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A word of introduction

Dear friends,

In many ways, the year 2013 and what it brought with it provided both a warning as well as quite a lesson for Czech society. Within the last six months, we witnessed an unusual government crisis, new elections and the shifting of the Czech political landscape. Given all this, it is becoming more and more clear that high-ranking political corruption, together with organised crime, can threaten the quality and stability of governance, undermine the citizens’ trust in democratic principles, and lead to significant economic losses. In this context, Oživení became actively engaged in the launching of a project called The Reconstruction of the State and, together with its partners, promotes the adoption of such legislation which would help to systemically address the problem of corruption in our country. At the same time, we are well aware of the fact that a mere adoption of desirable legislation is not enough, and that a consistent monitoring of the quality of its implementation will be necessary.

Also, we continue our efforts to reveal individual cases of corruption, nepotism, mismanagement and conflict of interest of those in public service and to provide a continuous legal and anti-corruption consulting service to citizens, media, political representation and public service officials. At the same time, we are trying to open up new topics that have been insufficiently addressed until now and deserve attention in terms of preventing corruption and promoting transparent, accountable and cost-effective governance (e.g. the distribution of subsidies by statutory cities, enforcement of personal liability for damages caused to public property, failure of supervision over public procurement contracts).

A big thank you goes to all our supporters and donors for helping us to advance the principles of transparent, accountable and cost-effective governance on both the national and local level.

Martin Kameník
Chair of Oživení, o.s.
(civic association)

Photo: Helena Pěchoučková
We are a non-profit, non-governmental organization promoting the principles of transparent public service and sustainable development. Since our establishment in 1997, we devoted our activities primarily to the promotion and development of sustainable transport, restoration of public spaces and life in the city; hence our name – Oživení (enlivening, restoration). Besides the topic of restoring and enlivening public spaces in line with the principles of sustainable development, since 2002, we have gradually started restoring also the democratic principles in society, in particular by direct involvement with decision-making and governance and supporting of such conditions which make the involvement of citizens into decision-making processes possible.

After fifteen years of our involvement with sustainable transport, we transferred the last activities from this programme to our partner organization Pražské matky (Prague Mothers). Oživení continues to engage with such activities which aim to promote the rule of law, achieve greater transparency in the decision-making and functioning of the public service, and diminish corruption risks.

As part of the Corruption-less Programme, we focus on the systemic detection of unfair practices in the public service. Among these rank: manipulations of public procurement, disadvantageous public property rentals and sales, mismanagement of public entities, refusal of public entities to provide information despite being legally obliged to do so, conflicts of interest of public officials and other issues. Besides looking into individual cases, we produce expert studies and analyses, and propose and promote systemic anti-corruption measures. Our presence on various advisory boards and working groups allows us to comment on relevant legislative proposals. We provide free legal and anti-corruption counselling. We offer training and organize various seminars. Furthermore, we coordinate an informal network of activists enabling them to share experiences and mutually support each other.

On the basis of our longtime experience, we believe that openness and transparency in public administration allowing a sufficient level of control by the public are the best remedy for systemic corruption. Transparency makes political culture healthier, allows high-quality public supervision and thus contributes to enhancing the accountability of our elected political representatives, who are to make decisions in the best interest of the public.

We work towards a well-functioning and self-conscious civil society.
Structure of organization

The highest-ranking body of the civic association Oživení is the General Meeting of its members which elects the Chair and gives approval of the person nominated to the position of Director. The Chair and the Director are the governing bodies of the association.

In 2013, the chair was Štěpán Rattay (up until 20 June) and after that Martin Kameník. The position of executive director was held by Radana Tichavská (up until 30 June) and after that by Lenka Petráková. In connection with the new civil code being expected to enter into effect, the position of an auditor has been created. It was taken by Štěpán Rattay.

Members of the association as of 31 December 2013:
Kristýna Andrlová, Petra Bielinová, Marie Čiverná, Lenka Franková, Jarmila Johnová, Martin Kameník, Jan Kotecký, Tomáš Kramár, Lenka Petráková, Štěpán Rattay, Jan Regal, Vít Sochovský, Petra Syrová, Eva Šuchmanová, Radana Tichavská.

Project activities in 2013 were implemented by the following persons:
Peter Bielinová – head of the legal consulting center, lecturer
Marie Čiverná – office management
Lenka Franková – legal consulting center, analyst, lecturer
Martin Kameník – management of the organization (from June 2013), project coordinator, analyst
Andrea Kohoutková – legal consulting center
Jan Kotecký – networking, project coordinator
Marián Kišďurka – project manager, analyst
Lenka Petráková – project coordinator, analyst
Štěpán Rattay – management of the organization (until June 2013), consulting
Vít Sochovský – legal consulting center, project manager
Michaela Suchardová – legal consulting center
Radana Tichavská – financial management of the organization
Steffi Černá – intern, analyst
Improving public procurement system

In the year 2013 we continued to develop our activities aimed towards the practical improvement of the public procurement system in the Czech Republic: it has for quite some time been accompanied by a number of corruption cases as well as systemic failures. The current practice clearly shows that all of the problems cannot be solved by a mere amendment to the Public Procurement Act, and that it is necessary to pay attention to other instruments of public procurement policy, too.

The problem lies in the supervision of public procurement

One of the key instruments of public procurement is the supervision of compliance with the law, which is carried out by the Office for the Protection of Competition (Úřad pro ochranu hospodářské soutěže – ÚOHS). We carried out an analysis of the functions, organization and results of the work of ÚOHS, including an opinion survey among suppliers/vendors and contracting authorities, with the following conclusions:

• in contrast to similar institutions operating abroad, ÚOHS is managed in a monocratic way which threatens its independence and the objectivity of its decision-making. At the same time, the head of ÚOHS is not subject to any special professional or qualification requirements and his or her nomination to the office is the result of political agreement,
• for the majority of the surveyed respondents, the length of the administrative proceedings exceeded the maximum statutory limit of 60 days, which is a complication for many follow-up procurement procedures, which are thus being excessively prolonged by the necessity to await the decision of ÚOHS.
• ÚOHS does not pursue any control activity of its own; it only reacts to the initiatives it receives; its modus operandi is thus completely reactive, and it cannot actively address the breach of law,
• the overall management system of ÚOHS and its human-resources policy are completely non-transparent.

