

Criteria for Proposed Measures

- Proposed measures need to contain structural reforms. Reforms include actions (from politics to legislation and implementation), which aim removal of system obstacles within economic growth; competitiveness and resolution of problems within labor market. In this way, the proposals needs to clearly underline which system obstacles of economic growth and competitiveness needs to be resolved through proposed measures. In another stage, the ministries and the institutions need to present the expected effect of the proposed measures within macro-financial framework, competitiveness and employment, by applying it to specific market.
- Measures have to be specific and have its time frame. General measures which indicates objectives, as it is “improvement” and “development”, will not be considered only if the latter is pinpointed in a specific way and if they are linked to specific time frame.
- Measures should be (potentially) discussed. Ministries/institutions need to have the possibility of expenditures for proposed measures within the time frame between 2016-2020. Measures without expenditures will not be included, only if ministries bear responsibilities for proposals’ expenditures.
- Measures need to be realistic from financial point of view. When it comes to the first years of financing, general expenditures of proposed measures for each ministry needs to be in accordance with MTEF 2016-2018. Expenditures for implementation of measures can increase up to 20% until 2020, when compared to 2016. In case of such increase, the proposals of sponsor institution need to cover possibility of savings within the sectors. Increase of financing for NDS will not be considered if the latter is fully or partially compensated from the savings. On the other side, we have to underline other sources of financing as is financing of technical assistance of development partners or foreign financing.
- Measures need to be feasible. Proposals of the ministries have to contain only those for which there is clear political devotion, determined by government’s plan, other objectives of government policies, including sector strategies and other policy papers and legislation. This covers international devotion too. As a result, respective ministries will harmonize the sector strategies and works plans for NDS measures by 2016, so they could determine measure

objectives of NDS. Such commitment needs to be reviewed during the proposal process of new NDS measures. Development partners should also be consulted about the measures.

- Connection with the strategy of southeast Europe (SEE) 2020. If appropriate, it is necessary to present information about possible influence on regional and national objectives of SEE 2020 for each measure.
- Setting priorities. Ministries and institutions are expected to present their proposals (or submit their comments on NDS measures), by implementing series of latter based on priorities and always having in mind the influence on competitiveness and employment. Same needs to be achievable during the implementation process, be it through the state's budget or foreign financing or support of development partners.
- Cooperation. Measures which requires joint efforts of several ministries and institutions: a) describe the joint efforts or political vision: but and b) underline in a specific way with what each institution shall contribute for these measures when it comes to action implementation.

As already mentioned, the aim is to get limited number of priorities, and when some other measure gets proposed, present which measures proposed by our side are not relevant.