

In the following tables the indicators for the quantity of the delivered entrepreneurial training and education are appropriately presented.

Table 1 — Percentage of the Population Aged 18-64 that Received Voluntary or Compulsory Training in Starting a Business During or After School, by Type of Country

	School voluntary	School compulsory	School any	After school voluntary ⁱ	After school compulsory	After school any	Any training
<i>Factor-driven economies</i>							
Bolivia	8.2	2.4	10.6	10.3	3.9	14.2	19.1
Bosnia and Herzegovina	12.7	0.8	13.5	8.1	2.5	10.6	19.9
Colombia	19.2	4.0	23.2	20.7	8.7	29.4	40.0
Ecuador	16.1	4.3	20.4	8.3	7.3	15.6	27.2
Egypt	3.8	0.9	4.7	2.1	2.1	4.2	7.5
India	3.3	1.7	5.0	3.8	7.0	10.8	13.1
Iran	8.9	6.6	15.4	9.2	10.3	19.5	28.9
Country average	10.3	3.0	13.3	8.8	6.2	14.9	22.2
<i>Efficiency-driven economies</i>							
Argentina	6.4	3.2	9.6	7.3	3.6	10.9	17.4
Brazil	4.5	0.8	5.3	1.6	5.0	6.6	9.4
Chile	16.8	8.5	25.3	18.9	13.8	32.7	42.5
Croatia	8.6	11.1	19.7	8.0	7.6	15.6	27.6
Dominican Republic	4.7	0.6	5.3	1.9	2.1	4.0	7.7
Hungary	2.8	14.2	17.1	1.4	8.6	10.0	24.4
Jamaica	6.8	9.2	16.0	2.9	6.4	9.3	21.0
Latvia	6.1	8.4	14.5	9.0	10.1	19.1	28.0
Macedonia	10.3	2.3	12.6	7.2	3.7	10.9	19.1
Mexico	5.8	3.6	9.5	3.6	5.9	9.5	15.5
Peru	11.5	2.9	14.4	12.2	12.5	24.7	29.6
Romania	3.3	2.2	5.5	2.8	1.8	4.6	8.0
Serbia	1.5	1.5	3.0	2.6	4.9	7.6	10.2
South Africa	6.6	2.7	9.3	3.8	5.2	9.0	13.8
Turkey	1.9	0.6	2.5	1.9	2.3	4.2	6.3
Uruguay	9.7	1.0	10.7	9.5	8.9	18.4	24.1
Country average	6.7	4.6	11.3	5.6	6.3	12.3	19.0
<i>Innovation-driven economies</i>							
Belgium	17.8	7.0	25.0	3.0	15.2	18.2	33.3
Denmark	2.4	7.1	9.5	2.1	11.9	14.0	22.0
Finland	10.1	7.8	17.9	19.6	20.8	40.4	47.9
France	5.3	4.9	10.2	5.9	6.6	12.5	18.1
Germany	10.3	2.0	12.3	8.4	4.7	13.2	21.0
Greece	5.0	1.2	6.1	6.4	6.5	12.9	17.0
Iceland	6.5	5.3	11.8	11.3	6.5	17.8	26.7
Ireland	8.1	5.8	14.0	9.9	7.6	17.5	26.1
Israel	4.1	1.7	5.8	4.5	4.1	8.6	12.8
Italy	6.0	4.2	10.2	5.3	3.7	9.1	16.5
Japan	2.8	2.1	4.9	10.1	5.6	15.7	17.4
Korea Republic	2.7	3.2	5.9	3.8	5.4	9.2	13.6
Slovenia	13.0	11.3	24.3	10.3	12.3	22.6	35.7
Spain	9.5	3.0	12.5	7.9	6.8	14.7	21.9
United Kingdom	5.8	3.1	8.9	7.7	6.1	13.8	19.5
Country average	7.3	4.6	11.9	7.7	8.3	16.0	23.3

i: "Voluntary" includes those reporting voluntary training or a mix of voluntary and compulsory training.

Table 2 — Percentage of the Population Aged 18-64 that Received Any Training in Starting a Business After School, by Type of Training Providerⁱ