The organizational and procedural background of public contracts in the Czech Republic:
We also found out that the system of imposing fines for breaching the law on public procurement is not fully functional, since the responsible contracting authorities do not enforce compensation for the sanctions imposed. This means that the persons responsible for committing errors in procurement, which may represent a wasteful use of public funds, usually do not face any sanctions.
Monitoring public contracts in the Czech Republic and Slovakia – a conference

In September 2013 in Brno, in cooperation with Transparency International Slovakia, we held a joint conference on the problems of supervisory bodies and their reform. Its aim was to kick-start a debate among experts about an adequate modernization of the systems of supervision in the light of the general trends witnessed in OECD countries. Despite our efforts, however, the representatives of ÚOHS were not open to any dialog whatsoever. We continue to work with the outputs of our findings and of the discussion when promoting an efficient and transparent public procurement system in the Czech Republic.

Contracts concluded without putting out a tender continue to be awarded on a grand scale

A high number of contracts awarded without a tender represent one of the main failures of the system of public procurement in the Czech Republic. The thing is, this practice is very uneconomical and brings with it a high risk of corruption. That is why Oživení devotes so much attention to the current trends in the use of the so-called negotiated procedures without prior publication (JŘBU). At the beginning of the year 2013, we analyzed the data for contracts awarded without competition for the year 2012; it became clear that in this way, contracts worth more than 30 billion Czech crowns had been awarded.

**Chart of top ten contracting entities in JŘBU**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Entity</th>
<th>Value (in millions of CZK, without VAT)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ředitelství silnic a dálnic</td>
<td>3,930</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hlavní město Praha</td>
<td>1,563</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Správa železnic dopravní cesty</td>
<td>1,070</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lesy České republiky s. p.</td>
<td>945</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Správa státních hmotných rezerv</td>
<td>869</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ČEPRO a. s.</td>
<td>823</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technologické centrum Písek s. r. o.</td>
<td>724</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Česká pošta s. p.</td>
<td>719</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministerstvo vnitra ČR</td>
<td>670</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministerstvo obrany ČR</td>
<td>526</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In co-operation with the NGO Otevřená společnost (The Open Society), we conducted a rapid monitoring of contracts awarded without putting out a tender by the so-called “government of public servants” (i.e. non-elected “experts”) chaired by Jiří Rusnok, which were awarded from September 2013 until the end of the year. We found that the Rusnok government concluded in this way 6 times more contracts than the previous government of Petr Nečas did for the same period of the year 2012. In precise numbers, the Rusnok government concluded 78 large contracts without putting out a tender, with a value of 2.854 billion CZK, compared with 18 contracts awarded without a tender with a value of 0.45 billion CZK under the previous cabinet.
Even better public control of public procurement – webpage vsechnyzakazky.cz

As a followup to the 2012 launching of the Internet portal vsechnyzakazky.cz, the only user-friendly portal for searching public procurement proceedings, contracting authorities and suppliers/vendors in the Czech Republic, we added new functionalities this year, thus further increasing the user comfort for working with the data on public procurement.
Thanks to these, one can:

• more precisely monitor certain segments of the public procurement market,
• prepare statistical sets according to individual user needs and present them on the web using iframe,
• monitor selected indicators according to the number as well as the financial volume of the contracts.

All this makes public control easier.

The project was implemented by: Martin Kameník, Lenka Petráková, Štěpán Rattay.
The project was supported with funding from the Siemens Integrity Initiative.
vsechnyzakazky.cz

Internetový portál Vsechnyzakazky.cz je alternativním informačním systémem o veřejných zakázkách v ČR, který přehledně a souhlasně informuje o zadaných veřejných zakázkách.

**Zakázky**
Zakázky realizované podle zákona o veřejných zakázkách, tj. mimo malého rozsahu.

110 591 zakázek
2 147 605 819 663 - Kč

**Zadavatelé**
Subjekty, které jsou povinný postupovat podle zákona o veřejných zakázkách (veřejní, sektorové, dotování zadavatel).

7 847 zadavatelů
4,7 ř počet nabídek

**Dodavatelé**
Dodavatelé předmětu veřejných zakázek, které byly vybrány na základě zadávacího řízení podle zákona o veřejných zakázkách.

21 853 dodavatelů
98 275 102 Ø cena

**Nejnovější komentáře**
Dodávka 36 ks kloubových nízkopodlažních autobusů v letech 2013 až 2015
RE. ZAKÁZKA V SYSTÉMU ZAP
Jiří Šukrovčec (Datlab s.r.o.) - 8. dubna 2014 13:12:17

STÁTNÍ ÚSTAV PRO KONTROLU LÉČIV Tunelování v IT zakázkách
Expert - 24. února 2014 1:08:08

MHM computer a.s.
KORUPCE V IT zakázkách v českém zdravotnictví
Expert - 25. února 2014 17:25:10
Transparency of local government grants

The distribution of grants and subsidies is sometimes accompanied by suspicions of non-transparency or bias in decision-making over their allocation. Oživení implemented an assessment of the quality and transparency of the distribution of subsidies in 13 Czech statutory cities. The results show that individual cities address the issue of grants and subsidies they allocate with varying levels of accountability and transparency. On one hand, there are cities where the grant scheme is completely non-transparent and open to possible manipulations. On the other hand, the survey proved that in practice, high levels of transparency and responsibility are possible (e.g. České Budějovice). Local subsidies and the way they are allocated deserve due attention, since in 2012, in the analyzed 13 cities only, more than 2 billion Czech crowns of public funds were distributed through this type of grants. The results were addressed to the city councils as well as councillors of the examined cities, including recommendations based on the good practice of launching a dialogue on improving the systems in some local councils.

