

CHAPTER 4. ETHIOPIAN DEMOCRACY INSTRUMENT

The Ethiopian Democracy Instrument provides programs and plan of actions that are organized in two parts. Part 1 provides a summary of the vision - mission -goals-objectives-strategies-tactics system. Part 2 provided details of the objectives-strategies-tactics system designed to translate into action two overarching goals. Part 2a provides the details the political program (Goal 1), and Part 2b for the economic program (Goal 2).

The Ethiopian Democracy Instrument (EDI) is a living document in that Ethiopians can modify it to suit ambient conditions by means explained in the document. The EDI enshrines the famous Eight Points Principles (Appendix 10). Only those Ethiopians who implement the EDI are considered to bring about and nurture democracy in Ethiopia.

Part 1. Summary of vision - mission -goals-objectives-strategies-tactics system

VISSION

We view the Ethiopian Democracy Instrument as the fundamental document in which we affirm our rights and describe our social contracts for building a wholesome society that enshrines the following core values.

Integrity: Maximize the supremacy of the rule of just law.

Credibility: Minimize inter-personal and cross-group animosity.

Passion: Foster dedication to ones profession or carrier as they apply to advancing quality of life.

Innovation: Find new and creative solutions.

Efficiency: Wisely maximize the creative talents of people.

Inclusiveness and Balance: 1) The state (province) government manages the police, national guards and education. 2) The federal government focuses on providing critical services such as defense from external and internal enemies, relief from the effects of drought and floods, quick responses to health issues that have the potential to turn to a pandemic, conducts research to aid the function of state governments and private agencies, and collects taxes to facilitate the contract between the people and their government. 3) The private sector implements tasks and projects to ensure profitable and progressive life and living.

MISSION.

Rights and social contracts are described in more detail in Chapter 2. Ethiopian Democracy upholds the following principles as its mission.

1. Proclaim that each individual has the right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, as well as the right to own property and land
- 2- Establish a government based on one-person-one-vote

democracy

- 3- Establish a government that is elected by the people and is accountable to the people.
4. Establish a social contract between individuals and their government to maintain internal peace and external defense, and a social contract among citizens.
5. Establish that all men are equal under the law

GOALS.

Our respect for the May 15, 2005 election, our own convictions, and other well-known principles regarding human liberty, closely tracks principles and practices enshrined in document of democratic countries. It bodes well for forming an alliance with democratic countries.

Our goals to meet our stated missions are going to be problematic in their initial implementation stage because we have a ruling party, which is dictatorial. The party goes through the motion of permitting elections but does not abide by the choices of the people. It speaks of following laws while it violates them constantly. It says that its constitution should be respected while it does not respect it. Yet it states that the army is not subservient to its party while it has made the army obedient to its party interests. Therefore we have a serious challenge. Also, because the tyrannical regime presents itself as the only viable force within Ethiopia, it benefits from favors given it by administrations of Western countries. Moreover, the dictatorial party presents itself as the only viable force because it ruthlessly murders and imprisons democratically

elected opposition leaders. While it may gain favors from administrations of Western countries its tyranny is its nemesis, as the West would rather befriend a democratic Ethiopia, which the Kinijit Party offers.

Yet, because the Kinijit Party is so popular in Ethiopia, power hungry individuals (Dr. Berhanu Nega and Wo. Bertukan Medeksa, Appendix 13) from within the party and the tyrannical government from outside have colluded to carve another party with the same name as the original one. Their efforts result in weakening the genuine Kinijit from pursuing the implementation of the eight principles that Kinijit demanded as a way of securing democracy for Ethiopia. President Hailu Shawel firmly stands behind the Eight Point principles (Appendix 10), and he may succeed in securing his party's name as Kinijit. If he does not, the party to which he may belong is the one for which the name Kinijit in this document applies.

The Kinijit Party genuinely pursues nonviolent means of political solutions. Some have wrongly assumed that it will not manage military and security issues after it is elected to form a government. When the party is elected to govern the country the party leaders definitely will use security forces including the military, the police and the secrete services as indicated in this document on Ethiopian Democracy. However, there is a problem in transitioning from a security apparatus of tyranny to that of democracy.

The Kinijit Party leaders cannot implement the Revolutionary Democracy of the EPRDF. Therefore, the Kinijit party has to set goals for the security apparatus of Ethiopia which are consistent with meeting the mission of

Ethiopian Democracy. Other goals should encompass the functions of all organizations including government and non-government agencies, and of all infrastructures including economic, political, social, educational, religious, etc. The functions of these organizations should reflect the mission and vision of the inhabitants as set in the Ethiopian Democracy Instrument.

We could enumerate a variety of goals that are aimed at meeting the Kinijit mission. However, when we set objectives to meet each goal, and strategies to meet each objective, and tactics to implement each strategy we will end up preparing a document that would be several hundred pages long, quite a daunting though necessary task. Rather, in the initial stages it might be instructive to prepare a document illustrating the mission-goals-objectives-strategies-tactics system, which may be presented in less than 100 pages. Placing several goals together will shorten the document. Here then are two overarching goals.

Goal 1: Political and Administrative Goals will meet the mission of Ethiopian Democracy.

Goal 2. Economic Goals will meet the mission of Ethiopian Democracy.

OBJECTIVES. – A SUMMARY

Objectives further define goals into parcels that can be translated into actions. The Ethiopian Democracy Instrument has 12 objectives to anchor the 2 goals that it outlined. These objectives are described in more detail in Parts 2a and 2b below and are summarized as follows.

Objectives to Goal 1: Political and Administrative Goal

Objective 1. Assert the individual, human and political rights of Ethiopians forthrightly.

Objective 2. Ensure that inhabitants will be engaged in the mission-goals-objectives-strategies-tactics system that is called Ethiopian Democracy.

Objective 3. Organize a government that is duly elected by the people, by considering the Kinijit Party leaders as the first democratically elected leaders in Ethiopia, and administer Ethiopian Democracy firmly and bestow justice to all with malice to none.

Objective 4. Arrange and organize Ethiopia into administrative states (provinces and regions) in ways that will provide ready and equitable services to all inhabitants of the region.

Objective 5. Organize the military, police and security forces, and train the same to implement the principles engendered in Ethiopian Democracy.

Objectives to Goal 2: Economic and Social Goal.

Objective 1. Ethiopians have property rights including the right to private ownership of land.

Objective 2. Private and public sector economies will reflect Ethiopian Democracy.

