



Syrian Communist Party – Political Bureau

Summary of our political program

We are a political party that adopt Marxism as method of analysis and its application to a particular place and time to create a political vision and produce a political-economic-social program for a specific period. We are a communist party in politics and organization. We distance ourselves with many concepts and practices done by many communists.

We are seeking openness to the local community in order to adapt Marxism, as method and a thought, with Arabism and Islam, which consist the basic component of the civilized and cultural identity of the Arab nation, which is a multicultural society.

We work on three lines:

1. A general national line in which we meet other national parties.
2. A left-wing line in which we meet with the left-wing Arabism, Kurdish and Marxist forces on a national democratic line.
3. Marxist leftist line in which we seek to unite the Marxists in one movement with a central political leadership, keeping their own organizations, as way to unite in one party.

Phase determination

We believe that the current Syrian phase is of a national, democratic and modernization character, which is a bourgeois phase of a capitalist nature in a social, economic, legal and constitutional sense. And we will work to maintain a unified Syria and struggle to get out of the domination of the foreign powers in the internal affairs.

World Situation

The current world situation is shaped by the disintegration and the fall of the Soviet Union, and USA's transition into a single pole in the world.

And what we see from the emergence of influence of Russia and other major powers in some regions of the world, including Syria, is an attempt to get out of their vulnerability and to challenge the single pole power. Even the Brix is indicating to its failure.

Obama and later Trump sees in China the real threat to USA, especially in economy. China's ranking is the second in the ranking of the world economy after USA. While the later is trying to get closer to Russia, India and Japan to encircle China.

The United States is superior and dominant in the world educationally, technologically, socially and culturally, and this determines many regional and domestic developments in more than one country in the world.

The left-wing attempt in Latin America was only to disengage their subordination from Washington. After two decades from the Venezuelan experience with Chavez and the Brazilian one, they showed to be unsuccessful.

We do not think that the world situation tends to be multipolar in the short and medium term, but we see in American imperialism a need to create a national program in each country to resist this hegemony, to struggle to take its independence and to disengage their economic, political and cultural subordination. This is the task of the Marxist leftists in every country, beside seeking local, regional and international alliance.

Regional and Arab situation

Once the Arab and regional states began to gain their "political independence" after the Second World War and to get out from the British and the French domination, quickly filled American intervention the vacuum of these traditional colonial powers, through Eisenhower Doctrine, to confront the Soviet Union and Gamal Abdel Nasser in Egypt and to ally itself with Saudi Arabia.

USA succeeded in keeping Egypt out of the Soviet Union after the Camp David Accords with Israel, in order to take over the rest of the Arabs. It destroyed Iraq, and ended the Syrian regional role after 2011.

The vacuum of the Arab power led to the rise of neighboring regional powers like Iran, Turkey and Ethiopia, and extended to the manipulation of Arab internal affairs through religious sects.

- Iran has become of a major influence in the Arab-Israeli conflict through its influence on Hezbollah, the Hamas and Islamic Jihad movements, the Shiite communities in Iraq and Bahrain, and the Huthis in Yemen.
- Turkey has influenced the Islamic parties and the armed movements in Syria.
- Ethiopia influenced the Sudan People's Liberation Movement led by John Garang and later Salva Kiir.

We see that the projects that are presented to the whole region are based on the model of the quota system in Lebanon, which gives the foreign powers more room for control and manipulation of the Arab interior affairs by states based on citizen democracy rather than the “democracy of quotas”.

This confirms that the Arabs needs a struggle for independence and the abolition of the rule of embassies, and the implementation of democratic, social economic and modernization tasks along with nationalism. And that alliances between the “independence” parties must be based on their position from the foreign powers.

The Syrian situation

The explosion of the Syrian crisis was an expression of the explosion of Syria's political-economic-social-cultural structure since the Baath Party took power on March 8, 1963. The “Arab Spring” wind contributed to the crisis.