The project was implemented by: Martin Kameník, Marián Kišďurka, Štěpán Rattay, Vít Sochovský. The project was supported with funding from the Open Society Fund Prague.
Extended evaluation of regions

How do regional governments administer public funds in the areas of public procurement, subsidies, and financial assets? We assess the transparency and attitudes of the regions in these areas in more detail in terms of information openness, drawing on the first-ever comprehensive comparison of regions in 10 selected areas, implemented in the previous year and available at: http://www.hodnocenikraju.cz/. Part of our evaluation is the friendliness and helpfulness when publishing key information about individual areas, the availability of information, but also the readiness of the regions to implement certain fundamental anti-corruption instruments which are closely related to transparency. The evaluation methodology was prepared and data were collected. The results will be published in the first half of the year 2014.

The project was implemented by: Martin Kameník, Marián Kišďurka, Stefi Černá.
The project was supported by: The Open Society Fund Prague/ Otakar Motejl Fund and the Embassy of the United States of America in Prague

Anti-corruption legal consulting 2.0

The citizens’ participation in decision-making and governance is often restricted due to the attitudes the public bodies hold. Citizens often do not have information about how to protect themselves and how to enforce their rights. An anti-corruption and legal consulting center has been a stable part of the work done by Oživení for the third year. It provides day to day legal and anti-corruption expert advice to persons who have personally encountered corruption, or to persons who hold the suspicion that an act of corruption occurred in their immediate vicinity (or that one is about to take place). The consulting focused in particular (but not exclusively) on the provision of legal advice and expert support in connection with awarding public procurement, managing public property (in particular the sales and rental of municipal property), providing public support (subsidies) and the enforcement of at least partial recovery for damages on responsible persons.
As part of our consulting, in 2013, we:

- provided 356 consultations of basic legal and anti-corruption counselling,
- helped with extensive legal advice in 136 specific cases of mismanagement and corruption in public administration,
- submitted 13 initiatives on breaching the law on public procurement to the Office for the Protection of Competition,
- submitted 4 notices to the criminal law enforcement authorities on the suspicion of the following offenses having been committed: the offense of violation of obligations in the management of foreign property, the offense of power misuse by a public official, and the offense of unfair practices during the awarding of a public contract and during a public tender,
- called on more than 40 public administration bodies to enforce damages arising from bad decisions concerning the property of a municipality or the state.

Practical advice or best practice examples can be found on the pages of the legal consulting center, available at: [http://www.bezkorupce.cz/nase-temata/](http://www.bezkorupce.cz/nase-temata/)

**What we specifically achieved:**

The joint-stock company Centrum Palmovka, with its sole shareholder being the city district of Prague 8, issued a public tender in March 2013 for the Technical supervision of the investor, related to the construction of an object called Nová Palmovka. The estimated value of the contract was 4 million Czech crowns. In the call for tender submissions, the contracting authority had specified non-transparent criteria for the subsequent evaluation of the bids, which is why Oživení submitted an initiative to review the actions carried out by the contracting authority to the Office for the Protection of Competition. The Office began an administrative proceedings with the contracting entity and issued a provisional measure by which it forbade the contracting authority to conclude any contract with the winning supplier. The contracting authority cancelled the procurement procedure in May 2013.

The municipality of Veltrusy concluded in 2012 a contract for waste collection without putting out any tender; and this despite the fact that in the year 2011, the annual cost for waste collection amounted to more than 1 million Czech crowns. (Considering the performance of the job for an indefinite time period, it was a contract with a value of at least 4 million Czech crowns, therefore it was a contract which Veltrusy was required to carry out via public procurement under the Public Procurement Act.) Prior to the submission of the initiative to the Office for the Protection of Competition, the municipality
was made aware of the violation of the law and urged to take action and rectify this situation. The municipality remained idle. Based on an initiative by Oživení, the Office launched an administrative proceedings with the municipality.

In December 2012, the Cheb executive board of the city council (“Rada”) decided to make public the intention to sell land for the construction of a McDonalds type of restaurant. When an unexpected candidate applied for the competition, the offers were not forwarded by the city council board (“Rada”) to the whole of the city council (“Zastupitelstvo”) and the intention to sell was cancelled. Subsequently, in March 2013, the intention to sell the same land was made public again, and this time made the competition as difficult as possible for the unwanted candidate. Oživení turned to the Ministry of the Interior with an initiative to launch control. The Ministry of the Interior found that the city of Cheb committed misconduct by this procedure and invited it to remedy this situation.

The Office for the Protection of Competition imposed a fine of 500 thousand Czech crowns on a subsidiary organization of the Ministry of the Interior for the violation of the Public Procurement Act. The fine was paid in March 2012, but as of July 2013, it had not been dealt with otherwise. After a call by Oživení to file a claim for compensation, the subsidiary organization filed a criminal notice against an unknown perpetrator, and at the same time it reached an out-of-court settlement with the company which administered the respective contract. In February 2014, the erring company paid the amount of 250 thousand crowns to the subsidiary organization.

In April 2011, the Office for the Protection of Competition imposed a fine of 300 thousand crowns on the city district Ostrava Jih. The fine was paid in early December 2012. In August 2013, Oživení called on the city district to file an action for compensation. The district city council planned to discuss the matter on 12 December 2013, i.e. on the very date when the claim would become time-barred. Before the local council meeting, via e-mail, Oživení contacted not only all district councillors, but also local journalists. Subsequently, the city district launched an enforcement action for compensation, and two days before the claim would become barred, it filed a complaint against two staff members of the district office.

