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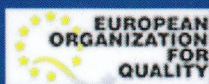


INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON BUSINESS, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION

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KA-SIM



KA-CASE

DURRES, 1-2 NOVEMBER 2013

Organizer



AGENDA

International Conference on Business, Technology and Innovation

1-2 November 2013

Durrës - Albania

Co-organizers and Partners



KA-SIM KA-CASE

Durrës, 1-2 November 2013

Agenda for ICMBE and ICLAW

Friday, November 1, 2013	
10:00 to 12:00	Registration
12:00 am to 13:00	Opening ceremony (Hotel Blearti) Key note speakers
13:00 pm to 14:00	Lunch/Break
ICMBE Public Policies- Central and Local Institutions-Economic Growth Session 14:00 -16:00 Chair- Ibrahim Krasniqi; Co-Chair- Biljana Ciglovka	
14:00 to 14:10	Economic and Financial Crisis in Europe - S. Zafarpour
14:10 to 14:20	An Empirical Analysis of the Effects of Foreign Trade on Economic Growth: An Evidence for South East European Countries- Merale Fetahu; Luljeta Sadiku; Raman Ismaili
14:20 to 14:30	Design and Management of Economic Zones for Small Countries- Edmond Hajrizi
14:30 to 14:40	The New Public Management in Transition Countries- Public Sector Decentralization and Local Governance Reform in Kosovo- Ibrahim Krasniqi
14:40 to 14:50	Public Management, Public Administration, Public Policies and the Antidiscrimination Measures in Kosovo- Shkendije Demalijaj
14:50 to 15:00	Consequences of corruption on local economic development- Nazmie Merko-Zabzun; Nora Maliqi
15:00 to 15:10	Measuring the Impact of Transport in the Developing Economies- Ylber Limani; Ermal Lubishtani
15:10 to 15:20	Macedonian Agricultural Policy – Challenges and Perspectives- Biljana Ciglovka; Ramiz Merko
15:20 to 15:30	The Relationship between Unemployment and Economic Growth in the Republic of Macedonia- Murat Sadiku; Luljeta Sadiku
15:30 to 15:40	Merging Small Administrative Units in Albania. The Need for New Reforms in Local Government - Arben Hysi
15:40 to 15:50	Ethical Relationship Between Stakeholders and Stockholders and their Moral Rights on the Corporation Differences- Besnik Skenderi; Diamanta Skenderi
15:50 to 16:00	Team Working and Differentiation Strategy – Albanian Possibilities- Adriatik Kotorri; Dritan Abazi
16:00 to 16:30	Coffee Break
ICLAW Sessions 16:30 pm-18:00 pm Chair- Belul Beqaj; Co-Chair- Ardian Emini	
16:30 to 16:45	Zhvillimi i Universiteteve Shqiptare në Kontestin e Integritimeve Evropiane- Zejnullah

	Gruda
16:45 to 17:00	Impact of using frame work agreement in public procurement - ,Vlora Ferizi, Edmond Hajrizi
17:00 to 17:15	The role of customs and types of transnational crime - Berat Aqifi
17:15 to 17:30	Challenges in the fight against money laundering - Artur SELMANI,
17:30 to 17:45	Crimes in the information technology sector and their investigation - Nikoll RICA
17:45 to 18:00	Illegal Serbian structures in the Republic of Kosovo why these structures are illegal and not parallel?- Behar SELIMI
18:00 to 20:00	Visiting Durres
20:00	Gala Dinner

