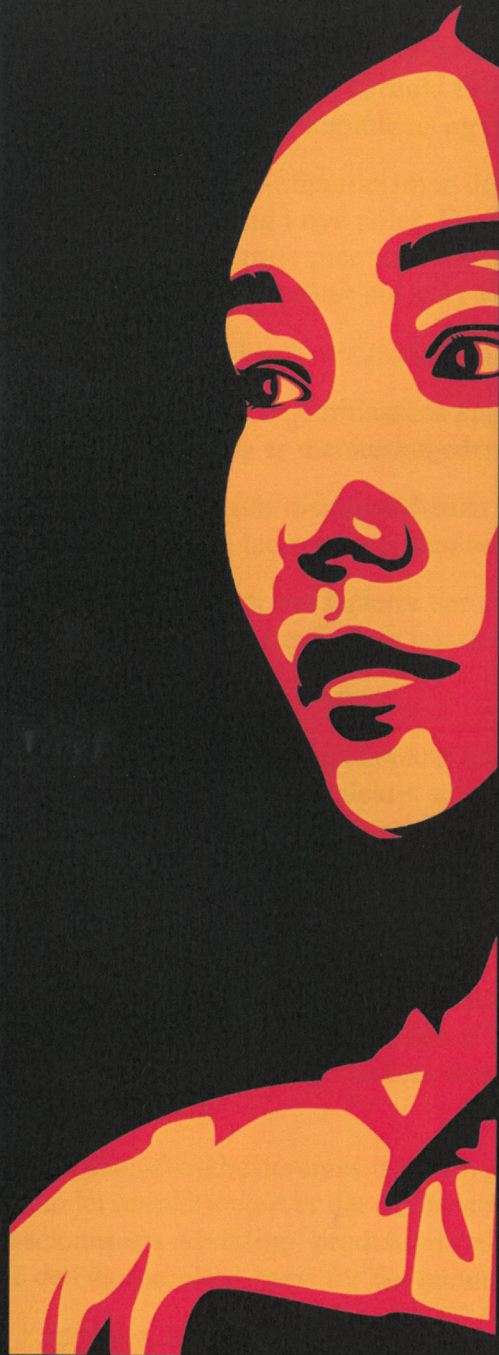


**PRINCIPLES DANISH COMMUNIST PARTY**



**HÅB  
ENHED  
KAMP**

**07. KONGRES**

**KOMMUNISTISK PARTI  
SAMMEN FOR SOCIALISME**

**PRINCIPLES OF DANISH COMMUNIST PARTY**

**Adopted March 2024 at the Party's 7. congress**

## **Humanity is at a crossroads**

1. Humanity is currently facing an unprecedented situation: either it will perish due to its unsustainable relationship with nature and because of wars and social disasters. Or it will break free from the grip of capital and profit and take control of its own destiny.
2. The era of the sole domination by US imperialism is coming to an end. The world is rapidly dividing into new poles. A new Cold War and an increasingly antagonistic, polarized and conflicted world threatens humanity with protracted, large-scale wars, even nuclear war. A reactionary tsunami is crashing over the peoples of the world.
3. The climate, nature and biodiversity crisis threatens the very future of humanity.
4. As never before, the struggle of the working class and the survival of humanity are linked. The downfall of capital is the survival of humanity.
- 5 In this situation, humanity is faced with clear choices: Either we contribute to changing the world for the better, or we let the catastrophe grow out of control.
6. Danish Communist Party presents here the guiding principles that underpin its efforts to change the world and invites all those who wish to break with capitalism to join the struggle.

## **Scientific Socialism**

7. Danish Communist Party takes a concrete, historical, materialist approach to the development of society and uses the Marxist dialectical method to analyze it. This means that we approach reality from the perspective of the real, material forces that shape development. The material conditions under which we humans live, produce and consume form the basis of our thoughts, attitudes and ideas, and these thoughts, attitudes and ideas also influence the material conditions. Danish Communist Party thus bases its work on scientific socialism.
8. Scientific socialism implies a dialectical view of reality. Both nature and human society are in a process of constant movement and change. The driving force of this process is a unity and struggle between opposites, which makes development dynamic and sometimes in leaps and bounds.
- 9 In class societies, development is mainly determined by the struggle between classes. In order to bring about revolutionary change in society, it is therefore necessary to know the central driving forces that determine the development of class struggle: productive forces and relations of production and their interrelationships - the entire economic basis for the development of human society.
10. The class rule of capital is secured in a multitude of ways, including through the bourgeois state. State power is not neutral, but is an economic, political, ideological and military actor in favor of the interests of the ruling class. The ideology, culture, values and ideas of the ruling class permeate civil life.
11. Scientific socialism constitutes a living theory and a unified philosophical, economic and political method of analysis that is constantly evolving and must be adjusted on the basis of the development of society and the concrete experience of the working class. Scientific socialism was born when the modern working class emerged and began to assert itself in the 19th century. Its founders at the time were Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels. Since then, a long line of Marxist thinkers and class fighters have enriched and further developed it. Lenin's further development of Marxism in the era of imperialism has been particularly decisive.



