

GREEN LEFT PARTY STATUTE

Article 1

The name of the party is the Green Left Party. The abbreviation "YSP" is used. Its headquarters is in Ankara.

CHAPTER ONE

DEFINITION, PURPOSE, CHARACTER, AND OPERATING PRINCIPLES OF THE PARTY

Article 2 – Definition of the Party

Our party is an ecologist, egalitarian, libertarian, peaceful, and democratic political party that, in the face of the climate crisis, food crisis, and despotic regimes created by capitalism and industrialism, undertakes pluralist and participatory political responsibility for the establishment of an ecological life and a libertarian, egalitarian, solidaristic, and democratic society; uncompromisingly defends human rights, protects the rights of nature and all living beings, struggles against militarism, and stands for labor and social justice.

Article 3 – Purpose of the Party

a- It aims to build a social order in which labor and nature are not exploited, and in which honorable, free, and happy people live, and to leave a livable world to future generations.

b- It struggles for a social order in which people protect their own destiny and future, their labor, language, identity, culture, belief, and ecosystem, and for a peaceful world in which violence in every sphere of life is eliminated.

c- It aims to establish a participatory democracy that makes participation at every level in decisions concerning every sphere of life possible, embraces the ideal of direct democracy, and in which local politics and participation in local decision-making are decisive.

d- It works to establish a sustainable, ecological, and nature-compatible order that protects life on earth.

e- It rejects male domination and struggles for gender equality.

Article 4 – Character and Operating Principles of the Party

a- Our party is pluralist and regards diversity as a richness. Our party, to which different views and traditions contribute, embraces and carries forward the struggles of the green movement and ecology movements, the libertarian left, the labor movement, those subjected to oppression and discrimination because of their beliefs, ethnic identities, and cultures, the women's liberation movement and feminism, the LGBT movement, defenders of human rights, freedom of thought, and peace, youth movements, children's rights movements, the disability rights movement, the anti-nuclear movement, and animal rights defenders.

b- Our party embraces the ideal of direct democracy. It is open to the participation of every citizen who adopts the principles of the party. It conducts its political struggle through the equal participation of every member, every local organization, and every working group. Participation is its most important guiding principle in political activities and in every sphere of life.

c- Our party argues that nature has inalienable rights and that human beings have the responsibility to protect the rights and living environment of nature and other living beings. It accepts the human being as a part of nature. It does not view nature as an infinite depot of resources, and aims to establish an ecological life and a green future in harmony with nature.

d- Our party looks at life and the world from the left. It embraces and carries forward the universal values of the left such as equality, freedom, justice, peace, and solidarity, and the historical accumulation of struggle to change the world, develop democracy, and live equally and freely in peace.

e- Our party is against violence. It struggles against war, militarism, and state violence. It struggles against men's violence against women, human violence against other living beings, and every form of violence embedded in social life. It advocates a non-violent political language and struggle.

f- Our party is part of the global struggle against capitalism and industrialism, which destroy nature, do not leave a livable world to us and future generations, and are the source of inequality, exploitation, and wars. It rejects imperialist aggression, occupations and wars, neoliberal policies, the destruction of social rights, obsession with economic growth, and the understanding of the consumer society. It acts with the understanding that another world is possible.

g- Our party accepts social justice as a principal principle and defends a pluralist

social life based on the equal coexistence of differences in terms of ethnic identity, culture, language, religion, sexual orientation, and gender. It regards recognition justice as an important feature of social justice.

h- Our party believes that a lasting peaceful solution to the Kurdish question, the Alevi question, and all ethnic, religious, and cultural identity problems is possible, and that these problems can be solved through the principle of equal citizenship and collective rights.

i- Democracy is essential in the party's internal functioning. In the party, execution is valid instead of administration, and spokespersonship instead of presidency; executive and spokesperson positions are attained through election. No position may be defined in a way that creates hierarchy, leader hegemony, intra-party bureaucracy, male domination, or any form of discrimination. The quotas and rotation specified in these bylaws apply to elected positions.

j- Party members' right to speak and work cannot be restricted. Voluntarism is the basis of activities in the party. Members are obliged to fulfill the duties and responsibilities they undertake.

k- Our party acts in solidarity with and supports all social movements that carry out work compatible with the party's aims through common platforms, and works for the political representation of these movements.

CHAPTER TWO

PARTY MEMBERSHIP

Article 5 – Conditions of Membership

a- Except for those who are explicitly stated in the Political Parties Law and other relevant laws as being unable to become party members, anyone who declares and undertakes in the membership entry declaration that they accept the party's bylaws and program, political understanding and line, that they will participate in party activities, and that they will pay the party entrance fee and membership dues, may apply for membership without any discrimination.

b- Membership applications shall not be accepted from persons who discriminate on the grounds of race, language, religion, or gender; persons who carry weapons except where required by professional necessity; and owners of enterprises that

seriously pollute and destroy nature and the environment and obstruct the exercise of trade union and social rights.

Article 6 – Method of Membership

a- A person wishing to become a party member applies to the party organization of the district in which they reside and signs the membership form, completed in 3 copies according to the identity document. One copy of the membership form is given to the applicant.

b- If there is no district organization in the place where the person wishing to become a member resides, the membership application is made to the provincial organization; if there is no provincial organization, it is made to the headquarters. A preliminary application for membership may be made online.

c- Applications for party membership are announced. Admission to membership is decided by the district or provincial organization to which the person applies, or, if they have applied to the headquarters, by the Central Executive Board. The membership application is decided positively or negatively within 30 days; if no decision is taken within this period, the application shall be deemed accepted. Decisions rejecting membership are taken by the vote of more than half of the members of the administrative (executive) board and are notified to the applicant in writing.

d- Persons whose membership applications are rejected by the district administrative (executive) board may appeal to the provincial administrative (executive) board within 10 days; those whose membership applications are rejected by the provincial administrative (executive) board may appeal to the Central Executive Board within 10 days. Against decisions given upon appeal, an application may be made to the Central Executive Board within 10 days for decisions of the provincial administrative (executive) board. The decision of this board is final.

e- Party membership may end in the following ways:

1. Resignation of the member
2. Expulsion from membership by decision of the Disciplinary Board
3. Determination that the member has joined another party

f- If a member, for one year:

1. cannot be found at the address they declared and/or
2. does not pay the dues they are obliged to pay and/or

3. cannot be contacted by the administration of the organization to which they are affiliated,
the Central Executive Board shall notify the member in writing to pay their dues.

If, after 3 months have passed since this notification, the member still cannot be found at their address and/or cannot be contacted and/or the dues debt has not been paid, that member:

- i. shall lose any administrative duty within the party, if any;
- ii. may not stand as a candidate for any position within the party and may not vote until the debt is paid;
- iii. may not act as a convener regarding the dismissal of provincial and district organizations within the party and may not submit any complaint to the disciplinary board until the debt is paid.

g- The implementation principles regarding the arrangement of membership affairs and records shall be determined by regulation.

h- One may not be a member of more than one district organization in the party. If this occurs, the earlier memberships shall be deemed invalid.

i- When a member leaves the district in which they are registered, they are obliged to notify both the old and the new district of the change of address.

j- The party membership of those who provide false information at the time of application, those who lose the qualifications required for membership after becoming a member, and those against whom a decision terminating membership has been taken by the competent disciplinary boards, shall be terminated by the district administrative (executive) board. Objection may be made within ten days to the provincial administration (executive) or the Central Executive Board. The decision of the Central Executive Board is final.

k- A member may leave membership, upon written application, by applying to the district in which they are registered. The record of the member who leaves shall be deleted from the register.

Article 7 – Membership by Decision of the Central Executive Board

The Central Executive Board (MYK), either on its own initiative or upon the request of provincial and district administrative (executive) boards, may at any time decide

to accept as full members persons whose work is expected to be beneficial. In this case, Article 6-c shall not apply.

Article 8 – Honorary Membership

Party organizations may register non-party persons who may make a special contribution to the party as honorary members. The Party Assembly shall issue the necessary regulation in order to make effective use of honorary members in all organizations, organs, and levels of the party. Honorary members shall be registered in accordance with the provisions of this regulation.

