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## *A policy according to people's needs*

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*Caring about our public goods:* Good policies aim to increase the amount of public goods. Only those policies that are in the function of creating public goods necessary for dignified life are worth pursuing. Apart from security, legal justice and basic living necessities, a good quality living extends to include culture and education, public transport, green areas and parks, sport areas and alike. To guarantee the availability of public goods, including their quality and scope, it is important for government and its citizens to work together. There are no plausible reasons for the volume of public goods not to correspond to citizens' needs – arguing against it borders on demagoguery.

*Setting up an institutional framework:* Institutions ought to correspond to citizen's needs, not the other way around. Those of us who are directly affected by a particular decision-making should be able to actively participate in deliberations leading to those decisions. It does not suffice to have an open office culture with administrative personnel who are politely smiling and providing raw advice. More importantly, the information should be provided in a timely manner, appropriate format, intuitive for understanding and deciding upon it. Setting up an institutional framework should not be characterized by arbitrariness or expert advisory. It should rather represent a joint endeavor of government and citizens through multiple levels of cooperation.

*Responsible government:* Government is constituted on the basis of free and democratic elections, yet the electoral victory does not authorize unaccountable, autocratic and authoritarian behavior during the legislation period. On the contrary, responsible government treats its citizens with respect; it acts as their service, and holds a multiple responsibilities for its acts: moral, political and legal. Government representatives must be credible individuals and the governing process must not be based on misleading, lies and hypocrisy. Responsible government is accountable to the public: citizens, independent regulatory agencies and courts, both during its legislation period and in its aftermath.

*Pluralism of forms and actions:* Different needs are best met through different organizational forms and means of participation in socio-political life. The arena of social engagement extends beyond patterns defined by the dominant political, institutional and media profiles. It is the responsibility of the state to render all forms of democratic engagement possible, yet also to actively set the stage (information, financing, legal foundations, provision of venues) for citizens engagement and self-management. Those could take form of fora, platforms, plenums, communes, collectives, savings and loans associations and alike.

### *Just society*

*Egalitarian society:* Social inequalities are detrimental and they lead to unfavorable hierarchies among citizens based solely on power. The inequality between rich and poor create great cleavages (a kind of apartheid), which transfer to other spheres of social life. Those cleavages further lead to a subjugation of those with less capital resources. Being different does not constitute a ground for discrimination or harassing. In a just society there are no privileges based on property, there are no

exploited people, there are no sideline and especially worthy jobs, there are no oppressed and marginalized groups.

*Basic Needs:* Resources for satisfying basic needs should be available to everyone, as they constitute a precondition for personal development. This further contributes to the convergence of unequal starting positions given by birth or social affiliation. In practice it translates to the right to healthy nutrition, personal living space, medical care without administrative obstacles, lifelong learning, information, transportation and access to culture that should belong to the community as a whole.

*Solidarity:* „Free lunch“ is possible and desirable! Relations among people prosper when they are based on mutual reliance, sharing, building safe social networks and good intentions, and not entirely on competing for resources or a position in hierarchy. In a just society solidarity must not be an outcome of spontaneous interaction between people in a certain social environment, but it demands an institutional support and regulation. In a society characterized by solidarity citizens and institutions work together on eliminating poverty, developing trust between citizens, encouraging intergenerational solidarity, developing institutions for childcare, health care, as well as creating conditions for aging with dignity.