Individual cases are published on an ongoing basis on the website http://www.bezkorupce.cz/kauzy/

The project was implemented by: Martin Kameník, Petra Bielinová, Andrea Kohoutková, Michaela Suchardová. The project was supported with funding from the Ministry of the Interior, the Open Society Fund Prague and the Siemens Integrity Initiative.
Promoting the enforcement of anti-corruption laws in the countries of the Visegrád Four and in Estonia

We have been taught by many years of experience that a high-quality piece of anti-corruption legislation is not enough, it must be appropriately put into practice and it must be enforceable, otherwise it remains just a piece of paper. As of May 2013, Oživení has been coordinating a project of organizations from five European countries (the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Poland and Slovakia) which aims at promoting effective institutional anti-corruption frameworks in these countries. The project is more broadly focused on a range of the so-called soft corruption areas, as these are often perceived as having the potential to prevent deeper forms of corruption; specifically among these: the funding of political parties and conflicts of interest. Furthermore, the project deals with access to information and the protection of whistleblowers. These areas are addressed in comparative analyses and surveys, and they are also covered by examples of good practice found in other EU member states.

In May, we arranged a meeting of all project partners in Prague. We discussed the methodologies of future analyses relating to the enforcement of legislation in individual states. Among others, we discussed the conditions of public control concerning the funding of political parties, conflicts of interest or access to information, and we also debated the options which the citizens actually have open. The analyses are supported by case studies. In the field of the enforcement of access to information, we addressed the topic of access to information relating to mandatory entities ranking
among the so-called city- and state-owned firms. In the area of the protection of whistleblowers, we focused on the actual 
conditions facing those who have reported on unfair actions (i.e. whistleblowers) in these countries over the last 5 years – 
these conditions are reflected in 40 interviews undertaken in the five above-mentioned states.
Analyses and studies are a starting point for comprehensive recommendations on how to improve enforcement, boost 
the institutional framework and its functioning, and promote the fight against corruption. In the end of the year, a greater 
proportion of the preparatory and analytical work took place, the analyses will be published in national languages as well 
as in English in the first half of the year 2014.

The project was implemented by: Lenka Franková, Lenka Petráková. 
The project was supported with funding from the European Commission and by the Anticorruption Endowment (NFPK).

Networking anti-corruption activists 
and professionals

We consider exchange of experience, knowledge transfer as well as ordinary human support to be crucial. Many 
others can benefit from our experience and expertise, as well as we can learn from other people. Oživení is a long-term 
supporter of contacts and sharing of experiences among local groups of active citizens and councillors who are an-
ticorruption-minded, as well as among professionals from other organizations.

The e-mail conference Corruption-less (Bezkorupce), which we have been running since 2005, saw in the past year 215 
thematic threads in 1107 messages.
Instead of the traditional weekend-long meeting of active citizens, which we had been preparing annually since 2005,
this year we joined forces with other organizations to organize an anticorruption festival “Design and build” (Projektovat a stavět) (18.–20. 10. 2013). Under the coordination of the NGO Ztráty a nálezy, at the premises of the Faculty of Social Studies of the Masaryk University in Brno, we were able to hold a meeting of more than three hundred active citizens, local politicians, speakers/lecturers, volunteers and journalists. Oživení prepared one and a half line-ups of the three scheduled, was a moderator of two of them, and its lecturers had 4 inputs. All the lectures were recorded, those interested can explore them on the YouTube channel of “Projektovat a stavět” (Design and build) available at: http://bit.ly/1ifYAXr.

This event was a follow-up of the spring Brno barcamp called “Bořit a ničit” (Breaking down and destroying), in which we also participated as lecturers.

The project was implemented by: Janek Kotecký, Štěpán Rattay, Martin Kameník, Lenka Franková.
The project was supported with funding from the Batory Foundation.

Financial sustainability of watchdog organizations

In 2013, a three-year joint project of a group of Central and Eastern European organizations called Governance and accountability network, in which Oživení participated, came to an end. Its aim was to increase the accessibility of European subsidies for medium-sized and small organizations in our region. CEE non-governmental, non-profit organizations are affected by the administrative demands accompanying the subsidies and by the lead of Western European organizations. For the new budget period, several positive changes in a key funding programme – Fundamental Rights and Citizenship – were achieved. Henceforth, the participation of smaller and more local projects will be possible and resources shall be distributed in a way that is more fair geographically.

As part of this co-operation, we also helped to prepare an international conference aimed at boosting the communication and fundraising skills of watchdog organizations, which took place on October 17–18, 2013 in Warsaw and where a representative of ours was present.

The project was implemented by: Janek Kotecký, Martin Kameník.
The project was supported with funding from the Open Society Fund – Government and Accountability Fund.
Expert consulting and seminars

We want to pass on our experience, and we are set on promoting greater transparency and accountability in public administration. In 2013, we were members of the Expert group of the Czech Ministry of Regional Development for public procurement (Martin Kameník), the Platform for government officials of the vice-prime minister for the fight against corruption (Lenka Petráková), the Advisory committee of the Office of government for the fight against corruption (štěpán Rattay). Our representatives participated in a series of roundtables and seminars on the topics of the Service Act (Lenka Petráková), shortcomings of the law on conflict of interest (Petra Bielinová) and on public procurement (Martin Kameník). We organized a roundtable on the law on municipalities (Jan Kotecký and Lenka Franková).