Article 9 – Rights and Duties of the Member

a- All rights and duties of the party exist and are open to all members without discrimination within the framework of the rules of the bylaws. Rights and duties begin upon finalization of membership.

b- A member who fulfills the provisions of the bylaws and regulations exercises the right to vote, to be elected, and to take part and work in the organs of the party.

c- Members have the right to be informed about the functioning of the party, including its policies and accounts.

d- It is the right of the member, and cannot be obstructed, to express and defend their views in the party's elective boards and in all non-elective organs, and to communicate these views to the other members of the party and to the public.

e- Party members have the right to form working groups in the fields in which they are interested.

f- It is the responsibility of the member to strive to spread the basic principles, program, congress decisions, and election declarations of the party to broad sections of society.

g- It is the duty of every member to participate in party activities and in the work of boards and organs, to strive for the success of the party and its candidates in elections, and, depending on their circumstances, to work for the organization of the party.

h- Members are obliged to pay regularly the monthly dues they have undertaken.

CHAPTER THREE

PARTY ORGANIZATION

Article 10 – Central Organization of the Party

The central organization of the party consists of the following decision-making, executive, and disciplinary organs:

- a- Grand Congress
- b- Co-Chairs (Co-Spokespersons)
- c- Party Assembly
- d- Central Executive Board
- e- Mediator
- g- Central Disciplinary Board

Article 11 – Local Organizations of the Party

The local structure of the party consists of the following decision-making, executive, and disciplinary organs:

- a- Provincial and district congresses
- b- Provincial and district chairs
- c- Provincial and district administrative boards
- d- Provincial Disciplinary Board
- e- Provincial representations and locals
- f- District representations and locals
- g- Town representations and locals
- h- Neighborhood representations and locals
- i- University representations
- j- Representations of Civil Society Organizations and Social Movements

Article 12 – Overseas Representations of the Party

These consist of the representations assigned by the party in foreign countries. This matter shall be determined by regulation.

Article 13 – Groups of the Party

a- The Party Group of the party in the Grand National Assembly of Turkey consists of elected party deputies. Legislative activity is carried out through its own decisions within the framework of the party program, congress decisions, and election declaration. The formation, duties, and powers of the following organs of the TGNA group shall be determined by regulation:

1. TGNA Party Group General Assembly
2. TGNA Party Group Chair (Spokesperson)

3. TGNA Party Group Administrative Board (Executive Board)
4. TGNA Party Group Disciplinary Board

b- The party groups in Provincial General Councils are formed by the coming together of members of provincial general councils elected in local elections. Their formation, duties and powers, and working methods shall be determined by regulation.

c- The party groups in Municipal Councils are formed by the coming together of municipal council members elected in local elections. Their formation, duties and powers, and working methods shall be determined by regulation. The party-affiliated mayor is also the chair of the party's municipal council group. If the mayor is not party-affiliated, party members elect one among themselves as group chair (spokesperson).

Article 14 – Party Conferences

These are participation organs at the district, provincial, and central levels that meet before party congresses with the participation of all full and honorary members, adopt advisory decisions, determine advisory lists for co-spokespersons, the mediator, executive and disciplinary board members, and propose them to the relevant congress. They aim at and ensure the realization of democracy in intra-party election processes. The formation, powers, and working procedures of the party conferences listed below shall be determined by regulation.

- a- Grand Conference: consists of all full and honorary members of the party.
- b- Provincial Conference: consists of full and honorary members registered in the province.
- c- District Conference: consists of full and honorary members registered in the district.

CHAPTER FOUR

DELIBERATION AND CONSULTATION BOARDS, ASSEMBLIES, WORKING GROUPS, AND EDUCATIONAL INITIATIVES

Article 15 – Party Deliberation Boards

This is a basis of intra-party democracy aimed at mutual interaction, organized by the party's administrative (executive) organs for the purpose of deliberating with party members, consulting them, and determining recommendations concerning the decisions to be taken, and meeting no less than twice a year. The formation and

working principles of the Party Deliberation Board and the provincial and district deliberation boards shall be determined by regulation.

Article 16 – Party Advisory Board

It is established in order to provide scientific and political support for party activities. The formation and working principles of the Advisory Board shall be determined by regulation.

Article 17 – Intra-Party Assemblies

These are assemblies formed by the coming together of party members in certain groups and aimed at strengthening party activities in line with the qualities and needs of specific areas. Their establishment and working principles shall be determined by regulation.

Article 18 – Dialogue Assembly

It is established in order to develop communication and cooperation between social movements and the party. The formation and working principles of the Dialogue Assemblies shall be determined by regulation.

Article 19 – Party Working Groups

These are groups established at every level in order for the party to develop policy in various fields. The formation and working principles of the working groups shall be determined by regulation.

Article 20 – Party Schools, Institute, Camp, Courses, Educational and Art Workshops

They are organized for the purpose of learning and sharing knowledge in line with the party's program and bylaws. Their establishment and working principles shall be determined by regulation.

Article 21 – Participation in External Assemblies, Platforms, National and International Congresses

These are multi-subject grounds of coming together aimed at bringing party organizations and members together with different persons and institutions around certain issues, carrying out common intellectual work or action, and evaluating the intellectual and political outcomes of this togetherness in order to support, develop, and strengthen party policies. With regard to matters such as participating as a component in their establishment, joining an already established body, organizing temporary issue-focused joint meetings and actions while remaining outside it, or being a founder, member, observer, or supporter of congresses or conferences held at certain intervals at national and international levels, local party organizations

decide on local initiatives with the knowledge of the MYK, while decisions on national and international ones are taken by the PM or, if assigned by the PM, by the MYK. All other matters concerning the participation of party organizations and members in these grounds and their working procedures shall be specified in the regulation.

CHAPTER FIVE

CENTRAL DECISION-MAKING AND EXECUTIVE ORGANS

Grand Congress

Article 22 – Formation

a- The Grand Congress is the highest decision-making organ of the party. It consists of elected and natural delegates. The number of delegates elected at the congresses of provincial organizations is at most 1100. Natural delegates are the co-chairs (co-spokespersons), members of the Party Assembly, the mediator, members of the Central Disciplinary Board, ministers, deputies, and mayors, as well as founding members whose party memberships continue, provided that they do not exceed 15% of the elected delegates. If there are more founding members than this ratio, delegates are determined by election among founding members at the Conference.

b- Until the first Grand Congress meets, the Founders' Board has the authority of the Grand Congress.

c- Detailed matters regarding elections and the convening and operation of the Grand Congress shall be determined by regulation.

Article 23 – Convening

a- The Grand Congress meets ordinarily once every 2 (two) years. During election periods and in case of need, it may be postponed by decision of the Party Assembly (PM), provided that the interval between two congresses does not exceed 3 (three) years.

b- The quorum for convening is more than half of the total number of delegates (absolute majority). If a quorum is not reached at the first meeting, no quorum is sought at the second meeting.

c- Upon the written request of the co-chairs (co-spokespersons), the PM, congress delegates, or at least one-fifth (1/5) of the full and honorary members registered in the party, the Grand Congress shall convene extraordinarily. Its agenda is determined

by those calling the meeting. It is announced by the headquarters organs 15 days in advance, specifying the date, time, place, and agenda, and no newspaper notice is required. If deemed necessary, the PM may also convene the congress solely with the agenda of amending the bylaws and/or program. All other matters shall be determined by regulation.

Article 24 – Duties and Powers

- a- To elect the co-chairs (co-spokespersons), the mediator, the members of the Party Assembly, and the Central Disciplinary Board;
- b- To make the necessary amendments to the bylaws and the program;
- c- To discuss the activity report, discuss and discharge the financial report, and discuss and approve the estimated budget;
- d- To duly discuss and decide on motions coming from relevant boards, working groups, assemblies, commissions, and delegates;
- e- To decide on the dissolution of the party or its merger with another party, and on the liquidation or transfer methods of party assets;
- f- To exercise the other powers granted to the Grand Congress by law;
- g- To delegate some powers to the Party Assembly when necessary, provided that this is in conformity with the law;
- h- To make the necessary discussions and take binding decisions or issue recommendations on matters relating to party policies and public duties;
- i- Reports, draft decisions, and other motions to be submitted to the Grand Congress by the headquarters organs shall be sent to provincial and district organizations at least one week before the congress day for distribution to delegates.

