

THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF AFRICA
(AFRICA UNITE OR PERISH)

AFRICA ONE NATION



CPOA
COMMUNIST PARTY OF AFRICA

COMMUNIST PARTY OF AFRICA CONSTITUTION AS ADOPTED ON THE FOUNDING OF
THE PARTY

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Preamble

The Communist Party of Africa is a non-racial organization that advocates for the eradication of capitalism, open markets, and imperialism. It is an All African political party that aims to unite peasants, workers, intellectuals, the intelligentsia, and the African people under one Federal Communist Democratic State, employing any necessary means.

In humble recognition of the divine sovereignty over all creation, the Communist Party of Africa solemnly acknowledges the preeminence of the Almighty God.

Recognizing the urgency to unify Africa, the Communist Party of Africa commits to pursuing all available avenues, including but not limited to democratic means, referendums, and diplomatic channels, to achieve the unification of the African people.

The Communist Party of Africa affirms its independence and refuses to be influenced, either directly or indirectly, by foreign powers seeking to exploit or neo-colonize and undermine African Sovereignty.

Additionally, the party will organize militant protests across Africa and worldwide to combat unjust laws and foreign interference in Africa.

The interests of the African people will always be championed by the Communist Party of Africa, which will make decisions aimed at safeguarding those interests.

Furthermore, the party acknowledges the inevitability of the unification of Africa.

The Communist Party of Africa does not seek to undermine existing African nations and institutions.

OUR VISION

Our vision is to establish a united Africa through the formation of a federal socialist democratic State, aimed at fostering the overall welfare and prosperity of all African people. By unifying the diverse nations and cultures across the continent, we aspire to create a harmonious society where every individual has equal access to opportunities and enjoys fundamental human rights.

Under our envisioned system, the well-being of all African citizens will be a top priority. We will strive to eliminate poverty, inequality, and social injustices by implementing robust social welfare programs, equitable wealth distribution, and comprehensive education and healthcare systems. Through these measures, we seek to uplift disadvantaged communities, empower marginalized groups, and bridge the gap between the rich and the poor.

In our pursuit of a federal socialist democratic state, we envision a participatory political system that ensures the active involvement of citizens in decision-making processes. We will promote transparency, accountability, and inclusivity, ensuring that all voices are heard and considered in the governance of the continent. By encouraging democratic principles and fostering a culture of tolerance and respect, we aim to build a strong sense of African unity and solidarity.

Moreover, we recognize the importance of sustainable development and environmental stewardship. Our vision encompasses strategies to mitigate climate change, protect natural resources, and promote green technologies. By prioritizing sustainable practices and embracing renewable energy sources, we aim to build a resilient and ecologically responsible Africa, providing a high quality of life for current and future generations.

In summary, our vision for Africa is to create a united State under a federal socialist democratic government that prioritizes the well-being of all African people. We aspire to foster social equality, eradicate poverty, promote inclusivity, and ensure sustainable development. By working together, we can build a prosperous Africa where every individual has the opportunity to thrive and contribute to the advancement of the continent as a whole.

OUR MISSION

In the pursuit of our noble mission, we stand resolute in our commitment to permanently eradicate the divisive barriers that were ruthlessly imposed upon the African continent during the dark days of slavery, colonial rule and now neocolonialism. As torchbearers of progress and unity, we fervently aspire to dissolve the artificial boundaries that have long hindered the free flow of humanity, commerce, and ideas across our diverse and vibrant lands.

Central to our vision is the unwavering belief that Africa's true strength lies in its interconnectedness and the boundless potential that is unleashed when its people are granted the freedom to traverse its vast landscapes. We envision a future where every individual, unencumbered by the shackles of arbitrary borders, can traverse this great continent with ease and without hindrance, weaving a tapestry of cultural exchange and understanding that transcends geographical limitations.

The freedom of movement that we ardently champion encompasses not only the physical passage of individuals but also the uninhibited exchange of goods and services. By breaking down the barriers that have hindered trade and commerce within Africa, we pave the way for a thriving economic landscape that harnesses the collective strengths and resources of our nations. Through this harmonious interplay of commerce and exchange, we can unleash the untapped potential of our continent, fostering prosperity and sustainable growth for all.

Yet, our mission extends beyond the mere dismantling of physical barriers; it resonates with a deeper, more profound purpose. We envision a cultural renaissance that transcends borders, allowing the vibrant tapestry of African heritage to flourish unencumbered. From the rhythmic beats of West Africa to the enchanting melodies of the East, from the mesmerizing dance forms of Southern Africa to the intricate artistic expressions of the North, our continent is a treasure trove of diverse cultures, waiting to be shared and celebrated. We envision a harmonious symphony of cultural exchange, where knowledge, traditions, and experiences flow freely, enriching our collective tapestry and deepening our understanding of one another.

In this grand tapestry of African unity, we celebrate the rich tapestry of our heritage, embracing the mosaic of identities that define us as a people. We recognize that our diversity is not a source of division, but a wellspring of strength and resilience. By embracing our differences, we stand poised to create a future where tolerance, respect, and acceptance are the cornerstones upon which our societies are built.

As we embark on this transformative journey, we call upon the hearts and minds of all Africans to join us in this monumental task. Let us rise above the limitations of the past and seize the opportunity to forge a future that is united, prosperous, and deeply rooted in the values that define us. Together, we can reshape the destiny of our continent, transcending the scars of history and realizing the full potential that lies within each and every one of us.

Let the spirit of unity guide our footsteps as we embark upon this remarkable odyssey. Through the dismantling of borders, we shall build bridges that span the length and breadth of Africa, connecting hearts, minds, and souls. Together, let us transcend the limitations that once sought to confine us and embrace a future where the beauty and majesty of Africa know no bounds.