## **Capitalism's profit system has failed**

12. The guiding principle of capitalism is production for the purpose of accumulating profit. By exploiting the commodity labor power, surplus value is created that lays the foundation for profit maximization. Without the exploitation of living labor, capital cannot survive. The working class is thus the decisive force in the confrontation with capital.

13. Capitalism entails the commercialization of all social relations. This economic coercion permeates all dimensions of social life and puts social and human relations at the service of surplus value and profit. Therefore, the break with capital also means a break with profit management, commodification and the commercialization of human relations.

14. We are living in the era of the general crisis and overthrow of capitalism on a global scale, which has lasted for centuries.

15. The capitalist mode of production has failed in every conceivable way. Its fundamental contradiction between the private ownership of the means of production and the social nature of production is becoming ever more acute. A multitude of crises are interwoven. Short-term economic crises, financial and banking crises, long-term crises for profit growth as such, devastating environmental, natural and climate crises, pandemic crises, supply crises, energy crises - they are all present today to a greater or lesser extent.

16. Capitalism in the current phase of imperialism is transnational monopoly capitalism. At the beginning of the 21st century, it is characterised at the centre of the imperial core by de-industrialization, outsourcing of production, financialization, the industrialization and capitalization of agriculture, the growth of the service sector with precarious jobs, the digital and logistical revolution and a general precarization of the labour market. Growing inequality and the race to the bottom in wages and working conditions are everyday life for the working class.

## **Man is inextricably linked to nature**

17 Man and human society exist as part of nature, not above nature or outside of it. Therefore, the development of human society is closely linked to nature. This is also called the "metabolism" between man and nature.

18 The capitalist mode of production with its eternal pursuit of profit has led to a break in this metabolism. There is an irreconcilable contradiction between capitalism and a sustainable metabolism between humans and nature.

19 Climate change, biodiversity crisis, nature crisis, pandemics and the unsustainable conditions under which food is produced are just some of the expressions of this mismatch. The consequences of man-made climate change are already severe, not least in the Global South where floods and droughts are displacing millions of people. The poor countries of the Global South are paying the highest price for a climate crisis that is primarily created by the rich countries of the Global North.

20. Nature and its resources are being exploited so destructively today that a radical change in the way humanity uses them is needed - and very quickly. Failure to do so will pave the way for irreversible, negative changes in conditions for both humans and ecosystems.

21 The capitalist need for growth and the over-consumption that capitalism brings with it is driving civilization towards destruction. The world is facing a whole set of interwoven health,

environmental and climate crises that are mutually reinforcing. At the same time, the militarization of society in the form of wars and war production also comes into play.

22 The planet is thus at a point in its history where only a radical break with the current mode of production, society and consumption can create the possibility of humanity's long-term survival. The confrontation with economic power is today a question of finding ways to organize human survival.

23 The working class has a clear interest and key role in the climate struggle. Danish Communist Party works for this struggle to direct its sting against the control of profit and capital. The solution to the climate and nature crisis is first and foremost a collective matter, not an individual one.

### **The world in turmoil – armament, wars and reaction**

24 We live in an imperialist world system characterized by the domination of world trade, investment, production, research, etc. by huge transnational corporations. The contradictions are sharp, both between the imperialist countries, the countries that imperialism has exploited as colonies and the leading imperialist bloc in the West, and between the classes within each country.

25 The international division of labor, decades of neoliberalism, relocation of production to low-wage countries and capitalist efficiency improvements have strengthened the power of capital. The working class in all countries of capitalism is brutally exploited and its hard-won rights are under attack.

26. The inter-imperialist struggle for access to natural resources, new markets and investment objects has led the world into an extremely precarious period for the vast majority of the planet. Large-scale and regional imperialist wars are breaking out.

27. the world is entering a new sub-period in the struggle of the working class and peoples, where the imperialist balance of power of recent decades is being overturned and the imperialist world system is being completely changed.