Article 25 – Procedures for Discussion and Decision-Making

- a- The agenda of the congress is determined by the PM. If one-tenth (1/10) of the delegates so request in writing, a new item is added to the agenda.
- b- Unless otherwise decided, sessions are open.
- c- Procedures that observe gender equality are applied in discussions.

d- The management of the congress, the procedures for discussing matters, and its functioning shall be determined by regulation.

e- If there is consensus for a decision, no vote is held. If at least one member of the Grand Congress states that they do not agree with the consensus, the presidium decides to proceed to a vote.

f- Unless otherwise specified, votes are taken by open sign, except for elections. At the request of one-third (1/3) of the delegates attending the congress, a secret vote may be held for a specific motion.

g- Where voting takes place, decisions are taken by the absolute majority of those participating in the vote. However, for amendments to the bylaws and program, the absolute majority of those attending the congress is required.

h- In the course of discussing matters, necessary commissions are formed in light of general proposals. Matters relating to their formation and functioning shall be determined by regulation.

i- Elections are held, as prescribed in the Political Parties Law, under judicial supervision, by secret ballot and open and uninterrupted counting. Other matters relating thereto are specified in the regulation.

Co-Chairs (Co-Spokespersons)

Article 26 – Election

a- The Co-Chairship (Co-Spokespersonship) organ consists of two persons. Every party member who meets the conditions for election may be a candidate.

b- At least one of the co-chairs (co-spokespersons) must be a woman.

c- The election is conducted in a single-tier manner, by secret ballot and open and uninterrupted counting.

d- They are elected by the absolute majority of the full number of Grand Congress delegates. If no result is obtained in the first two rounds, the person receiving the most votes in the third round is elected.

e- One person may be elected Co-Chair (Co-Spokesperson) for at most two consecutive terms.

f- If one of the Co-Chairships (Co-Spokespersonships) becomes vacant, the PM appoints one of its members as acting co-chair (co-spokesperson) and calls an extraordinary congress to be held within 45 days for the election of the co-chair (co-

spokesperson).

g- Other matters concerning the election of the co-chairs (co-spokespersons) are specified in the election regulation.

Article 27 – Duties and Powers

a- They represent the party within the framework of the law and the bylaws.

b- They conduct activities in the light of the program, bylaws, congress, and PM decisions.

c- They are authorized to bring lawsuits and to be a party in lawsuits on behalf of the party.

d- They are the natural chairs of the Party Assembly, the Central Executive Board, and the TGNA group. They call these boards to meet and propose the agenda.

e- In their absence, the MYK authorizes one of its members as acting chair (acting spokesperson).

f- They convene the extraordinary congress when deemed necessary.

Party Assembly

Article 28 – Formation

a- It consists of sixty (60) members elected by secret ballot and open counting at the congress, taking quota principles into account, and the two co-chairs (co-spokespersons). At least one-tenth of this number (6 persons) are determined as alternates. If there are candidates, at most 12 advisers are determined from among honorary members according to the advisory votes they receive and in consideration of quota principles, provided that they do not exceed one-fifth of the number of PM members to be elected, including the co-chairs (co-spokespersons).

b- Members may serve on the Party Assembly for at most three consecutive terms, provided that at least one-third (1/3) of the members are renewed. The following method is applied for the renewal of one-third of the PM: candidates receiving the highest number of votes are ranked during the election. Of those who served on the PM in the previous term, the 40 members with the highest votes are deemed elected to the PM; those coming thereafter are excluded from the list in favor of new PM members. If there are members with the same number of votes in the ranking, lots are drawn in compliance with the quota to determine the candidate who will be a PM member.

c- A person who fails to attend PM meetings three consecutive times without excuse loses PM membership by decision of the Party Assembly.

d- If the number of members falls below half (30) despite the calling of alternate members, at least one of the co-chairs (co-spokespersons) calls an extraordinary congress, and Party Assembly elections are renewed within the framework of the bylaws and regulations.

Article 29 – Convening

a- It holds its first meeting no later than fifteen (15) days after its election, upon the call and agenda proposal of at least one of the co-chairs (co-spokespersons).

b- It meets ordinarily once every two (2) months. The agenda is prepared by the MYK. If at least one of the co-chairs (co-spokespersons) and/or one-tenth (1/10) of PM members so request, new items are added to the agenda. The agenda and the documents to be examined are sent to members three days in advance.

c- It meets extraordinarily if requested by at least one of the co-chairs (co-spokespersons), the MYK, or one-fifth (1/5) of PM members. The priority agenda of the extraordinary meeting is the matter determined by those calling it.

d- The quorum for convening is the absolute majority of the total number of Party Assembly members, including the co-chairs (co-spokespersons).

Article 30 – Duties and Powers

a- It is the most authorized organ of the party after the Grand Congress. It is responsible for the administration (execution) of the party between two congresses. It manages the congress process of the party and calls the Grand Congress. Except for the matters assigned to the congress by the Political Parties Law and the bylaws, it is authorized to take all decisions concerning party organization and policies and to assign the relevant organs. It decides on the purchase and sale of movable and immovable property and grants authorization in this regard.

b- Within the framework of the party program, congress decisions, and the provisions of the bylaws, it determines the party's policies and strategies. It is responsible for deciding whether or not to participate in elections, preparing the election declaration, and ensuring that the necessary work for their implementation is carried out through the relevant boards. It determines the candidate selection method to be applied in elections.

c- It decides on matters such as the party's forming a government, entering into a coalition, or withdrawing from a government or coalition. It determines its views regarding the programs of governments established by the party or coalitions in

which it participates.

d- Within the framework of the bylaws and regulations and by applying quota principles, it elects the 19-person Central Executive Board by secret ballot and open counting.

e- It prepares the activity report and drafts of the political and organizational decisions foreseen to be submitted to the congress. It ensures that proposals coming from organizations are examined by the relevant commissions and subsequently submitted to the congress.

f- It discusses and decides on the annual budget. It approves or rejects the final accounts.

g- It ensures that proposed amendments to the party program and bylaws are discussed in party organizations in light of the principles specified in the bylaws and brings them to the congress as a final draft.

h- It decides on the party's participation in extra-party platforms, unions, and congresses.

i- It issues, amends, and repeals the regulations included in the bylaws and all regulations concerning the functioning of the party.

j- It performs the other duties and exercises the other powers foreseen in laws and bylaws.

k- Meetings are held under a presidium composed of two members, at least one of whom is a woman and one of whom is a MYK member. Meeting results are published within three days at the latest.

l- If there is consensus for a decision, no vote is held. If at least one party assembly member states that they do not agree with the consensus, the presidium decides to vote. In the event of voting, it takes decisions by the absolute majority of those attending the meeting. A written application by at least one-third (1/3) of the number of party assembly members is required for reconsideration of a decision already taken.

m- Opening part of the PM meetings to the press, broadening them by inviting certain party administrators, and inviting expert guests shall be by MYK decision.

Central Executive Board

Article 31 – Formation

It consists of fifteen (15) members elected from among the members of the Party Assembly by secret ballot and open counting, excluding the co-chairs, by applying the quota ratios and principles specified in the bylaws. If there are candidates, at most 4 advisers are determined from among PM honorary advisers according to the advisory votes they receive and by taking the women's quota into account, provided that they do not exceed one-fifth of the number of MYK members to be elected, including the co-chairs.

In the event of vacancy due to resignation, death, or other reasons, election is held in the same manner for the member or members, taking the quota principle into account. A member who fails to attend three consecutive meetings without excuse or 6 meetings within a year loses membership. The term of the MYK is limited to the term of the PM.