Saturday, November 2, 2013

ICMBE Growth, Productivity & Development- Labor Market- Human Resource Management Session 9:00 – 11:00 Chair- Pelin Kanten; Co-Chair- Nehat Ramadani	
9:00 to 9:10	Family Friendly Policies in Organizations and Their Effects on Work-Life Balance, Work Alienation and Life Satisfaction- Pelin Kanten
9:10 to 9:20	Employment Challenges for Persons with Disabilities (PWD) A case study of Macedonia- Nehat Ramadani; Violeta Madzova
9:20 to 9:30	The effects of self-esteem, Virtuousness and Work Values on Ethical Behaviors - Pelin Kanten; Murat Yesiltas; Selahattin Kanten
9:30 to 9:40	Factors Affecting the Success of Adjacent Growth Strategies- Eda Vaso; Edmond Hajrizi
9:40 to 9:50	Analyses of Efficiency and Productivity in MFIs in Post Conflict Countries, using Best Practices and Methodologies- Ismet Pireva; Edmond Hajrizi
9:50 to 10:00	Impact of Economic Zones in SME Development in Kosova- Edmond Hajrizi; Samire Pireva
10:00 to 10:10	The Role of Business Effective Communication in Managerial Success of Enterprises in Kosova- Ermira Shkodra;Edmond Hajrizi
10:10 to 10:20	Comparison of Project Management Methodology and Project Life Cycle Focus in Projects in Kosova- Edmond Hajriz; Luljeta Arifi
10:20 to 10:30	Distribution Channels Management in Banking Sector-Merita Gjyshinca Peja; Edmond Hajrizi
10:30 to 10:40	Development of Payments Card Business in Kosovo- Albert Bicaj; Edmond Hajrizi
10:40 to 10:50	Trade Interdependency between Kosovo and her Selected Trading Partner Countries- Naim Preniqi; Edmond Hajrizi
10:50 to 11:00	Analysis of Trade Interdependency, Trade Dependency and Comparative Advantages of Trade between Kosovo and Balkan States - Edmond Hajrizi; Teuta Hyseni

11:00 to 11:30	Coffee Break
ICMBE Finance, Accounting, Taxation and Economic benefits Session 11:30 -13:00 Chair- Oltjana Zoto Co-Chair- Luciana Koprencka	
11:30 to 11:45	Inflation Targeting and its Effects on the Inflation: Albanian case -Oltjana Zoto
11:45 to 12:00	If there is a Need to Fix Accounting and to Transform Companies?- Besnik Skenderi; Diamanta Skenderi
12:00 to 12:15	Effective Interest Rate of Different Loans- Ramadan Limani
12:15 to 12:30	Can Credit Scoring Models Prevent default Payments in the Banking Industry in the period of global financial crisis?- Violeta Madzova, Nehat Ramadan
12:30 to 12:45	Development of the Tax System in Albania- Luciana Koprencka; Fioralba Velaj; Migena Petani
12:45 to 13:00	The Importance of Audience Statistics in Pay Television Market- Aurora Binjaku; Hysen Binjaku
13:00 to 14:00	Lunch Break
ICLAW Sessions 14:00 am- 16:00 pm Chair- Berat Aqifi; Co-Chair- Alban Lauka	
14:00 to 14:15	Special proceedings as an expression of the will of the parties in the Albanian penal procedural system - Gerti Tartale, Fatmir Tartale
14:15 to 14:30	Extradition as a kind of international cooperation between countries, with special reference to the European Convention on Extradition and the Additional Protocols - Armend Asllani,
14:30 to 14:45	Court intervention in the arbitration process - Kostika Çobaniqi
14:45 to 15:00	The lack of special and general usances a weakness for the normal and reliable function of Kosova permanent tribunal of arbitration - Armand Krasniqi,
15:00 to 15:15	Albania and the region: challenges and expectations - Luljeta Tafani, Alketa Marku,
15:15 to 15:30	Legislative Framework of the Republic of Kosovo in the Area of Border and Migration and its harmonization with EU Acquis - Shkelzen Sopjani,
15:30 to 15:45	Albanian Kosovo's political leadership during the transition - Belul BEQAJ
15:45 to 16:00	Barriers and desire of western Balkan countries to be integrated to the European union, Donila PIPA
16:00 to 16:30	Coffee Break
ICLAW Sessions 16:30 pm – 18:00 pm Chair- Ridvan Peshkopia; Co-Chair- Shkelzen Sopjani	
16:30 to 16:45	The parliamentary diplomacy - Eni Nasi; Edvana Tiri; Kristina Jance,