28 The time is coming to an end when a small but powerful core of the imperialist world system, consisting of the US, NATO, EU countries plus individual countries in Asia, can dominate, both ideologically, economically and militarily. A multipolar world is emerging. For the foreseeable future, two of the world's three largest economies will be Asian: China and India.

29 The main geopolitical contradiction at present is between the forces that want to maintain the hegemony of the transatlantic imperialist bloc on the one hand, and the forces that seek a multipolar world order. The major upheavals in the imperialist world system and the emergence of multiple poles can pave the way for new alliances that can exploit the contradictions in the imperialist system.

30 In this situation, the US empire has begun a desperate struggle to prevent its downfall and has launched a new Cold War, especially against China. The danger of a major war cannot be ruled out.

31 Denmark has an important geostrategic location for US imperialism, not least because of its neocolonial relationship with Greenland. Denmark has become a small compliant country close to the core of the imperialist world system.

32. US imperialism uses the military alliance NATO as a tool to consolidate its power in the world, not least its control over Europe. The European Union was created to serve the interests of the European monopolies. The EU is increasingly enforcing its own economic and political interests, but still lives in the shadow of US imperialism.

33. Large parts of the world, including the core countries of imperialism, are today characterized by a reactionary offensive that exploits capital's positions of strength to intensify economic exploitation, plunder and political repression. The offensive is reinforced by the militarization of societal economies, which are increasingly put on a war footing. Civil society is put at the service of the war economy in a world that is arming more than at any other time since World War II.

34. Bourgeois democracy is in crisis and becoming increasingly dysfunctional. The population is deprived of virtually any real influence on the development of society. Undemocratic and even fascist movements and parties are emerging, gaining influence and in some places have come to power. They pride themselves on inciting racism and discrimination and preaching hatred and violence. They exploit the decline of the labor and trade union movement, the growing resentment of political elites and the loss of trust in bourgeois democracy. They appeal to feelings of abandonment, worthlessness, despair and alienation and promote bizarre conspiracy theories. But above all, they promise revenge on a ruling class that has betrayed the working class and the nation.

35. Working-class class solidarity and anti-imperialism across national borders is more important than ever before. Danish Communist Party supports the struggle of every people against imperialism, foreign occupation, plunder of natural resources and cultural imperialism.

36. Danish Communist Party defends the territorial integrity and sovereignty of all countries. We reject interference in the internal affairs of other countries and insist that non-aggression is an important point of reference in relations between nations.

37. A number of countries have embarked on their own path of development, seeking to break with the exploitation and enslavement of imperialism and shape their own development. Some of them strive to build socialism. These development projects differ from country to country. Danish Communist Party stands in solidarity with these alternative development projects.

### **The Danish class society**

38. Denmark is a class society where the capitalist class owns and controls capital. Danish monopoly and finance capital is closely interwoven with and cannot be separated from international and transnational capital. It is this part of capital that is the decisive and dominant in Denmark. Thus, here too, it is primarily a very small top of the capitalist class that profits from the vast majority of workers.

39. Denmark is a very rich society. Since the advent of shipping and trading capital and then industrialization, the working class has created enormous values that have enriched the capitalist class. But Danish capital has also grown big and strong by exploiting and plundering people in other countries during the colonial and slave era. The history of Danish capitalism is to a large extent also the history of the plundering of colonialism. Therefore, the struggle of the Danish working class is inextricably linked to solidarity with the working class in other countries.

40. The majority of the population in Denmark belongs to the working class, both in the private and the public sector, where it either produces added value, contributes to the release of added value or ensures the reproduction of the working class. The working class is the decisive driving force in the break with capitalism.

41. The working class in Denmark is a very complex and diverse class. Today, to an unprecedented degree, it is excluded from influencing its own working and living conditions. Decisions about its life and work can be made in the headquarters of transnational corporations thousands of kilometers away. Productive forces, economies and business structures are constantly changing, so that some sectors and industries lose importance or disappear, while others emerge. New forms of production, organization and distribution emerge. The internationalization of capital and the exploitation of labor across borders adds new layers to the working class. The well-organized and orderly labor relations of earlier times are increasingly replaced by a vast undergrowth of raw capitalist and unregulated individualized exploitation.