In 2013, we completed an anti-corruption audit of the authorities in 6 municipalities. The audit was launched in 2011 in the cities of Karlovy Vary, Hodonín, Lanškroun, Černošice and municipalities Psáry, Srch and Tisá. During the two years, most local governments (Hodonín, following the change of its governing coalition, resigned from cooperation) were submitted assessment reports for 9 evaluated areas: public procurement, financial and fixed assets, information content of the web portal, local periodicals published by the municipality, access to information, decision-making processes within the municipality bodies, public support complaints and petitions receive and the way they are looked into, and whistleblowing (the protection of those who notify on unfair actions). We continually published the reports on the following web page http://www.bezkorupce.cz/audity-samosprav/, which now presents a comprehensive compendium of specific anti-corrup-
option recommendations. Based on the audit, then, many examples of best practice saw the light of day; these can be re-
commended to other municipalities from now on. The most recommendations from the audit were translated into practice
by Psáry. For its practice of publishing invoices it has become the winner of the category of Open Data in the competition
Open x Closed (Otevřeno x Zavřeno) for the year 2013.

We held various seminars for members of local city councils in a number of cities and municipalities, focusing on the topics
of public procurement, management of public property and conflict of interest. The lecturers were: Martin Kameník, Petra
Bielinová, Vít Sochovský and Štěpán Rattay. Martin Kameník led several seminars looking into the issue of municipality pe-
riodicals and new obligations regarding their publication which arose from the amendment to the press law (one that had
been submitted by Oživení as early as 2006 and seven years later, the amendment was passed).

For our colleagues from Georgia, Ukraine, and other countries we prepared and led lectures on the following: access
to information as a fundamental condition for participation in the decision-making of municipalities; the options
forenforcingparticipationindecision-making(petitions,referenda/publicvotes,happennings)(LenkaPetráková,LenkaFranková);
the instruments of monitoring public procurement (Martin Kameník); the enforcement of the law on conflict of interest
(Lenka Petráková); and the general principles of watchdog organizations (Štěpán Rattay).

We are part of the Reconstruction of the State

Oživení is one of the three guarantors of The Reconstruction of the State – a joint project of non-profit organizations,
civil society and business, which aims to enforce 9 anti-corruption laws, which would reduce the corruption potential
in our country. Together, we were able to obtain in writing a personal commitment of 140 newly elected members
of parliament that they would actively promote anti-corruption legislation. Oživení is active primarily in the field
of high-quality law on public service and the introduction of a public register of contracts.
## ASSETS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Long-term assets total</th>
<th>Statement on the first day of the accounting period</th>
<th>Statement on the last day of the accounting period</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long-term intangible assets total</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II. Long-term tangible assets total</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Independent movables and sets of movable things</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Long-term tangible small assets</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III. Long-term financial assets</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV. Adjustments to long-term assets total</td>
<td>-55</td>
<td>-80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Adjustments to independent movables and sets of movables</td>
<td>-55</td>
<td>-80</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Short-term assets total | 1 251 | 3 575 |

| I. Inventories total | 11 | 10 |
| II. Receivables | 131 | 54 |
| 1. Subscribers | 17 | 39 |
| 4. Operation costs provided | 97 | 0 |
| 5. Other receivables | 15 | 15 |
| 10. Value-added tax | 2 | 0 |

| III. Short-term financial assets total | 1 100 | 2 222 |
| 1. Cash on hand (in cash register) | 15 | 8 |
| 3. Bank accounts | 1 086 | 2 214 |

| IV. Other assets | 8 | 1 289 |
| 1. Accrued expenses | 8 | 25 |
| 2. Accrued income | 0 | 1 264 |

| ASSETS TOTAL | 1 276 | 3 575 |
### LIABILITIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A.</th>
<th>Own resources total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I.</td>
<td>Equity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Funds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Economic result total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II.</td>
<td>Account of the economic result</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Economic result in approval proceedings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Other resources total</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>B.</th>
<th>Reserves</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I.</td>
<td>Long-term liabilities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II.</td>
<td>Short-term liabilities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III.</td>
<td>Suppliers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Staff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Liabilities to social and health insurance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Other direct taxes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Value-added tax</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Other liabilities total</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| IV. | Accrued revenues | 164 | 2 271 |

|   | LIABILITIES TOTAL | 1 276 | 3 575 |
# TABLE OF GAINS AND LOSSES AS OF 31. 12. 2013

(in thousands of CZK)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A. COSTS</th>
<th>Main activity</th>
<th>Economic activity</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I. Consumed total purchases</td>
<td>119</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>136</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Consumption of material</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Energy consumption</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Goods sold</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II. Services total</td>
<td>3 959</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>3 985</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Repairs and maintenance</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Travel costs</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Hospitality and representation expenses</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Other services</td>
<td>3 913</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>3 939</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III. Personnel costs total</td>
<td>2 052</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2 062</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Wage costs</td>
<td>1 543</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1 553</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Statutory social insurance</td>
<td>505</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>505</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Statutory social costs</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV. Taxes and fees total</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. Other taxes and fees</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V. Other expenditures total</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21. Exchange rate losses</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24. Other Other costs</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VI. Amortization, sales, creation of reserves, adjustments</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25. Amortization of assets</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL COSTS</strong></td>
<td><strong>6 251</strong></td>
<td><strong>53</strong></td>
<td><strong>6 304</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### B. **REVENUES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount 1</th>
<th>Amount 2</th>
<th>Amount 3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I. <strong>Revenues from own activity and sale of goods total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Revenues from the sale of services</td>
<td>172</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>226</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Revenues from goods sold</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV. <strong>Other revenues total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Interests</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. Other income</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VI. <strong>Subsidies and grants received total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27. Accepted grants and donations</td>
<td>3 772</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3 772</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VII. <strong>Subsidies for operation total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29. Subsidies for operation</td>
<td>2 365</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2 365</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>REVENUES TOTAL</strong></td>
<td>6 364</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>6 417</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### C. **PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount 1</th>
<th>Amount 2</th>
<th>Amount 3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Income tax</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### D. **PROFIT AFTER TAXATION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount 1</th>
<th>Amount 2</th>
<th>Amount 3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>113</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>113</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Oživení, Identification No 67365353, Annex to the financial statements as of 31. 12. 2013


2. Legal form of the entity: Civic association

3. Main aims of the entity, definition of the purpose for which the entity was established: Civic association Oživení was founded in particular to:
   • further the development of civil society, democracy, and rule of law;
   • enforce the principle of partnership in non-profit sector;
   • protect nature and the countryside and cultural landmarks;
   • support and promote the principle of sustainable transport;
   • promote environmental values through environmental education.

