

# Impact of structural adjustment on trade unions in Egypt

typescript - IMF

Table 6a  
Decomposition of change in employment: Laspeyres Weighting (%)

|                                    | Change in gross output | Change in employment (income eff.) | Total change in employment |
|------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1973-1996                          |                        |                                    |                            |
| Primary & Extractive sector        | 234.96                 | -225.22                            | 9.74                       |
| Primary manufacturing              | 282.90                 | -193.09                            | 89.82                      |
| Technology-intensive manufacturing | 429.59                 | -324.68                            | 104.90                     |
| Other manufacturing                | 424.13                 | -383.66                            | 40.48                      |
| Less tradeable                     | 377.62                 | -385.45                            | -7.83                      |
| More tradeable                     | 396.77                 | -324.07                            | 72.70                      |
| Finance                            | 136.01                 | 246.79                             | 382.80                     |
| Total                              | 324.24                 | -278.74                            | 45.50                      |
| 1973-1985                          |                        |                                    |                            |
| Primary & Extractive sector        | 32.45                  | -33.31                             | -0.86                      |
| Primary manufacturing              | 117.67                 | -73.96                             | 43.70                      |
| Technology-intensive manufacturing | 138.43                 | -86.11                             | 52.32                      |
| Other manufacturing                | 123.70                 | -83.75                             | 39.95                      |
| Less tradeable                     | 102.74                 | -80.44                             | 22.30                      |
| More tradeable                     | 163.89                 | -121.66                            | 42.23                      |
| Finance                            | 75.08                  | 174.99                             | 250.08                     |
| Total                              | 194.77                 | -44.00                             | 150.77                     |
| 1985-1996                          |                        |                                    |                            |
| Primary & Extractive sector        | 30.99                  | -66.43                             | -35.44                     |
| Primary manufacturing              | 48.23                  | -29.43                             | 18.80                      |
| Technology-intensive manufacturing | 29.44                  | -23.24                             | 6.20                       |
| Other manufacturing                | 46.94                  | -29.70                             | 17.24                      |
| Less tradeable                     | 61.33                  | -40.08                             | 21.25                      |
| More tradeable                     | 54.16                  | -42.58                             | 11.58                      |
| Finance                            | 12.36                  | 1.82                               | 14.18                      |
| Total                              | 51.65                  | -42.53                             | 9.12                       |
| 1990-1996                          |                        |                                    |                            |
| Primary & Extractive sector        | 28.50                  | -22.65                             | 5.85                       |
| Primary manufacturing              | 21.96                  | -4.07                              | 17.89                      |
| Technology-intensive manufacturing | 71.59                  | -44.93                             | 26.66                      |
| Other manufacturing                | 56.46                  | -47.25                             | 9.21                       |
| Less tradeable                     | 46.09                  | -28.01                             | 18.08                      |
| More tradeable                     | 22.85                  | -12.14                             | 10.72                      |
| Finance                            | 16.77                  | 6.59                               | 23.36                      |
| Total                              | 36.62                  | -24.13                             | 12.49                      |

Source: Authors' computations.

Description: -

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## How The IMF

Volume 16, 1993 1 The Socialist Labor Party: A Case Study Of A Contemporary Egyptian Opposition Party, Hanaa Fikry Singer. Producer knowledge is validated and the permanent staff is confronted with their potential substitutability. This has been the case for most of postwar history.

## The Euro

To the formally secured permanent staff, temporary employees symbolize the latent threat of relegation, the possibility of their own future.

## Structural adjustment is dead, long live structural adjustment

Global economic integration While globalisation brings huge benefits and opportunities, it also means that Europe has to face increased competition in all traded goods and services. The trade union in Egypt therefore became what Beinín described as an arm of the state. As a result, trade union action has promoted the interests of union officials rather than that of the workers.

## Labor movements and uprisings in Egypt and Tunisia

DÖRRE Klaus 2009a , « Die neue Landnahme.

## The impact of structural adjustment on trade unions in Egypt

. It does however provide some policy recommendations.

## International Monetary Fund: Benefits and Drawbacks

Specifically, the trade unions are calling for a link between the development of trade and the ILO's conventions, by means of a social clause which

would for example put an end to child labour, particularly widespread in Egypt's cotton and textile sector, and encourage equality of opportunity at the workplace. It is normal that the policies of the first group of ERSAP would have recessionary effects, due to the limitations imposed on the supply of money and the reductions in the government expenditure. This concern is growing as exchange rates are liberalised and multinational companies make their presence felt, a new phenomenon for the region's trade unions whose stronghold is in the public sector.

### **How The IMF**

The failure of SAPs have often led to violent protests that were often repressed with great brutality. In addition, we will build on existing initiatives to achieve a greater level of decentralisation, especially in terms of local planning and financial management.

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