Members may serve on the MYK for at most three consecutive terms, provided that at least one-third (1/3) of the members are renewed. The following method is applied for the renewal of one-third of the MYK: candidates receiving the highest number of votes are ranked during the election. Of those who served on the MYK in the previous term, the ten (10) members with the highest votes are deemed elected to the MYK. Those coming thereafter are excluded from the list in favor of new members. If there are members with the same number of votes in the ranking, lots are drawn in compliance with the quota to determine the candidate who will be a MYK member.

Article 32 – Convening

No later than fifteen (15) days following its election, it meets by the call and agenda proposal of at least one of the co-chairs, with the absolute majority (11) of the full number of members of the organ. Its ordinary meetings are held once every two weeks. Extraordinary meetings are held upon the written request of one or both of the co-chairs (co-spokespersons), or one-fifth (1/5) of the board members.

Article 33 – Duties and Powers

a- It is the highest organ responsible for conducting the central activities of the party. It governs the party between two Party Assembly meetings and is responsible to it. It conducts political and organizational activities in coordination with the Party Assembly, the party's working groups, and assemblies.

b- On the basis of the relevant articles of the law and the bylaws, it appoints and dismisses provincial and district chairs and their administrations (executives). It carries out the necessary work to maintain systematic and continuous relations with all party organizations and members.

c- In light of the decisions of the Party Assembly, it makes the necessary legal, organizational, and political preparations for ordinary and extraordinary congresses. It prepares the draft activity report and financial report to be submitted to the Grand Congress, with the contribution of the other relevant PM members, and submits them to the PM.

d- It designates the Treasurer General from among its own members. It prepares the annual budget to be submitted for the evaluation and approval of the PM.

e- Within the framework of the decisions of the Party Assembly, it establishes the party's overseas representations. It determines the party members who will participate in meetings abroad on behalf of the party. It regulates the relations of members abroad with the party.

f- Taking into account the party's structure, its main areas of activity, and regular communication with the party's assemblies and working groups, it makes an internal division of labor.

g- When needed, it opens a liaison office in Istanbul for the headquarters and the Co-Chairship.

h- In order to coordinate the continuity of party activities between two MYK meetings, to work jointly with the co-chairs (co-spokespersons), and to inform the party and the public about activities in their own areas, it forms the MYK General Coordination Group, consisting of six (6) MYK members and the Treasurer General, namely coordinators for organization, assemblies, relations with social opposition organizations, foreign policy and relations, press and public relations, and election affairs. The MYK has the right to recall at any time the persons it appoints in these areas.

i- In light of PM decisions, it ensures the employment of professional personnel needed at the party's headquarters and in central activities.

j- The meeting agenda is prepared by the General Coordination Group and sent to MYK members at least three days in advance. If one-fifth (1/5) of the board members

so request, new items are added to the agenda. When necessary, it takes its decisions by at least the absolute majority of the members attending the meeting. This number may not be fewer than 6 (six). A written application by 6 (six) MYK members is required for reconsideration of a decision. Meeting results are published on the party's communication platforms within three days at the latest.

k- It decides to grant official power of attorney on behalf of the party to one or more MYK members on matters where needed.

l- It ensures the maintenance of the party's relations with political parties, trade unions, professional chambers, and civil society organizations at home and abroad.

m- Other matters relating to its functioning shall be determined by a regulation to be issued by the PM.

Treasurer General

Article 34 – Duties and Powers

The Treasurer General is the MYK member who ensures, at every stage, compliance with the provisions of the law and the bylaws in the implementation of the party's financial policy, in the collection of revenues, and in the expenditure of expenses; who ensures that income and expenditure books, budgets, and final accounts are kept regularly and on time; who implements the decisions of party organs on these matters and works, in coordination with provincial treasurers, for the regular collection of membership dues, receiving professional support when necessary. In matters within their competence, they are authorized to sign party documents to be submitted to state institutions, to open bank accounts on behalf of the party depending on the power of attorney granted, and to represent the party before courts on the matter. They are responsible for ensuring that transactions are carried out within the framework of the law and bylaws and on the basis of the principles of transparency. Party purchases and the protection of fixed assets are also among their duties. They are a member of the MYK General Coordination Group. They conduct their activities according to the procedures specified in the regulation on financial functioning.

Mediator

Article 35 – Election

a- The mediator is elected by the Grand Congress in a single-tier manner, by secret ballot and open and uninterrupted counting, and the one receiving the highest

number of votes is elected.

b- One person may be elected mediator for at most two consecutive terms.

c- If the office of mediator becomes vacant, the PM elects a new mediator from among its own members within 45 days, by secret ballot and open counting.

Article 36 – Duties and Powers

a- The mediator is charged with seeking reconciliation in order to resolve disputes within the party.

b- The mediator intervenes as a priority, with the duty of conciliation, when there is a request for prosecution in matters within the field of duty of the disciplinary board and in the matters assigned to the mediator in the Disciplinary Affairs section of these bylaws. The duty of conciliation is assigned to the mediator by the MYK, upon the request of the relevant provincial administrative (executive) board in cases concerning the provincial disciplinary board; and directly by the MYK in cases concerning the Central Disciplinary Board. Members also have the right to apply directly for conciliation.

c- The mediator performs their duty within 1 (one) month by meeting with the parties separately or together and reports the result to the MYK. If the mediator cannot find a solution, the request for prosecution is sent by the MYK within 15 days at the latest to the relevant provincial administrative (executive) board for transmission to the relevant provincial disciplinary board, or, in cases concerning the Central Disciplinary Board, directly to that board.

Central Disciplinary Board

Article 37 – Formation

It consists of 7 (seven) persons elected at the Grand Congress within the framework of the law, the bylaws, and the election regulation. 1 (one) alternate member is elected. To be elected, one must not have received a disciplinary penalty, even if pardoned. A member who fails to attend three consecutive meetings without excuse loses membership.

Article 38 – Convening

No later than one month after the Grand Congress, it meets with the absolute majority of the full number of members and elects from among its members, by secret ballot and absolute majority, a chair and at least one clerk.

Article 39 – Duties and Powers

a- It prosecutes and concludes disciplinary files concerning party members, administrators, and boards that are transmitted to it by the relevant organs or directly through member application, within the framework of the provisions of the

law, the bylaws, and regulations, and notifies the competent organ for the enforcement of what is required.

b- The Central Disciplinary Board examines files concerning the co-chairs, PM and Central Disciplinary Board members, TGNA members where no group can be formed, mayors, provincial chair and administrative (executive) board members, and provincial disciplinary board members. Its decision is final. Judicial remedy against this decision is open.

c- As the higher appeal organ, it evaluates objections made against files concluded by provincial disciplinary boards. Its decision is final. Judicial remedy against this decision is open.

d- Matters relating to its functioning are set out in the regulation made within the framework of Article 55 of the Political Parties Law and the bylaws.

e- Other matters concerning discipline are set out in the section of these bylaws titled Disciplinary Affairs.

CHAPTER SIX

LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS

Provincial Organization

Article 40 – Provincial Congress

a- Formation: It consists of at most 600 (six hundred) delegates elected in the districts, and the province's natural delegates, namely deputies, mayors, provincial co-spokespersons, executive board members, and disciplinary board members. If the number of members in the province is below 600, all members are deemed provincial delegates. Appointed co-spokespersons and executive board members may attend the congress and have the right to speak by virtue of their responsibilities; in order to vote, they must have been elected as delegates in the district in which they are registered. The congress is held on the basis of the delegate list received from the election board.

b- Convening: It meets ordinarily once every 2 (two) years upon the call of the provincial administrative (executive) board. If the provincial chairship becomes vacant and/or the number of administrative (executive) board members falls below half even after alternates have taken office, an extraordinary congress is held within 45 days at the latest upon the call of the provincial administration (executive) or the MYK. The quorum for convening is more than half of the total number of delegates. If this is not achieved, no quorum is sought at the second meeting. The necessary political, organizational, and legal preparations are made by the provincial

administrative (executive) board, and the place, time, and agenda are announced in due time to delegates through party communication tools as specified in the regulation. No newspaper notice is given.

c- Duties and powers: It elects the provincial chair, provincial co-spokesperson, provincial administrative (executive) board, provincial disciplinary board, and Grand Congress delegates. The number of Grand Congress delegates of provinces may not exceed twice the number of deputies of that province. It discusses the activity report of the provincial administrative (executive) board, approves the financial report, and accepts the estimated budget. It primarily discusses the local problems of that province and takes relevant decisions. It forms proposals to the administration to be elected and to the Grand Congress on basic organizational and political issues.

d- Congress preparations, announcement, administration (execution), elections, and similar matters are set out in the regulation.

