

New Bylaws of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan

The New Standard-Bearers

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Preamble

The New Standard-Bearers tendency within the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan is a political organization founded on the Marxist–Leninist worldview. Through a critical assessment of the historical experiences of the workers' movement, the communist movement, and social struggles in Afghanistan and worldwide, it works to expand class consciousness, defend the interests of workers and peasants, realize social justice and gender equality, safeguard national independence, and create a society free from exploitation and class oppression.

These bylaws have been drafted to regulate the Party's organizational structure, establish conditions for membership, define members' rights and obligations, specify the powers of leadership bodies, regulate electoral procedures, ensure financial oversight, address organizational violations, and establish mechanisms of accountability.

All members and bodies of the Party are obliged to observe the principles and provisions of these bylaws. No individual, office-holder, or body stands above the bylaws, and no individual authority may replace a collective decision of the competent body.

The Party emphasizes the informed participation of members, elected leadership, accountability of officials, the right to criticize and make proposals, fair resolution of disputes, and respect for members' rights. In conditions of migration, exile, geographic dispersion, or restrictions on in-person activity, the use of online methods and digital documents is permitted within the framework of these bylaws.

Chapter One: The Party's Name, Nature, Aims, and Fundamental Principles

Article 1: Name of the Party

1. The organization's principal name is the “People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan.”
2. The title “New Standard-Bearers” is used to identify the Party's current tendency and does not replace the Party's official name.
3. The full organizational title is: “People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan — New Standard-Bearers.”
4. The Party's internal use of its name does not, by itself, mean that it has been formally registered by a state or has registered legal-person status.

Article 2: The Party's Political and Social Nature

1. The Party is a socialist political organization founded on Marxism–Leninism.
2. The Party defends the interests of workers, peasants, laboring people, the poor, women, and other social groups subjected to oppression and exploitation.
3. The Party works to expand social and class consciousness, social justice, legal equality, the elimination of discrimination, and popular participation in public decision-making.
4. The Party's activities in the political, intellectual, educational, cultural, and social spheres are conducted within the framework of these bylaws, humanitarian principles, and the laws applicable where the activities take place.

Article 3: Aims of the Party

The Party's fundamental aims are:

1. To expand class, political, historical, and social consciousness among workers, peasants, and other laboring people.

2. To defend the economic, social, political, and cultural rights of workers and peasants.
3. To wage political, intellectual, and cultural struggle against reaction, exploitation, corruption, gender apartheid, discrimination, inequality, class oppression, national oppression, gender-based oppression, religious oppression, and every form of unjust deprivation.
4. To defend the legal and social equality of women and men and create conditions for women's equal participation in political, economic, cultural, and social life.
5. To defend the rights of children, young people, linguistic, religious, and ethnic minorities, and other groups facing discrimination or deprivation.
6. To defend Afghanistan's national independence and oppose domination, foreign intervention, and imperialist exploitation of the people's resources and labor.
7. To strive to create a just society in which people's basic needs are met and people have a role in determining their social and economic future.
8. To educate cadres who are conscious, responsible, knowledge-based, and accountable.
9. To build solidarity with progressive and justice-seeking forces without compromising the Party's political and organizational independence.
10. To expand political, economic, historical, and social education and connect theory with the specific realities of Afghan society.

Article 4: Ideological and Organizational Principles

The Party's activity is based on the following principles:
1. Marxism–Leninism as the theoretical foundation and method for analyzing society, class relations, and historical developments.
2. Connecting theory with Afghanistan's actual conditions and critically assessing historical experiences.
3. Democratic centralism, collective decision-making, and responsible implementation of valid resolutions.
4. Election of leadership bodies and their accountability to the bodies that elect them.
5. The right to discussion, criticism, proposals, and requests to review decisions through organizational channels.
6. Observance of organizational discipline while preserving members' fundamental rights.
7. Oversight of officials' performance and prevention of the unlimited concentration of authority in the hands of one person.
8. Fair, evidence-based, and impartial handling of disputes and violations.
9. Prohibition of threats, humiliation, discrimination, coercion, and retaliation because of criticism or disagreement.

Article 5: The Principle of Democratic Centralism

1. Before a decision is made, members have the right to express their views, criticisms, and proposals through the relevant organizational channels.
2. After a competent body adopts a valid decision, members and subordinate bodies are obliged to implement it within the limits of their authority and responsibility.
3. Implementing a decision does not prevent a proposal to review it through the channels provided for in these bylaws.
4. No individual office-holder has the right to revoke a valid resolution of a collective body without legal and organizational authority.

5. If a decision conflicts with these bylaws or valid resolutions of the Congress, the matter must be reviewed by the competent authority.
6. Democratic centralism does not mean removing the right to criticize, granting officials immunity from accountability, or giving unlimited authority to one person; rather, it includes the minority's subordination to the majority decision within each body.

Chapter Two: Membership in the Party

Article 6: Membership Requirements

An applicant for membership must meet the following requirements:
1. Be at least eighteen years of age.
2. Accept the Party's manifesto and bylaws.
3. Apply for membership freely and without coercion.
4. Be prepared to observe organizational principles, members' rights, and accepted responsibilities.
5. Complete the procedures for submitting and reviewing a membership application.
6. In their activities, observe the principles of human dignity and the laws applicable where the activities take place.

Article 7: Membership Application

1. Membership applications are received through a primary organization or an authorized organizational body.
2. The relevant body reviews the applicant's familiarity with the Party's aims, reasons for seeking membership, and readiness to observe these bylaws.
3. After accepting the Party's principles and aims and completing the membership application form, the applicant is registered as a probationary member.
4. The date on which probationary membership is registered must be entered in the organizational records.
5. A rejected application must be based on specific reasons, and the applicant has the right to request a review.

Article 8: Probationary Period

1. The six-month probationary membership period begins on the date of official registration and lasts for six full months.
2. The purpose of this period is to familiarize the applicant with the manifesto, bylaws, organizational working methods, and responsibilities of membership.
3. The probationary period may be extended only for specific reasons and by a written decision of the competent authority.
4. The reasons for the extension must be communicated to the probationary member.
5. The probationary period may not continue indefinitely without a clear reason.
6. The relevant body is obliged to review the membership status before the end of the period or within a reasonable time thereafter.

Article 9: Rights of a Probationary Member

A probationary member has the right to:
1. Participate in meetings concerning their membership status and in permitted activities of the primary organization.

2. Express their views, questions, proposals, and criticisms.
3. Participate in the Party's courses, educational programs, and cultural activities.
4. Be informed of the criteria for assessing membership.
5. Be informed of the decision concerning their membership status and the reasons for it.
6. Request a review if they object to the decision.

