

I. Urgent and Immediate Platform of Struggle Today	II. Transitional Platform of the Gobyerno ng Masa	III. Socialist Platform
A. Urgent actions in the salvation of the masses: eradicating poverty, hunger, and injustice, and dealing with the environmental and ecological crisis.		
<p>1. Lower the price of goods, implement a price ceiling on all basic goods, remove VAT and all consumption-based taxes, and establish a progressive taxation system.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Gobyerno ng Masa will implement a reduction of commodity prices, and impose appropriate punishment on capitalist hoarders and profiteers. • To lower the price of agricultural products without aggravating the situation of the farmers, that state shall provide subsidies, support budgets, warehousing, and cold-storage facilities to small farmers. • Public groceries and shops will be built that will sell cheap products and eliminate the middleman system. • Launch feeding programs, health projects and community programs that will curb hunger, child malnutrition, and other diseases in many parts of the country. • Sufficient aid will be given to poor families in the community, and it will be sent to the barangay or directly to the person concerned. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is no taxation in a socialist society. The socialist government ensures that every family or household will be provided with their basic needs. <p><i>[Harvard Business Review: There is no personal income tax in Cuba. There is no corporate tax in Cuba. There is no VAT in Cuba. There is no sales tax in Cuba. But [recently under the reforms] small shops will be taxed according to the maximum number (4) of their employees.]</i></p>
<p>2. Lower the cost of electricity, water, and transport fares.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under the Gobyerno ng Masa, industries that provide for the basic needs of the masses such as electricity, water, and transportation will be put under public ownership gradually. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under socialism, the nationalization of major and key industries (including energy and electricity, water and transportation) will be undertaken. Technology and other infrastructure will also be dispersed to the grassroots communities for their development plans.

<p>3. Moratorium on lay-offs and closures of factories. Government assistance to those who lost their jobs.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Factories that have closed will be run by the Gobyerno ng Masa or by the workers themselves (with government support). Workers' takeover will be promoted. A workers' management council will be established in these factories. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under socialism, capitalist ownership of factories, production tools, marketing and distribution of products will be abolished, and these will be given to the workers. Each worksite will be run and managed by workers.
<p>4. Promotion of the political and economic rights of workers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raise the wages of workers above the poverty level. • Automatic wage adjustment based on inflation or price increases. • Abolish the Regional Wage Boards. • Full right to strike and organize. • Prohibition of contractualization and casualization of regular jobs and repeal of all anti-union and anti-worker laws and regulations. • Eliminate manpower agencies and implement direct hiring only among workers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aside from the implementation of the urgent demands, the Gobyerno ng Masa will provide the following: • A living wage for workers based on a basket of goods comprising of the needs of their family (according to the most recent analysis of the standard of living above the poverty line). It will be supported by monthly subsidies for food and health needs of the entire family. • Reduce working hours without affecting regular wages. • Prohibition of contractualization in all industries and all occupations central to the company's operations. • Reduction of working hours without affecting regular wages. • Implement the principle of workers' control (having a worker's voice and vote in the company's important decisions, including the worker's share of the company's profit, the hiring and firing of workers, and other decisions). Workers' control means worker's right to veto company plans that are against their interest. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under socialism, workers have economic and political power. It's not just at the government level, but at the workplace level. The Socialist Government will uphold the workers' assembly as having the final right over the decisions of industry, factories, and workplaces. • Work is a right, a social responsibility, and the foundation of every citizen's dignity. There is no contractualization under socialism. Everyone is guaranteed a job and a decent life. • From Workers' Control (where workers only have veto power vis-à-vis the management of the company), Workers' Management will be implemented in which workers themselves will run the factories. <p>• <i>[Human Development Index of Cuba: much higher than the majority of Latin American countries. Poverty level is one of the lowest in the developing world.</i></p> <p><i>[Wage increases is routinely undertaken by government based on increasing cost of living.</i></p> <p><i>[Workplace negotiations in Cuba, union and</i></p>

