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Small enterprises as an instrument of enjoyment of the economic human rights in Egypt

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Abstract

Despite the serious and sustained attempts to promote and advance the protection of human rights and the consolidation of values and awareness of and contribute to guaranteeing them the exercise, but the Egyptian society suffers significantly from the weak suit, human rights and especially the economic ones, there was growing unemployment and poverty rates in Egypt, which requires the need to pump new investments to address the severity of this problem that accumulate day after day, with negative repercussions on the society of the proliferation of social crimes, and the high dependency ratio and delayed age of marriage, as well as the security implications and psychological trauma. Self-development in the world of the World Bank in 2005 indicates that 43.9% of Egyptians live on less than two dollars a day and about 16.7% live below the poverty line, in addition to the decline in total public spending on health in Egypt with a nearly 1.8% of the Gross domestic product, coupled with a low level of education and lack of output to the skills needed to achieve competitive at the international level and even regional levels. which confirms that the Egyptian society still has many of the major challenges to be addressed quickly in the realization of the economic rights of citizens. This research aims to shed light on Small intersperses as an instrument of Egyptian citizens to enjoyment of the economic human rights

Keywords: small and medium enterprises; Egypt; economic human rights .

JEL Classification: H75, I0,I1,I2,I3 ,M36

Note

Researcher would like to point out that this paper was written in Arabic were translated by the English language for universal access, apologizing in advance for any error

Introduction:

Research problem:

Despite the serious and sustained attempts to promote and advance the protection of human rights and the consolidation of values and awareness of and contribute to guaranteeing them the exercise, but the Egyptian society suffers significantly from the weak suit, human rights and especially the economic ones, there was growing unemployment and poverty rates in Egypt, which requires the need to pump new investments to address the severity of this problem that accumulate day after day, with negative repercussions on the society of the proliferation of social crimes, and the high dependency ratio and delayed age of marriage, as well as the security implications and psychological trauma. Self-development in the world of the World Bank in 2005 indicates that 43.9% of Egyptians live on less than two dollars a day and about 16.7% live below the poverty line, in addition to the decline in total public spending on health in Egypt with a nearly 1.8% of the Gross domestic product, coupled with a low level of education and lack of output to the skills needed to achieve competitive at the international level and even regional levels. which confirms that the Egyptian society still has many of the major challenges to be addressed quickly in the realization of the economic rights of citizens.

Aim of the research:

This research aims to shed light on Small enterprises as an instrument of enjoyment of the economic human rights in Egypt

Search domain:

It must be emphasized that the scope of this paper is limited in the study of economic rights in Egypt without exposure to other categories of human rights.

Research plan:

To reach the aim of the research, it is studied the following points:
First: Human Rights (concept - Characteristics - groups).
second: development and human rights in Egypt.
Third: The most important indicators of economic performance and

living standards in Egypt.
Fourth: maximize the enjoyment of Egyptian citizen. Economic rights

First: Human Rights (concept - Characteristics - categories):

1 - the concept of human rights from the international perspective
Researchers usually defined human rights as the set of rights enjoyed by the human as a human being. This definition is found in Sindh provided for in Article I of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights by saying 'All people are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood'. You'll also find this quality of universal human rights is also corroboration from the text of Article II of the Declaration which states that 'everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration, without distinction of any kind, especially discrimination based on race, color, sex, language or religion, political and non-political or national or social origin, property, birth or other status'. Humanitarian nature of this destruction of the rights giving them a moral character, and makes it to be non transferable, and non-violation of any legitimate reason.

And make those rights is itself a source of legitimacy and derives its legitimacy from any legal system modes. If a State has national legislation violates the human rights of citizens to deprive them of their liberty, for example natural or discriminates on the grounds of religion or ethnic origin, language or race, this law was naked of legal legitimacy and the State which rendered it devoid of political legitimacy.