Type of training provider	College, formal		College, informal		Chamber of Commerce		Gov. agency		Employer		Other		Self-directed learning
Voluntary or compulsory training	V	C	V	C	V	C	V	C	V	C	V	C	
<i>Factor-driven economies</i>													
Bolivia	9	1	5	1	3	0	2	0	3	0	4	0	11
Bosnia and Herzegovina	6	0	3	0	2	0	1	0	4	0	2	0	9
Colombia	20	2	10	1	6	0	5	0	4	1	7	0	24
Ecuador	10	2	4	1	4	0	2	0	3	1	3	0	10
Egypt	2	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2
India	3	2	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	3	1	5
Iran	6	2	3	2	2	0	8	2	3	1	2	0	10
Country average	8	1	4	1	3	0	3	1	3	1	3	0	10
<i>Efficiency-driven economies</i>													
Argentina	5	1	5	0	5	0	2	0	3	1	2	0	9
Brazil	1	1	1	0	4	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	2
Chile	13	5	10	1	8	1	10	1	9	3	15	0	26
Croatia	6	4	4	1	3	1	1	0	3	1	2	0	12
Dominican Republic	2	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2
Hungary	3	1	2	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
Jamaica	4	3	2	1	1	0	2	1	1	1	0	0	4
Latvia	9	5	4	1	2	0	3	0	3	1	1	0	13
Macedonia	5	1	3	0	3	0	2	0	3	1	2	0	8
Mexico	2	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	4
Peru	13	2	11	1	6	0	5	1	6	2	6	1	16
Romania	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	3
Serbia	1	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	3
South Africa	4	2	3	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	6
Turkey	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	3
Uruguay	9	2	9	1	8	1	3	0	5	2	4	0	13
Country average	5	2	4	1	3	0	2	0	3	1	2	0	8
<i>Innovation-driven economies</i>													
Belgium	7	3	2	3	1	2	1	3	1	1	1	2	8
Denmark	3	4	1	1	2	1	0	1	0	0	2	1	8
Finland	16	14	9	1	5	0	6	1	3	1	6	1	30
France	4	2	1	1	5	1	4	1	1	0	4	0	8
Germany	6	1	2	0	7	1	3	1	4	1	3	0	10
Greece	8	1	1	0	4	0	2	0	2	1	1	0	8
Iceland	7	3	4	1	2	0	2	0	4	1	4	0	14
Ireland	6	3	6	1	4	0	6	1	3	2	1	0	14
Israel	4	1	3	1	3	0	3	0	2	0	1	0	6
Italy	6	1	2	0	3	0	1	0	2	1	1	0	6
Japan	6	2	7	1	2	0	2	0	3	1	2	0	12
Korea Republic	4	1	3	1	2	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	4
Slovenia	9	6	8	1	5	1	4	1	4	2	3	0	15
Spain	9	1	7	1	6	0	5	1	4	1	7	0	10
United Kingdom	6	2	4	1	3	1	3	0	2	1	1	0	10
Country average	7	3	4	1	4	1	3	1	2	1	2	0	11

Entrepreneurial education and training in Republic of Macedonia

In the last few years in Republic of Macedonia progress has been made with reference to the entrepreneurial education in the three levels of formal education (nine-year elementary education, secondary and higher education). Mostly as a result of several years of donors' interventions (USAID, GTZ, ADA and other donors), many training sessions for the teaching staff were implemented in order to increase skills for teaching entrepreneurship and other subjects pertaining to economic disciplines. At the same time, *virtual and real companies, career centers, best business plan competitions, students' job fairs* were organized.

Although most of the activities took place in the secondary vocational schools, where there is more than one subject related to entrepreneurship, with the *introduction of the business and entrepreneurship as compulsory subject in the fourth year in general high schools and art schools*, the Education Development Bureau made a correct step towards reinforcing the activities related to entrepreneurial education.

Unfortunately, *the universities in the countries are lagging behind these processes in the secondary education*. With exception of several positive examples where there is the subject entrepreneurship taught (and/or management with small business), most faculties do not have these disciplines. In the last two-three years there have been movements in this field with the formation of the centers for development of business start-up centers at the "SS. Cyril and Methodius" University in Skopje and "St. Kliment Ohridski" University in Bitola, as well as the business incubator in the University of Southeast Europe. Still, many things should be undertaken if the students are to be "exposed" to real entrepreneurial activities. The educational system in the country advocated for many years, education and training of young people in order to work for someone else and not to be self-employed, which is why we have the dismal situation with the entrepreneurial education, especially on faculty level. The recommendations given by the European Commission for inclusion of the entrepreneurial spirit should be taken seriously into consideration by the universities. They should integrate entrepreneurial activities in several disciplines and extra-curricular activities, since modern universities promote self-employment, innovative thinking, creativity and technological development. Modern universities have grown to be so-called entrepreneurial universities, therefore, besides other criteria according to which these are ranked on global level, the criteria is established regarding the number of newly formed businesses that originate from the higher education institutions.

Declaration for promotion of entrepreneurial learning

On July 16th 2009 in Brussels, under the auspices of the Directorate General for Enterprises and Industry, the Report for 2008 on the Achievements of the Western Balkan Countries for SMEs, as part of the European Charter for SMEs, was promoted. Macedonia was assessed in 10 categories and several subcategories. The first category pertained to entrepreneurial education and training, with 12 additional subcategories. At the scale from 1 (lowest mark) and 5 (highest mark), the average mark was approximately 2.5.

If we analyze this report in details, it may be concluded that on state level there is reached consensus regarding the importance for creation of policies and strategies for promotion and implementation of entrepreneurial training. There have been already several steps taken in this direction, by formation of official partnerships for promotion of entrepreneurial training. The key partners here are the Agency for Promotion of Entrepreneurship in Macedonia and the related ministries of economy and education and science. The activities undertaken by the government institutions in Macedonia contribute to progress in right direction. Still, more serious interventions are required in the total educational system, in order to enable conditions and knowledge for the youth to create their own future (through self-employment) as opposed to waiting for someone else to offer them job. The last important event was the signing of the Declaration for Promotion of Entrepreneurial Learning, concluded on June 3rd 2009 by the Minister of Economy and Minister of Education and Science in Republic of Macedonia.