		<i>management officials meet to draw up local contracts regarding workplace issues, which must be ratified by a union assembly.]</i>
<p>5. Ending hunger, poverty and injustice in rural areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Give farmers all the remaining farmland under the agrarian reform. • Prohibit land conversion implemented by large estate firms. • Repeal the Rice Tariffication Law. • Food security by banning the export of rice, etc. • Provide agricultural and marketing support budget to small farmers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apart from the urgent issues mentioned here, the Gobyerno ng Masa will extend agrarian reform which will provide land to all who till the lands (they will be encouraged to build cooperatives and mass organizations), provide subsidies and lower the price of farm inputs, agricultural credit, agricultural infrastructure (irrigation, harvest and post-harvest facilities, etc.), job security, and high wages for agricultural workers. • Farmers' produce will be directly linked to public groceries and shops to eliminate the operation of middle-man and usurers. • Subsidy and price reduction of farm inputs, and construction of infrastructure needed in agriculture (irrigation, harvest and post-harvest facilities, etc.). • In large corporate farms, establish the control of small farmers and ensure that they are able to set the optimal arrangement on quotas, technology use, and product prices and not just the corporations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nationalization of all lands and provision of agricultural land to farmers (male and female), cooperatives and mass organizations. • The establishment of farmer cooperatives in their area will be encouraged. The cooperative will be the main channel of all the support provided by the socialist government, from agricultural machinery and others.
<p>6. Urgent environmental protection:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stop all projects harmful to environment and communities, such as the Kaliwa Dam, seabed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Gobyerno ng Masa will promote climate justice by insisting that rich countries pay reparations for their destructive actions that resulted in the climate crisis. • Immediately stop the use of fossil fuels. • Create laws to control land, air and water 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Since the Socialist Government will end capitalism, production will no longer be for the profit of the few. Wasteful and reckless production aimed to generate profit, i.e., production that is not planned and contributes to the destruction of

<p>quarrying, reclamation projects, and others.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Phase out all coal-fired plants. • Implement the just transition to a low carbon economy and the use of renewable energy systems. • Tax companies' carbon emissions. • Stop destructive logging and mining, dynamite fishing, and other operations that destroy nature and ecological balance. • Repeal the Mining Act. 	<p>pollution.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultivate land, forests, and waters again to restore the ecology. • Community control and management of water resources and other public domains (forests, etc.) will be implemented. 	<p>environment and ecology will be put to an end. Socialism is a planned economy based on a sustainable and environmentally-friendly system. It will end the fossil-fuel-dependent energy system and will shift to renewable energy in all its applicable forms (solar, hydro, wind, etc.).</p>
<p>B. Increasing and broadening social programs for the poor.</p>		
<p>1. Provision of decent work and living wages for all.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Gobyerno ng Masa will implement large and widespread projects that provide employment to all (construction, public housing, and others). Those who cannot be accepted in the private sector will be trained for other jobs or hired as government workers from the barangay to the national agencies. • Workers' wages will be raised equally in all regions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under socialism, work is the right of every individual. Workers' wages are based on the labor time expended by them ("from each according to their ability, to each according to their work"). Apart from the salary, workers will enjoy the 'social wage' that includes housing, food, transportation, etc.). At a higher level of socialism, the aim will be "from each according to their ability, to each according to their needs". • The main goal of socialism is to shorten the working hours and give everyone more time

		<p>to develop their abilities and inclinations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • [According to Marx, labor is not only a means of life, but life's prime want. Work is not just a pursuit of livelihood, but a way of living.]
<p>2. State protection of the rights and livelihood support to those in the informal sectors of the economy (such as vendors, tricycle and jeepney drivers, and others).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under the Gobyerno ng Masa, the livelihood of the informal sector will be supported in various ways, such as by waiving jeepney and motorcycle registration taxes for tricycle and jeepney drivers; provision of a decent market place to vendors and government support for their investment; etc. • The so-called 'jeepney modernization' program will be stopped; the government will invest in mass public transportation that will give jobs to the displaced drivers, and will provide a route in the cities where jeepneys can still be plied, until the mass public transportation system is in place. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under socialism, even the category of 'informal sector', a term used by capitalism for those who cannot be given jobs ('the army of reserve labor') will be scrapped because everyone has the right to work. If a job is not available for some reason, they will be given the right to study for free with free board and lodging, and with a living stipend commensurate to their wages. • The socialist government will implement modern mass public transportation that is free and convenient for all who use it. <p><i>[In Cuba, the system ensures that no one goes hungry. There's a system of rationing (ayuda) for food, even before COVID, in the form of Supplies Booklet which people use to get food supplies and other needs from government shops. The system carries on as long as the people need them.]</i></p>
<p>3. Free or affordable housing project without interest and collateral. Stop land grabbing, eviction and demolition of houses and</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under the Gobyerno ng Masa, the promise of "adequate, safe, risk-free, habitable, sustainable, resilient, and affordable" housing will be implemented for all poor families who do not have their own homes. It 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under socialism, land will no longer be private property, but common property and allocated for all who need it. Private property fences will be removed from common areas (beaches, lakes, etc.).