16:45 to 17:00	Non-recognition of Kosovo from five EU state members doesn't help stability in the Balkans- Bashkim Rrahmani
17:00 to 17:15	The impact of the public administration reform in the development of democracy- Shefqet Berisha
17:15 to 17:30	Enforcement of Legislation for Labor in Kosovo and its Reformation- Blerim Krasniqi
17:30 to 17:45	Submissions as one of the fundamental human rights- Berat Aqifi ; Ardian Emini
18:00 to 18:30 pm	Closing Ceremony (Hotel Bleart) Key note speakers (tentative)

Employment challenges for persons with disabilities (PWD)

A case study of Macedonia

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Abstract. *This paper raises the issue of employability of Persons with Disabilities in Macedonia. Theoretically reviews the Medical and Social models of Persons with Disabilities (PWD), as well as analyses the international disability rights instruments – UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities – and the European Union legislation – Directive on Equal Treatment in Employment and Occupation. The paper thoroughly describes the legislative and strategic framework of Macedonia attempting employment of PWD. It concludes that Macedonia is significantly lagging behind in reforming its social service sector, particularly its system for employment protection of PWD. Public support for employment of persons with disabilities is based on medical diagnosis and partial social actions have been taken to fully integrate these individuals into the society. Public measures are primarily focused on providing small financial support, which goes with remarkable lack of statistical data and reporting on the results. The paper calls for transforming public measures in favor of employability of PWD.*

Keywords: *employment, persons with disabilities (PWD), barriers, equality;*

1 Introduction

Paid work is an important part of our lives. It provides an opportunity to earn an income and also to have social and political status. Work is where many social relationships are formed and social status established. Without the opportunity of working, integration into society can be limited. In addition, poverty, stemming from unemployment or poor wages, may restrict social and leisure pursuits¹. Employment helps individuals to define a place in the community. Being employed is essential aspect of culture and identity. Persons with disabilities have very poor employment outcomes compared to the non-disabled part of the labor force. They are more likely to be unemployed for longer periods and face higher risks of losing their jobs than non-disabled people. At present in European Union, 78% of persons with disabilities are totally excluded from the workforce. Most of them are obliged to depend on welfare grants to survive and as a result, their income is considerably lower than that of non-disabled people². This is despite the extensive human rights legislation on international level, which does not allow for discrimination on the grounds of disability if the country is to be considered democratic.

An indicator which marks high levels of disability awareness and inclusive policies of a country include, *inter alia* is the prevalence of labor market employment over special enterprises, quota and other forms of subsidized work for the disabled. It would also determine the status of persons with disabilities in society as equal with the other citizens. In order for this to happen series of policies need to be developed and implemented, which means

¹ Jongbloed, L. & Crichton, A. (1990). Difficulties in shifting from individualistic to socio-political policy regarding disability in Canada. *Disability, Handicap, & Society*, 5(1), 25-36

² The European Trade Union Confederation (ETUC) and the European Disability Forum, 2007, ETUC-EDF Joint Declaration, Lisbon, p.1.

adequate legislation, institutional framework and budgets, that will ensure proper adaptations in the environment, access to education and training in mainstream schools and settings, availability of personal assistance and peer counseling, support on the job and effective prohibition of discrimination on the part of employers.

Countries have their own specifics when dealing with employment of special target groups of citizens such as PWD. Macedonia, being still a country in development, is lagging behind in reforming its system for employment protection of PWD. It should establish a special system for needs assessment in employment of PWD, which should determine the resources to be given for this purpose.

