

The Party Patronage in Public administration

NORTH MACEDONIA CASE

What is Patronage:

- **Patronage** is the support, encouragement, privilege, or financial aid that an organization or individual bestows on another.
- In some countries the term is used to describe **political patronage**, which is the use of state resources to reward individuals for their electoral support.

Political parties in open electoral systems, it is argued, are unable to use coercion to remain in power, so:

- They must respond to the demands of voters in order to win popular support.
- The demands and preferences of voters are determined by their social background and cultural heritage.
- Immigrants, displaced peasants, and the poor are especially likely to demand patronage in exchange for their votes.
- And that voters who belong to the middle class and to the industrial working class are most likely to respond favorably to parties that offer collective or programmatic benefits.

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- A party will be driven in one direction or the other depending upon which group it can least afford to alienate-the opponents of the patronage system (the constituency for bureaucratic autonomy) or its defenders.
 - The orientations and preferences of the voters to whom the party is appealing for support.
 - The resources available to the party
 - The interests of the activists who staff the party.

Local elections 2021 (North Macedonia).

- The decision for announcing elections by Parliament (6th of August 20201).

Election Law

- From the day of the decision for announcing the elections until the end of the election, the following may not:
 - *To make payments of salaries*
 - *Pensions*
 - *Social assistance*

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- *Material* allowances from budget funds or from funds of public funds that are not regular monthly payments
 - To initiate a procedure for employment of new persons or a procedure for termination of employment in state and public institutions,
 - The initiated procedures are put on hold, except in cases of urgent and urgent matters.

***THE LAW ON EXECUTION OF THE BUDGET OF THE REPUBLIC OF NORTHERN
MACEDONIA FOR 2021***

Article 8-a

- Employees of the budget user from the central government are entitled to a salary supplement in the amount of up to 30% of the amount of the basic salary due to the specifics of the work and tasks and increased workload, if the budget of the budget user provides funds for this purpose.

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Government decision

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- The amount of the salary supplement expressed as a percentage of the basic salary of the employees at the budget users depending on the criteria is:
 - For specificity of work and work tasks - 15%.
 - For increased workload - 15%.

Criteria

COLLECTIVE AGREEMENT

Article 21

(1) The employee has the right to recourse for annual leave in the amount of at least 9000.00 denars net (150 Euro) provided that the employee has worked for at least six (6) months in the calendar year at the employer.

(2) The vacation allowance shall be paid once during the year, and no later than end of the current year.

Center for Change Management

Attitudes and perceptions about public administration

Asked if they consider employment in the state and public administration, membership in a certain political party is required.

- 77.8% of the citizens answered positively

In this case, ranking the key factors that affect the employment on a scale from 1 to 7,

1. Political and party affiliation.
2. Knowledge of the employer, ie the relatives or friendships

3. Appropriate education

4. Professionalism and ethnicity

5. Work experience

6. Physical appearance



Consequences

Political consequences:

- Politicized bureaucracies - where partisanship shapes policy choices;
- Electoral manipulation with a clear advantage of the incumbent politician – that use administrative resources and public institutions as their private tools;
- Fragile political institutions – with corrupt judges, MPs and ministers;
- Fragmented society: "ours" and "against us";
- Defective political system that does not transform political inputs in outputs;
- Mistrust in public institutions

Institutional consequences

- Politicians do not pay much if any attention to appointees' qualifications and knowledge
- Appointed executives do not meet the required skills level
- The public policies delivered are neither efficient, nor effective or economically advantageous.

Consequences on social policy

Consequences on economic development

Thank You

Jahi Jahija, University of Tetovo

E-mail: jahijahiu@yahoo.com