<p>communities. Promote the right to the land where the people live.</p>	<p>will be built on-site or in-city or near their place of work. The goal is to provide horizontal housing, so that they and their descendants can be assured of available land where the house can be rebuilt if needed. Vertical housing (condominium type) is a last resort, but it should be a low-rise (up to 5-storey) building, and must be equipped with all amenities (elevator, garbage collection, etc.), including a park for recreation and for other activities of residents.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A decent residence is the right of every citizen. Free housing and free amenities in the housing area (transportation, garbage collection, health clinic, sports/leisure/arts park, etc.). The residence will be placed close to the workplace without sacrificing the benefits of rural living (large spaces or park-like environment, fresh air, etc.). The mass housing will be run by local community organizations and will provide community programs and cultural activities that are important to people's lives. <p><i>[Housing in Socialist Cuba and the Structural Reforms, Columbia Law School, 2019): Housing is a right, not a privilege, not a means of production or investment (or something valorized). Renters obtained the right of perpetual usufruct of the land, plus the ownership of their homes [no one will be renting a house]. For new housing, people pay only around 10% of their income to own the house (hire purchase, no mortgage). Security of tenure in housing; illegal to buy and sell housing although residents have rights to exchange housing. Homelessness is eradicated (“No one dies on the streets in Cuba.”). Everyone is part of a community, so the community will help people who have no place to sleep. Housing projects are also undertaken on a state-supported ‘self-help’ basis;</i></p>
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		<i>microbrigades of workers are given leave from their work to contribute to housing construction. [See Karapatan ng Masa Education Plan for more.]</i>
4. Free or affordable hospitalization and medicine (universal and comprehensive public health care).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Gobyerno ng Masa will provide genuine universal health care. This means that all citizens are provided for (1) full coverage of all types of diseases, (2) free treatment, laboratory tests, and hospitalization; and (3) provision of free or affordable medicines needed by the patient. • Implement a comprehensive public health care system based in each barangay. Build a clinic with doctors and nurses, especially in large barangays. • At the same time, raise the wages of health workers and give them free hospital and clinic equipment and clothing. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under socialism, healthcare is not a private activity. The government owns and administers it. There are free universal and comprehensive public health care, and also free education and training for doctors and other health workers. Health clinics and hospitals will be built in every barangay. • [In Cuba, the healthcare system is considered a failure if the patient is taken to a central hospital. Healthcare is preventative and starts in every community. Doctors and nurses undertake house-to-house visits to check the condition of people, children and babies in the community and provide basic aid.]
5. Free education for poor family.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scholarships will be provided in all public schools to all youth from poor families from primary level to college. They will also be provided with a stipend that can be used while schooling. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education is a right of every citizen; it is not a privilege. It is free for everyone from primary school to college. Workers who want to study will receive an amount equal to their salary and will be provided with a dormitory and other needs within the school. • Adult education program will be implemented at the barangay (or community) level, where adults can study in their free time.

<p>6. Imposition of wealth tax on the richest Filipino individuals and families to fund social projects. This will be bolstered by the collection of government-controlled funds (such as the Coco Levy) and the collection of unpaid taxes of the rich (such as the Marcoses' and Lucio Tan's billions in tax debt) to immediately fund social projects.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Gobyerno ng Masa will extend the application of wealth tax to the 500 richest individuals and families in the Philippines. • The wealth tax will be increased by the sequestration of properties, graft money, and other assets stolen by thieves from the government. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under socialism, the assets accumulated by large private capitalists and corporations will be confiscated and distributed to the masses. Small investors can be receive payments for their accumulated property and capital. In short, private property will be abolished, and public property will be promoted for the benefit of all.
<p>7. Repeal of automatic debt appropriation, waiver of unjust debts, and shifting of debt payments to social projects.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Gobyerno ng Masa will audit all debts amassed by previous administrations and all unjust debts will not be paid. Savings from debt repayment will be used for social projects. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under socialism, the debt incurred in the capitalist system will be repudiated. Socialist society does not recognize this and considers debt as part of the old oppressive order, such as slavery. • The borrowings in capitalist society encouraged by capitalist banks and corporations because of the large profits they make here, will be replaced by barter trade (exchange of 'use values') with other socialist and friendly countries. • [In 1986, Cuba defaulted on its \$10.9 billion debt to the Paris Club. In 1987, Cuba stopped making payments on that debt. In 2022, Cuba defaulted on \$750 million in Japanese loans.]
<p>C. Ending and reversal of all neoliberal policies.</p>		