Definitions:

Continental Assembly (CA): The CA represents the apex decision-making body of the Communist Party of Africa, convened by the Central Executive Authority every five years. Comprising delegates from all African nations, who are affiliated with branches of the Communist Party of Africa within their respective countries. The CA is responsible for adopting credentials, programs, rules, procedures, and guidelines. It engages in discussions regarding political, ideological, and policy stances. Additionally, it receives a comprehensive five-year report from the CEA encompassing political, organizational, and financial aspects. Furthermore, the CA is responsible for electing officials and additional members to the CEA.

Central Executive Authority (CEA): The CEA is composed of six elected officials, national chairpersons, and secretaries, governing the Communist Party of Africa.

Strategic Council: The Strategic Council consists of 54 members from the Central Command Team, along with the elected officials. It assumes responsibility for the day-to-day activities of the Communist Party of Africa, ensuring the timely and proper implementation of CEA decisions. Regularly, the council submits reports to the CEA and convenes either bi-weekly or as needed.

National People's Assembly (NPA): The NPA is a gathering convened at the national level once every four years, with approval and oversight by the CEA. It receives political, organizational, and financial reports from the Chairperson, Secretary, and Treasurer, respectively. Additionally, the NPA adopts a program of action and elects a Chairperson, Deputy Chairperson, Secretary, Deputy Secretary, Treasurer, and 20 additional members.

Regional General Assembly (RGA): The RGA takes place mid-term or when necessary, based on guidelines and delegation determined by the CEA. While it discusses political, ideological, and policy positions, its decisions do not supersede those of previous assemblies.

National Executive Authority (NEA): The NEA is composed of the Chairperson, Deputy Chairperson, Secretary, Deputy Secretary, Treasurer, and 20 additional members, who are elected at the NPA and joined by the elected National Chairpersons and Secretaries from their respective countries.

National People's Assembly (NPA): Each branch holds an NPA biennially in all African countries. The NPA receives reports from the Chairperson, Secretary, and Treasurer, covering political, organizational, and financial matters. Furthermore, it is responsible for electing the NEA and adopting a branch program of action.

National Branch: The National Branch represents the fundamental unit of the Communist Party of Africa, requiring a minimum of 100 paid-up members. To attain this status, it must have

convened a National Branch People's Assembly, established a functional National Executive Authority, and gained approval from the CEA.

Membership Clause:

1. Any individual who is a citizen of an African country, regardless of their occupation or social status, and has reached the age of 15, hereby referred to as "Member," is eligible to apply for membership in the Communist Party of Africa (CPOA). Alternatively, individuals of African origin or residing in the African diaspora, who actively engage in the regional or national branches of the organization, adhere to the Constitution of the CPOA, faithfully implement the organization's decisions, comply with its disciplinary standards, and fulfill their membership dues obligations, are also eligible for membership in the CPOA.

Public Representative Clause:

2. A "Public Representative" refers to a member of the Communist Party of Africa who has been designated to serve in an executive, state, county ,parliament, provincial legislature, or municipal council or any public office within any African country.

OUR OBJECTIVES

Article 1.

Withdrawal of all foreign military forces from African soil.

Introduction:

Africa, a continent with a rich tapestry of resources and diverse cultures, has been haunted by the remnants of colonialism, neocolonialism, and the violation of sovereignty. The presence of foreign military forces has perpetuated exploitation and hindered Africa's progress towards unity. As The Communist Party Of Africa, we advocate for the urgent and comprehensive withdrawal of all foreign military forces from African soil. This objective is aimed at rectifying historical injustices, restoring African sovereignty, and fostering the unity and self-determination of Africa as one country.

Section I.

Historical Context: Confronting the Legacy of Colonialism

The legacy of colonialism still reverberates throughout Africa, as European powers exploited the continent for economic and political gain. The military forces of nations like Britain, France, Germany and others played a central role in asserting dominance and perpetuating disparities.

Example 1: British Troops in Kenya

British troops continue to disguise their presence as training and security assistance to the Kenyan Government. However, this has masked their true intentions of resource extraction and economic exploitation, violating the sovereignty of Kenya and hindering its development. It is important to acknowledge that Kenya is a sovereign nation with a mission ready force capable of defending her borders and does not need foreign oversight in security affairs.

Example 2: French Troops in West Africa

French troops have maintained a significant presence in West Africa, including Mali, Niger, and Burkina Faso. This military intervention under the pretext of stability and counter terrorism operations has undermined self-determination and hindered the progress of these west African nations, impeding the unity of Africa.

Section II.

Neocolonialism: Eradicating Exploitation in All Forms

Neocolonialism, a modern form of exploitation, continues to hinder Africa's development and unity. The presence of foreign military forces enables economic exploitation and political interference, perpetuating dependency and undermining sovereignty.

1. Economic Exploitation and Resource Extraction

Foreign military forces often secure strategic resources without providing equitable benefits to the African population. This economic exploitation perpetuates poverty, hindering self-sustaining economies and exacerbating inequalities, further dividing Africa.

2. Political Interference and Governance

The influence of foreign military forces interferes with political processes and weakens governance structures. This interference undermines self-reliance, fosters instability, and exacerbates socio-economic inequalities, obstructing the path to a united Africa.

Section III.

Upholding African Sovereignty: Nurturing Unity and Self-Determination

Sovereignty is a fundamental right of every nation, and Africa, as one country, must reclaim its sovereignty to shape its collective destiny. The presence of foreign military forces denies Africa the freedom to make independent decisions, hindering progress and perpetuating dependency, undermining the unity of the continent.

1. Restoring Decision-Making Power

Withdrawing foreign military forces empowers Africa to regain control over its security, defense, and resource management. This restoration of agency allows African nations to address unique challenges collectively and determine their own future as a unified Africa.

2. Fostering Regional Cooperation and Unity

The withdrawal of foreign military forces promotes regional integration and cooperation, enabling African nations to work together towards shared goals. Unity among African nations will facilitate collective development, diminish divisions, and redress power imbalances, paving the way for a truly united and prosperous Africa.