Objective 3. An educated society is essential to the economic strength and progress of the country.

Objective 4. A healthy people contribute more to the economic strength and progress of Ethiopia.

Objective 5. Wholesome social activities will strengthen the economic progress of Ethiopia.

Objective 6. The finance, commerce, banking and other economic transactions will be utilized to strengthen the economy of Ethiopia.

STRATEGY – A DESCRIPTION

Strategies are systematic plans of action established to achieve objectives. Hence each objective has several strategies (plans of action). Ethiopian Democracy has about 38 strategies to achieve its 12 objectives. These strategies are described in more detail in Section 2 below.

TACTIC - A DESCRIPTION

Tactics are actions taken to ensure that the designed strategies are implemented. Some tactics may involve taking counterintuitive actions to elicit desired responses. Several tactics can be implemented to meet one strategy, and one tactic might elicit the implementation of several strategies. Ethiopian Democracy has identified about 110 tactics. Implementation of these tactics, some of which must be enacted in the tyrannical time, will loosen that tyranny and replace it by democracy. Tactics are described in more detail in Section 2 below.

PART 2. DETAILED TACTICS AND STRATEGIES.

General comment on strategies.

Strategies constitute the arrangements and structures that will help us translate our goals into work. We have identified twelve objectives, six of the objectives to meet Goal 1 (Political and Administrative Goal), and six others that meet another goal (Economic and Social Goal). The implementation of each objective requires several strategies, yet some of the strategies may partly apply to implementation to different objectives.

Constitutions are written, governments and their agencies are organized, and military apparatuses are established as strategies to meet the mission, goals and objectives that a party envisions for its country. Ethiopia is suffering from the strategies implemented by the TPLF leader. The leader of the TPLF/EPRDF implements language-centered governance to weaken Ethiopia as he enriches his extended family and associates.

Highly trained and well-paid soldiers from Tigrey Province, the brutal Agazi Brigand, are ordered to march to a region where Ethiopians may want to assert their rights, disarm the police of that region and harshly silence the opposition. A dramatic example was displayed when Zenawi let loose his Agazi Brigand on the inhabitants of Addis Ababa in order to subjugate them though they rejected the TPLF regime through a legally approved election process. They murdered over 193 unarmed civilians, imprisoned thousands including the elected leaders of Ethiopia, the leaders of the Kinijit Party, after the

May 15, 2005 elections in June and November. The unwillingness of Zenawi to share military secrets and to prepare leading opposition party leaders to take over the security apparatus when they win the elections showed beyond a shadow of doubt that the TPLF/EPRDF party would not respect the votes of the electorate.

We cannot fool ourselves into believing that the TPLF/EPRDF will willingly allow the elected Kinijit leaders to rule the country. Neither would the TPLF/EPRDF willingly permit the security forces to work under the Kinijit, though the electorate of Ethiopia had overwhelmingly voted Kinijit to power. The story is bound to be the same in any future national election, unless the opposition party has established relations with a national army. Hence a crucial strategy to pursue as a way of liberating Ethiopia is to encourage the formation of a military force that is not based on language-centered politics. A nonviolent movement such as the Kinijit cannot organize an army. Yet it has to be able to order an army when it is elected to form a government. The Army of Zenawi is 'Tigre-language-centered'. Moreover neither Zenawi nor his party will willingly relinquish power just because Ethiopians have elected another party. The way out of this circuitous arrangement is for a non-'Tigre-language-centered' military to appear in Ethiopia led by Ethiopians, and for all Ethiopians who seek liberation to rally behind such an army and its leader so that the number, quality and ability of a national army increases. The purpose of a National Army is not to take over the government by force. Rather it is to assert that the will of the Ethiopians will be respected.

The nonviolent movement has no option other than implementing “Hizbawi Imbita”. Yet, while “Hizbawi Imbita” would debilitate and remove Zenawi out of his pedestal, unless a national military is operational, the effort will result in changing Zenawi by another destructive element. We ought to remember how the Derg appeared when the society revolted against the last Monarch, and how the EPLF/TPLF appeared as the society revolted against the Derg. It is not enough to implement “Hizbawi Imbita” until and unless there is a credible national military organization that can be relied upon to honor and respect the vote the Ethiopian electorate has made and will make.

Several strategies will be identified to translate these objectives into actions. Nearly all the strategies are to be implemented in Ethiopia by Ethiopians. The Diaspora can have a role. Its role can be channeled through the office of the Liaison, which would have many individual who work in different capacities. The Chairman of the Liaison Office shall be a member of the executive body of the Diaspora nonviolent movement, which will be led by elected officials.

A significant point to underscore here is that there are many strategies to translate the twelve objectives and their appropriate tactics, which we shall enumerate. The opposition must work on several of the different aspects of the strategies at the same time so that Zenawi and his party will find that they will benefit by negotiating with the opposition instead of dictating their terms all the time. The current opposition effort of reacting to Zenawi actions ought to be changed to a case where Zenawi has to worry about what the opposition is doing.

General comment on tactics.

The significant tactic to be utilized in Ethiopian Democracy is to implement “Hizbawi Imbita” or civil disobedience whenever tyranny appears in Ethiopia and to cause the military and the police to accept the causes of Ethiopian Democracy and to translate them into action. Over a hundred tactics are described in parts 2a and 2b.

Some strategies cannot be enacted in isolation. Other strategies and tactics identified in the Ethiopian Democracy Instrument should be executed simultaneously, while yet others are to be implemented at propitious times.

PART 2a. DETAILED TACTICS AND STRATEGIES OF GOAL 1, POLITICAL ADMINISTRATIVE GOAL.

Objective 1-1. Asserting the individual, human and political rights of Ethiopians forthrightly.

Ethiopian Democracy views all persons as equals in the eyes of the law. The people have a social contract among each other and with their government and they shall elect the leaders. Ethiopian Democracy benefits when individuals have rights to life, liberties and the pursuit of happiness. Also individuals have the right to own land and other properties. Hence, Ethiopian Democracy is a repudiation of the linguistic-centered program of the EPRDF and the misadministration by the Derg and the monarch previous to it. Gone will be the days of the pack of lies transacted by the tyrannical TPLF and its cover the EPRDF where their writings promise well-sounding ideals while they practice linguistic-centered administration for the economic benefit of the prime minister, his extended family and people that he favors. Gone will be the days of politics derived from the TPLF and the Derg that denied landownership by individuals and the social and political injustices of the land tenure system implemented by the monarchy.