2 Medical and Social model for disabled people

The literature defines the disability as "any restriction or lack (resulting from an impairment) of an ability to perform an activity in the manner or within the range considered normal for a human being". A disability may or may not constitute a handicap, which is defined as "disadvantage for a given individual, resulting from an impairment or disability that limits or prevents a role that is normal (depending on age, sex and social or cultural factors) for that individual"³The literature shows that the biggest barrier to gaining and advancing in employment the disabled people is the negative attitudes often displayed by employers and co-workers towards disabled people.⁴ There are several types and models describing disabled. This paper reviews two models, the so-called models of Medical and Social for PWD.

2.1. The Medical model of disability

The medical model of disability is built around the concept of sickness, diagnosis and incapacity. Under the medical model, PWD are defined by their illness or medical condition. They are disempowered: medical diagnoses are used to regulate and control access to social benefits, housing, education, leisure and employment. The medical model promotes the view of a disabled person as dependent and needing to be cured or cared for, and it justifies the way in which persons with disabilities have been systematically excluded from society. The disabled person is the problem, not society. Control resides firmly with professionals; choices for the individual are limited to the options provided and approved by the 'helping' expert. The medical model is sometimes known as the 'individual model' because it promotes the notion that it is the individual disabled person who must adapt to the way in which society is constructed and organized; there is no suggestion that society needs to change. Thus persons with disabilities are made entirely dependent on medical doctors, therapists, social workers and other professionals, as well as on care-givers.

Setting up institutions, special schools and enterprises, day-care centers and other special facilities displays an approach, which is fully consistent with the medical model and calls for 'looking after' or 'taking care' of the people with disabilities. The control lies with the experts and administrators; disabled person has to obey others' decisions. No effort is made to have the environment accessible and friendly because it is not meant to be for persons with disabilities. Disability movement though argues that neither is provided at high quality level, and special education schools fail to develop skills and competences that will make persons with disabilities competitive on the labor market, which makes special enterprises, quota system and subsidized jobs inevitable.

2.2. The Social model of disability

The social model has been developed by persons with disabilities in response to the medical model and the impact it has had on their lives. Under the social model, disability is caused by the society in which we live and is not the 'fault' of an individual disabled person, or an inevitable consequence of their limitations. Disability is the product

³ Johns K., 1995, Employment and Training Policies for People with Disabilities: A Literature Review, Wellington, New Zealand, p.6

⁴ Jameson A., 2005, Disability and employment- Review of Literature and Research, EEO Trust, New Zealand. P.6

of the physical, organizational and attitudinal barriers present within society, which lead to discrimination. The removal of discrimination requires a change of approach and thinking in the way in which society is organized.

The social model takes account of persons with disabilities as part of our economic, environmental and cultural society. The barriers that prevent any individual playing a part in society are the problem, not the individual. Barriers still exist in education, information and communication systems, working environments, health and social support services, transport, housing, public buildings and facilities. The devaluing of persons with disabilities through negative images in the media – films, television and newspapers – also acts as a barrier.

The social model has been developed with the aim of removing barriers so that persons with disabilities have the same opportunity as everyone else to determine their own life styles. It has fundamentally changed the way in which disability is regarded and triggered adoption of national disability anti-discrimination laws in a number of countries around the world.⁵ Thus, the disability is an ‘evolving concept’ and it ‘results from the interaction between persons with impairments and attitudinal and environmental barriers that hinders their full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others’⁶. “The social model of disability should not be considered as a monolithic entity, but rather as a cluster of approaches to the understanding of the notion of disablement”⁷.

In the past two decades, and even more so in recent years, there has been an important paradigm shift affecting the development of new legislation and policies concerning persons with disabilities (PWDs), from segregation to integration, from institutionalization to mainstreaming, from the medical model of disability being viewed as a condition to be treated, to the social model of disability focusing on the removal of disabling barriers in the environment that hinder full participation in society.⁸

3 Disability Rights Instruments

In many countries new disability legislation has been adopted which makes discrimination on the grounds of disability illegal along with requirements for equal treatment through removal of barriers in the environment, including the attitudes, and compensation of the impairment related deficits through technical aids and personal assistance, including peer support and empowerment of the disabled individuals.