42. In addition to the two main classes, the working class and the capitalist class, there are secondary classes that are associated with different economic sectors and can be collectively referred to as petty bourgeoisie. These include the group of petty traders, self-employed people, craftsmen and small farmers. These groups are constantly changing, and many of them are on the verge of being destroyed by increasing monopolization. Other strata, such as large groups of intellectuals and academics, are forced and suffer under insecure and precarious wage and working conditions.

### **Socialism puts people above profit**

43. Capitalism's eternal pursuit of capital accumulation and the resulting overproduction has failed, the relationship between man and nature has broken down, and imperialism leads to exploitation, oppression and wars. In the face of this, communists propose a completely different mode of production and a completely different philosophy of development, where man is placed above profit, where it is the people who tailor their own lives. The transition to this socialist society is the strategic goal of Danish Communist Party.

44. Socialism is a transitional society which in its fully developed form leads to emancipation and abolishes man's exploitation of man. It means a break with the economic power of a vanishingly small rich minority, which is replaced by various forms of common property, where the decisive means of production are community property or various forms of collective property. This also applies to key sectors and infrastructure of society, such as the financial sector, water and heat supply, medicine production and transportation. These sectors are managed based on an overall societal need, with central and local planning and control of production, reproduction and economy. Socialism also means a society of solidarity that cares for the individual and ensures collective welfare for all.

Socialism is a necessary, solidarity based and sustainable alternative to capitalism. Building socialism is a continuous process based on the economic conditions and the best democratic and cultural traditions of the working people.

45. It is the working class that is the central driving force in the effort to develop socialist society. It cannot take over the capitalist state machinery, but must build a radically different system of democratic institutions, a people's power, centrally and locally.

46. Getting there, taking power and building socialism, cannot be done in one fell swoop.

Socialism is not a state, but a process, a movement. Nothing is given in advance. Once the bourgeoisie is removed from power, both domestic and foreign reaction will continue to be active. There may be setbacks. The decisive break where capital and monopolies are deprived of power is the beginning of a process where different forms of property can coexist and different class forces are still active. The class struggle continues. But it is the organized working class, the majority of the population, that has taken control of society and ownership of the crucial means of production. Here Danish Communist Party plays an important role in close cooperation and alliance with other political forces.

47. Socialism works to promote more democratic participation, not less - in political life as well as in working life. It allows for democratic planning based on human needs rather than capitalist profit chaos. In a dialectical relationship between central institutions and living, participatory communities where people live and work, a comprehensive democratization of everyday life is promoted.

48. The socialist transition is an economic, social, political, philosophical and cultural process that radically changes society over time and also changes the people within it. It guarantees fundamental freedoms such as freedom of speech, thought, expression and organization.

49. Socialism is a society that creates the conditions for humans and nature to live in harmony with each other and for production and consumption to be organized without abusing the planet's resources. The conscious and planned management without a profit motive opens for a completely new organization of the relationship between production, housing, consumption and nature and for an immediate restoration of the damage that capitalism has inflicted on nature.

50. Socialism in Denmark means an immediate end to Danish participation in war. It means the promotion of disarmament and peaceful conflict resolution and withdrawal from imperialist alliances and unions.

51. There is no one model for socialism. The working class and people of each country choose their own path of development. Danish Communist Party stands in solidarity with all the attempts to create socialism that have been made since the Paris Commune of 1871, throughout the 20th century and up to the present day. All experiences, positive and negative, are valuable.

52. Socialist society is the transition to classless and stateless communist society - the end of the prehistory of human societies.

### **The road to socialism is through alliances and unity**

53. We can see that the working class in a highly developed capitalist country like Denmark has not yet succeeded in creating a break with capitalism and initiating a socialist development process. How such a process will take place here cannot be predicted, but depends on the specific circumstances and the people who will implement the process.

54. The break with capitalism can only happen when the ruling classes are no longer able to rule and when the working class is willing and able to take over. This is called a revolutionary situation.

55. The upheaval of Danish society, the revolution, will have its own course of development depending on the conditions prevailing in the country, in Europe and in the world. Today, the



world is heading towards widespread wars, natural and climate disasters and economic and political crises. The break with capitalism in Denmark cannot be seen in isolation from this general situation. As communists, we are preparing for every conceivable course of events, scenarios and fighting possibilities.

56. Towards the revolutionary break, the strategy of Danish Communist Party is to work to change the balance of power between the working class and the capitalist class so that the working class is able to take the lead.

57. In this process, it is crucial to create a popular alliance between all those who have common interests in the struggle against the decisive elements of Danish capital: monopoly capital. This anti-monopoly alliance is central because it is directed against the main enemy, big capital.