Article 10: Voting Rights of a Probationary Member

1. A probationary member has an advisory vote in cases permitted by the relevant procedure.
2. An advisory vote records the member's view and does not, by itself, create a binding decision.
3. A probationary member has no binding vote in elections and decision-making in which binding voting rights are reserved for full members.
4. Until full membership is completed, a probationary member may not stand for responsibilities for which full membership is a requirement.
5. No decision changing a member's status may be made without providing the member an appropriate opportunity to explain their position.

Article 11: Admission to Full Membership

1. After completion of the six-month probationary period, the competent authority reviews the applicant's status.
2. The review criteria are: familiarity with the manifesto and bylaws; participation appropriate to the individual's circumstances; fulfillment of responsibilities; respect for the rights of others; and readiness to accept the responsibilities of membership.
3. The admission decision must be made by the competent authority and recorded in the organizational documents.
4. The outcome of the decision must be communicated to the applicant.
5. If an application for full membership is rejected, the reasons for the decision must be announced, and the applicant has the right to request a review.
6. The end of the six-month period does not, by itself, confer automatic membership; however, any delay in making a decision must have a specific reason.

Article 12: Rights of Full Members

A full member of the Party has the following rights:
1. To cast a binding vote in their primary organization, in accordance with the electoral procedure.
2. To participate in organizational elections for which they are eligible.
3. To elect local officials and stand for responsibilities, provided they meet the prescribed requirements.
4. To elect delegates to the Congress through the approved procedure.
5. To participate in organizational discussions and express proposals, criticisms, and political views.
6. To receive reports to which they are entitled under these bylaws.
7. To defend themselves in disciplinary proceedings.
8. To object to decisions and request a review through organizational channels.
9. To resign from membership freely.
10. To be treated with respect and fairness and to have equal opportunity within the framework of Party regulations.

Article 13: Limits on Voting Rights

1. A member's voting rights depend on the organizational level and responsibility in which they hold membership or representation under these bylaws.
2. Full membership alone does not mean a direct right to vote in all Party bodies.
3. Delegates elected to the Congress vote at the Congress.
4. Members of the Central Committee (Leadership Committee) and the Political Bureau vote at meetings and plenums of the Central Committee.
5. Each election must specify who has the right to vote, what constitutes a valid quorum (the minimum number of members required), and how a decision is adopted.
6. No eligible member may be deprived of the right to vote without a basis in these bylaws and a decision by the competent authority.

Article 14: Obligations of Members

All members, in proportion to their membership status, are obliged to:

1. Observe the manifesto and bylaws.
2. Participate in organizational activities in a manner appropriate to their responsibilities and circumstances.
3. Respect the rights, standing, and dignity of other members.
4. Not use the Party's name for personal gain, deception, forgery, or obtaining unauthorized authority.
5. Protect restricted documents and information in accordance with regulations.
6. Submit responsible and truthful reports.
7. Refrain from threats, humiliation, discrimination, and organizational retaliation.
8. Exercise their authority within the limits of their assigned responsibility.

Article 15: Party Cadre

1. A Party cadre is a member selected or appointed to undertake broader responsibilities because of their knowledge, experience, ability, and responsible performance.
2. Becoming a cadre does not confer immunity, unlimited privilege, or authority beyond these bylaws.
3. Cadres are obliged to contribute to advancing members' political and organizational knowledge and sharing experience.
4. Cadres must be evaluated on the basis of performance, accountability, and observance of these bylaws.
5. When a full Party member becomes a Party cadre, the “Party cadre” option is activated on the membership card so that the member may stand for positions at higher levels.

Article 16: Resignation, Suspension, and Termination of Membership

1. Every member has the right to resign from membership freely.
2. Temporary suspension of membership is permitted only in specified cases and on the basis of a reasoned decision by the competent authority.
3. Expulsion from the Party must relate to a serious or repeated proven violation, such as intentional violation of these bylaws, abuse of authority, embezzlement, or intentional disclosure of protected information.
4. Before a decision to suspend or expel a member, the member must be informed of the matter and given an appropriate opportunity to defend themselves.
5. The decision must be documented, proportionate, and open to appeal.

6. Criticism, political disagreement, submission of a complaint, or a request for review is not, by itself, a ground for expulsion.
7. A member's resignation, final expulsion, or death terminates membership and must be recorded in the organizational documents.

Chapter Three: Membership Cards and Member Information

Article 17: Membership Card

1. A membership card is issued after admission to full membership.
2. A card may be issued in paper form, digital form, or both.
3. A digital card is valid for the Party's internal affairs, provided its issuance and status are recorded in the official organizational system.
4. Possession of a card alone does not confer the right to vote in all bodies or to hold every leadership position.
5. The issuance, renewal, replacement, or cancellation of a card must be recorded.

Article 18: Registration and Protection of Member Information

1. The Party is obliged to record essential membership information, the date of admission, and changes to members' status.
2. Information collection must be limited to actual organizational needs.
3. Access to member information is available only to authorized officials and within the limits of their duties.
4. Disclosure of personal information without the member's consent or a justified and authorized basis is prohibited.

Chapter Four: Primary Organizations and Organizational Structure

Article 19: Primary Organization

1. The primary organization is the fundamental unit of the Party's political, educational, and organizational activity.
2. A primary organization must be established in accordance with the approved structure and registered with an authorized body.
3. The primary organization's duties include holding meetings, educating members, recording resolutions, reviewing proposals, and submitting reports to a higher authority.
4. The primary organization is obliged to observe the distinction between advisory and binding votes.

Article 20: Officer of the Primary Organization

1. The officer of the primary organization coordinates its meetings and related executive affairs.
2. The officer is obliged to follow up on collective resolutions and submit the necessary reports.
3. The officer of a primary organization may not unilaterally appropriate the organization's collective authority or cancel an individual's membership without following the prescribed procedures.

4. The secretary of the primary organization is elected from among full members by their vote at an official meeting of the primary organization. The secretary is accountable to the primary organization and is obliged to implement its collective decisions. Candidacy procedures, voting, the term of responsibility, and removal of the secretary are determined in accordance with the Party Central Committee's electoral procedure.

Article 21: Party Bodies and Organizations

The Party's organizational structure consists of the following bodies and units:

1. The Party Congress.
2. The National Conference.
3. The Central Committee (Leadership Committee).
4. The Plenum of the Central Committee.
5. The Political Bureau of the Central Committee.
6. The Secretariat (Dar al-Insha).
7. The Oversight and Audit Commission.
8. The National Committee.
9. Provincial, city, district, and local committees.
10. Primary organizations.
11. The Democratic Women's Organization.
12. The Democratic Youth Organization.
13. Other sections and commissions established in accordance with these bylaws and a decision of the competent body.