We do not see that what happened was a revolution, but a broad social opposition movement, that did not represent a majority of the society, and the Syrians were divided into three sections of the pro-regime, opposition and hesitant or neutral, and this situation has continued so far. These three sections were cross-sects and religions, though most of the non-sunni muslim were pro-regime as well as Christians, while the Sunnis were divided on socio-economic-cultural-political grounds among these three.

This showed a more cohesive Syrian structure than neighboring countries that had undergone many pre-sectarian and ethnic explosions in Lebanon, Turkey and Iraq.

The Syrian Kurds were in a middle position between the pro-regime and the opposition, both partisan and social, and were closer to exploiting the weakness of power in the north and north-east to implement geopolitical and self-governing projects took the form of self-management and federalism.

The Syrian opposition represented by “National Coalition for Syrian Revolutionary and Opposition Forces” was weak in organization and was unable to turn the political

facts into a political vision and program, and they were politically late and did not score any political goal.

The National Coordinating Body for Democratic Change (we are one of its founders) was the first to present a settlement agreement since the Halabon Conference on September 17, 2011. The NCB suffered from many political attacks, denunciations and accusations from many opponents who wanted to overthrow the regime with violence and by the foreign powers.

The Syrian opposition was deeply wounded by oppression and imprisonment, and was unable to lead the mass spontaneous movements and offer a program for them.

The crisis has clearly showed the tendency to use the foreign powers to resolve internal conflict, between the pro-regime and “National Coalition for Syrian Revolutionary and Opposition Forces”.

The Syrian regime and the opposition could not overcome each other, and could not find a settlement neither. This situation created a general Syrian crisis, exploited by regional and international powers, to turn into a local-regional-international crisis that requires a settlement at the same level.

Indicators show that the basis will be the Geneva 1 Statement of 2012 and international resolution 2254 of 2015.

USA and Russia are the strongest in the Syrian crisis from regional countries such as Turkey, Iran, Saudi Arabia and to some extent Qatar.

Prospects and tasks

The solution of the Syrian crisis from the international and regional powers is coming to lead to the dominance of embassies such as the Russian, the American, the Saudi Arabian and the Iranian, but this will be accompanied by partisan democracy and political freedoms. Syria will not be free from internal disorders or troubles, but it will not return to violence. The sequence of power and expansion for the major political parties will be as follows:

- The liberal
- The Islamic
- The Marxist
- The Kurdish national
- The Baathist and Nasserite Arab nationalists

Alliances and approaches will occur according to interests and positions of hegemony, democracy, social, economic, constitutional and administrative issues.

The Marxist leftists are still strong in Syria despite the fragmentation of the organization and the political controversy, making the Marxists divided between pro-regime and opposition since 1972.

It is likely that the Marxists will benefit most from the decline of the political Islam throughout the Arab region since the fall of the Muslim Brotherhood in Egypt in

2013. There are many signs that there is a new leftist wave in the Arab world, the features are clear in Syria, Egypt and Tunisia, and especially between the youth. The existing class differences and modernization issues in constitutions and legislative acts will be a powerful fuel driver for the Marxist cart.

There are tasks to Syrian Marxists such as:

- To work on uniting themselves in one new party or through an accumulative marxist structure of parties, organizations and individuals as a transition period towards one party.
- To work on a political settlement based on the Geneva Declaration 1 and UN Resolution 2254 to form a transitional governing body for the opposition and the regime before reaching the Constituent Assembly elections to draft a new democratic constitution.
- To focus on national, democratic, socio-economic and modernization missions. And alliance with others on this basis.
- Focus on laicism represented by the neutrality of the state towards religions, sects and political beliefs, and the fight against hegemony.
- To work on a capitalist and non-socialist stage, while maintaining state functions in strategic areas and defending the interests of the poor.
- The rejection of the settlement solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict and the continuation of the Arab and Palestinian struggle for the elimination of the Zionist entity towards a secular democratic state in the historic land of Palestine.
- To work for the unity of the Arab region, to spread full equality among all its components, to emphasize a broad administrative decentralization and to reject federalism.
- To identify alliances with other parties according to the requirements of the stages of the: crisis, political transition to democracy, and beyond.

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