And of course can be traced human rights in the intellectual and religious heritage of mankind for several centuries prior to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1948. Religion is not free from religious texts on honoring rights. Not without a culture of cultures of the principles of mercy and justice and equity. But when we talk about the heritage of the contemporary global human rights for he refers to the binding set of principles agreed to the humanitarian community since the end of World War II specifically to be bound by a legal obligation to find Sindh in the mechanisms of international and internal check to ensure that commitment. This means that human rights in our time is no longer just the principles of virtuous morality encouraged by the teachings of orthodoxy or incite religious but became subject to legal obligations of the opposers of the sanctions at the international, regional and national levels. The term human rights refers to the permission set of rights inherent in

human personality, which provided for in international instruments and enjoyed by rights should not be deprived thereof, for any reason, regardless of all forms of discrimination such as religion, language, color, origin, race, sex, and so on.

2 - Properties of human rights

- Human rights can not be bought, earned or inherited, they belong to people simply because they are human .. Human rights are 'inherent' in every individual.

- Human rights and the same for all human beings regardless of race, sex, religion, political opinion, or any other opinion, national or social origin. We are all born free and equal in dignity and rights .. Human rights are 'universal'.

- Human rights can not be obtained; no one has the right to deprive another person of human rights even if not recognized by the laws of his country, or when they violate those laws .. Human rights are fixed 'and not to act'.

- for all people to live in dignity, it is entitled to enjoy freedom and security, and decent standards of living .. Human rights are 'indivisible'.

3 - categories of rights

Rights can be classified into three categories:

1. Civil and political rights (also called 'first generation rights'), which is linked freedoms, including the following rights: the right to life, liberty and security; and freedom from torture and freedom from slavery; political participation and freedom of opinion and expression, thought, conscience and religion; and freedom of association and assembly.

2. Economic and social rights (also called 'second-generation rights'), which is linked to security and include: employment, education and a decent standard of living;, food, shelter and health care.

3. Environmental, cultural and developmental (also called 'third generation rights'), including the right to live in a clean environment and protected from destruction; and the right to cultural development and political and economic development.

Visions based on some property in the area of human rights to the differentiation of civil and political rights and economic and social rights in the covenants are independent of the United Nations to refer to a specific order of these rights so that these visions point to successive generations of human rights and hierarchical classification historic Civil rights and political rights are the first generation of human rights, while the economic and social rights the second generation, third generation is a group of rights that have been expressed as a concept mass destruction such as the right to a clean environment and the right to development. This vision has been strengthened with the transformation of globalization to become a 'spirit of the age' as contained in the freedom

of trade and movement of capital and investment, and then turn to the marginalization of certain economic and social rights for the benefit of other rights, especially as this property was considered that the views of civil rights and political Khariat of the individual in the face of state intervention means the opposite of the concept of economic and social rights, which is meant that state intervention, and that the first group of rights are basic human rights, and that no other rights can be realized only by achieving these rights, although that practice shows that violations of human rights 'core' - in relation to economic and social rights - due to government policies certain economic and social or failure to provide support and assistance to those affected. On the other hand there is no room to talk about the enjoyment of human civil and political rights such as the right to participate without the availability of all basic necessities of life such as work, food, adequate housing, health care, education and culture.

Human rights are universal, interdependent and indivisible or compromised or division and whether the civil rights and political, economic and social rights, it does not accept to give equal priority or preference for one over another, but they interact with each other, making one type of interaction and solidarity, including accretion as human dignity is the essence and the governing principle of all the rights, dignity and protection of these is the ultimate goal of their approval.

second: development and human rights in Egypt

Reflects the concept of development, the idea of complementarity between human rights development is a (comprehensive) is also decided Declaration on the Right to Development adopted by General Assembly resolution 41/128 of December 4, 1986 the process of economic, social, cultural and political process aimed at continuous improvement of the welfare of the entire population and of all individuals, and saw this ad that all human rights and fundamental freedoms are indivisible and interdependent, and that promoting development must be given equal attention to the implementation, promotion and protection of civil and political rights, economic, social and cultural rights. With the publication of World Development Report for 2001/2002 highlighted the importance of development in addressing the multifaceted dimensions of poverty. as that efforts to increase the integration of various aspects of development thinking, went way beyond that - in recent years - so that started on social justice and human rights.