The Communist Party Of Africa firmly advocates for the complete withdrawal of all foreign military forces from African soil to foster the unity and self-determination of Africa as one country. By doing so, we commit to rectifying historical injustices, safeguarding African sovereignty, and promoting the unity of the continent. This objective serves as a reminder that Africa, as a united entity, has the right to determine its own destiny and shape a prosperous future for all Africans. Together, let us forge a path towards a united Africa where the continent thrives on its own working towards sustainable development, equitable resource management, and strong governance for the benefit of all Africans.

Article 2.

Withdrawal of membership from all neocolonial organizations like the Commonwealth.

Our objective encompasses a bold and decisive stance against the shackles of neocolonialism, as we advocate for the withdrawal of membership from all organizations that perpetuate this detrimental ideology. Foremost among these organizations stands the Commonwealth—an entity rooted in the vestiges of colonialism and lingering neocolonial tendencies.

The time has come for Africa to rise above the insidious grip of neocolonial organizations and firmly assert its autonomy, reclaiming its rightful place on the world stage as a sovereign and self-determining continent. We must denounce and delegitimize these neocolonial institutions that continue to undermine Africa's progress, perpetuating a system that fosters dependency, subjugation, and exploitation.

The Commonwealth, with its origins deeply entwined in the colonial legacy, serves as a stark reminder of the bygone era of subjugation and oppression. Its structure and operations bear the hallmarks of a neocolonial framework, perpetuating the power imbalances, economic disparities, and political subordination that have hindered Africa's development for far too long.

We must not allow ourselves to be seduced by the illusory promises of economic benefits and supposed diplomatic leverage that neocolonial organizations like the Commonwealth profess to offer. Behind these façades lie ulterior motives, concealed within a framework designed to perpetuate the neocolonial order. It is imperative that we recognize the true nature of these organizations and the detrimental impact they have on Africa's sovereignty, dignity, and progress.

The withdrawal of membership from these neocolonial organizations represents an act of defiance, a resounding declaration of our collective determination to chart our own path, free from external interference and manipulation. It is a momentous step towards reclaiming our agency, consolidating our sovereignty, and reshaping our destiny on our own terms.

In embracing this objective, we reassert the importance of African unity and self-reliance. We recognize that Africa's prosperity lies within the capabilities and resources of its own people. By divesting ourselves from neocolonial organizations, we open doors to genuine partnerships and collaborations based on mutual respect, equality, and shared prosperity.

This withdrawal is not an act of isolationism or retreat; rather, it is a bold and courageous stride towards true independence and self-determination. It signals our resolve to redefine our relationships with the global community on equal footing, rooted in principles of fairness, justice, and respect for African sovereignty.

As we navigate the complexities of disentangling ourselves from neocolonial organizations, we must be prepared for the challenges that lie ahead. We must strengthen our own institutions, foster regional integration, and enhance our self-sufficiency. It is through these concerted efforts that we can cultivate an environment conducive to Africa's growth, development, and collective well-being.

In forging a new path, we draw inspiration from the heroes and heroines who fought tirelessly for Africa's liberation from colonial rule. Their indomitable spirit, unwavering dedication, and resolute belief in the potential of Africa continue to guide us. We honor their legacy by dismantling the vestiges of neocolonialism and embracing a future where Africa stands tall, united, and free.

Let it be known that the withdrawal from neocolonial organizations like the Commonwealth is not an act of hostility but a necessary step towards dismantling the structures that perpetuate Africa's subjugation. It is an act of self-assertion, reclaiming our voice, our agency, and our destiny. Together, let us forge a future where Africa thrives on its own terms, guided by the aspirations, dreams, and aspirations of its own people.

Article 3.

Abolition of foreign aid to Africa.

Objective: Abolition of Foreign Aid to Africa

Introduction:

The objective of this proposal is to advocate for the abolition of foreign aid to Africa. Foreign aid, as it is currently implemented, often comes with strings attached, interfering in our internal affairs and exerting influence on our culture. Moreover, Africa is a rich continent with abundant resources that does not fundamentally need to rely on aid. Instead, it is imperative that we shift the focus to providing aid within our own continent. This objective aims to shed light on the detrimental effects of foreign aid and emphasizes the need to address internal problems faced by foreign countries before diverting aid elsewhere.

Section I

Interference in Internal Affairs:

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Foreign aid often comes with conditions and requirements imposed by donor countries, resulting in interference in our internal affairs. These conditions may include political reforms, governance changes, or economic policies that align with the interests of the donors. Such interference undermines our sovereignty and restricts our ability to shape our own future. We should not allow external entities to dictate our policies or determine our developmental trajectory.

Section II

Influence on Culture:

Another issue associated with foreign aid is the influence it exerts on our cultural practices and values. Donor countries may impose their own cultural standards and norms upon us like legitimizing immoralities like homosexuality, disregarding the diversity and richness of African cultures. This interference can lead to the erosion of our unique identities and traditions, undermining our cultural heritage. It is crucial to preserve and celebrate our cultural diversity without succumbing to the homogenizing effects of foreign aid.

Section III

Africa's Riches and Self-Sustainability:

Africa is a continent blessed with abundant natural resources, ranging from minerals to arable land. Despite this wealth, our potential for economic growth and self-sustainability has been stifled by the dependence on foreign aid. By abolishing foreign aid, we can redirect our efforts towards harnessing our own resources, developing sustainable industries, and promoting self-reliance. It is time to tap into Africa's potential and leverage our assets for the benefit of our people.

Section IV

Diverting Aid to Domestic Issues:

Foreign countries that provide aid to Africa often overlook the pressing problems faced by their own citizens. They divert resources and attention away from their own internal issues, such as crumbling infrastructure, homelessness, and systemic racism. It is hypocritical for these countries to neglect their own populations while prioritizing aid to Africa. By eliminating foreign aid, these countries can address their internal challenges more effectively and focus on creating inclusive societies.