Strategy 1to Objective 1-1 of goal 1

1-1-1. Empower all elements of Ethiopians society who struggled for Ethiopian Democracy to chart the way forward for the nation.

Tactics to strategy 1-1-1

1-1-1.1. Consider all Ethiopians as potential members of the Ethiopian Democracy

1-1-1.2. Ask each Ethiopian to convince another to be a supporters of Ethiopian Democracy.

1-1-1.3. Ask all to read the Ethiopian Democracy and associated documents.

1-1-2. Assemble a national conference to draft a constitution that enshrines the principles of Ethiopian Democracy.

Tactics to Strategy 1-1-2

General comment. Brief notes on the national Conference and constitution enacted by the TPLF (for details see Appendix 6).

A) USA Assistant Secretary of State Herman Cohen, pressured Colonel Mengistu Haile Mariam to resign on 21 May 1991 and arranged for his exile in Zimbabwe.

B) Mr. Cohn assembled a selected group of parties (EPLF, TPLF/EPRDF, OLF and the Derg) that he would chair in a so-called London conference that opened on 27 May 1991.

C) On the night of May 27-28, the EPLF-TPLF/EPRDF forces marched into Addis and took control of the government of Ethiopia .

D) A farcical national conference was held from July 1 to July 5, 1991. Based on the 5 day conference the TPLF/EPRDF assumed legitimacy for itself and set its governance, constitution, bills, placed an international boundary within Ethiopia, et cetera. It is absolutely important to have a genuine National Conference that is conducted by the people of Ethiopia, which they deliberate about over months.

1-1-2-1. Ask each “aweraja” to send a representative to a national conference at which Ethiopians will discuss on how to govern themselves.

1-1-2-2. Give the Ethiopian Democracy (ED) and associated documents for the conference to examine and to perfect to its desire.

1-1-2-3. Ask the Conference to establish a constitution drafting committee, to discuss on the work of the committee, and to adopt a constitution.

Tactics to Strategies of Objective 2 to Goal 1.

Objective 1-2. Ensure that inhabitants will be engaged in the mission-goals-objectives-strategies-tactics system that is called Ethiopian Democracy.

Ethiopian Democracy is a living document that will be made available to people at all levels of government and non-government organizations and agencies as well as in the social and educational areas. People will be made to discuss the document and learn from it. A society, which is fully aware of the guiding document for its functions is a knowledgeable community.

Strategy 1 to objective 1-2 of goal 1

1-2-1. Encourage establishment of farmers association that will discuss about farm issues including discussion on Ethiopian Democracy

Tactics to Strategy 1-2-1.

1-2-1-1 Ask farmers about Ethiopian Democracy and cause them to be conversant about it as a way of making them relate to the entire nation.

1-2-1-2 Ask farmers to identify the most successful farmer among them and recommend him/her for acknowledgement from the “wereda” and or “aweraja.”

1-2-2 Encourage establishment of community associations within each district of cities that will discuss about city issues including discussion on Ethiopian Democracy.

Tactics to Strategy 1-2-2.

1-2-2-1 Ask inhabitants in towns and cities about Ethiopian Democracy and cause them to be conversant about it as a way of making them relate to the entire nation, its ideals and principles.

1-2-2-2 Ask inhabitants of towns and cities if they have established societies that discuss about Ethiopians Democracy and how to better translate its strategies and tactics.

1-2-3. Encourage the establishment of Ethiopian Democracy associations with in each school of the country to discuss the contents of Ethiopian Democracy.

Tactics to strategy 1-2-3.

1-2-3-1. Ask students and teachers in each school about Ethiopian Democracy and cause them to be conversant about it as a way of making them relate to the inhabitants of the entire nation and the nation's ideals and principles.

1-2-3-2. Ask teachers and students of each school to give a token of recognition to a couple of students and teachers who have excelled in attempts to translate the strategies and tactics of Ethiopian Democracy into action.

1-2-4. Cause Diaspora Ethiopians to form meaningful organizations, that democratically elect their executives and include liaison officers who are either seconded or appointed by Kinijit Ethiopia and who will link them with the major movement in Ethiopia.

Tactics to Strategy 1-2-4.

1-2-4-1. Ask Ethiopians in the Diaspora to organize as supporters of Ethiopian Democracy that respects the vote of the 27 million Ethiopians who in the in the May 15, 2005 national elections overwhelming elected the Kinijit Party to govern Ethiopia, and who oppose the Woyane and EPRDF party that disregarded the wishes of the votes. When 49% of the voters elected the Kinijit to power, about 17% others had elected UEDF and other parties who are opposed to Woyane tyranny.

1-2-4-2. Expose those in the Diaspora who might identify themselves as parties while they do not have party representatives that physically operate in Ethiopia. Any Ethiopian in the Diaspora must be content in being a supporter, until he/she goes to Ethiopia to physically participate in the struggle there.

1-2-4-3. Ask Ethiopians in all countries including the neighboring countries of Ethiopia, the Sudan, Kenya, Somalia, Djibouti, Yemen, Saudi Arabia to organize and to examine the workings of the governments in their domicile, and to try to establish linkages with the same. Supporters of Ethiopian Democracy will have better chances of infiltrating Ethiopia through its borders.

1-2-4-4. Cause Kinijit supporters in the Diaspora to recognize what it can do.

a) Strengthen the Kinijit movement in Ethiopia (by sending financial, material, and moral support,- show support via media outlets such as radio, internet and print media; emphasize the beauty of the vision and mission of Kinijit. Think Kinijit, talk Kinijit, and walk Kinijit. Hold seminars by Kinijit for Kinijit and others. Publish on Kinijit website.)

b) Lobby governments bodies (legislators, administrators, and other agencies) in the countries where Kinijit supporters live to do good things for Ethiopia.

c) Organize supporters and implement demonstrations in host countries to show to themselves their devotion to the cause of Kinijit.

d) Cause and support the implementation of the battery of other tactics that have been described in Ethiopian Democracy.