<p>1. End all privatization projects, including PPP (public-private partnership projects) that only benefit crony capitalists and corporations. Also the economic liberalization policies (such as Mining Law, Banking Law, etc.), the deregulation of economic sectors (such as EPIRA in electricity and energy), and the regressive taxation of the majority of citizens.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under the Gobyerno ng Masa, not only will the privatization of public services and government assets be stopped, but it will be reversed so that the government can regain control of said social services. • Reorient the economy to the creation of local needs rather than production for export. • Impose tariffs on essential products especially in agriculture; and set regulations for the protection of these products. • Regulation of operations of companies, especially oil and fuel and mining companies and those that destroy the environment and ecology. • Instead of VAT and regressive taxations, progressive taxation will be imposed complemented by the imposition of Wealth Tax. • End the country's compliance with all World Trade Organization directives. • Withdrawal of the country from the IMF, World Bank, ADB, WTO and the like, and dissolution of unequal agreements with other countries. • Promoting equal trade with friendly governments. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under socialism, the capitalist system based on accumulation of profit and capital – instead of the welfare of all citizens – will be dismantled. • Factories will be owned by the entire society and run by the workers. • Communities have primary control and planning over water and land resources in their area. • End wage-slavery where worker's income is based only on the commodities needed for their survival and to return to work the next day. Workers' labor power will no longer be based on this, but based on their actual contribution to production and to society in general. The general direction is not anymore towards lengthening the hours of work (extraction of 'absolute surplus value') or towards cheapening the commodities they consume (as goods representing their wages), thereby increasing the surplus for the capitalists (extraction of 'relative surplus value'). The aim is to reduce work hours while providing everyone with all the necessities in life. By achieving this state, each person can focus on other concerns and interests without the stress and worry associated with capitalist production and social division under capitalism.
<p>2. Imposing regulation on the operation of large</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under the Gobyerno ng Masa, all the holding companies of multinationals and large 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All the needs of the people in socialism are considered public services that must be

<p>companies, especially those in 'public service' (electricity, water, telecommunications, and the like). Opening the accounting books of these corporations to stop profiteering and the monopolization of industries.</p>	<p>corporations will be dissolved to ensure that global monopoly is broken, that the profits remain in the Philippines, and are not remitted to other countries.</p>	<p>provided by the socialist government.</p>
<p>3. Regulation on banks and financial institutions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make their operations transparent because they are public service institutions where even the saving deposits of the masses are unilaterally used in undisclosed investments. • On banks and other institutions that have closed, ensure that the savings and investments of the masses are reimbursed first. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Gobyerno ng Masa will strengthen the role of the Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas to monitor private banks, foreign or local, and set regulations on their excessive profit-splitting operations and undermining the country's financial capacity. • Opening of the real bank ledger. If there is an economic crisis, there should also be no policy of bailout of capitalist banks and corporations (such as the provision stated in the new Constitution of Ecuador during the Rafael Correa era). • The illegalization of financial speculation and its various forms. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nationalization of banks and financial institutions. It will be run under the control or management of workers (workers' control towards workers' management). • Nationalization of all banks and financial institutions and putting them under popular control to ensure that funds are not used for profit but to fund social development projects that create jobs. <p><i>[Cuba: Central Bank as banking regulator and shareholder of the Cuban banking system (retail banks, investment bank, financial institutions, etc.).]</i></p>
<p>D. Political and Sectoral Platform</p>		
<p>* The economic platform must be accompanied by concrete political reform, the core of which is building the power of the masses at all levels. Much of the program here can only be done under the power of the masses, and so it will mean that the masses must hold political power if they are to advance this meaningful and reasonable platform which is the only solution to today's crisis.</p>		
<p>1. Ban the Political Dynasty as stipulated in the Philippine</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Gobyerno ng Masa will ensure the complete ban of the Political Dynasty. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under socialism, there is no basis for a political dynasty to exist because the

<p>Constitution.</p>	<p>Relatives of sitting officials at least from the second degree of consanguinity and affinity (wife, child, parent, sibling, grandfather, grandmother, grandson, parent-in-law, son and daughter-in-law) cannot run for local (from barangays and LGUs) and national office. It will also be prohibited where the term of office of the government official has just ended to avoid the system of merely replacing the official by another dynasty member.</p>	<p>economy and politics are not monopolized or controlled by a few anymore. The political dynasty flourishes because the political clan from which it originates has a monopoly of land and other properties in its territory. This is the source of their political control over various agencies of power.</p>
<p>2. Promoting the power of the masses (real people's power).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen the party-list system represented by those who truly come from the marginalized sector. Repeal the Supreme Court's consent to represent the party-list of the rich, rags, and dynasties. Increase the representation of marginalized sectors from only 20% of the total number of Congress to 60%. • Promote the Electoral Reform Law that increases the representation of the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under the Gobyerno ng Masa, all the urgent matters mentioned here shall be implemented. The democratic participation of the masses will be expanded through consultation with them and their involvement in decision-making at every level of government. • Hold a referendum on all important legislative and executive proposals. • Ensure that every government agency has representatives on the Board from marginalized sectors and active people's organizations. • Participatory budgeting or the participation of the masses in the formulation of the budget in their community up to the LGUs and national level will be promoted. Conduct budget hearings that consult mass organizations in places accessible to them (town hall meetings, etc.). The entire budget 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under socialism, People's Power Government will be built at all levels of the country. This is the government established and run by the toiling masses themselves. • The socialist Gobyerno ng Masa will be based on local powers elected by the population in the localities. Local power is the basis of power in the city, municipality, up to the national level. The power in the city and municipality will form the National Assembly that will make laws and will also implement them (a legislative and executive body). The laws will go through consultation in community assemblies, factories, schools and other places of work for discussion and amendment. This will be submitted to the large National Assembly to be approved and submitted to a national plebiscite. • [See below the structure of the state in Cuba.]