4. Other activities of the entity:
   • consulting and counseling, producing expert studies and opinions,
   • supplemental education and training, the organization of various training courses, lecturing.

5. Statutory bodies and the changes made in the accounting period: Up to 20. 6. 2013 Štěpán Rattay - Chairman and Radana Tichavská - Director, from 20. 6. 2013 Lenka Petráková - Director, Martin Kameník - Chairman.

6. Information about the founders: Civic association Oživení was founded by these founding members: Petr Štěpánek, Dan Mikláš, Soňa Dederová.

7. Organizational units with their own legal personality: On the balance sheet date, Oživení does not have any organizational units with their own legal personality.
8. Deposits into equity: On the balance sheet date, the civic association Oživení has an equity of 300 000 CZK.


10. Accounting methods used: The entity has double-entry bookkeeping which enables it to track the state and movement of its assets and liabilities, the difference between costs and revenues, and the economic results. The facts that are subject to bookkeeping are entered into the books during the period when these facts are temporally and factually applicable. If it is impossible to adhere to this principle, the newly identified facts shall be entered in retrospect to the accounting period in which the facts were found. The accounting period is one calendar year.

The unit complies with the accounting practices stipulated by Decree No 504/2002 Coll., which implements certain provisions of Law No 563/1991 Coll., on accounting, as amended, and the Czech accounting standards for entities that are to do bookkeeping in accordance with Decree No 504/2002 Coll., as amended.

10.1. Specification of the costs associated with the acquisition of long-term intangible and tangible assets. The entity accounts on balance-sheet and off-balance sheet accounts:

- long-term tangible assets, defined as separate movables, whose valuation is higher than 3,000 CZK and shelf-life exceeds 1 year,
- long-term intangible assets, defined as user rights to SW, whose valuation is higher than 7,000 CZK and shelf-life exceeds 1 year.

10.2. Definition of the costs associated with the acquisition of securities and shares, inventories and receivables: The entity has no content for this section.

10.3. Valuation differences when applying fair value and evaluating equivalence in securities and shares: The entity has no content for this section.
10.4. Procedure of creation and implementation of re-adjustments and corrections (including information on how temporary and permanent value adjustments were stipulated): The entity has no content for this section.

10.5. Amortization of assets: The entity carries out fiscal amortization of property to which it holds property rights and whose valuation exceeds 40,000 CZK and shelf-life exceeds one year.

10.6. Procedure of creation and use of reserves: The entity has no content for this section.

10.7. Clearing: The entity has no content for this section.

10.8. Method of exchange rate differences: The entity converts assets and liabilities expressed in foreign currency into Czech currency by the current daily exchange rate set by the Czech National Bank, and that amount is in the accounts on the accounting date and in the financial statements at the end of the balance sheet day. For the conversion of foreign currencies purchased, the entity uses the exchange rate for which the transaction took place. Foreign currency exchange rate differences by virtue of the payment of liabilities, recovery and sale of financial investments are entered into books by the entity on the accounting date as financial expenses (account 545 - foreign exchange rate losses) or financial revenues (account 645 - foreign currency exchange rate gains). Foreign currency exchange rate differences on financial accounts of groups 21, 22, 25 and 26 are entered by the entity into the balance sheet date as financial costs (account 545) or financial revenues (account 645). Foreign currency exchange rate differences on the accounts of receivables, liabilities, loans, financial assistances and financial investments are created as a bookkeeping entry on the balance sheet date on accounts 386 - Foreign currency active exchange rate differences and 387 - Foreign currency passive exchange rate differences.

11. The method of processing bookkeeping entries: Accounting data are processed electronically. Accounting software FINESA® for double-entry accounting is used; it corresponds to the requirements stipulated in Act No 563/1991 Coll. on accounting. Following the previous inspection and approval of accounting documents by responsible staff, Ing. Marek Sezima ensures that these are processed in bookkeeping as contracted.

12. The method and place of keeping accounting records: Accounting records and documents are deposited by the entity for a specified period of time in accordance with §§ 31 and 32 of Act No 563/1991 Coll., on accounting, in handheld archive of the entity.
13. Information on significant events that occurred between the balance sheet date and the time of drawing up the financial statement: No significant events occurred between the balance sheet date and the time of issuing the statement.

14. Participation in business companies: The entity has no participation in business companies.

15. An overview of the payables for social and health insurance premiums and registered tax arrears: The civic association does not have any liabilities of this type on the balance sheet date.

16. Information on subscriptions to stocks and shares realized during the accounting period: During the accounting period, the entity did not subscribe for any shares.

17. Equity securities, exchangeable bonds and priority bonds: The entity does not own equity securities, exchangeable securities and bonds, priority bonds or similar securities or rights.

18. Amount of debt incurred in the accounting period, with the residual maturity term exceeding 5 years: At the end of the balance sheet day, the entity has no debt with residual maturity exceeding 5 years.

19. Debts covered by full-fledged guarantee given by the entity: The entity has no debt at the end of balance sheet day that would be covered by full-fledged guarantee given by the entity.

20. The total amount of financial liabilities not accounted for in the balance sheet: The entity has no liabilities not accounted for in the balance sheet.