1-2-3-5. Ask the Diaspora to implement “Hizbawi Imbita” and say no to a fragmented movement by belonging to different organizations of the same Kinijit Party.

a) If the leadership of Diaspora Kinijit is found wanting, it should be replaced by due process and not through usurpation of power.

b) All supporters of the Kinijit Party must support Ethiopian Democracy and belong to a unified support unit of the Kinijit Party, which has been overwhelmingly elected by the voters of Ethiopia.

c) The unified Diaspora Kinijit support must have an executive in which there is a "lead liaison officer". The "lead liaison officer" must be the individual or the chairperson of individuals to whom the Kinijit Party leader in Ethiopia has given "ewqina". Since there is only one Kinijit Party there shall be only one "lead liaison officer", all other folks to whom “ewqina” might be given being subordinate to him/her. The “lead liaison officer” is answerable to the executive in matters that are asked of it to implement, and referable to Kinijit Ethiopia for infractions or improprieties if they were committed.

d) Kinijit support units in the Diaspora shall elect their executive bodies democratically, and place the "lead liaison officer" in the executive for linking efforts in Ethiopia with those in the Diaspora. The Diaspora does not recognize rule

by viceroy ("enderasse") and shall regard any and all individuals who claim to be leaders of the Diaspora by means of vicerealty as enemies of Kinijit, its spirit and purposes, and certainly as antidemocratic individuals.

e) All parties, whatever their names, who do not accept the leadership of Kinijit do not respect the voters of Ethiopia. Worse, they belittle the achievement of the Ethiopian people that culminated in the May 15, 2005 elections.

1-2-4-6. Ask Diaspora Kinijit party supporters across the globe to organize, and through their executives organization will network and form a world-wide Diaspora executive body.

1-2-4-7. Ask the Diaspora to be conversant about Ethiopian Democracy as a way of making them relate to the inhabitants of the entire Ethiopian Nation and to its ideals and principles.

1-2-4-8. Ask the Diaspora to identify and give an award to a deserving individual in each support group in recognition to his/her effort at translating the strategies and tactics of Ethiopian Democracy into action.

1-2-4-9. Ask the Diaspora to establish an investment fund (IF) such that their monetary support will be durable. The IF should be separate from the political and non-profit effort, and funds sent to it must be clearly identified as separate. Yet, if the same contributors gave a portion to the IF, and the fund is invested by means of useful instruments, the chances are high that the funds will grow as will the influence of the stakeholders.

1-2-4-10. Ask individuals in the Diaspora who engage in dissemination of information to be vigilant about the veracity of their information. Such 'journalist', should not find themselves in the leadership role of any political party if they wish to be credible.

Tactics to Strategies of Objective 3 to Goal 1

Objective 1-3. Organize a government that is duly elected by the people, by considering the Kinijit party leaders as the first democratically elected leaders in Ethiopia, and administer Ethiopian Democracy firmly and fairly and bestow justice to all with malice to none.

Ethiopian Democracy boldly proclaims and pursues the materialization of one-person-one-vote democracy by implementing the same both at policy and administrative levels. The government will have co-equal legislative, judiciary, and executive branches. All government and non-government organizations and agencies shall proclaim, promise, and implement policies and administrations which stand in support of the rights of the individual, and the supremacy of just law which enshrines individual rights. The first popularly elected leaders of Ethiopia are the representatives of the people, who elected leaders of the Kinijit Party in the May 15, 2005. The Kinijit leader shall run the government if permitted. Regardless they are the founding fathers of Ethiopian Democracy.

Strategy 1 to objective 1-3 of goal 1

1-3-1. Establish a government with three co-equal branches that is dedicated to the implementation of the mission of Ethiopian Democracy, and in which 1) one

branch legislates bills in light of Ethiopian Democracy, 2) another branch executes the bills generated by the legislator and the constitution that enshrines the contents of Ethiopia Democracy, and 3) a third branch interprets the laws and adjudges any disputes between individuals, and individuals and groups, and disagreements between agencies and branches of government.

Tactics to strategy 1-3-1-1. The tactics given here provide a brief outline.

1-3-1-1 After an Ethiopian army that is organized under the principles of Ethiopian Democracy is ready and willing to submit to the will of the people, ask the Kinijit Party Leader to preside over a transitional government (TG) comprising of Kinijit, Hebrat, and EPRDF members, in the proportion of votes they received in the May 15, 2005, elections [49%, for Kinijit, 34% for EPRDF and affiliated parties, 17% for UEDF and other parties], for a period of two years. Kinijit should provide the president and vice president of the TG.

1-3-1-2 Ask the President of the TG to empanel a National Conference by assembling representatives from each Aweraja of Ethiopia. The conference determines the form of government that the people wish to be governed by. They also cause a committee to draft a constitution, which they will improve and modify before they pass it by a two third majority vote.

1-3-1-3 The TG will dispense all government functions by using all pertinent parts of the laws and constitution of

EPRDF, which are consistent with Ethiopian Democracy. And the TG will prepare an Electoral board and electoral procedure consistent with Ethiopian Democracy.

1-3-1-4. Hold elections so that the party which received the most votes will form a government and will replace the TG. The chairman of the winning party will establish the executive branch of the government, while all members elected to parliament will form the legislative branch; one representative from each Aweraja in the house of the Congress, and two representatives from each state in the house of the Senate. Representatives to Congress shall be elected every three years while those to the Senate will be elected every six years. The president of the executive will nominate candidates for the Judiciary who, upon the consent of Senate, will be appointed.

1-3-2 Establish that the work of the government is to defend the nation from external attack, internal fracturing, and to maintain peace and provide justice to all.

Tactics to Strategy 1-3-2.

1-3-2-1. Establish an appropriate number of military services (army, navy, air force) to defend the nation, and police force to monitor internal peace and order.

1-3-2-2. Ask all leaders of government entities and the military organizations to take an oath to uphold the Ethiopian constitution that is consistent with the principles of Ethiopian Democracy.

1-3-2-2. Ask all leaders of government entities, the military apparatus, non-government agencies, community associations to take an oath to uphold the principles of Ethiopian Democracy.

1-3-2-4. Ask the judges and the police in each district and or Wereda to provide timely justice.

1-3-2-5. Offer an annual service award to one secret agent of each province for a superior service rendered in upholding the civil rights of individuals as explained in Ethiopian Democracy.

1-3-2-5. Since the current TPLF/EPRDF regime has been voted out of office (it received less than 30% of the votes, whereas the Kinijit party had received 49%) it is clear that the regime is illegal and is an enemy of Ethiopia. Therefore Ethiopians reserve the right to regain their freedom from this usurper regime by all means necessary. Those who prefer to pursue armed struggle and who do so to enshrine Ethiopian Democracy ought to be supported. All Ethiopians should rally behind pan-Ethiopian opposition parties and groups who clearly stand for respecting the vote of Ethiopians made in May 15, 2005, and accept the Kinijit Party as the one elected by the people.