<p>marginalized sector throughout Congress (House and Senate), banning political ads and campaigning, except for those organized by the government and public media, and the like.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure the convening of Barangay Assemblies represented by all residents (15-years old) in the barangay. The Barangay Assembly must ratify the plans of the Barangay Council. Also give the Barangay Assembly the right to recall (remove from office) barangay officials involved in any anomaly. 	<p>must be put to a vote (at the Barangay Assembly) and a referendum at the LGU and national level.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women must have strong representation and active participation at all levels of mass power. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>[For Karl Marx, the principle of a socialist government can be gleaned from his writings on the Paris Commune: "The Commune was to be a working, not a parliamentary body, executive and legislative at the same time."]</i> • All citizens have the right to arm and form a militia in each locality as a self-defense unit there. • The regular state army will gradually be reduced once the militia system is established in the localities. • Formation of mass militias run by community assemblies, factories, workplaces and campuses. • The creation of a new Constitution to carry out the changes and advance the socialist direction desired by the people. • The socialist direction is the "withering away of the state", i.e., the state will be replaced by administrative organs, not a repressive machinery which is the role of the state in history. The repressive structure of the state, which is its standing army, will gradually be replaced by people's militia or the arming of the population.
<p>3. Stop the militarization of society and promote human rights:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revamp the AFP and PNP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under the Gobyerno ng Masa, big-time grafters and corrupt officials, including former and current corrupt presidents and their families, will be arrested and tried. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Militarization has no place in a socialist society. The basis of dividing people according to class, their property (whether they have wealth-creating equipment or

<p>and remove all members of criminal and corrupt syndicates from their positions. Try all those involved in the killings especially during Rodrigo Duterte's 'war on drugs'.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Repeal the Anti-Terrorism Law. • Stop persecuting journalists and protect freedom of the press and right to information. • Stop 'red-tagging'. Disband NTF-ELCAC. • Continue the peace talks with the CPP-NPA-NDF. Include in the talks other stakeholders. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hold all government officials accountable for their crimes, starting from past administrations to the present, especially Rodrigo Duterte and his accomplices in the extrajudicial killing of thousands of citizens. • Move Marcos' remains from the Heroes' Tomb. Do not honor the dictator who oppressed the people. • Reduce the AFP and PNP budget by using the funds raised for social services. • Eliminate the intelligence fund of government agencies that have nothing to do with security and defense. • Revamp of AFP/PNP and trial of corrupt and criminal generals. • Dismantling criminal syndicates and other syndicates within the government and its agencies. • Replacing the representatives of the masses with corrupt and anti-mass personnel in the bureaucracy. 	<p>capital, or not), their connections, their race, their religion, will end. Including various inequalities. There is no room for social division and war and conflicts among people because of these divisions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arming the people is for the defense of the citizens against the threat of invasion and war by imperialist nations. Once socialism rules the world, setting up armed groups will become a part of history, just as slavery was a historical past in the world before.
<p>4. Reform the branches of government, from executive, legislative and judiciary. Also the electoral system:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement transparency and accountability by all government officials in all branches and agencies. Implement the Right to Information to freely open 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under the Gobyerno ng Masa, implement the system of recall of all government officials that is not merely based on impeachment proceedings of collegiate bodies but based on 'people's initiative' made more realistic than the requirement stated in the current law. • For starters, retire all the army and police generals and all Supreme Court justices and replace them with representatives of the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The principle of socialism is to equalize the wages of government officials with the wages of skilled workers. Those in the public service do not have special privileges. They must sincerely undertake public service without any tinge of corruption. Their livelihood, and the livelihood of their family, is ensured under socialism, so there is no reason to steal from the public coffers. However, those deviants from the genuine

<p>the SALN and conduct a lifestyle check on all officials and members of the government bureaucracy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investigate the role of Comelec and Smartmatic in the accusations against fraud and electoral cheating. Compel them to cooperate and release all data and mechanism regarding the election that took place. If the accusation is proven, punish all those involved in it. 	<p>masses coming from the progressive sections of the AFP, PNP and judiciary.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public service must be represented by dedicated officials who will not enjoy special privileges. • Abolish the Comelec and build a new electoral agency under the representatives of the masses. • Democratize the electoral system so that the masses have greater representation at all levels of government. • Gender equality is a criteria in the election of state officials at all levels. 	<p>content of public service should be punished immediately. The character of greed can be transformed through a process of education carried out by the socialist government in every community.</p>
<p>5. Promote the right-to-self-determination of the Bangsamoro and other indigenous communities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the struggle of the Bangsamoro for genuine and substantial autonomy. • Implement and strengthen the principle of IPs that natural resources are common property and the people in the community are stewards of land and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Gobyerno ng Masa will promote the genuine autonomy of ethnic communities (Bangsamoro, Cordillera, Lumad, and others) and give them economic and political support to build the structures of autonomy (their own parliament and system that does not violate people’s interests). • Implement the essential contents of IPRA (Indigenous People's Rights Act) and amend the provisions that slow down or blocks its implementation. Ensure consultation with IPs on amending and strengthening the law. • The government will reject any policy and program of assimilation and integration of 	<p>Socialist governments recognize the right to self-determination, including the right to secession, of oppressed nations or ethnic communities. They will be encouraged to join the socialist federal system that will treat them as co-equal to other socialist republics.</p>