Article 41 – Provincial Chair

They are elected by the absolute majority of those voting at the congress. One person may not serve as provincial chair for more than two consecutive terms. If the provincial chairship becomes vacant, a new chair and administrative (executive) board are elected by convening an extraordinary congress within 45 days at the latest. The chair represents the party in that province. They ensure the communication of party policies to the public. Within the framework of the bylaws and regulations and in accordance with the division of labor, they ensure the regular functioning of the provincial administrative (executive) board. They contribute to coordinating the participation of organizational units and members in the province in party activities. They correspond and establish relations with public institutions and legal and private persons on behalf of the party.

Article 42 – Provincial Co-Spokesperson

They are elected by the absolute majority of those voting at the congress. One person may not serve as provincial co-spokesperson for more than two consecutive terms. If the provincial chair is male, the provincial co-spokesperson may not be male. The provincial co-spokesperson assists the provincial chair in coordinating the political and organizational activities of the relevant settlement unit and ensures the communication of party policies to the public. In the event of vacancy, one person from within the provincial administrative (executive) board is designated as provincial co-spokesperson.

Article 43 – Provincial Administrative Board (Provincial Executive Board)

a- Formation: It is elected at the congress by secret ballot and open counting, taking quota principles into account, with at least 6 (six) persons including the provincial co-spokesperson. At least 1 (one) alternate member is determined. A member may serve for at most three consecutive terms, provided that at least one-third (1/3) of members are renewed. The following method is applied for the renewal of one-third of the board: candidates receiving the highest number of votes are ranked during the election. Of those who served on the board in the previous term, the 4 members with the highest votes are deemed elected to the board; those coming thereafter are excluded from the list in favor of new board members. If there are members with the same number of votes in the ranking, lots are drawn in compliance with the quota to determine the candidate who will be a board member. If the number of board members falls below half despite alternates taking office, an extraordinary congress is held within 45 days.

b- Convening: Provincial Administrative (Executive) Boards meet ordinarily once a week with an absolute majority. A member who fails to attend six consecutive meetings or 12 meetings within a year without excuse is deemed to have lost membership. Alternates are called in compliance with quota principles for memberships that become vacant in this way or due to resignation, death, or other reasons.

c- Duties and powers: It exercises the powers granted by the law and the bylaws, elects a secretary and treasurer from among its own members, and makes other divisions of labor. It takes its decisions by the absolute majority of the full number of members. It conducts party activities in the province for which it is responsible in accordance with the program, bylaws, congress decisions, and decisions and directives of the competent organs. In carrying out these activities, it makes the necessary assignments to working groups, commissions, etc. It carries out the necessary work for the party to organize and register members in the districts, and appoints district chairs and administrative (executive) boards. Pursuant to the relevant provisions of the bylaws and the Political Parties Law, it decides to open and implements party representations and locals in appropriate places. It carries out the necessary work for the convening of ordinary and extraordinary congresses and other boards. It conducts all necessary work in parliamentary and local administration elections in line with party policies. It conducts research on the economic, ecological, and social problems of the region in which it is located, runs campaigns, organizes various political and cultural activities, and makes recommendations to the upper administrations of the party on these issues. Taking into account the law and the bylaws, it ensures the development and implementation of specific organizational

and working models in every field within the scope of the city.

d- All other matters relating to the activities of the provincial administrative (executive) board shall be determined by regulation.

Article 44 – Provincial Disciplinary Board

a- Formation: It consists of three persons elected at the congress by secret ballot and open counting and in accordance with quota principles. To be elected, one must not have received a disciplinary penalty, even if pardoned. In addition, 1 alternate member is elected. Those serving on the disciplinary board may not serve in other elective organs and may only engage in activities as party members in working groups and assemblies. Two persons from the same family may not serve on the board.

b- Convening: Within the first month after election, it meets by the absolute majority of the number of members and elects from among its members a chair and a rapporteur.

c- Duties and powers: It examines disciplinary matters outside the scope of the Central Disciplinary Board. It examines and concludes the files of district chairs, co-spokespersons, administrative (executive) boards, and members.

d- Matters concerning its functioning are set out in the regulation made within the framework of Article 55 of the Political Parties Law and the provisions of the bylaws.

e- Other provisions concerning disciplinary matters are contained in the section of these bylaws titled Disciplinary Affairs.

District Organization

Article 45 – District Congress

a- Formation: It consists of all members registered in the district who have the right to vote and to be elected. If the number of members exceeds 400, elections are held, in accordance with the Political Parties Law, the bylaws, and regulations, on the basis of quotas and in such a way that the number of delegates does not exceed 400, taking into account the vote ratio received in neighborhoods and villages in the last elections. Where the party did not participate in elections, the number of delegates is determined by the provincial administration (executive), taking into account the population of neighborhoods and villages and the number of party members. The elected district chair, administrative (executive) board members, town chairs, and the party-affiliated mayors of the district and towns are natural members of the congress. Deputies registered in the district, party assembly members, central disciplinary board members, and party founders registered in the district are members of the congress.

b- Convening: It meets ordinarily once every two years upon the call of the district administrative (executive) board. If the district chairship becomes vacant and/or the number of administrative (executive) board members falls below half even after alternates have taken office, an extraordinary congress is held within 30 days at the latest upon the call of the district administrative (executive) board or the provincial administrative (executive) board. The quorum for convening is more than half of the total number of delegates. If this is not achieved, no quorum is sought at the second meeting. The necessary political, organizational, and legal preparations are made by the district administrative (executive) board, and the place, time, and agenda are announced in due time to delegates through party communication tools as specified in the regulation. No newspaper notice is given.

c- Duties and powers: It elects the district chair, district co-spokesperson, district administrative (executive) board, and delegates to the provincial congress. It discusses the activity report of the district administrative (executive) board, approves the financial report, and accepts the estimated budget. It primarily discusses the local problems of the district and takes relevant decisions. It forms proposals to the administration to be elected and to the provincial congress on basic organizational and political issues.

d- Congress preparations, announcement, administration (execution), elections, and similar matters are set out in the regulation.

Article 46 – District Chair

They are elected by the absolute majority of the votes cast at the congress. One person may not serve as district chair for more than two consecutive terms. If the district chairship becomes vacant, a new district chair and administrative (executive) board are elected by convening an extraordinary congress within 30 days at the latest. The chair represents the party in that district. Within the framework of the bylaws and regulations and in accordance with the division of labor, they ensure the regular functioning of the district administrative (executive) board. They contribute to coordinating the participation of organizational units and members in the district in party activities. They correspond and establish relations with public institutions and legal and private persons on behalf of the party.

Article 47 – District Co-Spokesperson

They are elected by the absolute majority of those voting at the congress. One person may not serve as district co-spokesperson for more than two consecutive terms. If the district chair is male, the district co-spokesperson may not be male. The district co-spokesperson assists the district chair in coordinating the political and

organizational activities of the relevant settlement unit and ensures the communication of party policies to the public. In the event of vacancy, one person from within the district board is designated as district co-spokesperson.