Note: The Central Committee and the Leadership Committee are not two separate bodies; the principal title of this institution is “Leadership Committee,” and “Central Committee” is used as its historical equivalent. The Political Bureau is part of the Leadership Committee's structure. The Plenum is a general meeting of the Leadership Committee, not an independent body.

Article 22: Limits on the Authority of Bodies

1. Each body acts only within the powers established by these bylaws and valid regulations.
2. No executive body may assume powers reserved exclusively for the Congress.
3. No individual may revoke or change collective resolutions without the prescribed authority.
4. Disputes concerning the limits of authority are reviewed by the competent organizational body.
5. The establishment of any new section must be consistent with the Party's overall structure and the principles of these bylaws.

Chapter Five: The Party Congress

Article 23: Status of the Congress

1. The Congress is the Party's highest decision-making authority.
2. Valid resolutions of the Congress are binding on all Party members and bodies within the framework of the manifesto and bylaws.
3. No other body or office-holder may unilaterally revoke resolutions of the Congress.

Article 24: Powers of the Congress

The Congress has the authority to:

1. Adopt or amend the Party's manifesto and bylaws.
2. Determine the Party's general political and organizational line.
3. Review the report of the Leadership Committee and reports of other bodies required to report.
4. Elect members of the Leadership Committee (Central Committee).
5. Elect members of the Oversight and Audit Commission.
6. Evaluate the performance of the Party leadership.
7. Decide on fundamental changes to the organizational structure.
8. Review and adopt fundamental matters concerning the Party's general direction.
9. Decide on other matters within its authority under these bylaws.
10. Decide on the dissolution or merger of the Party.

Article 25: Term and Convening of the Congress

1. An ordinary Congress is held once every five years, unless the Congress, in accordance with the regulations, adopts a different term.
2. An extraordinary Congress is convened when necessary.
3. A request to convene an extraordinary Congress may be made by the Leadership Committee or at least one-third of its members.
4. The date, agenda, number of delegates, method of electing delegates, and voting regulations must be specified before the Congress is held.
5. Substantial changes to the agenda must be made in accordance with the Congress procedure and communicated to delegates.

Article 26: Delegates, Quorum, and Decision-Making at the Congress

1. Congress delegates are elected through the approved electoral procedure.
2. The Congress has a quorum when at least two-thirds of registered delegates are present.
3. Ordinary decisions are adopted by a majority of the valid votes cast by delegates present, unless these bylaws establish a higher threshold for a specific matter.
4. Amendments to the bylaws and dissolution of the Party are subject to the special thresholds established in the relevant articles.
5. Attendance, the agenda, proposals, voting results, and resolutions of the Congress must be recorded in the minutes.
6. If the Congress is held online or in a hybrid format, verification of delegates' identities and recording of their votes must be carried out in a verifiable manner.

Article 26 bis: The Party's National Conference

1. The National Conference is a meeting of delegates elected by the Party's members and organizational bodies at the national level, convened to consider important political, organizational, and electoral matters of the Party.
2. A National Conference may be held between the Congress and the Plenum in accordance with these bylaws and within the specified limits of its authority.
3. The National Conference is authorized to review the performance report of the Leadership Committee (Central Committee), decide on important organizational matters, and, when elections are on its agenda, elect or re-elect members of the Leadership Committee, the Party's First Secretary, and the Oversight and Audit Commission in accordance with the electoral procedure.

4. The National Conference may not amend the Party's manifesto or bylaws or assume powers reserved exclusively for the Congress. Amendment of the bylaws and other matters expressly assigned to the Congress under these bylaws remain within the Congress's authority.
5. Party cadres are invited to participate in the National Conference.
6. The National Conference has a quorum when at least two-thirds of registered delegates are present. Ordinary decisions are adopted by a majority of the valid votes cast by delegates present, unless these bylaws provide otherwise for a specific matter.
7. If the National Conference is held online or in a hybrid format, verification of delegates' identities, recording of attendance, and the voting method must be verifiable.
8. Resolutions of the National Conference are binding on Party bodies and members within the limits of its authority and must not conflict with valid resolutions of the Congress, the manifesto, or the bylaws.
9. Holding a National Conference does not automatically replace the Congress, and its powers must be exercised in accordance with this article and the other provisions of these bylaws.

Chapter Six: The Leadership Committee (Central Committee) and the Plenum

Article 27: Status and Composition of the Leadership Committee

1. The Leadership Committee (Central Committee) is the Party's highest elected body between two Congresses.
2. Members of the Leadership Committee are elected by the Congress.
3. The Leadership Committee is responsible for implementing the Congress's resolutions, providing general political and organizational leadership to the Party, and overseeing the performance of the relevant sections.
4. The Leadership Committee elects other necessary officials from among its members in accordance with the electoral procedure. The Party's First Secretary is elected or re-elected through the Congress or National Conference, in accordance with these bylaws.
5. The Leadership Committee may form a Political Bureau from among its members and appoint its officials in accordance with the regulations.
6. The Leadership Committee is accountable to the Congress and is obliged to submit a report on its performance to the Congress.
7. No individual official may unilaterally assume the collective powers of the Leadership Committee.
8. The term of the Leadership Committee is five years. At the end of each term, members of the Leadership Committee and the Party's First Secretary must be elected or re-elected through the Congress or National Conference, in accordance with these bylaws.

Article 28: Powers of the Leadership Committee

The Leadership Committee has the authority to:
1. Follow up on the Congress's resolutions and coordinate their implementation.
2. Translate the Party's general line into implementation programs within the framework of Congress resolutions.
3. Form a Political Bureau from among its members and determine the scope of its duties.
4. Elect other central officials in accordance with the procedure.

5. Appoint or approve the Secretariat and officials responsible for administrative and organizational sections in accordance with the regulations.
6. Coordinate the activities of national, provincial, city, district, and local committees within the approved structure.
7. Review political, organizational, financial, and executive reports.
8. Make necessary decisions within its authority to resolve organizational problems and improve implementation of resolutions.
9. When necessary, request an extraordinary Congress or convene one in accordance with the regulations.
10. Prepare a comprehensive report on its performance for the Congress.
11. Make no changes to the manifesto or bylaws; these documents may be amended only through the Congress's authority and procedures.