Section V

Addressing Internal Problems:

Instead of relying on foreign aid, it is crucial for African nations to address their own internal problems. We must prioritize the development of robust infrastructure, tackle homelessness, and combat racism within our borders. By investing in education, healthcare, and job creation, we can empower our people and foster inclusive growth. It is time for us to take charge of our own destiny and strive for self-sufficiency.

Section VI

Conclusion:

The objective to abolish foreign aid to Africa is driven by the desire for self-determination, preservation of our cultural heritage, and the recognition of Africa's inherent wealth. Foreign aid often comes with detrimental strings attached and diverts attention and resources away from internal problems faced by donor countries. It is imperative that we redirect our focus towards developing our own continent and addressing the challenges that hinder our progress. By doing so, we can build a prosperous Africa that thrives on its own strengths and resources, ensuring a sustainable and self-reliant future for generations to come.

Article 4.

De-dollarization of the African economy.

Introduction:

The objective of this article is to outline the imperative of de-dollarizing the African economy, emphasizing the attainment of economic sovereignty and the promotion of intra-African trade. By addressing the current reliance on foreign currencies, particularly the United States dollar and The Euro we aim to reclaim control over our economic destiny, mitigate market instability caused by external influences, and foster regional cooperation. This objective serves as a critical component of our constitution, guiding our actions towards achieving de-dollarization and unlocking the immense potential of the African continent.

Objective:

To de-dollarize the African economy by adopting a stronger African currency, promoting intra-African trade, mitigating market instability, and fostering economic independence.

Section 1.

Economic Sovereignty:

- 1.1 Emphasize the significance of economic sovereignty as a fundamental right, allowing us to shape our economic policies and safeguard our national interests.
- 1.2 Recognize the adverse impact of relying on foreign currencies and commit to de-dollarizing the African economy as a primary objective.
- 1.3 Implement measures to ensure independent monetary policies, reducing vulnerability to external influences, and promoting sustainable economic development.

Section 2.

Intra-African Trade Advancement:

- 2.1 Acknowledge the pivotal role of intra-African trade in driving economic growth and regional integration.
- 2.2 Address the limitations imposed by conducting trade in foreign currencies, hindering the potential of domestic industries and perpetuating dependence on external economies.
- 2.3 Actively promote and facilitate the use of a regional African currency to facilitate seamless intra-African trade, eliminate exchange rate fluctuations, and enhance economic cooperation among African nations.

Section3.

Market Stability:

- 3.1 Recognize the significance of a stable and predictable economic environment for sustained development and the well-being of our citizens.
- 3.2 Acknowledge the impact of foreign central bank decisions on our local currency and commit to de-dollarization as a means to insulate our economy from external shocks.
- 3.3 Ensure greater control over our monetary policy to reduce market volatility, create favorable conditions for long-term economic growth, and attract investment opportunities that benefit our nation.

Section 4.

Aid Autonomy and Monetary Balance:

- 4.1 Address the existing monetary imbalances between African nations and donor countries, particularly in the context of foreign aid.
- 4.2 Acknowledge that reliance on foreign aid denominated in foreign currencies perpetuates economic dependency and restricts our ability to leverage our own resources for sustainable development.
- 4.3 Promote de-dollarization as a means to rebalance this disparity, assert control over our monetary policies, and enhance our self-sufficiency in utilizing resources for the betterment of our people.

Conclusion:

This political objective encapsulates our unwavering commitment to de-dollarize the African economy, securing economic sovereignty, and advancing intra-African trade. By adopting a stronger African currency, we regain control over our monetary policies, reduce market volatility, and foster regional cooperation. This objective serves as a guiding principle for The Communist Party Of Africa, empowering us to reshape the African economic landscape, and unlock our true potential as a continent.

Article 5.

Establishment of a peaceful United African Defense Force with nuclear capabilities.

As a forward-thinking political party committed to the unity, sovereignty, and progress of Africa, we propose the establishment of a Peaceful United African Defense Force (PUADF) equipped with nuclear capabilities. Our objective is to ensure the collective security and self-reliance of Africa, while upholding the principles of peace, stability, and deterrence. This transformative initiative will contribute to the consolidation of a united Africa, free from external interference and capable of safeguarding its interests on the global stage.

Section I.

Strengthening African Security:

The Imperative for Unity and Defense Preparedness

Africa, as a continent, faces various security challenges that demand a unified approach. By establishing the PUADF, we aim to consolidate African defense capabilities, enhance cooperation among African nations, and protect the continent from external threats. This initiative will foster a sense of common identity, solidarity, and shared responsibility for African security.

Section II.

Ensuring Peaceful Intentions:

A Nuclear Program for Defensive Purposes

The establishment of nuclear capabilities within the PUADF is designed exclusively for defensive purposes. We firmly adhere to the principles of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, emphasizing the responsible use and strict adherence to international legal frameworks. The nuclear program will provide a credible deterrence capability to protect Africa from potential aggression, while ensuring peaceful intentions and respect for international norms.

Section III.

Advantages of a Peaceful United African Defense Force with Nuclear Capabilities

1. **Deterrence and Regional Stability:** The possession of nuclear capabilities by the PUADF will serve as a deterrent against potential aggressors, fostering regional stability and reducing the likelihood of conflicts that could disrupt the progress and unity of Africa.
2. **Enhanced Security Cooperation:** The establishment of the PUADF will foster greater cooperation among African nations in intelligence sharing, joint military exercises, and capacity building. This collaborative framework will strengthen African security architecture and facilitate the rapid response to shared security threats.
3. **Technological Advancement and Self-Reliance:** Developing nuclear capabilities requires advanced scientific research and technological expertise. By pursuing a peaceful nuclear program, Africa can harness its scientific potential, promote technological advancement, and reduce reliance on external powers for defense capabilities.
4. **International Influence and Negotiating Power:** A united Africa with a Peaceful United African Defense Force equipped with nuclear capabilities will enhance the continent's global standing, elevating its influence in international affairs. Africa's enhanced negotiating power will enable the continent to advocate for its interests and shape international decisions in alignment with African priorities.