Article 48 – District Administrative Board (District Executive Board)

a- Formation: It is elected at the congress by secret ballot and open counting, observing quota principles, with at least 4 persons including the co-spokesperson. At least 1 alternate member is determined. One may serve as a member of the district administrative (executive) board for at most three consecutive terms. If the number of board members falls below half despite alternates taking office, an extraordinary congress is held within 30 days.

b- Convening: District Administrative (Executive) Boards meet ordinarily once a week with an absolute majority. A member who fails to attend six consecutive meetings or 12 meetings within a year without excuse is deemed to have lost membership. Alternates are called in compliance with quota principles for memberships that become vacant in this way or due to resignation, death, or other reasons.

c- Duties and powers: It exercises the powers granted by the law, elects a secretary and treasurer from among its own members, and makes other divisions of labor. It takes its decisions by the absolute majority of the full number of members. It conducts party activities in the district for which it is responsible in accordance with the program, bylaws, congress decisions, and the decisions and directives of the competent organs. In carrying out these activities, it makes the necessary assignments to working groups, commissions, etc. It carries out the necessary work for the party's district organization and membership registration, and appoints town administrations (executives). Pursuant to the relevant provisions of the bylaws and the Political Parties Law, it decides to open and implements party representations and locals in towns and neighborhoods. It carries out the necessary work for the convening of ordinary and extraordinary congresses and other boards. It conducts all necessary work in parliamentary and local administration elections in line with party policies. It conducts research on the economic, ecological, and social problems of the region in which it is located, runs campaigns, organizes various political and cultural activities, and makes recommendations to the upper administrations of the party on these issues. Taking into account the law and the bylaws, it ensures the development and implementation of specific organizational and working models in every field within the scope of the district.

d- All other matters relating to the activities of the district administrative (executive) board shall be determined by regulation.

Article 49 – Town Organization

a- Formation: In towns affiliated with a district where a municipal organization has been established, it is formed by at least one party member assigned by the relevant district administration (executive). Those serving in the town are directly members of the district organization.

b- The town party organization conducts activities under the district administrative (executive) board. No congress is held, mandatory books are not kept, and member registration is carried out in the district organization.

c- Where deemed necessary, the provincial administration (executive) opens a party local in towns in accordance with the law.

CHAPTER SEVEN

PARTY CONFERENCES

Article 50 – Grand Conference

a- Formation: It consists of all full and honorary members of the party. The relevant provisions of the bylaws regarding the right to vote and to be elected are applicable in this respect.

b- Convening: Before the Grand Congress, it meets ordinarily every two (2) years, without a quorum, by decision of the PM. During election periods and in case of need, it may be postponed by PM decision, provided that the interval between two conferences does not exceed three (3) years. The agenda is determined by the PM and the MYK is assigned for all other matters. Upon the written request of at least one of the co-chairs (co-spokespersons), the Party Assembly, or one-fifth (1/5) of the total number of full and honorary members of the party, an extraordinary conference shall be held within forty-five (45) days at the latest with the agenda determined by those calling it. It takes place as an internal party meeting.

c- Duties and powers: The Grand Conference is a participation organ aimed at realizing direct democracy by including all party members in the process of electing the administration and forming decisions in intra-party elections. It adopts advisory decisions on political and organizational matters and local problems to be submitted to the congress. Within the quota principles and the adopted election system, and by secret ballot and open counting, it determines the candidates to be included in the advisory lists for co-chairs (co-spokespersons), PM membership, and Central

Disciplinary Board membership who will assume responsibility in the new period. If there are candidates, it determines honorary advisers up to 20% of the number of PM members, including the co-chairs (co-spokespersons). In all elections, the principles of voting and being elected set out in the bylaws apply. Except for those relating to honorary members, conference results and advisory lists are submitted to the Grand Congress without alteration and as the will of the conference.

d- All matters relating to the process and functioning of the Grand Conference shall be determined by regulation.

Article 51 – Provincial Conference

a- Formation: It is formed by the participation of all full and honorary members registered in that province who have the right to vote and to be elected.

b- Convening: Within the framework of the bylaws and regulations, it meets, without a quorum, at least once every two and at most every three years, before the ordinary provincial congress, upon the call of the provincial administrative (executive) board or the Central Executive Board. The agenda, place, and time are determined by the calling organ. An extraordinary conference takes place within 45 days at the latest upon the written request of the provincial administrative (executive) board, the Central Executive Board, or one-fifth (1/5) of the provincial conference delegates, with the agenda determined by them. It is organized as an internal party meeting.

c- Duties and powers: It adopts advisory decisions on political and organizational matters and local problems to be submitted to the congress. Within the quota principles and the adopted election system, and by secret ballot and open counting, it determines advisory lists for the provincial chair, provincial co-spokesperson, administrative (executive) board members, and provincial disciplinary board members who will assume responsibility in the new period. If there are candidates, it determines provincial administrative (executive) board advisers from among honorary members according to the votes they receive and provided that quota principles are applied, not exceeding 30% of the number of administrative (executive) board members including the provincial chair and provincial co-spokesperson. It also prepares a proposed list regarding delegates from that province to the Grand Congress. In all elections, the principles of voting and being elected set out in the bylaws apply. Except for those relating to honorary members, conference results and advisory lists are submitted to the provincial congress without alteration and as the will of the conference. The provincial conference is a participation organ aimed at realizing direct democracy by including all party members in the process of

electing the administration and forming decisions in intra-party elections.

d- All matters relating to the process and functioning of the provincial conference shall be determined by regulation.

Article 52 – District Conference

a- Formation: It is formed by the participation of all full and honorary members registered in the district who have the right to vote and to be elected.

b- Convening: Within the framework of the bylaws and regulations, it meets, without a quorum, at least once every two and at most every three years, before the ordinary district congress, upon the call of the district administrative (executive) board or the provincial administrative (executive) board. The agenda, place, and time are determined by the calling organ in the same way. An extraordinary conference is held within one month at the latest, upon the written request of the provincial or district administration and one-fifth (1/5) of district members, with the agenda determined by the requesting parties. It takes place as an internal party meeting.

c- Duties and powers: It adopts advisory decisions on political and organizational matters and local problems to be submitted to the congress. Within the quota principles and the adopted election system, and by secret ballot and open counting, it determines the advisory list for the district chair, district co-spokesperson, and administrative (executive) board members who will assume responsibility in the new period. If there are candidates, it determines district administrative (executive) board advisers from among honorary members according to the votes they receive and provided that quota principles are applied, not exceeding 30% of the number of administrative (executive) board members including the district chair and district co-spokesperson. It also prepares a proposed list regarding the official delegates who will participate in the Grand Congress from that district. In all elections, the principles of voting and being elected set out in the bylaws apply. Except for those relating to honorary members, the results are submitted to the congress without alteration and as the will of the conference. The district conference is a participation organ aimed at realizing direct democracy by including all party members in the process of electing the administration and forming decisions in intra-party elections.

d- All matters relating to the process and functioning of the district conference shall be determined by regulation.

CHAPTER NINE

ELECTION AFFAIRS

Article 53 – Principles of Intra-Party Elections

a- Elections in the ordinary congress process are held upon the call of the competent organs specified in the law and the bylaws and as of the date announced by the relevant organ. Ordinary congresses may be postponed for at most one year within the framework of the law and the provisions of the bylaws.

b- Every member who fulfills the provisions of the bylaws has the right to be a candidate for all duties. Accordingly, those whose membership application has exceeded two months (60 days), and who have paid the entrance fee and membership dues, exercise the right to vote and to be elected. This provision does not apply to those registered as members by the MYK.

c- Elections of decision-making and executive organs at every level are held by secret ballot and open and uninterrupted counting in accordance with the principles of the Political Parties Law, the bylaws, and the election regulation.

d- In all elections, election procedures and calculation methods set out in the regulation, which observe intra-party democracy, pluralism, the right of different ideas to exist and be represented, and quotas, are applied. Guaranteeing the free right to vote and to be elected for all party members who meet the conditions laid down in the law, the bylaws, and the regulation is an important principle of democracy, and the relevant administrative organs fulfill its requirements.

e- The congress process begins and ends by PM decision and according to the calendar announced by the MYK.

f- In all elections, the appeal authority is announced in advance. The appeal procedure and periods are specified clearly.

g- On ballot papers, the candidates for each organ are shown in separate sections. No candidacy is accepted after the election has begun.

h- One member may not serve in more than one executive organ.

i- The co-chairs, the mediator, the provincial chair, provincial co-spokesperson, district chair, and district co-spokesperson are elected in a single-tier manner and separately from the boards.

j- All other matters concerning the candidates to be nominated in party conferences and congresses and in parliamentary and local administration elections are set out in the regulation.