Article 29: The Plenum of the Leadership Committee

1. The Plenum is a general meeting of the Leadership Committee and is not defined as a separate body from the Leadership Committee.
2. The Plenum is convened to review important political, organizational, financial, and executive matters.
3. Reports from the Political Bureau, Secretariat, and other relevant sections are reviewed at the Plenum.
4. Within the Leadership Committee's authority, the Plenum may decide on changes to responsibilities, improvements to implementation methods, and resolution of organizational problems.
5. The Plenum may not assume powers reserved exclusively for the Congress.
6. The Plenum is held at least twice a year.
7. An extraordinary Plenum is convened at the request of the Party's First Secretary, a majority of the Political Bureau's members, or at least one-third of the Leadership Committee's members.
8. The Plenum has a quorum when at least two-thirds of the Leadership Committee's members are present.
9. Ordinary Plenum decisions are adopted by a majority of the valid votes cast by members present, unless these bylaws establish a higher threshold for a specific matter.
10. The minutes, attendees, agenda, and voting results must be recorded.

Chapter Seven: The Party's First Secretary and the Political Bureau

Article 30: The Party's First Secretary (General Secretary of the Central Committee)

1. Organizational position: The Party's First Secretary, a responsibility also referred to as the General Secretary of the Central Committee, is the Party's senior political and organizational leader. They are elected or re-elected through the Congress or National Conference in accordance with these bylaws and are accountable to the Congress and the Leadership Committee. They are responsible for coordinating the activities of the central bodies and following up on the implementation of resolutions of the Party's competent authorities.
2. Duties and powers:
1. Providing general leadership for the Party's political and organizational activities within the framework of the manifesto, bylaws, and resolutions of the Congress and Leadership Committee.
2. Overseeing implementation of the resolutions of the Congress and Leadership Committee and following up on progress in the Party's adopted programs.

3. Presiding over meetings of the Leadership Committee.
4. Coordinating the activities of the Political Bureau, Secretariat, and other central bodies within the limits of their legal and organizational powers.
5. Submitting political, organizational, and programmatic proposals to the Leadership Committee for review and decision.
6. Submitting periodic reports on the Party's situation, leadership activities, and the extent to which resolutions have been implemented to the Leadership Committee and Congress.
7. Officially representing the Party in political and organizational relations within the delegated authority.
8. Cooperating in setting the agendas of central meetings and ensuring that important matters are reviewed by the competent authorities.
9. Following up on coordination between Party organizations and central bodies for the consistent implementation of adopted decisions.
10. Proposing candidates for officials of central bodies to the competent authority, without holding independent appointment authority where collective election is required.
11. Ensuring observance of organizational principles, Party discipline, and members' rights, and referring violations to competent authorities.
12. Cooperating with the Oversight and Audit Commission and providing its lawful access to documents and reports needed to carry out oversight duties.
13. Responding to questions and reports from the Leadership Committee concerning their performance and decisions made within the limits of their authority.
14. Performing other duties assigned to the First Secretary in accordance with these bylaws and resolutions of the Congress or the Leadership Committee.
3. Limits on the First Secretary's Authority
(a) The First Secretary may not make decisions contrary to the manifesto, bylaws, or resolutions of the Congress and Leadership Committee.
(b) The First Secretary may not independently exercise or restrict the exclusive powers of the Congress, Leadership Committee, or Oversight and Audit Commission.
(c) Without following the procedures established in these bylaws, the First Secretary may not permanently remove elected members of central bodies or dissolve bodies approved by the Party.
(d) Decisions of the First Secretary are valid within the delegated powers; decisions outside those limits must be submitted to the competent authority.
(e) The First Secretary is accountable to the Leadership Committee, and their performance may be reviewed by the Oversight and Audit Commission.
(f) In an emergency, if continuation of an official's activity until collective review could cause serious harm to the Party, the First Secretary may temporarily suspend that person's responsibilities. This action must be based on specific reasons, the reasons must be recorded, and the matter must be submitted at the earliest opportunity to the competent collective body. The final decision on continuation of responsibility, lifting of suspension, or removal rests with the competent collective authority. The relevant official has the right to provide an explanation.
4. Election, Term of Responsibility, and Removal
(a) The First Secretary is elected or re-elected through the Congress or National Conference by a vote conducted in accordance with the Party's electoral procedure.

(b) The First Secretary's term is five years. At the end of the term, they are elected or re-elected through the Congress or National Conference.
(c) The First Secretary is obliged to account for their performance at meetings of the Leadership Committee.
(d) The First Secretary may be removed before the end of the term by a majority vote at the Plenum and in accordance with the procedures established in these bylaws; the final decision must be made within the authority of collective bodies and the provisions concerning the election of leadership.
(e) As the Party's highest authority, the Congress has the power, in accordance with these bylaws, to review the leadership's performance and decide whether the First Secretary's responsibility continues or ends.

Article 31: The Political Bureau and Its Duties

1. Organizational position: The Political Bureau is part of the Party's Leadership Committee. It is elected from among the members of the Leadership Committee and is responsible for reviewing, coordinating, and following up on the Party's ongoing political affairs between general meetings of the Leadership Committee.
2. Duties and powers:
1. Reviewing the political, economic, social, and cultural situation in Afghanistan and the world and assessing its impact on the Party's activities and positions.
2. Analyzing the country's political events and developments and submitting necessary proposals to the Leadership Committee for determining or revising the Party's political positions.
3. Following up on implementation of the Congress's and Leadership Committee's resolutions in the political sphere and reviewing progress.
4. Preparing the Party's political proposals, plans, and programs and submitting them to the Leadership Committee for review and adoption.
5. Coordinating the political activities of Party units and organizations within the framework of the Party's official policies and resolutions.
6. Reviewing important current political matters and preparing necessary reports and analyses for submission to the Leadership Committee.
7. Proposing the issuance of Party declarations, statements, positions, and other political documents and submitting them to the competent authority for adoption.
8. Following up on the implementation of the Party's official positions concerning domestic issues in Afghanistan and regional and international developments.
9. Reviewing political proposals from Party organizations and assessing them for submission to the Leadership Committee.
10. Proposing the establishment, expansion, or organization of the Party's political relations with other organizations, parties, and political currents, in accordance with the Party's principles and resolutions.
11. Reviewing the status of fronts, alliances, and political cooperation approved by the Party and submitting reports and proposals to the Leadership Committee concerning continuation or revision of that cooperation.
12. Reviewing the Party's propaganda and media activities for consistency with adopted political positions and proposing improvements.
13. Cooperating in drafting general guidelines for political propaganda and explaining the Party's official positions on important matters in the country.