58. How this anti-monopolistic alliance will manifest itself when the balance of power is tipped, the working class is in extensive movement, and big capital is on the defensive, cannot be predicted today.

59. The working class, in Denmark and internationally, is in a very critical situation in the current period. It is on the defensive to a degree that can lead to resignation and apathy. Therefore, it is crucial to trigger the movement and struggle that can instill hope and optimism. We need to create the broadest possible alliances, create unity and common class struggle across all dividing lines. Only in this way can the balance of power be changed.

Danish Communist Party works for unity on several levels:

- For working class unity in the struggle for its common economic and political interests.
- For unity of action across parties, party politics, ideology, religion, etc. in the struggle for concrete demands.
- For the broadest possible popular unity with other layers and political organizations in the struggle against the undermining of democracy, against the emerging surveillance state and the threats of neo-fascism and for the defense of national sovereignty.
- For unity and unity of action across national borders in the struggle against capital's tampering with workers' lives and against the wars of imperialism.

60. In the present phase of stagnation and decline in the struggle and organization of the working class, the most important form of struggle is to create movement and common struggle.

- Danish Communist Party fights to turn impotence and pessimism into hope and movement.
- Danish Communist Party fights to turn division and atomization into unity and organization.
- Danish Communist Party fights to turn setbacks into improvements and partial victories.

In these struggles, new realizations and points of support are created in the revolutionary process.

### **Working class organization and the social struggle**

61. The workers' most important organization is the trade unions, which must be developed into real fighting organizations if they are to succeed in defending the hard-won rights of the

working class, which are under massive attack. The fight for collective organization and collective agreements is still crucial.

It is important to defend the united trade union movement, which the united capitalist class is trying to destroy by all possible means. The united trade union movement is an important reason why the working class in Denmark has won conditions that for decades have meant better conditions here than in many other capitalist countries.

62. The public sector, not to be confused with the bourgeois state apparatus, occupies a special role in the working class struggle for collective rights and services and thus constitutes an important strategic battleground. Danish Communist Party fights to get profit motives and market mechanisms out of the public sector, we fight for a tax-funded public sector with equal access to health care, social security and more. Its many thousands of employees are indispensable for the reproduction of the working class and constitute an important community of struggle.

63. In defending the interests of the working class, the struggle must not be limited to the struggle for better wages and working conditions and collective organization against the attacks of capital. The struggle is also about the trade union movement taking a political stand on broader social issues such as working class housing, collective, tax-funded welfare schemes, the EU's attacks on working class collective organization and wages and working conditions, social exclusion, the climate struggle and the peace issue. Trade unions are also important communities for raising the issue of ending exploitation once and for all. Historically, the labor movement has always written the fight for socialism on its banner.

### **The parliamentary question**

64. Parliamentary political life in Denmark is perverted, personalized and increasingly unidirectional, geared only to meet the needs of capital. The decisive factor in the party's strategy is the extra-parliamentary struggle. Despite this, the parliamentary struggle is one of the many important forms of struggle that the party actively engages in. In a bourgeois democracy like the Danish one, a large part of the political struggle centers around the Danish Parliament.

65. Danish Communist Party fights to be represented in parliamentary institutions at all levels of society.

### **Unity in diversity**

66. Even though the majority of the population in Denmark, based on objective economic and social criteria, belongs to the working class, this does not mean that they perceive themselves as workers or part of the working class community. Danish Communist Party works actively to rebuild the working class' identity and faith in its own strength and to create class unity by embracing all its diversity.

67. The working class is not a homogeneous or static entity, but an increasingly complex class. Broad layers of it do not define themselves primarily by their social and working situation, but by other yardsticks such as skin color, gender, ethnic origin, religion, disability, eating habits and more. This diversity is exploited to the maximum by the class enemy to create division. Hate propaganda is spread and individual groups and minorities are shamed.

68. Racism and discrimination on the basis of skin color and ethnicity has proved to be an effective tool in the hands of those in power. Danish Communist Party is active in the fight against all forms of discrimination and xenophobia.

69. In the struggle for unity and common class struggle across all dividing lines, there is also a need to overcome prejudices in the class and about the class. Everyone must join the common struggle. This requires a focus on the common ground, but also space and room for the specific struggles of individual groups. Therefore, the struggle of oppressed groups for equality and liberation must be supported.