21. The economic result divided by various types of activity: The entity carries out its main activity in accordance with the definition of the purpose for which it was established. In 2013, the following projects were implemented as part of the main activity. Secondary economic activity includes revenues from rent, from services related to the rent of office space and from the sale of T-shirts. (amounts given in CZK):
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Costs</th>
<th>Revenues</th>
<th>R-C</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Improvement of Public Procurement Systems in The Czech and Slovak Republic</td>
<td>2 288 219,19</td>
<td>2 288 219,19</td>
<td>0,00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Batory - Development and professionalization</td>
<td>433 415,60</td>
<td>433 415,60</td>
<td>0,00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environmental activities</td>
<td>1 815,00</td>
<td>0,00</td>
<td>-1 815,00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FINEC - Promoting effective anti-corruption framework in the CEE countries</td>
<td>1 244 693,18</td>
<td>1 244 693,18</td>
<td>0,00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Friends Club of Oživení</td>
<td>0,00</td>
<td>27 948,07</td>
<td>27 948,07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MV</td>
<td>1 100 000,00</td>
<td>1 100 000,00</td>
<td>0,00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protection of whistleblowers</td>
<td>15 000,00</td>
<td>15 000,00</td>
<td>0,00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norwegian Embassy - Rozsochatec</td>
<td>10 100,00</td>
<td>10 100,00</td>
<td>0,00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OSF 2013- institutional support</td>
<td>800 000,00</td>
<td>800 000,00</td>
<td>0,00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OSF - Governance and accountability</td>
<td>72 309,14</td>
<td>72 309,14</td>
<td>0,00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OSF</td>
<td>69 722,12</td>
<td>69 722,12</td>
<td>0,00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other anti-corruption activities</td>
<td>200 388,37</td>
<td>286 775,55</td>
<td>86 387,18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>US Embassy</td>
<td>15 500,00</td>
<td>15 500,00</td>
<td>0,00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary economic activity</td>
<td>53 223,36</td>
<td>53 223,36</td>
<td>0,00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>6 304 385,96</strong></td>
<td><strong>6 416 906,21</strong></td>
<td><strong>112 520,25</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
22. Employee information: The entity has 4 employees, expressed by the average adjusted status of employees in the accounting period.

23. Remuneration and emoluments for statutory members and members of control or other bodies:
Remuneration and emoluments for members of statutory bodies for the accounting period shall be 0,- CZK.

24. Participation of statutory members and members of control and other bodies, as well as of their family members, in persons with whom the entity has concluded trade contracts or other contractual relations for the reported accounting period: According to information known by the entity, neither the members of the statutory or supervisory bodies nor their family members participate in persons with whom the entity has concluded business contracts or other contractual relations for the financial year.

25. Other equity performance to members of statutory, control and other bodies:
Members of statutory bodies, including the former ones, have not been provided with any advances or loans during the accounting period. Also, during the financial year, the entity has not accepted any commitment on their behalf, as a sort of guarantee.

26. Influence of valuation methods to calculate profit or loss: No influence on the calculation of tax obligations.

27. How to establish the taxable amount for the income tax and tax relief on income tax.
Taxable amount of the entity was identified based on the economic results created according to valid ITA (ZDP) provisions. The entity has used the opportunity to reduce its tax base under the provisions § 20 7 ITA (in Czech: ZDP).

28. Information about changes as regards tax obligation when comparing the current or previous accounting periods:
During the financial year there were no amendments to the tax obligations.

29. A commentary on the significant items or groups of items for the balance sheet and profit and loss account: The main source of financing the activities of the civic association Oživení in 2013 are contributions/grants and subsidies.
30. Overview of the donations received: During the financial year, Oživení received for its activities the following financial contributions (in CZK):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Type of Contribution</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>American Embassy</td>
<td>financial donation</td>
<td>97 500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bielinová Petra</td>
<td>financial donation</td>
<td>10 200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fundacja Stefana Batorego</td>
<td>financial donation</td>
<td>387 150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Galajda Jan</td>
<td>financial donation</td>
<td>1 200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holoubek Luděk</td>
<td>financial donation</td>
<td>1 200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hrabal Vojtěch</td>
<td>financial donation</td>
<td>3 142</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chmel Lukáš</td>
<td>financial donation</td>
<td>2 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Koudelka Pavel</td>
<td>financial donation</td>
<td>1 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kučerová Tereza</td>
<td>financial donation</td>
<td>1 200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Landa Lukáš</td>
<td>financial donation</td>
<td>1 126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The VIA Foundation</td>
<td>financial donation</td>
<td>15 050</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anticorruption Endowment (NFPK)</td>
<td>endowment contribution</td>
<td>67 800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Open Society Fund</td>
<td>endowment contribution</td>
<td>938 300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pokorný, Wagner &amp; partneři s. r. o.</td>
<td>financial donation</td>
<td>30 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Siemens Aktiengesellschaft</td>
<td>financial donation</td>
<td>1 511 673</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Šmíd Lubor</td>
<td>financial donation</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vávra Vojtěch</td>
<td>financial donation</td>
<td>700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Višinka Jan</td>
<td>financial donation</td>
<td>1 000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
31. An overview of public fundraising campaigns: During the accounting period, no fundraising campaign (public collection of money) was organized.

32. Settlement methods for economic results from the previous accounting periods:
With the approval of the General Meeting, the settlement of the year 2012 took place into the Fund of own resources.