Among different instruments across the globe aiming proper treatment of PWD, the paper is focused on the most relevant instruments such as the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UN CRPD) and the European Directive on Equal Treatment in Employment and Occupation.

3.1. UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UN CRPD)

UN CRPD is the first comprehensive human rights treaty of the 21st century and is the first human rights convention to be opened for signature by regional integration organizations. The European Union signed the Convention on the 30th March 2007 and ratified it on the 23rd December 2010. The Convention entered into force on 3rd May 2008. It does not provide persons with disabilities new rights; it re-confirms the human rights of all people being valid for the disabled as well.⁹ There are eight guiding principles that underlie the Convention and each one of its specific articles:

1. Respect for inherent dignity, individual autonomy including the freedom to make one's own choices, and independence of persons
2. Non-discrimination
3. Full and effective participation and inclusion in society

⁵ Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990; Disability Discrimination Act passed in 1995 in UK, Law on Integration of Disabled People, passed in 2004 by the Bulgarian Parliament

⁶<http://www.un.org/disabilities/default.asp?id=260>

⁷ Lyng R., 2007, The development and critique of the social model of disability, UCL, p.2

⁸ Public Service Commission of Canada, 2011, Recruitment of persons with disabilities-a literature review, Cat. No. SC3-156/2011E-PDF ISBN 978-1-100-18669-6, p.7

⁹ UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, 2006, Guiding Principles of the Convention, UN New York

4. Respect for difference and acceptance of persons with disabilities as part of human diversity and humanity
5. Equality of opportunity
6. Accessibility
7. Equality between men and women
8. Respect for the evolving capacities of children with disabilities and respect for the right of children with disabilities to preserve their identities

Article 27 of the Convention is explicitly dedicated to work and employment.¹⁰ It requires ‘State Parties to recognize the right of persons with disabilities to work, on an equal basis with others; this includes the right to the opportunity to gain a living by work freely chosen or accepted in a labor market and work environment that is open, inclusive and accessible to persons with disabilities. States Parties shall safeguard and promote the realization of the right to work, including for those who acquire disability during the course of employment, by taking appropriate steps’.

3.2. European Directive on Equal Treatment in Employment and Occupation

The European Directive on Equal Treatment in Employment and Occupation was adopted in November 2000 – eight years before the UN CRPD. The Directive prohibits any discrimination, be it direct or indirect, in the field of employment, vocational training, pay and working conditions and membership in organizations of workers or employers on several grounds, including disability.

It is binding only for the EU Member States. The European Commission has the right to take any Member State that fails to adopt such laws or transpose them incorrectly to the European Court of Justice. The Court is also responsible for a uniform interpretation of the Directive.

European Union Member States were required to adopt national laws to ensure compliance with the Directive by December 2006. Unfortunately, the directive is still far from having been implemented at level-playing field in all countries. This legislation being quite a useful and strong instrument, the priority is still at national level to make sure that it is implemented and used by persons with disabilities who have been discriminated against.

Among the substantive provisions of the Directive, an article on reasonable accommodation is of crucial importance to persons with disabilities. Reasonable accommodation means that the employer must take measures to adapt the working place to a disabled employee, such as removing physical barriers by installing ramps, facilitating access of visually impaired employees to information technologies, or altering working times to accommodate the needs of disabled workers. Failure to provide reasonable accommodation constitutes discrimination for the purpose of the Directive.

The Directive applies to all natural and legal persons in the European Union, regardless of whether they are nationals of Member States, and to both public and private employers (whatever the size of the company or the number of employees is).