14. Preparing periodic reports on the country's political situation, the Party's political activities, and existing challenges, and submitting them to the Leadership Committee.
15. Reviewing urgent political matters that cannot wait until the next meeting of the Leadership Committee and making temporary decisions within the authority delegated by the Leadership Committee.
16. Proposing the Party's positions on elections, government developments, national and social issues, and other important political matters, in accordance with the Party's adopted principles and program.
17. Cooperating with other sections of the Leadership Committee to coordinate the Party's political and organizational activities.
18. Overseeing the implementation of political decisions whose follow-up the Leadership Committee has assigned to the Political Bureau.
19. Reporting its decisions, actions, and activities to the Leadership Committee at its general meetings.
20. Performing other duties assigned to the Political Bureau in accordance with these bylaws and resolutions of the Congress or the Leadership Committee.
3. Limits on the Political Bureau's Authority:
(a) The Political Bureau is obliged to observe the manifesto, bylaws, and resolutions of the Congress and the Leadership Committee and has no right to make decisions contrary to them.
(b) The Political Bureau may not independently exercise the exclusive powers of the Congress or the Leadership Committee.
(c) Urgent decisions of the Political Bureau must be made within the limits of delegated authority and submitted for reporting and review at the first general meeting of the Leadership Committee.
(d) Without authorization from the competent authority, the Political Bureau has no right to make decisions that would change the manifesto, bylaws, the Party's fundamental structure, or its adopted fundamental positions.
(e) The Political Bureau is accountable to the Leadership Committee, which has the right, within the framework of these bylaws, to review, amend, or revoke its decisions.
4. Meetings and Decision-Making
(a) Meetings of the Political Bureau are held to review ongoing political matters and follow up on the resolutions of the Leadership Committee.
(b) Meetings are quorate with the presence of at least two-thirds of the Political Bureau's members, and decisions are adopted by a majority of the votes of members present.
(c) The minutes, decisions, and reports of the Political Bureau must be recorded and retained and, upon request, made available to the Leadership Committee.
(d) The method of holding meetings, the order of the agenda, and other executive details are regulated in accordance with the internal procedure approved by the Leadership Committee.

Article 32: Other Officials of the Leadership Committee

1. The Leadership Committee may elect or appoint officials for various sections within the scope of its authority.
2. These responsibilities may include spokesperson duties; publications and public communications; organizational affairs; cadre education; financial and administrative affairs; documents and archives; political relations; women's affairs; and youth affairs.
3. The authority, duties, term of responsibility, and reporting method of each official must be clear.

4. No section official may appropriate the powers of the Leadership Committee or other collective bodies without valid authorization.
5. Officials are accountable to the body that elected or appointed them.

Chapter Eight: The Secretariat (Dar al-Insha)

Article 33: The Secretariat and Its Duties

1. Organizational position: The Secretariat is the body responsible for organizing, coordinating, and following up on the Party's administrative and organizational affairs. It carries out its activities under the oversight of the Leadership Committee and in accordance with these bylaws and resolutions of the Party's competent authorities.
2. Duties and powers:
1. Organizing the Party's administrative and organizational affairs and coordinating its various sections within the framework of resolutions of the competent authorities.
2. Recording, retaining, organizing, and archiving the Party's official documents, correspondence, minutes, and resolutions.
3. Preparing the agendas of meetings of the Congress, the Leadership Committee, the Plenum, and other central meetings, in accordance with the relevant procedures.
4. Preparing and distributing invitations, meeting agendas, and documents required by meeting participants.
5. Recording meeting resolutions and administratively following up on their implementation by the relevant sections and officials.
6. Organizing and maintaining lists of members of the Leadership Committee, Political Bureau, Secretariat, commissions, and other central Party institutions.
7. Recording and updating organizational information about Party organizations and their officials, in accordance with document-preservation principles and the Party's internal regulations.
8. Receiving, recording, and referring reports, proposals, and correspondence from Party organizations to the competent authorities.
9. Coordinating administrative matters among the Leadership Committee, Political Bureau, commissions, and other organizational sections of the Party.
10. Following up on matters concerning the establishment, reorganization, merger, or dissolution of Party units solely on the basis of a decision by the competent authority.
11. Organizing the calendar of meetings and organizational programs and informing the relevant officials about them.
12. Preparing periodic reports on the Party's administrative and organizational situation and submitting them to the Leadership Committee.
13. Organizing and retaining documents concerning internal elections, voting results, changes in officials, and organizational decisions, in accordance with approved procedures.
14. Following up on the implementation of administrative and organizational regulations and reporting cases of non-implementation to the competent authority.
15. Cooperating in preparing and organizing administrative and organizational procedures and submitting them to the competent authority for review and adoption.
16. Organizing the Party's official correspondence and retaining copies of documents issued and received.

17. Carrying out administrative tasks related to holding Congresses, plenums, conferences, and official Party meetings.
18. Cooperating in organizing the Party's financial and administrative affairs within the assigned authority and coordinating with the relevant financial officials.
19. Observing the principles of confidentiality, trustworthiness, and protection of the Party's internal documents and information in accordance with approved regulations.
20. Performing other administrative and organizational duties assigned to the Secretariat in accordance with these bylaws and resolutions of the competent authorities.
3. Limits on the Secretariat's Authority:
(a) The Secretariat implements administrative and organizational affairs and has no right independently to change or revoke resolutions of the Congress or the Leadership Committee.
(b) The Secretariat has no authority independently to determine the Party's political positions, amend the manifesto or bylaws, or decide matters within the exclusive authority of other bodies.
(c) Without authorization from the competent authority, the Secretariat may not remove or appoint elected officials or alter the results of the Party's internal elections.
(d) The Secretariat is obliged to submit reports on its activities to the Leadership Committee and act in accordance with its resolutions.
(e) The manner of establishing the Secretariat, its composition, the election of its officials, their term of responsibility, and its working methods are determined in accordance with these bylaws and the Party's approved procedures.

Chapter Nine: The National Committee

Article 34: The National Committee

1. Definition and Organizational Position
The National Committee is the body responsible for organizing, coordinating, and overseeing the organizational affairs of Party members and organizations in the countries where Afghan migrants reside. It operates within the framework of the manifesto, bylaws, and resolutions of the Congress and the Leadership Committee and is accountable to the Party's competent central authority.
2. Duties and Powers of the National Committee
1. Organizing and coordinating the organizational affairs of Party members in the country concerned and following up on the implementation of resolutions of the Party's central authorities.
2. Handling the affairs of primary organizations and other Party organizational units in the country concerned, within the defined limits of authority.
3. Holding organizational and educational meetings in accordance with these bylaws and the Party's approved programs.
4. Preparing periodic reports on the organizational situation, activities, and problems of members and submitting them to the Leadership Committee.
5. Cooperating in the political and theoretical education of members and implementing the Party's approved educational programs.
6. Reviewing membership applications and proposing the admission of new members in accordance with the conditions and procedures established in these bylaws.