Article 53 – Quotas

Provided that they are not contrary to the Constitution and the Political Parties Law, positive discrimination is applied in all intra-party elections in favor of women and, where they are candidates, young people within the specified age limit, LGBT individuals, and persons with disabilities. The characteristics of candidates wishing to benefit from quotas are taken into account in calculations. The following rates and principles are applied as quotas:

a- A quota of 50% is applied for women in elections to the decision-making and executive organs of the headquarters and local organizations. If a sufficient number of women candidates do not emerge, the quota must be applied at no less than 40%. In organizational units that fail to achieve this ratio as a result of congress outcomes, the congress is renewed within 6 months.

b- Provided that there is a sufficient number of candidates, a quota of 20% is applied for young people under the age of 30 in elections to the decision-making and executive organs of the headquarters and local organizations.

c- Provided that there is a sufficient number of candidates, a quota of 5% is applied for persons with disabilities in the central organs.

d- Provided that there is a sufficient number of candidates, a quota of 5% is applied for LGBT individuals in the central organs.

e- Quotas are not applied in single-tier elections.

f- Candidates elected in a way that fulfills any quota are deemed to have fulfilled the other quotas as well, if they belong to the relevant groups.

g- In the case of central appointment in local organizations, quotas may not be applied if there are insufficient candidates. In such locally established organizations, administrations that are unable to fully apply quota ratios in their first ordinary

Congress due to a lack of sufficient candidates are not required to renew the congress.

Article 54 – Election Method to Be Applied in Congresses and Conferences

- a- In conferences where recommendations are determined, unless otherwise decided, the block list system cannot be applied; the blanket list system (single list) is applied. If at least 30% of conference participants request in writing that the election be conducted with separate lists, a multi-list proportional election system is applied.
- b- In elections held at congresses, the blanket list method (single list) is applied.
- c- Other matters are set out in the relevant regulation.

Article 55 – Matters Relating to Parliamentary and Local Administration Elections

- a- The PM takes all necessary decisions relating to these elections in light of the laws, Supreme Election Council decisions, the bylaws, and regulations.
- b- Applications for candidacy are announced according to the calendar to be declared by the MYK. Applications are made to the MYK for TGNA candidacy and to the relevant provincial and district organizations for local elections. The MYK is authorized to examine the legal, bylaw, and regulatory qualifications of all candidates. Candidates submit a short curriculum vitae, a document showing that they have paid dues and membership payments, and the documents required by law. The MYK may reject applications of non-party persons without giving reasons.
- c- Those from among non-party members whom the MYK deems appropriate to participate in primaries, candidate screenings, or central nomination are directly registered as members by the MYK under the relevant article of the bylaws, and the voting and candidacy conditions set out in the bylaws are not sought for them. The proportion of those made members in this way in one election period may not exceed 5% of the total number of deputies.

Article 56 – Method of Determining Candidates in Parliamentary and Local Administration Elections

- a- The PM decides, within the framework of the law, the bylaws, and regulations, which election system will be applied in the party. It decides to apply either the primary election or central nomination entirely, or both of them partially, and announces this to the party organization. It implements the decision through the relevant organs.
- b- Whatever election system is preferred, the tendency of all full and honorary members in the local unit where the party organization is located is directly determined. That local unit may also conduct a voter survey if it deems necessary.
- c- A central nomination decision is taken where there is no party organization; where the number of applications for candidacy is fewer than the number that must

be nominated; and in other cases determined by the PM.

d- Quota principles are taken into account in determining candidates for deputy, municipal council, and provincial general council. This is not taken into account in mayoral elections.

e- All other matters are set out in the relevant regulation.

CHAPTER TEN

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

Article 57 – Financial Principles

a- The party shall not resort to any way of generating income contrary to the law and the understanding of honesty. All financial affairs are conducted with an understanding of transparency.

b- The party continues its activities through the monetary and in-kind contributions made by its members and friends within the framework of the law, the bylaws, and regulations.

c- The party regards the regular payment of membership dues as an important part of walking together toward common ideals and of party belonging, and as an indisputable responsibility of membership.

d- Party organs inform members about the financial situation at least twice in a one-year budget period.

e- New party members pay a one-time entrance fee of at least 500 TL (Five Hundred Turkish Liras). This amount is transmitted directly to the headquarters. In addition, members pay monthly dues in the amount they declare on the membership registration form, provided that it does not exceed the upper limit set by law and is at least 100 TL. These amounts are redetermined by the PM as of the new year on the basis of the authority granted by the congress within the framework of the law.

f- All organs of the party are obliged to document financial transactions relating to their areas of duty, keep records duly, account for them, and submit their annual final accounts to the Treasurer General in due time.

g- Regardless of which unit of the party has obtained them, the revenues set out in these bylaws belong to the legal personality of the party.

h- All items of income and expenditure are specified in the budget.

i- No expenditure may be made on matters not included in the budget and not decided upon by the executive organs. No decision is required for routine expenditures such as rent, electricity, water, telephone, and salaries. Expenditures are made by the treasurer.

j- At least two offers are obtained for purchases to be made by the headquarters, provincial, and district organizations. The decision is taken by the relevant administrative unit.

k- Except for revenues obtained from the party's assets, no taxes, duties, or fees are paid from party revenues.

l- Failure to implement the matters set out in the financial regulation despite warnings constitutes a disciplinary matter.

Article 58 – Sources of Party Income

a- Entrance fees and monthly dues collected from members,

b- Dues to be collected from party member deputies,

c- Donations to be collected against receipt within the limits determined by law,

d- Revenues to be obtained from the sale of materials such as party flags, badges, pennants, hats, and T-shirts,

e- Revenues to be obtained from the sale of party publications, posters, books, brochures, magazines, cassettes, and CDs,

f- Revenues to be obtained from various cultural and artistic events to be organized for the party,

g- Revenues to be obtained from the party's assets,

h- In-kind and cash donations of natural and legal persons.

Article 59 – Documents, Records, and Regulation

a- The headquarters, provincial and district executive organs, and treasurers carry out all financial transactions on the basis of documents and keep the necessary records. These party organs are obliged to maintain an Operating Account Book, Fixed Assets Book, Income and Expense Receipts, and to regularly record the financial transactions carried out by means of these.

b- The implementation of financial transactions, keeping of records, preparation of budgets and final accounts, auditing, and all other similar matters are set out in the relevant regulation.

CHAPTER ELEVEN

DISCIPLINARY AFFAIRS

Article 60 – Scope of the Disciplinary Boards

a- The Central Disciplinary Board examines files relating to disciplinary offenses of the co-chairs, the mediator and PM members, actions of TGNA members other than legislative activities, provincial chairs, co-spokespersons and administrative (executive) board members, provincial disciplinary board members, and party-affiliated central district municipality, metropolitan municipality, and affiliated municipality mayors. Such files are transmitted to the Central Disciplinary Board by the MYK following the application. Members also have the right to apply directly.

b- The Provincial Disciplinary Board examines the files of district chairs, co-spokespersons and administrative (executive) boards, and all other members. Following an application submitted to it, the Provincial Administrative (Executive) Board transmits the file to the Provincial Disciplinary Board. Members also have the right to apply directly.

c- Files concerning party offenses arising from party-affiliated TGNA members' conduct contrary to group discipline, the group internal regulation, and binding group decisions shall be decided by the Group Disciplinary Board upon the request of the Group Administrative (Executive) Board.

d- The provincial administration (executive) board and the MYK, especially in cases arising from interpersonal disagreements and conflicts, refer requests for prosecution regarding certain party offenses first to the mediator before the relevant disciplinary board. In disciplinary matters conducted due to allegations of sexual harassment and rape against women, physical violence, mobbing, and the like, the Mediator is not assigned for conciliation.

e- A member referred to the disciplinary board with a request for permanent or temporary expulsion may, where deemed necessary as a precautionary measure, be prohibited by decision of the relevant disciplinary board from exercising membership rights and may be suspended from duty until a decision is made.