### **Room for everyone – regardless of gender and sexuality**

70. Different family structures are spreading, a diversity of forms of cohabitation is emerging, and the traditional nuclear family is not the only form of cohabitation. Danish Communist Party supports a break with the bourgeois patriarchal family norms, gender roles and gender stereotypes that keep people of all genders in tight bonds. The time is ripe to take a united stand against the attitudes, structures and patterns that capital uses to keep people down.

71. Danish Communist Party fights the oppression of people who deviate from the prevailing norms, for example because of their sexuality. We stand up for LGBTQ+ people and their rights and defend them against violence, stigmatization and forced assimilation.

72. Danish Communist Party itself strives to be a diverse party where people from different backgrounds unite around the common goal of fighting for socialism. The Party assumes active responsibility for overcoming the contradictions that today divide and weaken the struggle for common interests.

### **No class struggle without women's struggle – no women's struggle without class struggle**

73. Working class women, the majority of women in society, continue to face double oppression as a class and as a gender, as workers and as women. Patriarchy is as old as class society and is maintained through an ideological superstructure, structures and norms. The gendered labor market, the wage gap, power structures that promote sexism, violence and abuse, gender stereotypes, honor violence, the unequal distribution of responsibility for family life are examples of this.

74. The women's struggle must be led by the many and for the many. The Danish feminist movement has proud traditions and has made many achievements. Danish working women are fighting under completely different - and better - conditions than their class and gender peers in many other parts of the world. But the struggle is not over. The fight for women's liberation is linked to the fight against the power of capital, although the fight for this liberation does not end with the working class taking power. Breaking down structures with such deep historical roots requires active work throughout society.

### **Religion should not divide us**

75. Danish Communist Party is opposed to any attempt to make religion a source of division in the working class and among the other popular forces - nationally and internationally. We regard religion and belief as a private matter and work for a secular society in which state and religion are separated and in which no faith has a special position. We fight for a society where individuals have the freedom to think, live and believe as they wish.

## **The national question and anti-imperialism**

76. For more than 50 years, the European Union (EU) has left its mark on virtually all political, economic and social areas in Denmark. Today, the EU is an actual state with a constitution, government, court and parliament. It is an important tool for the European monopolies. Thus, the EU is an important driving force in undermining the trade union rights of the Danish working class, the social welfare system and the democratic influence of the population. Today, the EU state is active in pursuing neo-colonialist policies towards developing countries, just as the Union is a tool for the militarization and rearmament of member states. There is thus no area of society in which the Union does not play a role.

77. As a supranational organization, the EU is a main opponent in the struggle of the Danish working class. Withdrawing from the EU will - all else being equal - provide better conditions for the struggle for socialism. It is therefore an important goal in the strategy of Danish Communist Party. A socialist Denmark is incompatible with membership of the EU.

78. Denmark's active participation in NATO in no way serves the interests of peace. NATO is an aggressive military alliance to defend the interests of the imperialist core countries all over the world. In addition, NATO is a tool of US imperialism's control over Europe. The alliance is a guarantee for rearmament, war and interference in the internal affairs of other sovereign countries. Therefore, Danish Communist Party is against Danish membership of NATO and demands withdrawal.

79. Danish Communist Party opposes the stationing of foreign troops and the establishment of foreign bases on Danish soil and demands the return of Danish soldiers.

80. As an old colonial power, Denmark has a special responsibility towards Greenland and the Faroe Islands. Danish Communist Party supports the right of the Greenlandic and Faroese people to independence and opposes Greenland, the Faroe Islands and the Arctic being a pawn in the battle for resources, waterways and minerals.

81. The struggle for peace and national self-determination is an internationalist struggle that supports the forces of peace throughout the world. For Danish Communist Party, the struggle for peace is a struggle of solidarity against imperialist predatory policies, against the creation of discord between peoples, against the instigation of local and regional wars and aggression.

## **Danish Communist Party**

82. Danish Communist Party is an independent political party for the Danish working class. It is a newer communist party, founded in 2006 as an ideological and theoretical union of two different currents in the Danish communist movement, as expressed in the party's original principle program from 2006.

83. The party is rooted in the collective experience and history of the Danish labor movement and the communist movement. It advocates the strongest possible unity in the communist movement. Danish Communist Party is committed to linking the struggle of the Danish working class with the international class struggle.

84. The party struggles to become a driving, agenda-setting and struggle-triggering factor in the working class.

85. The party is characterized by making independent analyses of concrete conditions on the basis of the theory of scientific socialism.

86. The internal life of the party is built on the principle of democratic debate and unity in action, also called democratic centralism.