



Economic Program of Serbian Progressive Party

The main objectives of the economic program of Serbian Progressive Party are:

- 1. Achieving full employment of the working population through the acceleration of export-oriented economic growth and development;**
- 2. The development of entrepreneurship by reducing the area of gray and black economy;**
- 3. Responsible management of public finances;**
- 4. Fostering regional development and economic and biological reconstruction of devastated areas.**

Economic and personal freedoms of individuals and citizens are the foundation of society we want to build. Therefore, the basic values on which we will insist upon are consumer sovereignty, responsibility and freedom of choice, protection of property and security of treaties.

The main objectives will be achieved by implementation of adequate system and economic policies.

As a responsible political party in power, SNS will have the following duties:

- In the first six months the Prime Minister (with the Governor of the NBS and the Minister of Economy) will, once a month, organize a public meeting with representatives of opposition parties, employers and trade unions in order to identify and solve acute and current problems (objective 1);
- Directors of export-oriented enterprises will actively (once a month) advise the government so as to permanently reduce their problems in business operations (objective 1);
- SNS will simplify procedures in order to facilitate the influx of foreign direct investment and local entrepreneurship development (objective 1);

Monetary environment has to be managed according to reduced financial dollarization, as the ECB has larger control over the cost of loans (especially long-term ones) than the NBS.

Adoption of external debt management strategy:

- Price stability will be achieved by increasing domestic production of goods and services, efficient application of antimonopoly legislation, and by fostering the creation of competitive conditions on partial markets (objective 1);
- Agrarian budget will be realistically and relatively increased in order to increase subsidies for individual farmers, and to use stockpiles policy to reduce the uncertainty in the market (objectives 1 and 4);
- Entrepreneurs will be esteemed as the most important factors of economic and biological stability of Serbia (objectives 1, 2 and 4);

- The tax burden on lower wages will be reduced (objectives 1, 2 and 4);
- The relative share of public wages and pensions in GDP will be reduced through more efficient public administration and accelerated economic growth (objectives 1 and 3);
- It will make operations of public enterprises more efficient through the professionalization of its management staff and personalization of responsibility for business results (objectives 1 and 3);
- It will maximize independence and accountability of the relevant institutions (police, prosecution, judiciary) in order to minimize the economic crime (objective 2);
- A complete system of control of the flow of goods and money is necessary for the prevention of "flea market economy"; the best possible solutions to monitor flow of goods and money which would be jointly implemented by the tax administration, customs administration, inspection organs and authorities for the fight against organized crime (objective 2);
- The basis for successful economic and the entire social development is represented through the effective and inexpensive state, which has the responsibility towards its citizens. The state should have an active role in providing social security and social protection, regulation of economic game rules, protection from monopoly, environmental protection;
- Reducing the consumption of state through lower costs for the purchase of goods and services, subsidies and other expenses where savings is possible (goals 2 and 3);

- Clear definition and calculations of public goods, their usefulness and cost reduction will affect the share of public spending in GDP, and make their use more efficient (objective 3);
- Budget Financing Program: for every economic and social function tax sources are clearly identified (objective 3);
- Policy of budget surplus will reduce the share of public debt in GDP and interest rates in the domestic financial market (objectives 1 and 3);
- It will change the course of public works and fiscal incentives for employment in areas afar from Corridor 10 (objective 4);
- Increasing costs for newborn children and tax incentives to families with children will affect by the change in demographics (objective 4);
- Special grants for women in rural areas with newborn children (one-time assistance, as well as for the other citizens in terms of depositing savings for newborn children until their adulthood in order to provide them with the possibility to study agricultural and other affine technical colleges, or invest funds in expanding productive activities in rural areas) (objective 4);
- All state insurance funds have to stop relying on the budget. Through the structural funds the state will increase inflow of funds, but funds can not be used in a squandering fashion. The role of the fund is to invest and to pay its obligations out of investments, therefore the country will make the effort to ensure the assets under the fund management;



- **The government will be open to criticism and suggestions, that of the media, opposition parties, public experts, in order to achieve all four objectives of the economic program of SNS.**

For SNS, the basic national interests in the area of the economy will represent the fulfillment of the defined objectives, and SNS will be opened for cooperation with everyone in order to comply with the abovementioned objectives.

By the end of its four-year term, SNS will promote a majority voting system, in order to affirm the responsible individuals at every level of government, along with the government rooted in the nation.