence are institutionally composed of a militia organisation encompassing the entire country, complemented by professional armed units that are as small as possible but equipped with high-level technology and weaponry.

Article 98 – Under no circumstances or conditions may the Republican Army be used for the purposes of imperialists. It may not be deployed against the national and social liberation struggles of other peoples.

Article 99 – The Republican Army is not a consumer but a producer. It participates in production activities in the country in a way that does not hinder its primary duty of military service and lives closely with the people.

Article 100 – The army is under the supervision of the political organs of the people's democracy.

Article 101 – Within the army, a rank and hierarchical system is established due to the nature of military science. However, this hierarchy in no way allows the superior to oppress subordinates. Within military service, corporal punishment and forced labour are prohibited; violators are judged and punished by the Soldiers' Assemblies.

Article 102 – A democratic functioning is established within the army. The guarantee of this functioning is the Soldiers' Assemblies, which include

all army personnel, both ranked and unranked. The Soldiers' Assemblies are organised down to the smallest military units, and a Central Soldiers' Assembly is formed through a delegation system. All decisions and regulations regarding internal army functioning are determined and supervised by the Soldiers' Assemblies.

Article 103 – Military service is an obligation for every male and female citizen of the Democratic People's Republic. Performing military service as a member of the Republican Army is an honourable duty for citizens of the Democratic People's Republic. Military service age, duration, and deferment conditions are separately regulated by law.

WHY? Because there was no connection between the ruling classes' military and defence policies and the people's interests. While the Armed Forces were used for imperialist purposes in Korea, during incursions into Northern Iraq, in the occupation of Cyprus, and in the September 12 coup when all society's freedoms were taken away, the people's opinion was never asked, and the protected interests were never the people's. The people did not assign military duties to their children to protect banks, corporations, or prisons. Our people want to remember the military and army in conjunction with the country, as they fought against imperialist invaders and their collaborators. Therefore, the army must belong to the people, the army of the people's power. Its primary duty is to defend the country and the people. It must side with oppressed peoples, not imperialists. It must never be used against other nations or its own people. The people's army must be under the supervision of the people, especially the young people fulfilling their military service. An army established in this way cannot be used against the people.

Article 104 – Security Organisation:

- a) The people's security will primarily be ensured by the people's militias. To prevent and capture counter-revolutionaries, enemies of the people, and other criminals, a specialised security organisation will also be established.
- b) The activities of the security organisation will be subject to the supervision of Local People's Assemblies; all stations and security units under this organisation will be directly open to the supervision of legislative organs and People's Assemblies.
- c) The security organisation carries out monitoring and apprehension duties within its hierarchy. All interrogation and testimony procedures conducted by the security organisation are subject to the permission, supervision, and instructions of the Republic Prosecutor's Office.
- d) Security personnel have the right to organise and form unions to defend their economic and professional rights.

CHAPTER 12

TEMPORARY PROVISIONS

Article 1 – The main perpetrators of crimes such as massacres, torture, disappearances, exile, forced evacuations of villages, arson, implementing imperialist policies, creating counter-guerrilla forces, embezzling taxes collected from the people, oppression and exploitation policies against the people, namely the junta members, and the responsible individuals at the levels of Prime Minister and Ministers during junta periods and other governments, will be immediately arrested and tried in public, open courts before the entire people and the international community.

Article 2 – Measures will be taken to prevent those criminals, whose trials are inevitable during a people's government period, from fleeing abroad; and the money and wealth belonging to the people will not be allowed to be taken abroad.

Article 3 – Political parties that have committed crimes against the people, have proven anti-people and pro-fascist/imperialist stances, will be closed; responsible individuals of these parties, in proportion to their role in massacres and looting policies against the people, will be tried in public courts and punished.

Article 4 – Laws that suppress human rights, such as the Anti-Terror Law, will be immediately annulled, and all legal and administrative consequences will be eliminated. All political and judicial detainees and convicts, except torturers and enemies of the people, will be immediately and unconditionally released.

Article 5 – All high-security and special prisons will be closed; prison directors, prosecutors, gendarmerie commanders, and other prison staff who tortured or violated the human rights of political and judicial prisoners will be tried.

Article 6 – Torturers, those who ordered torture, violators of human rights, and those responsible for executions, killings, and disappearances will be immediately arrested. Victims of torture, relatives of those killed, and all those harmed by government policies against the people will have a platform to express themselves, prove crimes, identify perpetrators, and see them punished. Victims and relatives will be compensated materially and morally.

Special commissions, including relatives of the disappeared and martyrs as well as legal experts, will be established to investigate disappearances, unknown perpetrators, and executions and to reveal the fate of the missing.

Article 7 – All torture instruments in political branches, MIT (National Intelligence) centres, police stations, gendarmerie units, and secret counter-guerrilla posts will be destroyed in public; all these institutions will be abolished.

Article 8 – All debts of poor rural producers to state institutions or moneylenders will be cancelled; mortgages on their products or property will be removed.

Article 9 – All bilateral agreements with imperialist powers will be annulled; imperialist bases in the country will be closed, and foreign military forces stationed in the country for any reason will be expelled.

Article 10 – All files on revolutionaries, democrats, progressives, and patriots targeted by MIT and police will be returned to them; copies held by state institutions will be destroyed in front of a commission formed by democratic organisations and people's councils.

Article 11 – Those exiled from villages or cities, or forced to live in exile, will be allowed to return to their original locations if they wish, and any damages will be compensated.

Article 12 – State Security Courts (DGM) will be abolished, and all cases tried in these courts will be dropped, with their files destroyed.

Article 13 – Students expelled or removed from all levels of schools for opposing the oppressive regime, for revolutionary/patriotic activities, or for inability to pay fees, will be allowed to re-enrol and continue their education. University and higher education staff and faculty removed by YÖK (Council of Higher Education) will be re-employed in relevant institutions.

Article 14 – Laws and regulations that hinder trade union activities, allow arbitrary worker dismissals, or interfere with labour rights, including the 2821 Trade Unions Law, the Labour Law, Supreme Arbitration Board, Discipline Boards, and Law No. 657 on Civil Servants, as well as Decree Law No. 399 regulating contract employees' working life, will be annulled, and necessary arrangements will be made by the Workers' and Civil Servants' Councils.

Article 15 – All debts of small tradespeople to banks and moneylenders will be cancelled; conditions that lead to stockpiling and black-market practices will be changed, ending practices that push small tradespeople to the brink of bankruptcy.

Article 16 – Public Economic Enterprises (KİT) previously handed over to collaborating monopolies under the pretext of “opening to the people” will be nationalised again and put under the control and supervision of workers.

Article 17 – Mafia-type gangs organised for drugs, debt collection, smuggling, usury, or black-market activities will be immediately violently dismantled; their members will be held accountable for all crimes against the people before People’s Courts, and all necessary economic, military, and social measures will be taken to prevent such gangs from forming again.

Article 18 – Citizens who had to emigrate abroad or were expelled from citizenship due to repression by reactionary governments will be allowed to return to their country once and will regain citizenship; all economic, political, and social rights will be restored.





**ПРАВСТВУЕТ ВЕЛИКОЕ, НЕПОБЕДИМОЕ ЗНАМЕНО
МАРКС-ЭНГЕЛЬСА-ЛЕНИНА-СТАЛИНА**