Section IV.

Responsible Governance and Oversight:

1. **Strict Safeguards and Transparency:** The establishment of the PUADF's nuclear capabilities will be accompanied by robust safeguards and transparency measures to ensure responsible governance. Compliance with international agreements, regular inspections, and adherence to disarmament and non-proliferation commitments will be integral to maintaining regional and global trust.
2. **Democratic Accountability:** The governance of the PUADF will be rooted in democratic principles, with clear mechanisms for oversight, accountability, and civilian control. Transparency, parliamentary involvement, and engagement with civil society will safeguard against any abuse of power and ensure responsible decision-making.

The establishment of a Peaceful United African Defense Force with nuclear capabilities marks a transformative step towards Africa's unity, self-reliance, and global influence. We, as The Communist Party Of Africa, believe that this objective aligns with our commitment to African sovereignty, security, and progress. By pursuing a defensive nuclear program, Africa will strengthen its security, enhance regional stability, and foster technological advancement while upholding international norms and responsible governance. Let us work together towards a united Africa that commands respect, safeguards its interests, and contributes to global peace and security.

Article 6.

Implementation of not only free secondary and university education but also the provision of student salaries, recognizing that being a student is an occupation and deserving of compensation.

Objective: Implementation of Comprehensive Educational Reforms and Recognition of Student Compensation

As part of The Communist Party of Africa's constitution, one of the key objectives to be fully implemented upon the successful unification of Africa is the establishment of comprehensive educational reforms and the recognition of student compensation. This objective aims to revolutionize the education system, ensuring equal access to quality education and acknowledging the value of students' contributions to society.

Section I.

Free Secondary and University Education:

The Communist Party of Africa emphasizes the right to education as a fundamental human right. To achieve this, the party aims to eliminate barriers to education by providing free secondary and university education for all African citizens. By removing financial obstacles, education becomes accessible to every individual, irrespective of their socio-economic background, empowering them to reach their full potential.

Section II

Student Salaries:

The party recognizes that being a student is not merely a phase of life but an occupation that requires dedication, time, and effort. Students invest their energy and contribute to the development of society through their studies, research, and intellectual pursuits. Therefore, the party advocates for the provision of student salaries to acknowledge their labor and contribution to society. This compensation would help alleviate financial burdens, allowing students to focus more on their studies and actively participate in their academic pursuits.

Section III.

Reducing Inequality and Empowering Marginalized Communities:

The implementation of comprehensive educational reforms and student compensation plays a crucial role in reducing inequality across Africa. By providing free education and student salaries, the Communist Party of Africa aims to bridge the gap between privileged and marginalized communities. This measure ensures that all students, regardless of their economic background, have equal opportunities to pursue higher education and contribute to the growth and development of their communities and the continent as a whole.

Section IV.

Fostering Intellectual Growth and Innovation:

Recognizing the transformative power of education, the party aims to cultivate a society that values intellectual growth and innovation. Through the provision of free education and student salaries, the objective is to create an environment where students can explore their interests, engage in critical thinking, and contribute to groundbreaking research and innovation. By nurturing a generation of educated and empowered individuals, Africa can harness its intellectual potential to address societal challenges and achieve sustainable development.

Section V.

Building a Knowledge-Based Economy:

The Communist Party of Africa believes that education is the foundation for building a knowledge-based economy. By providing free education and recognizing student compensation, the objective is to equip African students with the necessary knowledge and skills to excel in various fields, including science, technology, engineering, arts, and mathematics (STEAM). This investment in human capital will drive economic growth, innovation, and competitiveness, propelling Africa forward in the global arena.

Conclusion

conclusion, the implementation of free secondary and university education, along with the provision of student salaries, is a fundamental objective of The Communist Party of Africa upon the successful unification of the continent. This objective aims to ensure equal access to education, recognize the value of students' labor, reduce inequality, foster intellectual growth and innovation, and build a knowledge-based economy. By prioritizing education and student compensation, the party envisions a brighter future for Africa, where education is a catalyst for positive societal transformation and sustainable development.

Article 7

. Implementation of a "Make In Africa Policy" trade reform to encourage foreign companies to manufacture their goods in Africa rather than importing finished products.

Objective: Implementation of a "Make In Africa Policy" to Promote Local Manufacturing and Economic Empowerment

As part of The Communist Party of Africa's constitution, another crucial objective to be fully implemented upon the successful unification of the continent is the adoption of a "Make In Africa Policy." This policy aims to reform trade practices and encourage foreign companies to establish manufacturing facilities in Africa instead of solely relying on importing finished products. The objective emphasizes the exploitation of Africa's raw materials and highlights the need for local economic empowerment and increased employment opportunities.

Section I.

Local Manufacturing for Economic Growth:

The implementation of the "Make In Africa Policy" seeks to promote local manufacturing as a means to drive economic growth on the continent. By encouraging foreign companies to establish manufacturing facilities in Africa, the objective is to shift from an economy based on raw material exportation to one focused on value-added production. This transformation would create new job opportunities, boost local industries, and contribute to sustainable economic development.

Section II.

Exploitation of Raw Materials:

The objective recognizes the historical exploitation of Africa's abundant natural resources, where raw materials are often extracted and exported to other countries for processing and manufacturing. The "Make In Africa Policy" aims to reverse this trend by encouraging foreign companies to set up manufacturing facilities within Africa itself. By retaining the value chain within the continent, African nations can ensure that the exploitation of their resources leads to local job creation, increased revenue, and technological advancements.