33. The day of completing the financial statements: In Prague on 7. 4. 2014

Assembled by: Ing. Marek Sezima

Lenka Petráková,  
Director
Statutory representative

For all other information as required by Section 20 of the Law on Accounting, the entity does not have any content.
Organization costs in 2013 according to the source

- Ministry of the Interior
- Norwegian Embassy
- United States of America Embassy in Prague
- Batory Foundation
- Environmental activities
- Open Society Fund Prague
- Other anti-corruption activities
- European Commission DG Home Affairs
- Anticorruption Endowment (NFPK)
- Open Society Fund Governance and accountability Fund
- OSF - Otakar Motejl Fund
- Siemens integrity initiative
- Economic activity
Organization revenues according to the groups of resources, year 2013

- Main economic activity: 61%
- Funds from the state budget: 18%
- Funds from the European budget: 19%
- Funds from foundations: 0.1%
INDEPENDENT AUDITOR’S REPORT

for the general meeting of the civic association
Oživení, o.s.
Lublaňská 398/18
Praha 2
IČ 673 65 353

Report on the Financial Statements

Following the accomplished audit, we have issued, on this day, the auditor’s report to the financial statements that create a part of this annual report as follows:

“We conducted the check of the attached Final Financial Report of the organization Oživení, o.s., which comprise the balance sheet as of 31 December 2013, the profit and loss statement for the year ending on 31 December 2013, and an attachment to these financial statements, including the description of used significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes. Information on the organization Oživení, o.s. is given in the supplement to these financial statements.

Accounting Entity’s Statutory Body’s Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The Statutory Body of the organization Oživení, o.s. is responsible for the preparation of the Final Financial Report giving a true and fair view in accordance with Czech accounting regulations, and for such an internal control system that they consider necessary for the preparation and fair presentation of the Final Financial Report that is free from material misstatements, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor’s Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the this Final Financial Report based on our auditing check. We conducted our check in accordance with the Act on Auditors the International Standards on Auditing, and application clauses issued by the Chamber of Auditors of the Czech Republic. These standards require that we comply with ethical standards, and plan and perform the audit in such a way as to obtain reasonable assurance that the Final Financial Report is free from material misstatements.

The audit involves performance of auditing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures published in the Final Financial Report. The procedures selected depend on the auditor’s judgment, including an assessment of the risks of material misstatements of the Final Financial Report, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers the internal control system relevant to the preparation of the Final Financial Report giving a true and fair view. The aim of this assessment is to design appropriate audit procedures, not to express an opinion on the effectiveness of the accounting unit’s internal controls. The audit also includes
evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used, appropriateness of accounting estimates made by the management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the Final Financial Report.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

**Auditor’s Opinion**

In our opinion, the Final Financial Report give a true and fair view of the assets and liabilities of the organization Ožívení, o.s. as of 31 December 2013, and expenses, revenues and result of its performance for the year ending on 31 December 2013 in line with Czech accounting regulations."

**Report on the Annual Report**

We checked the agreement of the Annual Report of the organization Ožívení, o.s. as of 31 December 2013 with the financial statements that create a part of this annual report. It is the statutory body of the organization Ožívení, o.s. who are responsible for the accuracy of the Annual Report. Our task is to issue, based on the accomplished check, our opinion concerning the agreement of the Annual Report with the financial statements.

We carried out the check in agreement with the International Standards on Auditing and related application guidelines issued by the Chamber of Auditors of the Czech Republic. These standards require that the auditor planned and accomplished the check in such a way that he obtained a reasonable assurance that the information contained in the Annual Report describing the facts that are also subject of displaying in the financial statements, are in all significant aspects in agreement with the financial statements. We believe that the accomplished check provides a reasonable basis for expressing the auditor’s opinion.

In our opinion, the information stated in the Annual Report of the organization Ožívení, o.s. as of 31 December 2013 is in all material aspects in agreement with the above-stated financial statements.

Liberec on 12 June 2014

ADAMEC AUDIT s.r.o.
Licence of the Czech Republic’s Chamber of Auditors number 342
Mr. Jaromír Adamec
Statutory auditor – licence number 1719
Support the NGO Ož(2,3),(996,994)

Support the NGO Oživení and become members of its Friends Club.

Why a Friends Club?

For the activities of an organization such as ours which serves as a watchdog and pushes for changes, it is vitally important to maintain its independence and thus also a truly objective approach. One of the essential pillars of the company’s financial stability and of the high-quality of the work done is having a solid base of supporters who embrace the values we advocate. Only a large number of minor donors who make long-term contributions to the functioning of our organization, although with small amounts of money, can form the truly independent source of funding which Oživení needs – and at the same time it gives strength to our voice!

That is why we are asking you, our friends, for support.

Anyone can become a member of our Friends Club. For more information on how to become a member of our Frienda Club and what advantages it can bring you, consult our website: [http://klub.oziveni.cz/](http://klub.oziveni.cz/) – or you can also contact us by phone: +420 608 732 091. We will be happy to answer your questions.

Oživení thanks all those who become Friends Club members or who support the activities of our organization in any other way.

Account nr. 2800516661/2010
Our partners

During the year 2013 we worked together with the following:
Svatopluk Bártík, Libor Michálek, Klára Danningerová, Matěj Hollan, Marek Sezima, Jaromír Adamec, Lukáš Landa, Vojtěch Blažek, Luděk Jíra, Marek Pokorný, Petr Dovolil, Jiří Skuhrovec, Jakub Krafka, Roman Štec, Oldřich Kužílek, Ondřej Závodský, Luís de Sousa, Tomáš Dombrovský, Mike Allen, Petra Humlíčková.

Notifiers of unfair actions (whistleblowers) who were courageous enough to share their stories.

Organizations and other entities:

Our thanks go to all
donors, supporters, friends, co-workers and members of the Friends Club of Oživení who supported us in 2013 and worked together with us.
Thanks to you we could provide help to a number of whistleblowers and successfully continue our fight against corruption, conflict of interest and nepotism/cronyism in the Czech Republic. Without you, this vision would remain a mere utopia.

Contact:
Oživení, o. s.
Muchova 13/232, 160 00 Praha 6
Phone: +420 257 531 983, Cell phone: +420 608 732 091
E-mail: oziveni@oziveni.cz, Web: http://www.oziveni.cz
Bank account nr. 2800516661/2010
oživení