<p>natural resources.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stop land grabbing and privatization of ancestral domains. • Return the displaced IPs to their ancestral domains which have been land grabbed by rich and powerful individuals and corporations. They should be given all the help and assistance even while the restoration to their community is still pending or being organized. • Stop the 'red-tagging', military harassment, and human rights violations carried out by military forces in IPs communities in the name of anti-terrorism. 	<p>ethnic communities that will erase their identity and culture.</p>	
<p>6. Resolution of armed conflicts within the country, the militarization of the Asia-Pacific, and the contested territory in the West Philippine Sea:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • End the Mutual Defense Treaty, Visiting Forces Agreement and Enhanced 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Gobyerno ng Masa will develop an independent and pro-international foreign policy as a political principle towards greater cooperation among the countries and people of the world. • Oppose the expansionist claims of China in the West Philippine Sea, as well as the militaristic patrolling of the United States throughout the Asia-Pacific ocean. This 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The socialist government will base its international relations on the principles of Philippine sovereignty, anti-imperialism, and internationalism. Real peace will be cultivated among different governments on the basis of respect for the sovereignty of their people, the right to self-determination, and peaceful dealings (peaceful coexistence in each country).

<p>Defense Cooperation Agreement (EDCA).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pull-out of all US forces and imperialist forces from the de facto US military bases granted by the Noynoy Aquino administration and the Marcos Jr government (today, a total of 9 de facto US bases). • Repeal all anti-people laws like the Anti-Terrorism Law of 2020 and others. • Advance the peace process to end all armed conflicts by addressing the social and political injustices at their roots. 	<p>situation raises the possibility of war in our region.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote the common development and use (on the principle of commons) of Southeast Asian countries in natural resources in disputed areas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the principle of anti-imperialism and world peace, the goal of disarming all nuclear weapons, weapons of mass destruction, biowarfare, cyberwarfare, and others will be promoted. • The standing army (special army that is separated from the masses) will also be disbanded and only the militia will be kept in each barangay that will take care of the security of the town. The solution to violent conflicts and crimes is not merely to mete out punishment, but to ensure that its causes (poverty, alienation, lack of community spirit, etc.) are also eradicated.
<p>7. End all forms of discrimination and gender inequality:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • End violence against women. Create laws that provide additional punishment for crimes against women, including sexual harassment and sexual abuse. • Legalize divorce and decriminalize abortion. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Gobyerno ng Masa recognizes women's reproductive work in family homes as real paid work that should be provided to every woman tied to domestic work (as stated in the Venezuelan constitution). • The state will ensure (through legislation, education campaigns, etc.) the need to end violence and discrimination against women in the domestic and public spheres. • The government will help promote the economic empowerment of women, such as the establishment of Women's Bank, the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women will be liberated under socialism, not only by recognizing their rights in law but by their concrete role in society. Women have the right to work and should not be typecasted only in taking care of the home. Taking care of the home and the children will be a social concern or a concern of the community; supporting services will be promoted, such as cleaning the house (through a team of cleaners), laundry (collecting and transporting back the clean laundry), cooking (can be