1-3-3. Establish a founder's association that places the Kinijit Party leaders who were elected representatives by the overwhelming majority of Ethiopia in the May 15, 2005 election

Tactics to Strategy 1-3-3.

1-3-3-1 Enter the names and photographs of the ruling council of the Kinijit Party, which were formed after the May 15, 2005 elections, plus the top leaders of the Kinijit component party members who were jailed and accused by Zenawi as Hailu Shawel and others, in the Hall of founders of Ethiopian Democracy.

1-3-3-2 Enter the names of the leaders of the armed forces who struggled to remove usurper's regimes and placed in power the duly elected leaders of Ethiopia.

1-3-4. Organize a police force that implements orders given by the courts.

Tactics to Strategy 1-3-4

1-3-4-1. Ask all police officers to take an oath to uphold the constitution of Ethiopia that enshrines the principles of Ethiopian Democracy.

1-3-4-2. Ask the police officers to effect the law with fairness and firmness.

Tactics to Strategies of Objective 4 to Goal 1

Objective 1-4. Arrange and organize Ethiopia into administrative states (Provinces and regions) in ways that will provide ready and equitable services to all inhabitants of the region.

The administrative regions (states, provinces) within Ethiopia shall be arranged in ways that benefit inhabitants to receive egalitarian responses to their needs. The administration of each state shall implement the Mission of

Ethiopian Democracy, and are in stark contrast to the rule imposed on Ethiopia by the TPLF/EPRDF. The TPLF/EPRDF has made Ethiopia a landlocked country and has given what they call "ethnic names" to administrative regions. However, the designation of "ethnic names" to provinces or states was not based on historical or traditional divisions. Also, since recognizable and homogenous people that belong to only one ethnic origin inhabit no province or state of Ethiopia, the designation of "ethnic names" to administrative states is a misnomer. Moreover, some of the states identified by "ethnic names" are quite irregular in shape and large in size and do not permit equitable administration to the people within the states. Other than bringing about linguistic-based division among Ethiopians and providing inequitable distribution of taxes among the regions, the TPLF/EPRDF designations of "ethnic names" to regions and the shapes of those regions serve no useful purpose to the inhabitants. Accordingly Ethiopian Democracy would result in arranging administrative states within Ethiopia in ways that would better provide equitable service to the inhabitants of the states.

Strategy 1 to Objective 1-4 of Goal 1

1-4-1- Divide Ethiopia into meaningful states (or provinces) with the aim of providing better administration to the inhabitants

Tactics to Strategy 1-4-1

1-4-1-1. Boundaries of administrative regions shall be made to facilitate the rendering of services to the inhabitants of regions. Traditionally, rivers had served as

boundaries between administrative regions (Figure 1). This practice had resulted in disregarding the development of the rivers for irrigation, and other economically vital uses. Thus the rivers of Ethiopia should not necessarily be used as boundaries of regions (Appendix 15). The only rational for division into administrative regions should be the delivery of better service to inhabitants. Such would be achieved by dividing Ethiopia into no more than 13 administrative regions.

1-4-1-2. None of the administrative states of Ethiopia shall be given as its name the name of any of the language groups of Ethiopia. Giving the name of a language to a state will result in wrongly bringing about nationalistic feeling based on language instead of based on Ethiopianness.

1-4-2. Establish administrative unites of the state governments that would dispense justice firmly and equitably to all, and without prejudice on the basis of the language individuals speak.

Tactics to Strategy 1-4-2

1-4-2-1. The administrative governor of a province will be elected by the inhabitants of the province or state.

1-4-2-2. The governor may be elected for a maximum of two terms and will not serve more than 10 years.

1-4-2-3. Each province will have a parliament elected by the inhabitants.

Tactics to Strategies of Objective 5 to Goal 1

Objective 1-5. Organize the military, police and security forces, and train the same to implement the principles engendered in Ethiopian Democracy.

The Ethiopian security forces, military, police and secret services shall be trained to work for the democratic rights of Ethiopians. The overwhelming vote given to the pan-Ethiopian party, the Kinijit in the May 15, 2005, elections demonstrates beyond a shadow of doubt that Ethiopians had rejected language-centered governance and the tyrannical governance of the TPLF/EPRDF. Accordingly, the security forces of Ethiopia shall take oaths to uphold a constitution that enshrines the supremacy of individual rights and the equality of Ethiopians under the law and in opposition to language-centered politics or governance. The security force will be trained to serve the interests of all parties who engage in elections, and not serve the interest of a ruling party, which might be rejected by the electorate. Ethiopian Democracy will assert the inoperability of the shameful act of the security forces, which backed the tyrannical TPLF/EPRDF when it imprisoned the elected leaders and placed people of its choice as the mayor and councilors, though the voters of Addis Ababa overwhelmingly rejected it.

The army will no longer be used to round up young men and send them to fight wars for the purpose of placing an international boundary within Ethiopia as the TPLF did in the 1998, or to fight wars for the purpose of denigrating the blameless name of Ethiopia by attacking Somalia, as it did in 2006. The army will not be used to disassemble the offices of pan-Ethiopian parties that wish to pursue

nonviolent form of opposition to the politics of their country. A security force, which is not consciously organized to implement the purpose of the constitution of Ethiopia that enshrines mission of Ethiopian Democracy is dangerous to itself, to the country and the people. A significant part of the political goal is devoted to establishing a security apparatus that will take an oath to respect the mission of Ethiopian Democracy and not become a servant to language-centered politics and governance.

Strategy1 to Objective 1-5 of Goal 1

1-5-1. Establish agencies for the military services (ground, air force, and naval) whose allegiance is to the constitution that enshrines Ethiopian Democracy, and who are not organized to serve the purpose or to promote the political platform of any party.

Tactics to Strategy 1-5-1.

The soldiers who were members of the struggle against Zenawi and his tyrannical armed forces initially populate 1-5-1-1. The armed forces, the army, navy and air force shall, to the extent possible. It will include those soldiers in Zenawi's force who were "yewust arbegnotch."

1-5-1-2. All members of the armed service will take an oath to uphold the constitution of Ethiopia that enshrines Ethiopian Democracy.

1-5-1-2. Soldiers who try to serve the interests of any single linguistic-group to the exclusion of others will be dismissed

from the armed forces of Ethiopia

1-5-2. Establish a police department for each state and city whose allegiance is the constitution that enshrines Ethiopian Democracy.