7. Overseeing observance of organizational principles, internal regulations, and membership responsibilities in subordinate organizations.
8. Conducting an initial review of organizational disputes among members and subordinate organizations and referring unresolved cases to the Party's competent authority.
9. Reviewing the performance of subordinate organizational officials and submitting necessary proposals to the competent authority to improve their activities.
10. Coordinating the administrative and organizational affairs of Party members in different regions of the country concerned, while observing the laws of the place of residence and the Party's internal regulations.
11. Cooperating with the Secretariat in organizing and updating members' organizational records and statistics while observing confidentiality and personal-information protection principles.
12. Cooperating with the Political Bureau in implementing the Party's approved political and cultural programs in the country concerned, within the defined limits of authority.
13. Reviewing the social and organizational problems of migrant members and submitting necessary proposals to the Leadership Committee for addressing them.
14. Organizing annual programs for organizational and educational activities in the country concerned and submitting them to the competent authority for review and adoption.
15. Proposing the establishment of primary organizations or other organizational units in the areas where members reside, in accordance with these bylaws.
16. Cooperating in holding general meetings of members and organizational conferences in the country concerned, in accordance with Party regulations.
17. Performing other duties assigned to it in accordance with these bylaws and resolutions of the Leadership Committee.
3. Limits on the National Committee's Authority
(a) The National Committee operates within the scope of its authority and has no right to make decisions contrary to the manifesto, bylaws, or resolutions of the Party's higher authorities.
(b) The establishment or dissolution of organizational units, changes to elected officials, and decisions concerning individuals' membership status are carried out in accordance with the powers established in these bylaws and the relevant procedures.
(c) The National Committee has no right independently to change the manifesto, bylaws, or the Party's official positions.
(d) The National Committee is obliged to submit reports on its activities and important decisions to the Leadership Committee.
(e) The National Committee's activities must be conducted in compliance with the laws of the country of residence and the principles for protecting members' personal information.
4. Composition and Election of Officials
1. The National Committee is formed in accordance with the Party's electoral procedure and with the participation of delegates or eligible members in the country concerned.
2. The number of members, term of responsibility, method of electing members, and method of electing the secretary of the National Committee are determined in accordance with these bylaws and the Party's approved regulations.

3. The secretary of the National Committee is responsible for coordinating meetings, following up on resolutions, and submitting organizational reports, and is accountable to the National Committee and the competent central authority.

5. Accountability and Oversight

The National Committee is accountable to the Leadership Committee and is obliged to submit its organizational and executive reports regularly. The Leadership Committee also oversees its performance within the framework of these bylaws.

Article 35: Provincial, City, District, and Local Committees

1. Provincial, city, district, and local committees are established in accordance with the approved organizational structure.

2. Their duties include coordinating primary organizations, holding meetings, following up on resolutions, organizing reports, and advancing authorized propaganda, educational, and political activities.

3. The officer of each committee is responsible for coordinating and following up on affairs and may not unilaterally appropriate the committee's collective authority.

4. The method of electing officials, term of responsibility, meeting quorum, and decision-making method are determined in the relevant procedure.

5. Each committee is accountable to the higher organizational body.

Chapter Ten: Online Meetings, Digital Documents, and Activity in Migration

Article 36: Validity of Online and In-Person Meetings

1. Meetings of Party bodies may be held in person, online, or in a hybrid format.

2. Online meetings are valid when participants' identities, quorum, equal opportunity to participate, and voting method comply with the regulations.

3. This provision applies to the Congress, Leadership Committee, Plenum, Political Bureau, Secretariat, Oversight and Audit Commission, and other authorized bodies.

4. The minutes must specify the format of the meeting, participants, agenda, resolutions, and voting results.

5. No meeting may be exempt from observing quorum and decision-making regulations solely because it is held online.

Article 37: Online or Hybrid Congress and Plenum

1. The Congress and Plenum may be held online or in a hybrid format when necessary.

2. Rules for delegate registration, identity verification, candidacy, quorum, and voting must be announced before the meeting.

3. Holding a meeting online does not reduce the quorum or automatically change the threshold for adopting decisions.

4. The voting method should, as far as possible, allow the result to be reviewed and prevent duplicate recording of votes.

5. If a disruption occurs that calls the validity of the vote into question, the matter must be reviewed under the relevant procedure.

Article 38: Digital Documents

1. Membership cards, invitations, minutes, reports, and resolutions may be issued and retained in digital form.
2. A digital document has internal validity when issued or approved through an authorized channel and recorded in the organizational system.
3. The official version of each document must be distinguishable from drafts and unofficial versions.
4. The internal validity of a digital document does not necessarily mean it will be accepted by the government or courts.
5. An official document must be amended or deleted with a record of the authority making the decision, the reason, and the date of change.

Article 39: Activity in Conditions of Migration and Geographic Dispersion

1. When necessary, the Party's organizational activity may continue through in-person, online, or hybrid meetings.
2. Migration, exile, geographic dispersion, or restrictions on in-person activity do not, in themselves, invalidate online meetings and documents.
3. A change in the method of activity from online to in-person or vice versa does not, in itself, invalidate prior valid memberships, elections, or resolutions.
4. Activities must be conducted in compliance with the laws applicable where they take place.

Chapter Eleven: Elections, Resignation, and Removal of Officials

Article 40: General Principles of Elections

1. All organizational elections must be held under clear regulations announced in advance.
2. Candidacy conditions, voting rights, quorum, vote-counting methods, and procedures for handling objections must be specified before the election.
3. A probationary member has no binding vote in an election in which the right to cast a binding vote is reserved for full members.
4. Removing an eligible candidate or appointing a substitute without a basis in these bylaws is not permitted.
5. The election result must be recorded and communicated to participants in an appropriate manner.

Article 41: Resignation and Removal of Officials

1. Any official may resign from their responsibility in accordance with the regulations.
2. An official may be removed only by the competent authority and in accordance with these bylaws.
3. Before removal, the official must be informed of the matter and given an appropriate opportunity to provide an explanation, unless valid regulations contain a specific provision for urgent temporary action.
4. A removal decision must be reasoned and recorded.
5. A vacancy in an office does not, by itself, transfer that office's authority to another person.
6. If the individual is a member of the Leadership Committee, their removal takes place at the Plenum by vote. If the individual belongs to a lower-level body, their removal may also take place by a majority vote of that same body, including the National Committee, provincial committee, city committee, district committee, or primary organization.