Section III

Job Creation and Empowerment:

The implementation of the policy emphasizes the creation of employment opportunities for the local population. By attracting foreign companies to establish manufacturing facilities in Africa, the objective is to generate a significant number of jobs across various sectors, including production, logistics, research and development, and management. This approach aims to address the issue of unemployment and provide economic empowerment to local communities, enabling them to have a steady income to afford locally manufactured goods.

Section IV.

Development of Local Industries:

The "Make In Africa Policy" focuses on the development and growth of local industries. By establishing manufacturing facilities within Africa, foreign companies can transfer technology, expertise, and knowledge to local businesses and entrepreneurs. This exchange would contribute to the development of indigenous industries, increase their competitiveness, and foster a culture of innovation and entrepreneurship on the continent. Ultimately, this would reduce Africa's dependence on imports and promote self-sufficiency in meeting domestic demands.

Section V

. Accessible and Affordable Goods:

The objective recognizes that when finished goods are imported into Africa, they often come at a higher cost due to transportation, import duties, and other related expenses. By promoting local manufacturing, the "Make In Africa Policy" aims to ensure the availability of affordable goods for the local population. Locally manufactured products can be priced more competitively, making them more accessible to the majority of Africans, thereby improving living standards and increasing purchasing power within local communities.

Section VI

. Sustainable Development and Economic Independence:

The implementation of the policy aligns with the vision of achieving sustainable development and economic independence for Africa. By focusing on local manufacturing, the objective aims to reduce the continent's dependence on external markets and enhance self-reliance. By establishing robust local industries, Africa can develop a diversified economy, decrease vulnerability to external shocks, and have greater control over its economic destiny.

In conclusion, the implementation of a "Make In Africa Policy" is a vital objective of The Communist Party of Africa upon the successful unification of the continent. This policy aims to

reform trade practices, promote local manufacturing, and empower African economies. By attracting foreign companies to establish manufacturing facilities in Africa, the objective seeks to create employment opportunities, address the exploitation of raw materials, develop local industries, provide affordable goods, and achieve sustainable development and economic independence.

Article 8.

Nationalization of all African natural resources.

Section I:

The Communist Party of Africa recognizes the urgent need to nationalize all African natural resources. It is crucial to regain control over our continent's vast wealth, which has been exploited for centuries by foreign powers and multinational corporations. Nationalization will ensure that the wealth generated from these resources is used for the benefit of all Africans, rather than being funneled into the pockets of a privileged few.

Section II:

The nationalization process will be carried out under the supervision of the African government, with the full participation of the African people. This will involve the transfer of ownership and control of natural resources from foreign entities to the African state, allowing us to determine their extraction, management, and distribution in a manner that prioritizes the welfare of our citizens.

Section II:

The Communist Party of Africa advocates for the establishment of transparent and accountable mechanisms to manage nationalized resources. This will include the creation of a National Resource Management Authority, responsible for overseeing the sustainable development, exploration, and utilization of African natural resources. The profits generated from these resources shall be directed towards the development of our nations, social welfare programs, education, healthcare, and infrastructure projects that benefit all Africans.

Sub- Article 8: Opposition to Open Markets and Capitalism

Section I: The Communist Party of Africa firmly opposes open markets and capitalism, recognizing them as systems that primarily benefit foreign countries and exploit Africa's resources for their own gain. Capitalist principles, driven by profit maximization, have historically resulted in the pillaging of African wealth, perpetuating economic disparities and hindering our continent's development.

Section II: Capitalist enterprises, often owned and controlled by foreign corporations, have exploited Africa's natural resources for their own profit, leaving our people with little to show for it. This unjust economic model perpetuates poverty, inequality, and environmental degradation in Africa, while foreign entities reap the benefits. The Communist Party of Africa stands against this exploitation and advocates for the creation of an alternative economic system that prioritizes the needs and aspirations of the African people.

Section 3: It is a stark reality that there is no single African company conducting mining operations abroad. This is a direct consequence of the capitalist system that restricts African businesses from competing on a global scale. The Communist Party of Africa envisions a future where African companies are empowered to engage in international trade and investment, thereby promoting economic self-reliance and reducing dependence on foreign powers.

Section 4: The Communist Party of Africa calls for the development of a self-sufficient African economy, built on principles of economic justice, equality, and solidarity. This will involve the establishment of strong domestic industries, the promotion of fair trade practices, and the protection of African markets from unfair competition. By rejecting the exploitative nature of capitalism and embracing an alternative economic framework, Africa can forge its own path towards prosperity, ensuring that the wealth generated from our resources remains within our borders and benefits all Africans.

In conclusion, the Communist Party of Africa upholds the principles of nationalizing all African natural resources, rejecting open markets and capitalism, and advocating for economic self-reliance. By doing so, we strive to create a more just, equitable, and prosperous Africa that prioritizes the welfare of its people and safeguards its resources for future generations.

Article 9.

Introduction of a single African currency.

Section I:

The Communist Party of Africa recognizes the importance and necessity of introducing a single African currency. A unified currency will foster economic integration, facilitate intra-African trade, and strengthen the continent's position in the global economy. By establishing a common medium of exchange, we aim to overcome the barriers created by multiple currencies and create a more cohesive and prosperous Africa.

Section II:

The introduction of a single African currency will require careful planning, coordination, and collaboration among African nations. It is essential to establish a robust monetary framework that guarantees stability, transparency, and accountability. The Communist Party of Africa advocates for the creation of an African Monetary Union, which will serve as the central institution responsible for issuing and managing the single currency.

Section III:

The single African currency will enable easier and more efficient cross-border transactions, reducing transaction costs and eliminating exchange rate risks. This will facilitate increased trade among African nations, promoting economic growth, and enhancing regional cooperation. Additionally, it will contribute to the development of a unified African market, attracting foreign investment and fostering economic self-reliance.

