

To the signatories of the Declaration against Corruption

- is being delivered

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What do we expect of the signers of the Declaration against Corruption?

(and how can they achieve what they declaratively support)

The fight against corruption is the greatest responsibility of political actors, regardless of whether they are in power or in opposition.

The fight against corruption is not part of the political or electoral program of any party - it is the awareness and activism that as a society we can change.

Corrupt society are poor, and their citizens do not enjoy basic public goods on which such individuals have a right, such as:

- protection from political violence and crime
- guarantee of civil and political freedom
- creating an environment conducive to economic prosperity
- rule of law
- independent judiciary
- highly developed communication and physical infrastructure
- supply the full range and high quality of public services as well as the highest standards of education and health care
- effective civil society

The fight against corruption must be directed to the prevention of these three levels:

1. **The prevention of "petty" corruption among employees in public authorities and citizens**
 - ✓ when bribery induces employees to violate the rules and to abuse its position
2. **The prevention of corruptive interactions within the state institutions**
 - ✓ mismanagement of public resources and profit from them
 - ✓ abuse of the public procurement procedures
 - ✓ practice of nepotism and clientelism
 - ✓ "sale" of political positions - placing classified people into positions with a high risk of corruption
3. **The prevention of systematic corruption**

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- ✓ capturing the institutions by hidden social networks of power in abuse of legal powers and authority in the field of control and supervision, judicial corruption, or corruption of the media as well as corruption in the media themselves
- ✓ impunity of selected individuals by blackmail and fear
- ✓ protection of whistleblowers, which must stop to be the subject of discrimination and persecution

Why is there corruption in Croatian society?

Two groups of factors are affecting on the high risk of corruption:

1. Systemic-institutional preconditions

- *political overcrowding* in public services and *loyalty logic dominance* above professional standards, and modest salaries
- widespread practice of not paying the obligations to the state
- limited supply of resources that leads to the introduction of the monopoly

2. Political- cultural reasons (at the same time with presence of tendency to corruption)

- *caught behavior that tolerates corrupt behavior*, believing that corruption has always been and always will be, that is the one associated with the perishable nature of power and human nature that is prone to corruption

Corruption is double sales ratio; government can buy the loyalty of citizens with it but also private owners and interest groups can buy power.

Corruption is closely linked to the government and political power. It is present especially in the transition countries, because there are **weak system controls, lack of morality and integrity of individuals in the government** and **the lack of public freedom and public influence.**

How?

POINT .1. Of the Declaration

Management and the legislative process in Croatia will become a model of transparency, accountability, integrity and honesty, by setting the highest standards. We commit ourselves to promote honesty, to adopt the Code of Conduct of the Croatian Parliament that will with the tools ensure accountability, prevent conflicts of interest, and establish effective mechanisms to eliminate corruption risks.

1. The Code of conduct of the Croatian Parliament and Government

2. The adoption of the 10th principle of open parliament

Open Parliament is a legislative body that publishes a clear, accessible and transparent informations, which makes it accountable and supports civil control of parliament. It uses information technology to redefine the relationship with civil society, and includes it in the decision-making processes.

Open Parliament means: *better representation, better laws, better government and better results.*

A new relation between citizens and their representatives

1. Full openness and access to parliamentary and legislative informations
2. Publication of information using simple forms and search tools
3. Publication of analysis, discussion and voting of the parliamentary committees and plenary sessions
4. Access for the fourth and transcripts of plenary sessions
5. Publication of detailed informations related to the budget, management, administration and use of funds
6. Publication of detailed information on the representatives (the asset and membership data)
7. Existence of mechanisms for effective control and surveillance of citizens

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8. Guaranteed involvement of citizens in the legislative process
9. Advantage of using the open source software and data format that anyone can use
10. Promote legislation that would strengthen the policy of open government

How?

POINT .2. Of the Declaration

Croatia will promote greater integrity, honesty and transparency in the spending of public funds.

- ✓ It will ensure to prevent corruption in those companies of which majority is owned by the state.
- ✓ It will do everything to use the principle of open data in pro active publishing of information to the public concerned.
- ✓ Public procurement rules will take into account the principles of open negotiations and they will use effective methods of resolving conflicts of interest.
- ✓ It curb the consumption of public bodies at national level.

Fiscalization of everything that the state purchases for their own needs, but also of what it offers to citizens - **to improve and consolidate the management of public money.**

F.1. Public debt and total cash flow menagement through systematic networking:

- financial management of budget users and the companies owned by the state through the consolidated balance sheet of assets and liabilities
- consolidation and financial management of regional and local government

F.2. By that **corporate governance is crucial, which should be applied in public companies as well as in the state governance and the administration.**

The culture of corporate governance in the Croatian administration today is too low, but there are mechanisms and knowledge that are providing it. These mechanisms and implemented knowledge come through information technology.

How?

POINT .3. Of the Declaration

Croatia will encourage initiatives and legislation that promotes the effective protection of whistleblowers in the public, private and non-profit sector.

1. To protect whistleblowers by clear and precise legal framework, taking into account international principles and standards and best practices.
2. To ensure that every whistleblower stops being discriminated considering the right to life, health, work and reputation.
3. To ensure to every whistleblowers the right to work.
4. To ensure to every whistleblowers the right to a dignified and decent life.

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