

# **Constitution of the Citizens' Party of Sandus**

Ratified at the Party Congress, 2022

## **Preamble**

The Citizens' Party of Sandus is the Sandum socialist vanguard party. Its purpose is the development and defense of Sandum socialism. In fulfillment of this objective, the Party promotes socialist and proletarian principles in all areas of Sandum life and serves as a source of political, philosophical, and administrative expertise for the State. The Party aims to maintain its constitutional status as a State organ equal to the Sôgmô and Council. Therefore, the Citizens' Party adopts this constitution and repeals its previous governing documents.

## **Article I. Party Membership and Discipline**

- a) A Party member is someone who:
  - i) Was a member of the Party at the time of this constitution's ratification and has not since lost Party membership pursuant to this constitution's provisions, or
  - ii) Someone who becomes a Party member pursuant to this constitution's provisions.
- b) To become a Party member, a person must:
  - i) Be a citizen of Sandus,
  - ii) Make the following affirmation:

*"I volunteer to join the Citizens' Party of Sandus, the political organization of our State befitting all active and fervent citizens of the State of Sandus, and affirm that I will obey the Party Constitution, the Party Platform, and all Party plans; that I will perform all obligations of membership, implement all Party decisions, and strictly abide by the Party's discipline; and that, at last, I will be faithful and loyal to the Citizens' Party of Sandus, its organs and its officials, and will strive ceaselessly for socialism, never betraying my comrades."*

- iii) Complete a course of political education prescribed by the Central Committee, and
  - iv) Have their membership approved by the Secretary.
- c) Every Party member has a status of either active or inactive.
  - i) Active members are those who attended the most recent Congress or meet criteria determined by the Central Committee.
  - ii) Inactive members are those who are not active. They are considered to be on probation until they become active again as determined by the Central Committee.
- d) A member may be subjected to formal Party discipline for the following causes:
  - i) Conviction of a crime in a Social System member state;
  - ii) Promoting anti-socialist or anti-proletarian ideals, causes, or principles;
  - iii) Holding fascist or other right-wing authoritarian beliefs;
  - iv) Disrupting the order of Party or State proceedings.
- e) When the Secretary determines that a Party member should be formally disciplined, they may impose sanctions less severe than probation or expulsion at their discretion. They must notify the Central Committee of their decision before implementing it.
- f) Probation is a disciplinary status a member incurs automatically by being inactive or as a disciplinary sanction agreed by the Secretary and Central Committee. Members on probation may not participate in votes of the Party, serve on a committee, or hold Party office. They remain members of their local chapter. The length of probation is determined by the Central Committee.
- g) Expulsion is removal from Party membership. It is a disciplinary sanction agreed by the Secretary and Central Committee. Readmission to Party membership after expulsion requires at least one year of non-membership and the consensus of the Central Committee.

## **Article II. Organizational Structure**

- a) The Party's central organ is the Congress.
  - i) The Party Congress is convened every November on the weekend closest to the anniversary of the Great Soviet Socialist October Revolution, 7 November, by the Secretary.
  - ii) The Congress elects the Secretary and the Commissioner, an officer especially responsible for representing the Party's membership in the Central Committee and overseeing political education.
  - iii) The Congress's agenda is set by the Secretary.
  - iv) Any decision of the Congress, except the election of the Secretary, may be made by a general vote or meeting called at other times by the Secretary.
  - v) Only Party members not on probation may vote in the Congress. Any citizen of Sandus may observe its proceedings.
- b) The Central Committee is the presidium of the Congress.
  - i) The Central Committee is composed of the Secretary, the Sôgmô, and the Commissioner.
  - ii) The Central Committee's powers include:
    - 1) Administrative, executive, bureaucratic, and technical tasks assigned by the Congress or Secretary;
    - 2) Making recommendations to State organs and officers and proposing State plans;
    - 3) Creating and implementing Party plans.
  - iii) The Central Committee's responsibilities include:
    - 1) Ensuring the dignity and rights of all Sandum workers;
    - 2) Pursuing full implementation of Party and State plans.
- c) The Party Secretary is the leader of the Party, Congress, and Central Committee.

- i) The Secretary's powers include:
    - 1) Organizing the Congress and calling other general meetings, and putting matters to a general vote of the members;
    - 2) Representing the Party to other State officers and organs and to socialist parties from other states;
    - 3) Chairing the Congress, general Party meetings, and the meetings of the Central Committee;
    - 4) Representing Sandus in the Commission for the Common Economy as its economy minister.
  - ii) The Secretary is elected with the following process:
    - 1) Members submit nominations for Secretary to the Central Committee up to one week prior to the annual Congress.
    - 2) At the Congress, the Secretary is elected by a simple majority vote if there are two or fewer candidates, or by a ranked instant-runoff vote if there are three or more candidates.
    - 3) A tie in the election of the Secretary is broken by the Sôgmô.
  - iii) The Secretary may be removed from office by a petition of three-quarters of Party members submitted to the Central Committee.
  - iv) When the office of Secretary is vacant, its roles are fulfilled by the remaining members of the Central Committee, especially the Sôgmô according to custom, until the next Congress.
- d) The Party also has the following subordinate organs:
- i) Committees, thematic workgroups created by the Secretary or Congress;
  - ii) Chapters, geographical workgroups created by the Central Committee. Every Party member is assigned to a chapter.

### **Article III. Party Platform**

- a) The Platform is an outline of the Party's goals, principles, and policy positions to direct Party and State activity.
- b) From time to time, the Congress may create a Committee on the Party Platform with responsibility to draft a new Platform or amendments to the existing one.
- c) The Platform and its amendments require the simple-majority approval of the Congress or a general Party vote to be adopted.

### **Article IV. Amendment Procedure**

This constitution may be amended by a two-thirds majority in Congress or another general vote called by the Secretary.

### **Article V. Entry into Force**

The Congress having approved the substance of this constitution in November 2021, the Party Secretary may call a general meeting of Party members to hold a vote on the ratification of this constitution.