Section IV:

The Communist Party of Africa acknowledges that the introduction of a single African currency will involve challenges and require careful implementation. Measures must be taken to address economic disparities among African nations, ensure fair distribution of wealth, and mitigate the potential negative impacts on vulnerable populations. The African Monetary Union, in collaboration with member states, shall formulate policies that promote economic inclusivity, social welfare, and sustainable development.

Section V:

The Communist Party of Africa emphasizes the importance of financial independence and sovereignty. The introduction of a single African currency will reduce Africa's reliance on external currencies and enhance our ability to control our economic destiny. By unifying our currencies, we can protect our economies from external shocks, speculation, and manipulation by foreign powers, ensuring that economic decisions are made in the best interest of the African people.

Section VI:

The Communist Party of Africa calls for comprehensive education and awareness campaigns to facilitate a smooth transition to a single African currency. It is crucial to involve and engage the African people in the decision-making process, ensuring their understanding of the benefits, challenges, and opportunities that the unified currency will bring. By fostering public participation and promoting economic literacy, we can build a strong foundation for a successful monetary union.

In conclusion, the Communist Party of Africa advocates for the introduction of a single African currency to foster economic integration, enhance intra-African trade, and strengthen the continent's position in the global economy. By establishing a robust monetary framework, addressing economic disparities, and promoting financial independence, we aim to create a more united, prosperous, and self-reliant Africa that empowers its people and safeguards their economic interests.

Article 10.

Advocacy for African representation and voice in the United Nations Security Council.

Objective: Advocacy for African Representation and Voice in the United Nations Security Council

As part of its mission, The Communist Party of Africa recognizes the importance of advocating for African representation and a strong voice within the United Nations Security Council (UNSC). This objective aims to address historical imbalances and ensure that African countries have an equal say in global peace and security matters. The party seeks to promote fair and inclusive decision-making processes within the UNSC, acknowledging Africa's unique challenges and contributions to international peace and security.

1. **Addressing Historical Imbalances:** The objective recognizes the historical imbalances in the composition and decision-making power of the UNSC. Africa, being the second-most populous continent and home to diverse nations, has been underrepresented in the council. The Communist Party of Africa advocates for reforms that address these imbalances and increase African representation to ensure a fair and inclusive global governance system.
2. **Promoting African Perspectives:** Africa faces unique challenges, including conflicts, humanitarian crises, and socio-economic disparities. By advocating for African representation in the UNSC, the objective seeks to ensure that African perspectives and concerns are adequately considered in global discussions on peace and security. African nations possess valuable insights and experiences that can contribute to the development of effective and sustainable solutions to conflicts and promote peacebuilding efforts across the continent.
3. **Strengthening Africa's Influence:** The Communist Party of Africa recognizes that enhanced representation in the UNSC can strengthen Africa's influence and bargaining power on the global stage. Advocating for African representation in the council aims to empower African nations to actively engage in decision-making processes, shape global policies, and advance Africa's interests. This objective aligns with the party's vision of promoting a multipolar world order that respects the sovereignty and self-determination of all nations.
4. **Ensuring Equitable Decision-making:** The objective emphasizes the importance of equitable decision-making processes within the UNSC. The party advocates for reforms that increase African representation as permanent or non-permanent members, thereby giving African nations an equal voice in shaping global security policies. This inclusivity fosters a sense of fairness and

legitimacy, enhancing the credibility and effectiveness of the UNSC in addressing global challenges and promoting peace and security worldwide.

5. Strengthening African Unity: Advocating for African representation in the UNSC supports the objective of fostering African unity and solidarity. By working collectively, African nations can leverage their combined strength to advance shared interests, address regional conflicts, and promote peace and stability. The Communist Party of Africa encourages African nations to coordinate their efforts within the UNSC, enhance diplomatic cooperation, and build consensus on crucial peace and security issues affecting the continent.

6. Enhancing Peace and Security in Africa: Ultimately, the objective seeks to enhance peace and security in Africa through increased African representation in the UNSC. By having a stronger voice within the council, African nations can actively contribute to the prevention and resolution of conflicts, promote sustainable development, and address the root causes of insecurity on the continent. This objective aligns with the party's commitment to advancing peace, stability, and social justice across Africa.

In conclusion, the advocacy for African representation and voice in the United Nations Security Council is a crucial objective of The Communist Party of Africa. By addressing historical imbalances, promoting African perspectives, strengthening Africa's influence, ensuring equitable decision-making, fostering African unity, and enhancing peace and security in the continent, this objective seeks to create a fair and inclusive global governance system that reflects the diversity and aspirations of Africa.

ARTICLE 11

PRINCIPLES OF CPOA

(1) Elected and Collective Leadership:

(a) All leaders of the CPOA shall be democratically and transparently elected in Assemblies, and they shall function collectively.

(b) Collective leadership entails the duty of consulting the collective before engaging in activities and programs that have organizational implications, and leaders must not operate independently.

(2) Powers of the CEA:

(a) The CEA represents the highest decision-making authority within the CPOA. All programs and resolutions adopted at the CEA shall guide the organization until the next CA.

(b) The CEA, NEA, and all members are obligated to be guided by the core principles established in the resolutions of the CEA.

(c) The CEA serves as the highest decision-making body between NPAs and RpA's.

(d) The CA holds exclusive authority to amend and adopt the Constitution.

(3) Democratic Centralism:

(a) Democratic centralism refers to the practice of democratic consultation and engagement before making decisions. Once decisions are adopted, they are binding on all members and structures of the organization. Key aspects of democratic centralism include:

i) Majority rule prevails over minority opinions, and once a majority decision is reached, minority reports or perspectives that contradict the adopted positions shall not be expressed.

ii) Decisions made by higher structures are binding on lower structures, and they must be implemented and adhered to without defiance.

iii) Once decisions are adopted, they are binding on all members and structures.