7. Members of the Oversight and Audit Commission may be removed only by a majority vote of the Congress, not by any other body of authority. This provision does not prevent their election or re-election at the National Conference, in accordance with Article 26 bis.
8. Members of the Secretariat are removed at meetings of the Leadership Committee and through a collective vote. In an emergency, the First Secretary may temporarily suspend the responsibility of any Party office-holder, including a member of the Secretariat; however, the final decision on continuation of responsibility or removal must be made by the competent collective authority.
9. The appointment of a temporary or permanent replacement is carried out in accordance with the electoral procedure and relevant regulations.

Article 42: Objections to Elections

1. Candidates and eligible members may object to the process or result of an election.
2. An objection must be submitted within the period and through the channel specified in the relevant procedure.
3. The reviewing authority is obliged to examine the objection and issue a reasoned decision.
4. If a violation affecting the result is proven, the result may be corrected or the relevant election may be repeated.
5. Objections must be reviewed without discrimination or retaliation.

Chapter Twelve: The Oversight and Audit Commission

Article 43: Status of the Oversight and Audit Commission

1. Status: The Oversight and Audit Commission is the Party's independent oversight body. It is elected by the Congress and is accountable to it. Its members may also be elected or re-elected at the National Conference, in accordance with Article 26 bis.
2. Duties:
- Overseeing observance of the manifesto, bylaws, and Congress resolutions in Party bodies.
- Reviewing and auditing the Party's revenues, expenditures, and assets, and submitting a transparent financial report.
- Reviewing complaints concerning administrative, financial, and organizational violations and submitting the findings to the competent authority.
- Overseeing the performance of Party bodies and reporting observed violations and shortcomings.
- The Oversight and Audit Commission has the right to review the performance of the First Secretary and other members of the Leadership Committee and, if a violation is observed, invite them to account for it. The Commission may submit reports of violations to the Congress and request an investigation. The First Secretary and other officials under review are obliged to account to the competent authority in accordance with these bylaws.

Article 44: Oversight and Financial Powers

The Oversight and Audit Commission has the authority to:
1. Review the Party's revenues, expenditures, assets, and financial documents.
2. Investigate allegations of abuse of authority or financial resources.
3. Review observance of electoral and administrative regulations.
4. Submit documented reports and proposals for corrective action.

5. Request necessary documents from the relevant bodies within the limits of its authority.
6. Distinguish between an unsubstantiated allegation and a proven violation.
7. Report the outcome of a review to the competent authority.
8. Make a final disciplinary decision only if these bylaws expressly delegate such authority to the Commission; otherwise, refer the decision to the competent disciplinary authority.

Chapter Thirteen: The Party's Financial Affairs and Assets

Article 45: Financial Resources and Membership Dues

The Party's financial resources may include:
1. Monthly membership dues from working members, equal to three percent (3%) of their salary or work income. Unemployed members who have no work income are exempt from paying membership dues. The status of payment or exemption must be recorded in the Party's financial documents.
2. Voluntary (donation) and lawful contributions.
3. Income derived from permitted and lawful activities.
4. Other lawful financial resources consistent with the Party's principles and political independence.
5. Receipt of any financial assistance is subject to observance of applicable laws and the Party's internal regulations.

Article 46: Recording, Expenditure, and Oversight of Financial Affairs

1. All income and expenditure must be recorded and documented.
2. Budgets and expenditures must be approved in accordance with the powers established.
3. The financial official is obliged to submit regular reports.
4. To the extent possible, approval of expenditure, payment, and financial audit must be arranged so as to prevent the concentration of all powers in the hands of one person.
5. Personal and unauthorized use of Party assets is prohibited.
6. The Oversight and Audit Commission has the right to access financial documents within the limits of its authority.
7. Financial documents must be retained for the period specified in the internal regulations.

Chapter Fourteen: Organizational Discipline and Resolution of Disputes

Article 47: Principles of Disciplinary Proceedings

1. Disciplinary proceedings must be conducted on the basis of evidence, specific regulations, and an opportunity to defend oneself.
2. Political disagreement, criticism of officials, or submission of a complaint is not, by itself, considered a disciplinary violation.
3. The person under review must be informed of the allegation.
4. The person under review has the right to submit documents and explanations.
5. The decision must be reasoned, proportionate, recorded, and open to appeal.
6. The official conducting the review must avoid a conflict of interest in the matter under review.

Article 48: Disciplinary Measures

Disciplinary measures proportionate to the type and severity of the violation may include:

1. A reprimand.
2. A written warning.
3. A request for corrective action.
4. Expulsion from the Party in serious and proven cases.
5. No disciplinary measure may be arbitrary, discriminatory, or disproportionate.
6. Any measure must be applied in observance of the right to defend oneself and the right to appeal.

Article 49: Resolution of Organizational Disputes

1. At the first stage, disputes must, where possible, be resolved through dialogue and documented review.
2. If the dispute is not resolved, the matter is referred to a higher body or the designated reviewing authority.
3. No member or official has the right to use threats, humiliation, or organizational pressure to silence legitimate criticism.
4. The reviewing authority's decision must be issued within the framework of these bylaws and in observance of the rights of the parties to the dispute.
5. If a dispute concerns the authority of a body, the reviewing authority must take account of the approved structure and hierarchy of powers.

Chapter Fifteen: The Democratic Youth Organization

Article 50: Status and Aims of the Democratic Youth Organization

1. The Democratic Youth Organization is an affiliated organization for the education, social participation, and cultural and political activities of young people.
2. Within the framework of the Party's manifesto and bylaws, this organization enjoys internal independence in matters concerning itself.
3. Membership in the Democratic Youth Organization does not, by itself, mean membership in the Party.
4. The organization's aims include education, raising social awareness, cultural participation, and defending the rights and opportunities of young people.

Article 51: Age Conditions and Youth Membership

1. The age range for membership in the Democratic Youth Organization is from fifteen to thirty-five years.
2. Members under eighteen are considered members of the Youth Organization but are not considered Party members.
3. The participation of persons under eighteen must be conducted in observance of children's rights, privacy, safety, and applicable laws.
4. After reaching the age of eighteen, a member of the Youth Organization may apply for Party membership.
5. Membership in the Youth Organization does not replace the Party's six-month probationary period.
6. A record of activity in the Youth Organization may be taken into account when assessing an application for Party membership, but the formal membership conditions must be completed.
7. A member's reaching the age of thirty-six does not, by itself, terminate their possible membership in the organization; rather, they may continue their activity as an honorary member of the organization.