Anyhow, the Employment Directive bares limitations such as: the not strong enough language of the Directive, and its inadequate transposition on the national level.¹¹ The Joint Employment report of 2011 has underlined that more targeted efforts are needed to support specific groups such as the disabled.¹² The first data published on the situation of persons with disabilities in the labor market (European Labor Force Survey 2002 ad hoc module) shows a very low rate of participation in employment: 78% of the people with ‘severe’ disabilities of working age are outside the labor force as compared to 27% of people without disabilities. Also the unemployment rate is twice as high for disabled job seekers. People with disabilities are largely excluded from the labor market because they

¹⁰UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, 2006 , Guiding Principles of the Convention, UN New York

¹¹European Disability Forum [2010], Ten years on: practical impact of the Employment Directive on persons with disabilities in employment EDF Analysis of Council Directive 2000/78/EC

¹²European Commission, 2011, Annual Growth Survey Annex 3; Joint Employment Report; Brussels, p.10

are often seen as targets of socio-political measures rather than as potential assets on the labor market¹³. Mainly, disabled people are disadvantaged in the *type* of participation in the labour force by underemployment - 'poorly paid, low-skilled, low-status jobs which are both unrewarding and undemanding'¹⁴.

4 Employment of persons with disabilities – the case of Macedonia

In Macedonia, persons with disabilities are still largely seen as objects of charity rather than citizens with the same human rights as other individuals. It is still very rare to find a disabled person in a decision-making position in Macedonia. Persons with disabilities have inadequate educational opportunities. Macedonia has ratified the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in 2011. This was a major step in the country's commitment "to promote, protect and ensure the full and equal enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms by all persons with disabilities and to promote respect for their inherent dignity", but still the progress is not visible.

Several reports by national and international stakeholders show that most of the PWD are still unable to exercise their right to education.¹⁵ According to these reports it is estimated that only 15% of children with disabilities are in education, mainly in specialized institutions. The lack of psychologists and education specialists employed in schools, and the existing discrimination against children with disabilities, prevent their inclusion in the education system. In Macedonia, several initiatives for integrated and/or inclusive education have been undertaken, but without a coherent strategy from the Ministry of Education.

PWD in Macedonia can only find jobs in segregated, protected workplaces that do not contribute to their social integration. To date, little effort has been made to identify and develop the real capacities of PWD to work in the open market, rather than in sheltered companies. The last European Commission report on the progress made by the Republic of Macedonia towards EU membership, states that little progress has been made in achieving an efficient and inclusive labor market, poverty remains high and inclusion of people with disabilities and other socially excluded groups remains weak.

4.1. Legislation and strategies

Employment of persons with disabilities in Macedonia is regulated by a special legislation – Law on Employment of People with Disabilities¹⁶ – which sets the conditions for the employment of persons with disabilities. The Law on Employment of Persons with Disabilities was combined with setting up of a Special Fund to finance the activities that aim at improving the conditions for employment and work of disabled people. It gives opportunities for adaptation of the work place, procurement of equipment, vocational training of persons with disabilities for specific assignments according to the employer's needs and the needs of the disabled people, as well as the benefits that the employer is receiving for taxes relief. This Law regulates the specific conditions for employment and working of persons with disabilities, when they run their own business, when they are employed in companies owned by other owners and at the same time it regulates the conditions for establishing a sheltered company for employment of disabled people.

The National Strategy on Equality and Non-discrimination 2012-2015¹⁷, was enacted in 2011 with special emphasis on the discrimination field, which is faced by the most vulnerable groups in the country. This document included actions for employment and job opportunities for people with mental and physical impairments on an equal basis with others. The activities designed to achieve the strategic goal are focused on strengthening the

¹³ Reference from the Conference on disabled employment, held on December 6, 2012 Skopje,

¹⁴ Patricia Thornton and Neil Lunt, (?), Employment for Disabled People social obligation or individual responsibility?, p.6

¹⁵ European Commission. The FYROM 2012 Progress Report. Brussels 2012. (p54)

¹⁶ Law on Employment of People with Disabilities, 44/2000, 16/2004, 62/2005, 113/2005, 29/2007, 88/2008, 161/2008

¹⁷ The National Strategy on Equality and Non-discrimination in the Republic of Macedonia 2012-2015,

capacity of all stakeholders to implement the appropriate adjustments in the workplace for people with mental and physical disabilities.

