

1. Establish full transparency of government finances, government and political funding. Not only contract, but the flow of government funds should be available for public scrutiny. Achieving this can be a transparent system of national accounts and the Treasury, and government accounting. People must have rights to quickly and easily see where their money goes.

2. Simplify and improve communication with citizens, agencies, government, health-care facilities and eliminate pointless bureaucracy. Creating single points of contact with public administration based on the electronic transmission of information and electronic signatures for citizens greatly simplify everyday life. Pointless bureaucracy leads only to losing our country's economic growth and discourages individuals from setting up small businesses and other economic activities.

3. Maintain the independence and freedom of the Internet. The state has no right to directly or indirectly affect the ability to access Internet information resources. Internet must remain an independent medium. A citizen must have the right to privacy on the Internet. The state may not arbitrarily or unreasonably store data about citizens' activity on the Internet and/or force the Internet providers to do so.

4. The availability of Internet and telecommunications services for all and at affordable prices. By making a simple and widely available access to modern communication channels we can create a space for more information and it would be easier to look for the general opinions of citizens to a variety of topics. Greed and inhuman approach extort telcos and their customers an unhealthy environment in the telecommunications market that makes it difficult for the international competitiveness of the labor market.

5. The integration of public information systems and their further development based on open source and use of open source software in public administration. Senseless use of proprietary software is suboptimal manage of taxpayers' money. The use of open formats for external and internal communication in public administration will remove state's dependence on foreign corporations monopoly products, improve the quality of their mutual compatibility and interoperability.

6. No one shall be prosecuted for expressing opinions. We refuse the decisions of politicians that included defamation as a criminal offense. It can be treated as any other civil cases. We will edit a law that restricts the public control of public officials. Inadequate protection of persons who voluntarily entered public life, should not hamper the political debate.

7. Give people the opportunity to participate in hands on management of state (referendum on national, regional and municipal levels). The current state of Slovak politics is the cause of citizens' disgust over their own representatives. By providing opportunities to influence their elected representatives during the election period to enhance the quality of legislation changes that are being prepared and will remove the estrangement between individuals and the state as a whole.

8. Changing the Copyright Act, we want to support artists and not the corporate profits. Obsolete version of the Copyright Act does not reflect current technological capability, nor the existence of modern free licenses, where the author alone determines the license conditions of the work. Instead of creating a new culture and the spreading of the copyright associations and distribution companies are provide inadequate profits. This enslaves both the authors and the consumers. The state has to encourage sharing of information and data between the citizens and not to spread fear and unleash pointless witch hunt, which targets are its own citizens.

9. Abolish the state's ransome money - the fee for blank media and reproduction equipment. By charging clean media and reproduction equipment are physical and legal entities universally accused of copyrights violation in their current form. By the presumption of guilt is the Copyright Act unconstitutional.

10. Enforce personal responsibility of the representatives of public administration for theirs decisions. As ordinary workers, including civil servants, ministers and parliamentarians should bear responsibility for their decisions, particularly where their decision will cause damage to the society.