Tactics to Strategy 1-5-2.

1-5-2-1. The police of each state shall take oaths to uphold the constitution, which is consistent with Ethiopian Democracy.

1-5-2-2. The police will administer services fairly and firmly and without preference to any linguistic group.

1-5-3. Organize a security intelligence community whose allegiance is to the constitution that enshrines Ethiopian Democracy

Tactics to Strategy 1-5-3.

1-5-3-1. Members of the security intelligence community shall take oaths to uphold the constitution, which is consistent with Ethiopian Democracy.

1-5-3-2. The security intelligence community will work to identify internal and external enemies of Ethiopia and furnish such information to appropriate agencies for the legal neutralization of those individuals or groups.

1-5-4 Establish an organization that would educate the military, police, and security forces about Ethiopian

Democracy.

Tactics to Strategy 1-5-4.

1-5-4-1. Members of each of the services including the security community will attend workshops on Ethiopian democracy once yearly.

1-5-4-2- Each service organization will highly publicize the annual award to at least one individual that they will give for “Best Achievement regarding Ethiopian Democracy.”

Tactics to Strategies of Objective 6 to Goal 1

Objective 1-6. The political and administrative goal benefits from the establishment of freedom of press, and of a people who can express their views by utilizing any form of media.

Ethiopian Democracy and the tripartite system of government with co-equal branches of the executive, legislative, and judiciary will work more efficiently when a free press would expose inconsistencies of policies and improper applications of laws or policies. Hence unlike all previous systems of government from the TPLF reign through the Derg to the monarchy, the Ethiopian Democracy unequivocally supported the rights of the people to express their views freely.

Strategy to Objective 6 of Goal 1

1-6-1. Independent free presses, video, audio, television and Internet will operate in Ethiopia.

Tactics to Strategy 1-6-1.

1-6-1-1. The free press shall have the right to inform Ethiopians on any governmental, community, social, political, religious, and other affairs of the government and the people.

1-6-1-2. In times of war that has been declared by the people's representatives in the Congress and Senate, the free press will show deference to the security needs of the country, but still have the right to publish, speak, print or show any useful information to Ethiopians.

1-6-1-3. The government shall not own a news paper or any such mass media station such as radio, television, etc. The government will rely on sharing its information through the free mass media. The government will have an information ministry that will know how to interact with the free press.

1-6-2. Ethiopia Democracy or individual liberties are not to be violated by the Free Press for individuals, agencies, or the government might bring any violations to the courts.

Tactics to Strategy 1-6-2.

1-6-2-1. No member of the free press shall hold position in the free press at the same time as he/she is a member of any part of the government either by election or by appointment.

1-6-2-3. The members of the free media will police themselves so that the name of an Ethiopian is not

demeaned by inadvertence or willful act taken by the media.

1-6-2-4. The members of the a media or the media corporation shall be held responsible for any misinformation or denigration of the efforts of individuals, corporations, agencies, etc., and shall be brought to court for adjudication of said problems.

Part 2b. DETAILED TACTICS AND STRATEGIES OF GOAL 2, ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL GOAL.

General comments on tactics:

The tactics designed to meet economic and social goals of Ethiopian Democracy require that its principles be applied with integrity, clarity, credibility, firmness and fairness. Moreover, the tactics for achieving results from Economic and Social goal will involve correct interactions between the private and public sector.

The public sector (that portion of society which is controlled by national, state, aweraja and wereda administrations) will render universal and critical services that are important to national defense against external and internal enemies: military for human based infractions, police for local law and order, Water Authority for climate based drought or flooding effects, and taxation to facilitate the implementation of social contract between individuals and their government. In addition to industries and service that the public sector would need on a continuing basis such as factories for manufacturing war implements and armaments, the public sector may at times of emergency take over the management of the private sector type economic activities. However, under peaceful conditions the public sector should outsource economic activities including the manufacture of armaments to the private sector and privatize economic activity that way.

Ethiopia's Federal and State Water Power agencies organized to perform water related projects will educated all Ethiopians about the historical animosity of Egypt against the use by Ethiopians of the tributaries of the Nile

River (Appendix 16). Because of this animosity Egypt provides support to any organization that will destabilize Ethiopia and prohibit the nation from having meaningful and durable progress. Ethiopians should be educated on this constant and relentless animosity of Egypt and be at the ready to defend their interests. However, care must be taken to make a distinction between the Egyptian government and the nice people of Egypt.

Ethiopians should be mindful of the fact that the large illiteracy of the population should be reduced, and that the farmers should be encouraged through economic incentives and other appropriate tactics to improve their productivity.]

Tactics to Strategies of Objective 1 to Goal 2

Objective 2-1. Ethiopians have property rights including the right to private ownership of land.

The right to property is an inalienable right of the individual, and land surface is one such property. The systems in which individuals were tenants to landlords in the monarchical period and to the government during the Derg and the TPLF eras are contrary to individual rights ("mebt"). Ethiopian Democracy asserts the right of individuals to own land that lies in the top 10 meters of the surface of Earth. However below a depths of 10 meters the land is owned by all Ethiopians, thereby ensuring that the entire population has sovereignty over Ethiopia.

The majority of Ethiopians, about 85% of the population works on lands as farmers or helpers. The right to own land should greatly benefit the peasant and improve the agricultural produce of the country. Appropriate land tax

systems will be examined to adjust land distribution and incentives used to bring about desirable land produces.

Strategy to Objective 2-1 of Goal 2

2-1-1. Establish a government agency that would distribute land to Ethiopians. [Because confiscation of land or property is against the mission of Ethiopian Democracy, which validates individual rights ("mebet") including the right to own property of land and property, a government agency comprising of judges will be organized to adjudicate and arbitrate the case of confiscated land and property since the 1970's. The land so distributed will thereafter be dealt with similar to property under market forces and shall be adjudicated under normal court proceedings.]

Tactics to Strategy 2-1-1.

2-1-1-1. Form a committees of judges in all states to adjudicate and finalized ownership issues of confiscated land beginning with the early 1970's and establish landownership to the right individuals.

2-1-1-2. Establish that land is property which individuals can deal with as they do with any other property which they own.

2-1-1-3. Establish that the top ten meters of land belongs to individuals whereas the land beneath ten meters belong to all citizens of Ethiopia.