(4) Mandates, Accountability, and Reporting:

Whenever members are entrusted with tasks, they must fulfill their mandates. Individuals assuming responsibilities at any level of the organization, including deployments, are obligated to account for and report on the assigned work. After each meeting, every member participating in or belonging to the command team should have clear expectations regarding their duties and the timeframe in which they are to be completed.

(5) Constructive Criticism and Self-Criticism:

Periodically, members and structures of the CPOA shall engage in constructive criticism and self-criticism. This entails openly and honestly reviewing their work, avoiding boastfulness and self-glorification over minor achievements. People's assemblies, CEA, NEAs, deployed cadres, and members should regularly assess their progress against set targets. They must continually question whether they have made the right decisions and achieved their intended goals within the predetermined timeframes.

(6) Discipline and Hard Work:

(a) Discipline is not a secondary matter but an essential component of the CPOA's revolutionary objectives. Without discipline and hard work, the CPOA's aspirations and goals cannot be realized. Discipline requires utmost adherence to organizational resolutions and programs, punctuality in fulfilling mandates, and public accountability for one's actions.

(b) Hard work means that leaders, in addition to fulfilling their mandates, are willing to go the extra mile to engage in constructive and organizational tasks aimed at improving and advancing the organization.

Selflessness, Loyalty to the Organization, and Unity:

(a) Selflessness means that members and leaders carry out tasks and mandates without expecting personal financial benefits, promotions, or recognition. They should not claim individual credit for collective work or work performed in service of the Party. Instead, they should prioritize the organization's success.

(b) Loyalty to the organization entails speaking up when the organization faces unfair criticism and attacks, whether in private or public settings. Members should remain actively engaged even if they are removed from positions of responsibility or deployment. Loyalty means not joining opposing forces that unjustly criticize the organization and its leadership.

(c) Love for one another requires that all members and leaders always support and care for each other. They should refrain from accumulating privileges and wealth while fellow organization members live in poverty and suffering.

MEMBERSHIP OF THE CPOA

(1) Eligibility for Membership:

(a) Any African citizen, including workers, peasants, revolutionary individuals, or employed persons, who have reached the age of 15 and accept the CPOA Constitution, or any person from the African continent or diaspora who actively joins a branch of the organization, follows its decisions, observes its discipline, and pays membership dues, may apply for membership in the CPOA.

(2) Membership Obligations:

All members shall comply with the provisions of this Constitution, as well as the aims, objectives, principles, and policies of the CPOA. They shall sign the following declaration, which shall be included in each membership form:

"I..... a proud African citizen, do solemnly declare and affirm that I shall uphold and adhere to the aims, objectives, and radical policies of the CPOA as set forth in the Constitution of the CPOA. By voluntarily joining the CPOA, I affirm that my motives are not driven by personal gain or material benefit, and I understand that I am not entitled to any position of deployment within the organization.

I pledge to actively engage in the affairs of the CPOA, dedicating myself to the pursuit of Africa's complete liberation. I shall carry out my responsibilities as a loyal, active, and disciplined African.

Furthermore, I declare my commitment to defend the esteemed and militant legacy of the courageous heroines and heroes who have sacrificed for the cause. I shall strive for an inclusive Africa that embraces all its inhabitants, safeguarding the African revolutionary tradition against any tendencies that promote hatred, division, racism, underdevelopment, exploitation, corruption, and social discord. I solemnly swear to protect Africa from all forms of exploitation, cultural erosion, colonialism, neo-colonialism, and foreign military occupation.

I pledge myself to wholeheartedly pursue the realization of the objectives outlined in the Founding Constitution of the CPOA, tirelessly and selflessly.

Moreover, I undertake to abide by the principle of democratic centralism, recognizing that the individual is subservient to the organization, the minority is subservient to the majority, the lower level is subservient to the higher level, and that decisions made by the upper structure are binding upon the lower structure."

So help me God, [Full Name].

Once a new member has been successfully recruited and has paid the required annual membership fee, they will receive their membership card accordingly as shown below



**COMMUNIST PARTY
OF AFRICA**

MEMBERSHIP CARD



MEMBERSHIP CARD NUMBER.....

NAME OF MEMBER.....

ID/PASSPORT NO.....

MEMBERSHIP FEE IN KSH.....

DATE OF ISSUE.....

PLACE OF ISSUE.....

MEMBER'S SIGNATURE.....

RECRUITER'S SIGNATURE.....



CPOA SYMBOLS

CPOA FLAG



Red: Depicts the demonstrable evidence of the profound sacrifices made by African Revolutionaries in their relentless pursuit to emancipate the Continent, symbolizing the bloodshed endured during the struggle for liberation.

White: Symbolizes the inherent pacifist inclinations and peace-oriented disposition characterizing the African populace.

Black Map: Represents the geographical expanse of Africa and the ethnically diverse spectrum comprising the African people.

Green: Portrays the opulent and diverse natural vegetation indigenous to Africa.

Crossing Swords: Emblematic of the unwavering commitment of the Communist Party Of Africa (CPOA) to engage in active combat against all manifestations of colonial subjugation and exploitative practices for the liberation of Africa.

Two Gold Stars: Signifies the inherent wealth in natural mineral resources inherent within the continent of Africa

Logo



The symbols embedded within the logo correspondingly embody the defined meanings ascribed to the symbols represented in the flag, as previously articulated. The logo's depiction mirrors the flag's symbolism, representing the sacrifice and bloodshed by African Revolutionaries in their quest for liberation, the peaceful nature intrinsic to the African people, the geographical and ethnically diverse makeup of Africa (black map), the lush natural vegetation adorning the

continent (green writings), the commitment to combat colonialism and exploitation (crossing swords), and the abundance of natural mineral resources (two gold stars). Thus, the logo echoes and encapsulates the nuanced symbolism encapsulated within the flag, serving as a visual representation of these ideals.

Signed by

A handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of a series of loops and a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

Founding Member