

I.

The INDEPENDENTS FOR CROATIA is a political party established in 2017., which represents an idea of Croatian nationalism and sees Croatia as an independent and sovereign state in its natural European, and in particular Middle-European – Mediterranean cultural circle. The idea of Croatian nationalism is an idea of individual freedom, as well as collective and national freedom, and it includes the protection of human, political, religious, and cultural rights and liberties, as well as the protection of traditional values of the Croatian society (protection of life from conception, protection of marriage, family, etc.)

II.

The Party has a parliamentary club in the Croatian Parliament (three of a total of 151 representatives), and also a number of representatives and city deputies in Zagreb and other local constituencies in Croatia. The Party's organization and influence is on the rise, and on the forthcoming elections for the European Parliament, the INDEPENDENTS FOR CROATIA expect to win one of a total of 12 (or 11) seats belonging to the Republic of Croatia.

III.

The INDEPENDENTS FOR CROATIA is a democratic party, a proponent of the rule of law and an adversary of any totalitarianism, including global consumerism. Accordingly, the INDEPENDENTS FOR CROATIA promote freedom of European and non-European nations, and the preservation of the sovereignty of national states. The Party opposes both the economic enslavement of small nations and the Brussels-based bureaucratic monster, as well as any attempt to turn the European Union into a superstate, considering that the identity, wealth and diversity of the Old Continent can be preserved and protected by cooperation of sovereign states based on European values and the principles of equality and reciprocity, while at the same time preventing the thrive of imperialistic and totalitarian tendencies, regardless whether they come from certain states or other centers of power.

IV.

Considering that the Croatian nation is traditionally emigrant, and that the imposition of Yugoslav communist regime in 1945 resulted in mass executions, exiles and a great emigration wave of several hundred thousands of Croats, the INDEPENDENTS FOR CROATIA pay a great deal of attention to Croats throughout Europe and the whole world. We want them to be loyal and hard-working citizens of their new countries, but we do everything we can to keep their personal, family, cultural, economical and national-political ties to their old homeland. That is why we strive to expand their electoral rights in Croatia, and to augment their participation in Croatian political, economical, and cultural life.

V.

The INDEPENDENTS FOR CROATIA place special attention to Bosnia and Hercegovina, not only because it is a neighbouring state, but because it has been a homeland and a state of Croatian people for more centuries. As a result of Greater Serbian aggression against Croatia and Bosna and Hercegovina in the beginning of the 1990s, Bosnia and Hercegovina today is a state of two

entities (the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Republika Srpska), and of three constituent nations (Croats, Bosniaks, Serbs). The existing constitutional solution, which was changed several times through unconstitutional interventions of the so-called high representatives of the international community, makes it impossible to create a functioning state, and at the same time, it causes frustrations and malcontent among the Croats (as the smallest nation by number). That is especially visible in the electoral system, which largely limits Croatian rights, especially when choosing their representative to serve in a tripartite presidency.

#### VI.

The INDEPENDENTS FOR CROATIA unconditionally oppose any pretensions to Croatian national territory, no matter which side those pretensions come from. No cooperation is possible with any political party or group which disputes the borders of the Republic of Croatia.

#### VII.

The INDEPENDENTS FOR CROATIA unconditionally and absolutely oppose any attempt to restore a Yugoslav or Balkan association in any form. Having that in mind, it is especially important to stress out the difficult historical legacy in the Croatian-Serbian relationships, i.e. a century and a half of strained relationships. The political elite of the Serbian ethnic minority opposed the unification of Croatian provinces in the Austro-Hungary. From those groups came a public announcement against Croats "to extermination" (1902), and on the cover pages of leading Belgrade newspapers appeared calls for a "great slaughterhouse" (1908). In the first Yugoslav state, which was dominated by Serbs, more than 3000 Catholic and Muslim Croats were killed during peace time of the interbellum between the two world wars. In the Belgrade-based Parliament, a deadly attack on Croatian national representatives took place, which resulted in death of Stjepan Radić, the most popular Croatian politician at the time (1928). That led to a reaction on the Croatian side, and to a Croatian-Serbian war which occurred on Croatian territory in the context of the Second World War. At that time, numerous Croats and Serbs died in horrible bloodsheds, while the winners of the war imposed a new Yugoslavia on the Croats, without regards to historical events.

#### VIII.

The Greater Serb aggression against Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina (1991-1996) shows that Serbian imperialist pretensions to Croatian territory did not cease to exist. During the aggression, several hundreds of thousands people were killed and exiled. There is still a large number of missing people, and the stolen cultural treasure have not been returned. The Republic of Serbia has not officially apologised for the aggression, nor has it settled any part of the war damages. In the northern part of Serbia (Vojvodina province), the number of Croats between 1962 and 1991 has been reduced by 61,1 %, and their banishing and disenfranchising continues to this day. At the same time, the penetration of Serbian and other influences through the now ethnically cleansed Republika Srpska, and the attempt to destabilise Crna Gora (Montenegro), threatens Croatian state interests. Even though we want good neighboring relationships with Serbia, all of these circumstances make it impossible to cooperate with Serbian political parties so far.