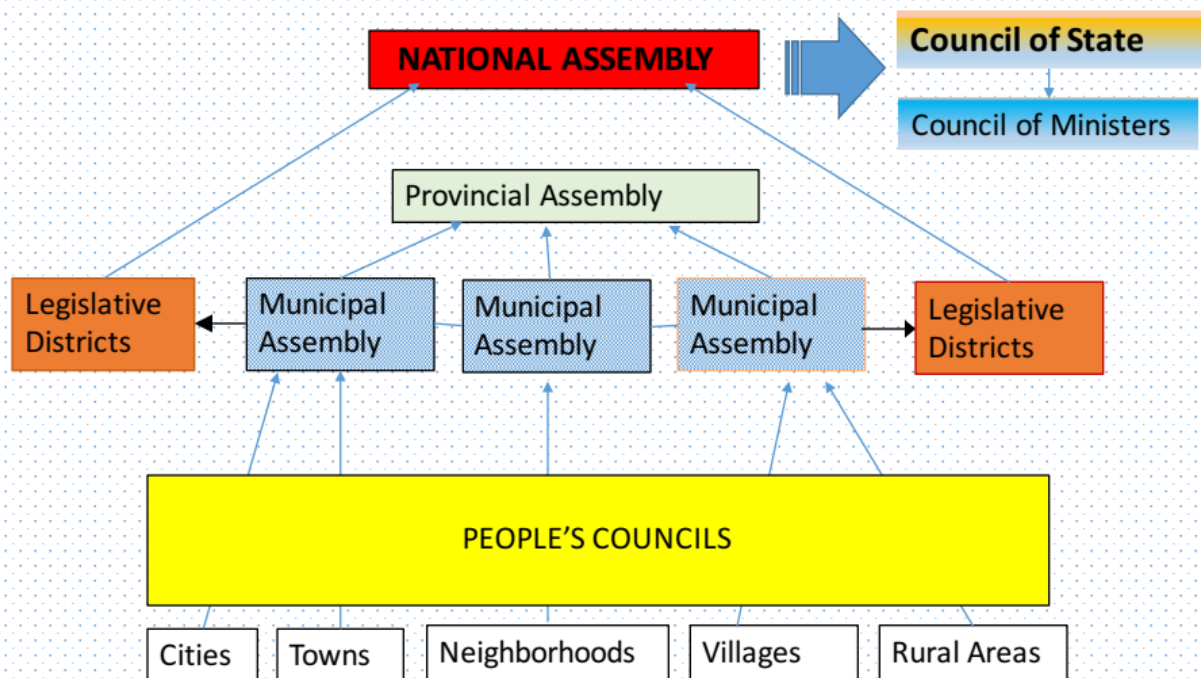
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote and strengthen reproductive health rights. • End discrimination against single parents. • Promote marriage equality and support alternative family arrangements. • Repeal all laws that discriminate against women and lesbians, gays, bisexuals and transgenders, and legalize the LGBTQIA+ gender category. 	<p>creation of gender budgets at all levels of government; adult education and vocational training, and laws to address the gender wage gap.</p>	<p>provided by community canteen), childcare (community pre-school, nursery, kinder system), and others. Women who choose to stay at home will be compensated for their reproductive work.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In a socialist system, laws, education campaigns, etc. will be implemented in the interest of women. The state will ensure that women's and LGBTQIA+ rights are promoted. • The right to divorce is granted without any payment, and can be easily secured upon the agreement of both parties. • The right to abortion will be medically available to all women who need it. • End all forms of sexism (discrimination against women) and misogyny (forms of hatred, bias, and prejudice against women). • Women's liberation is recognized by socialism as a “revolution within a revolution”. It will not be eradicated immediately because the oppression of women has been going on for thousands of years or millennia. The socialist government shall consciously promote the liberation of society from any material basis, ideas and views that perpetuate the oppression of women. <p>• <i>[Under the New Family Code in Cuba, the following has been codified: recognition of</i></p>
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		<i>same-sex marriage and their right to adopt, the legalization of different forms of union (marriage or de facto), state intervention in violence against women and LGBTQIA+ within the family, and the right to free gender reassignment surgery. The latter is part of the healthcare system in Cuba.]</i>
<p>8. Caring for our youth:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Free public school education for all youth from poor families, from primary to college. • Launching special programs to attract out-of-school youth back to school. • End mandatory ROTC. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Gobyerno ng Masa will provide living stipend or funds for all young people from poor families enrolled in school until they finish the degrees. • It will not be a policy of the Gobyerno ng Masa to draft its youth into the army and fight in internal or external war and conflict. Mobilization of its youth and able-bodied citizens will only be undertaken when the country is invaded. • Develop progressive and socialist-oriented education courses. The study of Philippine history will be brought back from elementary school to college. • Combatting drugs will be enforced, not through 'war' or by killing users and small pushers. While punishing the big drug lords and syndicates, the problem of drug addiction will be addressed in rehabilitation centers, giving the youth the opportunity to pursue their study, and to train in their favorite sports and engage in recreational activities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under socialism, education is the right of every individual. We will end the division of educational institutions from private and public. The government will run all schools free of charge to those who want to study and want to develop their skills. All books and references needed for learning are free or accessible to everyone. • For individuals to focus on their studies, they will receive a stipend for his expenses, free dormitory, free food, recreational areas, and support activities.
9. Caring for senior citizens:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Gobyerno ng Masa will build decent and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Caring for senior citizens and the elderly,