2-1-2. Establish framers associations to promote better yield from the land.**Tactics to Strategy 2-1-2.**

2-1-2-1. Can potato farming, or farming vegetable provide better yield and or profit than simply farming grains, or false banana? Farmers through their association might wish to work collaboratively and experiment on new and innovative approaches to the use of their land with the explicit purpose of seeking better and profitable yield.

2-1-2-2. Farmer' associations should establish links with Federal as well as state agencies who deal with farm types and products. The associations, if they have been formed, should in no way inhibit the individual farmer from directly contacting state or federal agencies.

Tactics to Strategies of Objective 2 to Goal 2

Objective 2-2. Private and public sector economies will reflect Ethiopian Democracy.

Private and public sector economies will be based on the principles of individual rights. Whereas individuals may belong to political parties of their choosing the political parties will not own economic enterprises. One of the ugly aspects of the TPLF party is that it owns economic enterprises, which benefit from the decisions made by it as a ruling party. Such corrupt economics had disabled the economic progress of Ethiopia. Clearly, the TPLF and other language-centered party entrepreneurs are the enemies of Ethiopian Democracy. Yet, we shall not flinch from pursuing the economic strength that would be gained by

Ethiopians when Ethiopian Democracy is instituted.

Strategy to Objective 2-2 of Goal 2

2-2-1. Establish Water Authority which will manage, harness and maintain the lakes, rivers for the use of riparian lands and for the nation at large.

Tactics to Strategy 2-2-1.

2-2-1-1. Educate the public about politics related to fresh water in the region.

2-2-1-2. The Water Authorities shall be responsible for contracting to get the building of dams, and maintaining of existent dams, dredging mud and silt from and lakes.

2-2-1-3. Up to nine Federal and State Water Power agencies such as the Tekeze Basin Water Power, the Upper Abay Basin Water Power, The Shebele basin water power (see Appendix 15 for details) shall be established to help riparian administrative districts (Wereda and Aweraja) as well the nation at large.

2-2-1-4. The Water Authorities will educate farmers on the ways by which the rivers and lakes may be put to better use.

2-2-1-5. The water authorities will periodically publish the allotment of water to riparian Wereda and Aweraja.

2-2-2. Establish new parks and maintain the services of existing ones

Tactics to Strategy 2-2-2.

2-2-2-1. Make surveys of cities and determine if there are enough parks for the population size.

2-2-2-1. Find historic battle grounds within Ethiopia and turn some of them into national parks.

2-2-2-3. Establish a tax base for the upkeep of national, and state parks.

2-2-3. Establish and or improve agencies that would promote tourism by Ethiopian visiting other sites in Ethiopia, and by attracting foreign visitors.

Tactics to Strategy 2-2-3.

2-2-3-1. Encourage students to visit nearest parks and historic sites

2-2-3-2. Establish campgrounds for occupancy by visitors

2-2-3-3. Aggressively campaign and promote local and international tourists to visit the natural vistas including rivers, lakes, mountains, and historic sites of Ethiopia.

2-2-4. Encourage private center economic activity.

Tactics to Strategy 2-2-4.

2-2-4-1. Create a climate that permits innovation, creativity, and productivity and opens the gates for the flourishing a private enterprise by providing tax relief for

up to five years to individuals and groups who enlist in productive economic activities.

2-2-4-2. Incrementally outsource public sector economic activities to the private sector companies and encourage privatization of economics that way.

2-2-5. Educate the public that public sector economics is a strategy intended only to jump start private sector ownership, or for working on items that are of vital and strategic interest of the government.

Tactics to Strategy 2-2-5.

2-2-5-1. Engage in economic activities to obtain parts and services that will permit the proper functioning of the private sector (that portion of society which is controlled by national, state, aweraja and wereda administrations).

2-2-5-2. Educate the population, by means of courses in formal classes, by using the mass media, that ideally all economic activity should be outsourced to the private sector, and demonstrate the same by privatizing, as appropriate, public economics that had been developed by the public sector to the private sector.

2-2-6. Encourage individuals to invest in their country and infuse the notion of Ethiopian Democracy among their peers.

Since changes in Ethiopia are to be conducted by Ethiopians working in Ethiopia, private investment both by the inhabitants and by those in the Diaspora should be done

no matter the form of an ambient government. The population has to survive and prosper despite the nature of government. Those who support Ethiopian Democracy should educate every one about this truth in ways appropriate to the ambient condition, openly and freely if the government is democratic, and discretely in oppressive regimes such as the tyrannical Woyane regime. Note that boycotting the services and products unjustly produced by the Woyane is different from investing in Ethiopia. It is possible to boycott the unjust products of the Woyane and support the just services and products of agencies that support Ethiopian Democracy.

Tactics to Strategy 2-2-6.

2-2-6-1. Give tax incentives to individuals and groups who bring new and innovative investments that meet targeted national and/or state goals and in keeping with Ethiopian Democracy.

2-2-6-2. Regardless of party affiliation Ethiopians should invest in Ethiopia, and the opposition in particular will gain a lot by having many Ethiopians who invested in Ethiopia.

2-2-6-3. Supporters of Ethiopian Democracy should teach and show by example the truths about Ethiopian Democracy.

2-2-6-4. Private investors will support other private investors and shun, to the extent possible, party delegated investors.

Tactics to Strategies of Objective 3 to Goal 2

Objective 2-3. An educated society is essential to the economic strength and progress of the country.

Ethiopian Democracy will open the floodgates to economic progress by opening schools in all communities. The purpose of the education is not for propaganda purposes. An appreciation of Ethiopian History and the principles of Ethiopian Democracy will be considered as parts of the general education of the citizens so that they will have common knowledge about Ethiopia. All communities within Ethiopia will be offered equal opportunities to education.

A balance between the duties of the national government, state and its local governments, and private enterprise are important to permitting wholesome social activities. Yet, illiteracy among the population will disallow the participation of most people in wholesome activities. To this end, working to attain highest level of literacy is essential for all activities including participation wholesome social activities mentioned in Objective 5 of Goal 2.

Strategy to Objective 2-3 of Goal 2

2-3-1. Open schools, elementary, high school and colleges, and maintain in good working order those that have been opened.

Tactics to Strategy 2-3-1

2-3-1-1. Each state has obligations to open public schools, and to encourage the opening of private schools.

2-3-1-2. Groups, agencies and firms have the right to open schools.

2-3-1-3. Farmers associations will recognize with yearly rewards those farmers and their families that have become literate.

2-3-1-4. Each state will provide statistics of the increase in the literate people each administrative district has.