National Strategy on Alleviation of Poverty and Social Exclusion 2010-2020¹⁸ the main strategic objective is to reduce poverty and social exclusion in the country, through better use of available human and material resources, improvement of living, working and social conditions for all citizens and institutional co-activity in the function of accelerated development, higher standards and better quality of life.

National Strategy on Equalization of the Rights of the People with Disabilities (revised) 2010- 2018¹⁹ is another strategic document which aims to improve the position of Persons with disabilities to a position of equal citizens who enjoy all rights and responsibilities. The strategy was firstly adopted in 2000 and was based on European and national legislation and on the Standard Rules for Equalization of the Opportunities for PWD.

Anyhow, the labor legislation must not contain any provision that discriminates against PWD concerning their employment. At the same time, the Government should institute support programs on inclusion of persons with disabilities in the labor market.

4.2. Employment situation of people with disabilities in Macedonia

In general, large organizations, are more likely than smaller organizations to proactively recruit people with disabilities, to have formal return to work or disability management programs, and to accommodate the needs of employees with disabilities. Small employers typically have no trained staff to manage work accommodations, limited opportunities for shifting workers with disabilities into other jobs in the company, and often lack generous health or disability benefits.²⁰

According to the data of the State Statistical Office of 2013, the labour force in the Republic of Macedonia numbered 952 327 persons, of which 678 467 were employed, while 273 860 were unemployed persons. The activity rate in this period was 57.1, the employment rate was 40.7, while the unemployment rate was 28.8²¹. 36% of the social care beneficiaries in the country are persons with disabilities (20,402 persons). Civil society organizations and associations of persons with disabilities count 90,000 members, but the data are not officially proved.²²

Based to the official data from the Employment Service Agency of the Republic of Macedonia, the total number of registered unemployed disabled people is like following:

Table 1. Number of unemployed PWD in Macedonia

Year	Unemployed PWD	Women
2009	2089	715
2010	2326	809
2011	2165	777

¹⁸ National Strategy on Alleviation of Poverty and Social Exclusion in the Republic of Macedonia 2010-2020

¹⁹ National Strategy on Equalization of the Rights of the People with Disabilities (Revised) 2010- 2018.

²⁰ Mark L. et al., 2002, Why employers don't hire people with disabilities: A survey of the literature, College of Business, University of Texas at San Antonio, p.5

²¹ State Statistical Office of Macedonia, Active Population in the Republic of Macedonia Results from the Labour Force Survey, 2013,

²² Reference from the "Conference on disabled employment" no December 6, 2012, Skopje,

2012	2034	753
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Source: Employment Service Agency of R. Macedonia

The segregated data by age of unemployed people with disabilities in the Republic of Macedonia shows increase to the category of people aged between 25 and 54 years.

Table 1. Unemployed PWD by age

Year	Total	15-19 years	20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-44 years	45-49 years	50-54 years	55-59 years	60 Y and more
2009	2089	42	195	268	272	287	221	239	232	199	116
2010	2326	37	206	318	295	341	256	253	263	216	141
2011	2165	33	192	287	271	298	252	220	280	208	124
2012	2034	21	164	265	261	276	246	212	250	214	125

Source: Employment Service Agency of R. Macedonia

According to the data of the Employment Service Agency²³, there are around 393 registered sheltered companies in the country, which employ around 3442 persons with disabilities.

4.3. Applied measures for employment of people with disabilities in Macedonia

Persons with disabilities who are registered as unemployed in the Employment Agency are being also included in active labor market measures carried out by the Government of Republic of Macedonia and the Employment Agency, in accordance with the Operation Plan for active employment programs and measures for 2012 and 2013.