Article 52: Structure and Working Method of the Youth Organization

1. The organization's internal structure may include a congress or assembly, a leadership council, a secretariat, and local units.
2. The method of electing officials, their term of responsibility, and the powers of internal bodies are determined in the organization's regulations.
3. The relevant Party official is responsible for coordinating relations with the Youth Organization, but may not unilaterally remove its elected officials or revoke its valid internal resolutions.
4. The Youth Organization's internal regulations must not conflict with the Party's manifesto and bylaws.

Chapter Sixteen: The Democratic Women's Organization

Article 53: Status and Aims of the Democratic Women's Organization

1. The Democratic Women's Organization is an affiliated organization for advancing gender equality, social participation, and the defense of women's rights.
2. Within the framework of the Party's manifesto and bylaws, the organization enjoys internal independence in matters concerning itself.
3. Membership in the Democratic Women's Organization does not, by itself, mean membership in the Party.
4. The organization works to eliminate discrimination, increase women's participation in decision-making, advance education, and promote social programs.

Article 54: Structure and Working Method of the Women's Organization

1. The organization's internal structure may include a congress or assembly, a leadership council, a secretariat, and local units.
2. Officials are elected and the powers of internal bodies are determined in accordance with the organization's regulations.
3. The relevant Party official is responsible for coordinating relations with the Women's Organization, but may not unilaterally remove its elected officials or revoke its valid internal resolutions.
4. The Women's Organization's internal regulations must not conflict with the Party's manifesto and bylaws.
5. The Party is obliged to provide opportunities for women's equal participation in its structure and activities.

Chapter Seventeen: Education of Cadres and Members

Article 55: Political and Organizational Education

1. Political and organizational education is one of the Party's ongoing duties.
2. Educational programs may include Marxism–Leninism, historical materialism, political economy, the history of Afghanistan, the history of the workers' movement, civil rights, organizational principles, and social issues.
3. Educational courses may be held in person, online, or in a hybrid format.
4. Education must provide an opportunity for questions, critical discussion, and documented examination of subjects.
5. The education officer is obliged to submit programs and necessary reports to the competent body.
6. The aim of education is to increase members' knowledge, analytical ability, and sense of responsibility.

Chapter Eighteen: Political Relations and Cooperation with Organizations

Article 56: Political Relations and Cooperation

1. The Party may cooperate with parties, organizations, and institutions with which it shares some political or social aims.
2. Such cooperation must be consistent with the manifesto, adopted line, and political and organizational independence of the Party.
3. Binding agreements must be approved by the competent body.
4. No cooperation agreement may amend the Party's manifesto or bylaws without following the prescribed procedures.
5. Political relations must be organized on the basis of organizational transparency, mutual respect, and observance of adopted powers.

Chapter Nineteen: Official Documents and Reporting

Article 57: Official Party Documents

Official Party documents include:
1. The manifesto and bylaws.
2. Resolutions of the Congress.
3. Resolutions of the Leadership Committee and the Plenum.
4. Minutes of the Political Bureau and other competent bodies.
5. Financial, administrative, and organizational reports.
6. Membership documents and related regulations.
7. Oversight and audit reports.
8. Procedures and regulations adopted in accordance with these bylaws.

Article 58: Document Retention and Reporting

1. Documents may be retained in paper or digital form.
2. The official version of each document must be distinguishable from drafts and unofficial versions.
3. Every change to an official document must be recorded with the competent authority, the reason for the change, and its date.
4. Each body is obliged to submit a report on its performance to the relevant authority at the specified intervals.
5. Access to documents must be provided in observance of organizational powers and information-protection regulations.

Chapter Twenty: Amendment of the Bylaws and Final Provisions

Article 59: Proposal to Amend the Bylaws

1. A proposal to amend the bylaws may be submitted by the Leadership Committee or at least one-third of its members.

2. The proposal must be in writing and specify the article concerned, the proposed text, and the reasons for the amendment.
3. The amendment proposal must be placed on the Congress agenda and delegates must be given an opportunity to review it.

Article 60: Adoption of Amendments

1. Amendment of the bylaws is within the exclusive authority of the Congress.
2. Amendments are adopted by the affirmative vote of at least two-thirds of the delegates present at a Congress with a valid quorum.
3. No individual or body may unilaterally amend the bylaws.
4. After adoption, amendments must be incorporated into the official version of the bylaws and communicated appropriately to members and relevant bodies.

Article 61: Interpretation of the Bylaws

1. Between two Congresses, the Leadership Committee may issue a written interpretation of ambiguities in the implementation of the bylaws.
2. An interpretation must not result in amending the bylaws or creating powers that are inconsistent with their text.
3. Official interpretations must be recorded and, if necessary, reviewed at the next Congress.
4. In the event of a conflict between an interpretation and the explicit text of the bylaws, the text of the bylaws prevails.

Article 62: Implementing Procedures

1. For better implementation of the bylaws, separate procedures are prepared concerning membership, elections, financial affairs, education, online meetings, information protection, the Women's Organization, and the Youth Organization.
2. Procedures are adopted by the competent body and within the limits of its assigned powers.
3. No procedure may conflict with the manifesto or bylaws.
4. If a conflict arises between a procedure and the bylaws, the bylaws take precedence and the procedure must be amended.

Article 63: Implementation of the Bylaws

1. These bylaws enter into force upon adoption by the competent founding authority or the Congress, in accordance with the minutes of adoption.
2. All Party members and bodies are obliged to observe them.
3. Responsibility for implementing each article rests with the body or office-holder that has the relevant authority under these bylaws.
4. No office, organizational seniority, or individual position exempts a person from observing these bylaws.

Article 64: The Supremacy of the Bylaws and Collective Responsibility

1. The bylaws are the principal instrument governing the Party's organizational relations and powers.
2. Internal decisions, regulations, and procedures must be consistent with them.
3. Whenever a decision by an individual or body conflicts with the provisions of the bylaws, the matter is reviewed by the competent authority and resolved in accordance with the bylaws.
4. Leadership responsibility is based on election, accountability, oversight, and observance of collective decisions.

5. The purpose of the Party's organizational structure is to ensure responsible participation by members, prevent arbitrary concentration of power, and establish a clear and accountable decision-making system.
End of the New Bylaws of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan — New Standard-Bearers tendency