2-3-2-5. The national government will provide \$100,000.00 Ethiopian bir to the aweraja that has attained the highest number in the increase of literate people in its dominion.

2-3-2 . Provide workshops and continuing education opportunities for all sectors of society.

Tactics to Strategy 2-3-2

2-3-2-1. Individuals in public sector societies, the military, the police, and the secret service shall have workshops intended to improve and enhance their professionalism.

2-3-2-1. Individuals in the public sector can offer suggestion on areas they wish to receive workshops.

Tactics to Strategies of Objective 4 to Goal 2

Objective 2-4. A healthy people contribute more to the economic strength and progress of Ethiopia.

The health of individuals and communities is fundamental to the economic wellbeing of any Country. Accordingly, Ethiopian Democracy shall invest in educating the public about the need for healthy living. Funds will be allotted not only for education but also for preventative medicines and practices. A vibrant health department will be established at the national level to deal with the health of inhabitants.

Strategy to Objective 2-4 of goal 2

2-4-1. Establish departments that will educate the populous of the value of hygiene.

Tactics to Strategy 2-4-1.

2-4-1-1. Local government agencies within state department will be charged with providing educational materials to the region under their responsibility.

2-4-1-2. Local associations, including farmers association will select the highest improved sector in terms of hygiene in their areas.

2-4-2. Increase the medical clinics and hospitals across the land.

Tactics to Strategy 2-4-2.

2-4-2-1. Each state government will announce its four year plans about clinics and hospitals, and how to increase their numbers.

2-4-2-2. Local associations including farmers association have the right to entice medical personnel to opinion clinics in their vicinity.

2-4-3. Discuss and encourage family planning.

Tactics to Strategy 2-4-3.

2-4-3-1. Local associations including farmers associations will be engaged in discussion on family on the number of kids each family would have.

2-4-3-2. Local associations including farmers associations will be informed about the varieties of techniques, including using condoms, for having a maximum of a given number of kids.

2-4-4. Reduce and eradicate any pandemic that might develop before it flourishes.

Tactics to Strategy 2-4-4.

2-4-4-1. The national government through its health agencies will research, monitor, and bring general awareness of the population about diseases that break out from time.

2-4-4-2. The national government has the duty to get medicines manufactured or bought from abroad so that the

public can access to affordable medicine to eradicate diseases before they become pandemics.

Tactics to Strategies of Objective 5 to Goal 2

Objective 5. Wholesome social activities will strengthen the economic progress of Ethiopia.

Wholesome social and recreational activities and facilities are essential to the economic wellbeing of a country.

Ethiopian Democracy encourages the construction of appropriate facilities such as gymnasiums, town halls, and the proper maintenance of natural facilities such rivers, lakes, and national parks. Activities that are consistent with and promote the mission of Ethiopian Democracy shall be encouraged.

Strategy to goal 2-Objective 5

2-5-1. Dredge lake floors to increase their water content, build dams across rivers for irrigation and or electricity and also for the added benefit of creating recreation areas.

Tactics to Strategy 2-5-1.

2-5-1-1. The national government will have a department called Water Authority, which will oversee and manage the rivers and lakes of the nation, and also study weather and climate and deal with drought and flood conditions.

2-5-1-2. Rivers emptying in the lakes have added mud and silt to the lake bottoms, and these deposits should be dredged out to provide enough space for holding water. The

appropriate section of the Water Authority department will contract private industries to dredge the lake.

2-5-1-3. The water Authority department will contract private agencies to construct dams across rivers. For that reason the Water Authority will establish a plan of the dams to be constructed, and secure approval for the plan from the national Congress and Senate. The dams constructed will serve for damming water for irrigation purposes, for generating electricity and for recreation or for combinations of these. [Considering the eternal animosity of Egypt against Ethiopia's interest of using waters and tributaries of Abay River, all Ethiopians should be ready to counter threats from Egypt.]

2-5-2. Establish more parks, playing fields, build gymnasiums, theaters, and town halls.

Tactics to Strategy 2-5-2.

2-5-2-1. Parks Service departments of State governments and associations within cities will plan the maintaining of existent recreation facilities and the opening of others.

2-5-2-1. Each city will have at least one theater hall

2-5-2-3. State governments will give a token of \$10,000.00 for the city within their jurisdiction that has shown the most increased attendance in theater halls.

2-5-3. Encourage local tourism

Tactics to Strategy 2-5-3.

2-5-3-1. Each school will send a plan to the schools superintendent showing which classes have their students have visited the nearest historical site or nationally recognized vista (valley, mountain lake).

2-5-3-2. Pamphlets and other educational materials will be distributed through the tourism office about tourist sites within the country.

2-5-3. Encourage participation in sport activities across the land.

Tactics to Strategy 2-5-3.

2-5-3-1. Ask states to assemble a list of sports played in their jurisdiction

2-5-3-2. Hold competitions in sports between states
Tactics to Strategies of Objective 6 to Goal 2

Objective 6. The finance, commerce, banking and other economic transactions will be utilized to strengthen the economy of Ethiopia.

The means of economic transactions and the integrity of the personnel who oversee the transactions are important to the economic wellbeing of Ethiopia. Individuals who comprehend the mission of Ethiopian Democracy shall be appointed to manage the economic transactions in Ethiopia. They shall be held accountable to the just laws of the land that are consistent with the Ethiopian Democracy Instrument.

Strategy to Objective 2-6 of goal 2

2-6-1. Cause the banks and financial institutions to adhere to the principles of Ethiopian Democracy

Tactics to Strategy 2-6-1.

2-6-1-1. Lending practices by banks and financial institutions will be based on principles that apply to all irrespective of spoken language or religious affiliation.

2-6-1-2. Banks and financial institutions will award some prize to one of their employees who best outshined in the application of Ethiopian Democracy to the financial transactions of the institutions.

2-6-1-3. The national government will have a central reserve system that will regulate the interest rates charged and the lending practices of private banking and financial institutions.

2-6-1-4. Individuals who are versed in Ethiopian Democracy in addition to their knowledge and experience in financial matters shall be selected as managers of financial institution, particularly in those institutions which are managed by the government.

2-6-2. Utilize the financial institutions to foster economic development

Tactics to Strategy 2-6-2.

2-6-2-1. Since money is printed by central banks in accordance to the worth of the goods and services of a

nation, financial institutions should encourage investment that would bring development.

2-6-2-2. Financial institutions will be pro-investment and offer loans for development by holding property of the borrower or other cosigners as collaterals.