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring a good livelihood for senior citizens or those who are no longer able to work, by providing an adequate pension from age 60. • Launching projects that will help the development of physical and mental abilities of senior citizens and health care. 	<p>free facilities and housing for the elderly (especially the disabled). A doctor and nurse will be assigned there.</p>	<p>especially the disabled, is the duty of the government. Decent and free facilities will be built in their community to maintain their relationship with relatives, friends and acquaintances.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organize activities that will help their mental and physical condition.
<p>10. Promote the rights of Overseas Filipino Workers (OFWs):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that they have adequate wages and good working conditions outside the country. Promote the government-to-government system of providing employment to OFWs, where the agreement of both governments ensures that decent and humane jobs await OFWs. • Give immediate support by our government embassies to OFWs who need help and assistance. Build emergency centers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For OFWs who will lose their jobs due to the crisis, the Gobyerno ng Masa will provide a social relief package that consists of decent work or livelihood, decent wages, and adequate projects to meet their needs in health, education and housing. • Other OFWs who want to return to the Philippines will be encouraged to take this social package so they can start over in the country, together with their families. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exporting labor is not a socialist government policy. The development of the worker and his family is ensured in the socialist system because they will own the means of wealth creation.

<p>that OFWs can use when needed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Give competent support to the families left behind in the country by OFWs. 		
<p>11. Caring for the PWDs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure the rights of persons with disabilities (PWDs). Eradicate discrimination against them. • Provide for the needs of the disabled (subsidy, social assistance and ayuda) and their access to all services (medical, therapy, psychiatric, and others). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Gobyerno ng Masa will set up a separate one-stop institution in charge of implementing programs and policies to protect the rights of disabled persons. Right now, the National Council on Disability Affairs (NCDA) is under the DSWD. There should be a separate budget for the one-stop institution to ensure its capability to support the PWDs. The one-stop institution should provide all the services and assistance needed by the disabled. • The Gobyerno ng Masa will ensure that the disabled will receive free healthcare for their needs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Socialist Platform will ensure the rights and assistance to all disabled persons are provided for by the state. • Just like in Cuba today, assistance to disabled persons is free. The care is provided by healthcare workers and the rehabilitation services are in the same or nearby community to ensure regular visitation and therapy. Each person diagnosed with disability (physical, mental or developmental disability) will have a medical team assigned to them for treatment and therapy. There is also special schools or special education class for students with disability problems. Only the very rich family can afford these services in the Philippines today. In Cuba, as in the socialist Philippines, this would be free and will be dispensed with care and respect to the PWDs.
<p>12. Development of mass culture and promotion of people's mass media:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Break the monopoly of capitalist corporations on media and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Gobyerno ng Masa will develop its government media unit to compete with the bourgeois media. But it will focus on timely and serious discussion of people's issues and not just sensationalized news or entertainment shows that are empty and full 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the socialist system that will be founded by the socialist Gobyerno ng Masa, the capitalist media corporations will be dismantled and the people's media and independent/local/community media will be strengthened.

<p>telecommunications industry. Strengthen independent mass media.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Enhance the development of community-based media: Internet-TV, podcast, radio, theater, newspaper, magazines, and others.	<p>of misogynistic and racist programs. The government will also employ the displaced media workers of ABS-CBN without loss of salary scale and benefits.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• To develop Internet capability for media and communications use, the government should ensure that the entire country will be cable-ready and access to cable and Internet service should be reasonably priced.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The socialist government will develop an anti-colonial, anti-imperialist, anti-fascist, socialist culture that is critical, non-individualistic, secular, and socially oriented.
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1. The structure of the Cuban government is built on People's Councils in cities, towns, communities, and rural areas. The People's Councils elect the Municipal Assemblies. The Municipal Assemblies elect the Provincial Assemblies.
2. The National Assembly is elected by Legislative Districts (there are 3 or more Legislative Districts in a municipality). Many representatives of the Municipal Assemblies are nominated to the Legislative Districts and are also elected to the National Assembly.

3. The election to the National Assembly is a direct election by voters in the Legislative Districts.

4. The National Assembly elects the Council of State (led by the President who leads the country) and the Council of Ministers (led by the Prime Minister who is the head of government). The Council of State has the power to convene the Council of Ministers (equivalent to the Cabinet in the Philippines) if necessary.

5. The National Assembly meets only twice a year. In the principle of socialism, the governing body (national assembly) has both legislative and executive power. This is the principle of the establishment of the Paris Commune as elaborated by Karl Marx in his writings about its formation as the first working class type of government. The Commune is not detached or isolated from the masses, unlike existing parliament under capitalism whose members work full-time in grand offices and buildings and are paid millions with many benefits and privileges. The capitalist parliament makes laws divorced and without consultation from the broad masses. Many of the proposed laws in Cuba start to be deliberated in the People's Councils which are grassroots foundation of the government. These are taken up by the National Assembly when the body meets. The National Assembly has executive functions too. After its sessions, the members return to their jobs in their localities and workplaces, and help enforce the enacted laws. #