Article 61 – Party Offenses

a- Acting contrary to the bylaws and fundamental principles;

b- Unexcused refusal to perform duties undertaken, or preventing the performance

of duties undertaken by others;

c- Engaging, against party members and citizens, including women and children even in the private sphere, in conduct that falls within harassment, sexual harassment, rape, physical violence, psychological violence, verbal violence, insult and humiliation, discrimination, homophobic violence, hate crime, and mobbing;

d- Using violence against animals;

e- Misusing the authority granted by the competent organs of the party and the trust placed in them;

f- The member's engaging in acts contrary to the conditions set out in the law and the bylaws, obtaining material and moral benefit from such enterprises, and displaying attitudes and behaviors indicated in the same article as a reason for refusal of membership;

g- Taking advantage, for their own or another's personal and/or commercial interests, of the position they occupy within the party, abusing their duty for this purpose, presenting themselves as authorized in positions for which they are not responsible, and being convicted of disgraceful crimes;

h- Openly or covertly working against the party's candidates, working in favor of another party's candidate despite the party's warning, or becoming a candidate themselves;

i- Making alterations or fraud in party documents and records, registering members contrary to the facts, making records, or corrupting records;

j- Misusing the party's money, belongings, and property, or the money, belongings, and property entrusted to them by members for party activities or social activities;

k- Acting, by themselves or through others, for the purpose of obstructing, disrupting, or causing the disruption of the work of congresses, groups, and competent boards;

l- Concealing the fact that one does not comply with the membership criteria written in the bylaws, and the other matters listed in the regulation, constitute party offenses.

m- Disciplinary proceedings continue against person(s) who have been referred to the Disciplinary Board even if they resign from party membership.

n- Disciplinary penalties imposed shall be taken onto the agenda of the Grand Congress if requested by the person(s) receiving the disciplinary penalty. The authority to pardon the penalty belongs to the Grand Congress.

Article 62 – Disciplinary Sanctions

Disciplinary offenses are listed below from the lightest to the heaviest according to their level of severity. The disciplinary board evaluates the file before it and, where necessary, is authorized to impose penalties lower than those requested.

Accordingly:

- a- Warning
- b- Reprimand
- c- Temporary expulsion
- d- Permanent expulsion

Article 63 – Working Rules of the Disciplinary Boards

a- Members of the Disciplinary Board who fail to attend three consecutive meetings without excuse lose membership.

b- Disciplinary Boards meet with at least a two-thirds majority of the full number of members and take decisions by the absolute majority of those present. However, except in the cases shown in Article 101/d-1 of the Political Parties Law, the penalty of permanent expulsion from membership requires a decision by the absolute majority of the full number of members.

c- Members referred to the Disciplinary Board have the right to submit written and oral defense. Where deemed necessary, disciplinary boards may obtain opinions from experts and specialists.

d- In disciplinary matters conducted due to allegations of sexual harassment and rape against women, the woman's statement is taken as the basis, provided that the normal prosecution procedures of the relevant disciplinary board are followed and the right of defense of the accused party is not violated.

e- Disciplinary Boards decide on matters sent to them within two months at the latest, stating their reasons. For matters not concluded within this period, additional time is requested from the MYK, with reasons stated. The additional period may not exceed one month. Decisions of the Central Disciplinary Board are final.

Article 64 – Appeal

- a- Against decisions of the Provincial Disciplinary Board, the Provincial Administrative (Executive) Board or the member concerned may appeal to the Central Disciplinary Board within 10 days. Unless the Central Disciplinary Board decides otherwise in the direction of postponement, implementation of the Provincial Disciplinary Board's decision is not suspended.
- b- A member who has been given a penalty of temporary or permanent expulsion from the party or group may appeal against this penalty, on the claim that the board referring them to the Disciplinary Board lacked competence or was insufficient, or that the relevant regulation was violated, to the competent Civil Court of First Instance within 30 days from the notification of the decision. The court's decision is final.
- c- The right to appeal against decisions of party boards and organs, in conformity with laws and the bylaws, may not be restricted, and appeal may not be deemed an offense.

Article 65 – Common Principles Relating to the Disciplinary Boards

- a- In order to stand as a candidate for and be elected to Disciplinary Board membership, one must not have received a disciplinary penalty.
- b- Members of the party's Disciplinary Boards may not hold office in any organ or board of the party, apart from congress and TGNA membership, and may not derive income from the party in any form.
- c- A person serving on one Disciplinary Board may not serve on another Disciplinary Board.
- d- Spouses and relatives up to the second degree may not serve on the same Disciplinary Board.
- e- In no organ, board, or meeting of the party may discussion be held or decisions taken concerning the examinations and decisions of the Disciplinary Boards.

Article 66 – Regulation

The initiation of disciplinary prosecution, defense, the division of duties of disciplinary boards, methods of convening and working shall be regulated in the "Disciplinary Regulation."

CHAPTER TWELVE

Miscellaneous Provisions

Article 67 – Party Books, Records, and Writing Affairs

- a- The Party Assembly, the Central Executive Board, and provincial and district

administrative boards are obliged to keep the following books: Decision Book, Membership Register Book separately for full and honorary members, Incoming-Outgoing Documents Book, Fixed Assets Book, Operating Account Book. Entries are made in these books in due time and signed by the administrators.

b- The Central Disciplinary Board and Provincial Disciplinary Boards also keep a meeting and decision book. These books are under the responsibility of the chair of the disciplinary board and may not be taken outside the party building. Other matters are set out in the regulation.

Article 68 – Membership Register

Each district keeps a membership register book containing the records of full and honorary members as of the date of their entry into the party. In provincial organizations, member lists are created on the basis of these books. These records are kept on the basis of villages and neighborhoods in districts, and on the basis of districts in provinces. The register of all full and honorary members of the party is kept separately at the headquarters. Records of honorary members are not given to any institution. One copy of the membership forms and all other records are kept at the headquarters. Other matters are set out in the regulation.

Article 69 – Authority to Amend the Program and the Bylaws

The authority to amend the program and the bylaws belongs to the Founders' Board until the first congress, and thereafter to the Grand Congress in line with the recommendation of the Grand Conference. The Founders' Board or the Grand Congress, meeting ordinarily or extraordinarily within the framework of the relevant provisions of the law and the bylaws, makes the proposed amendment by the absolute majority (more than half) of the founders present or delegates present, on the basis of the recommendations of the Grand Conference. This amendment enters into force as of the date it is made.

Article 70 – Authority to Close or Merge the Party

Until the ordinary elective congress, this authority belongs to the Founders' Board, and thereafter to the Grand Congress upon the advisory decision of the Grand Conference. Taking into account the law and the provisions of the bylaws, a decision is taken by the absolute majority of those present within the framework of the recommendations coming from the Grand Conference. Following this decision, the board also decides, in accordance with the law and the bylaws, on the fate of party assets. Decisions enter into force as of the date they are taken.

Article 71 – Cases Not Included in the Bylaws

In the absence of a provision in the party bylaws, the relevant provisions of the Political Parties Law, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the European

Convention on Human Rights and other international human rights instruments, the Law on Associations, the Civil Code, and the Rules of Procedure of the Grand National Assembly of Turkey shall apply.

Article 72 – Issuing and Repealing Regulations

a- The Party Assembly is authorized, in every matter included in the bylaws and needed by it, to issue regulations in accordance with the law, to print and publish them, and, where deemed necessary, to amend or repeal them partially or wholly. In the areas to which the regulations relate, the opinions and recommendations of the party's elected organs, working groups, and the like are obtained.

b- Regulations include their dates of entry into force.

Article 73 – Entry into Force of the Bylaws

These bylaws consist of twelve chapters and 73 articles, and chapter and article headings are also included in the bylaws. These bylaws enter into force, together with the program and the relevant documents concerning the founders, from the moment they are submitted to the Ministry of Interior and the party acquires legal personality.