²⁴

According to the Operational Plan for active employment programs and measures for 2012 and 2013, the Employment Agency is subsidizing the employment of disabled people. Subsidies are granted in accordance with the Law on Employment for Persons with Disabilities and the Rules on the criteria and the manner of allocation of grants from the Special Fund for improvement of the conditions for employment and work of the disabled persons. The total amount forecasted for 2012 for these measures is €3. 040.650 (187.000.000 MKD), covering 200 registered unemployed persons with disabilities and 300 registered unemployed persons with disabilities with a budget of € 3.121. 951 (192,000,000 MKD)²⁵.

The same source shows that the Special Fund within the Ministry of Labor and Social Policy, which supports employment of people with disabilities during the past three years, has supported around 1900 people. The Special Fund grants are awarded for employment of persons with disabilities under open-ended contracts, for adaptations of the workplace, procurement of equipment and vocational training of disabled persons for the purposes of employment.

Anyhow, in general based also on the data above and its approach, Macedonia is significantly lagging behind in reforming its social service sector, particularly its system for protection of PWD. The current system dates back to the Socialist Federative Republic of Yugoslavia when a medical model of extensive and strongly institutionalized services had been provided. The process of transition which started in 1991, after the country's independence, reduced the social sector's financial resources and consequently, the level of care and benefits enjoyed by persons

²³ Employment Service Agency (ESA) of Macedonia

²⁴ Ministry of Labor and Social Policy R.Macedonia, Operation Plan for active employment programs and measures for 2012 and 2013

²⁵ Ministry of Labor and Social Policy R.Macedonia, Operation Plan for active employment programs and measures for 2012 and 2013

with disabilities. Only partial social actions have been taken to fully integrate these individuals into the society, and they primarily focused on providing small financial support.

Given the UN CRPD provisions, which after the ratification by the Macedonian State in December 2011, it would be necessary to consider the entire disability related legal framework and make it in compliance with the Convention. Part of it will certainly cover employment policies. This will require a comprehensive review of the general employment legislation – not for persons with disabilities alone – with UN CRPD as a framework of reference. Given that current policy documents, developed quite recently in Macedonia, have similar goals, it should not be impossible to modify them and bring them in line with modern practices of effective employment of persons with disabilities in the mainstream labor market.

5 Conclusions

Despite the UN CRPD and its massive ratification by many countries, including the European Union, despite the European legislation on non-discrimination and equal treatment in employment, neither EU Member States as a whole nor any particular country including Macedonia, has achieved remarkable results in employment of persons with disabilities. Nevertheless, inclusive employment measures and mainstreaming of the employment promotion activities is proclaimed on political level across EU. Macedonia does not represent any exception in this regard.

It is quite obvious that the Macedonian state allocates vast financial resources in employment of persons with disabilities, which goes with remarkable lack of statistical data and reporting on the results. Available numbers show very few people with disabilities in employment, which calls for comprehensive evaluation of the existing policy measures and programs. One of the reasons could be seen in the education system – few persons with disabilities are well educated and skillful to compete on the open labor market – though lack of accessibility in the mainstream environment and personal supports, cumulatively, could also contribute to low effectiveness of the policy measures.

Public support for employment of persons with disabilities in Macedonia follows the general disability assessment procedures and is based on medical diagnosis. This approach limits the opportunities to respond to the needs of persons with disabilities, which are strictly related to employment – education, professional skills, social skills, transport, technical aids, personal assistance on the job, etc. It is necessary to establish a special system for needs assessment in employment, which should determine the resources to be given to each individual in order to perform on a particular position when hired. This implies transforming public measures in favor of employability of PWD in Macedonia. Application of such individualized approach is not only in line with the principles of the international Conventions, but ensures better effectiveness and efficiency of the public expenditures.

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