1 - the most important human rights, economic and social legislation of Egypt:

As the most important human rights at all, and attaches high priority is interested in the economic and social rights, and requires implementation of these rights bear the high costs borne by society as a whole, governments should be spent on investment and create jobs and care for low-income and the provision of education and higher levels and to provide decent health care for all categories , also has to be the contribution of civil society and NGOs in the implementation of the works of these rights and private sector involvement in the development of education and scientific research and higher levels of employment. and before exposure to the development of such rights in Egypt, it must be emphasized that the Egyptian constitution has ensured all the economic and social rights of citizens, whose deal with the constitution Part II, entitled 'The basic components of society', some of the principles of human rights as expressed by the following principles:

1 - the principle of equal opportunities and fair distribution of the burden of costs (Article 2 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights): This principle is stated in Article VIII of the Constitution, which stipulates the following: 'The State shall guarantee equal opportunities for all citizens'

2 - the principle of protecting the family, motherhood, childhood and child and youth welfare (Articles 16, 25 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights): This principle is stated in both articles (9, 10) of the Constitution was Article IX provides that: 'Family basis of society and religion, morality and national and state is keen to preserve the genuine character of the Egyptian family is together with the values and traditions' ... And Article X states that: 'The State shall guarantee the protection of maternity and childhood and care of children and young people'

3 - the principle of equality between men and women (Articles 1, 2 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights): This principle is contained articles (40, 11) of the Constitution and Article 11 provides as follows: 'The State guarantees reconciling the duties of women towards the family and work in society and their equality with men in the fields of political, social and cultural rights, without prejudice to the rules of Islamic law' As provided in Article 40 of the Constitution: 'Citizens are equal before the law and they are equal in rights and duties without any discrimination on grounds of sex, origin, language, religion or belief'.

4 - the principle of the right to work and the prevention of forced labor (Articles 4, 23 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights): This principle is stated in Article 13 of the Constitution, which stipulates the following:

'Work is a right and a duty and privilege guaranteed by the State and the workers shall be worthy of the appreciation of the State may not impose any work shall only citizens under the law to perform public service in return for fair remuneration'

5 - the principle of the right to hold public office (Article 21 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights): This principle is stated in Article 14 of the Constitution, which states that:

'Public right of citizens and are assigned to those to serve the people by

6 - the principle of the right to provide cultural and social services, health and social security (Articles 22 and 24 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights):

This principle is stated to articles 16, 17 of the Constitution was Article 16 on the following:

'The State shall guarantee cultural, social, health, and work to ensure them particularly for villagers in an easy and regular manner to their level'

And Article 17 on the following:

'The State guarantees the social insurance services, health and disability pensions, unemployment and old age for all citizens in accordance with the law'

7 - the principle of the right to free education in its various stages and make it mandatory in a very basic level (Article 26 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights):

This principle is stated to articles 18, 20 of the Constitution was Article (18) as follows:

'Education is a right guaranteed by the State which is compulsory at the primary and the state is working to extend the obligation to other stages ...

And Article 20 on the following:

'Education in State educational institutions free of charge in various stages'

8 - the principle of equitable distribution of national income and to ensure minimum wage and the elimination of unemployment and raise the standard of living (Articles 23, 24, 25 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights):

This principle is stated to articles 23, 25 of the Constitution was Article (23) as follows:

'Regulating the national economy, according to a comprehensive development plan to ensure increase in national income and distributive justice and raise living standards and the elimination of unemployment and increase employment opportunities and ensure a minimum wage .. '

And Article 25 provides as follows:
'Every citizen has a share of gross national product defined by the law .. '

.....

9 - the principle of safeguarding the rights of private property and protection (Article 17 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights): This principle is contained articles (34, 36) of the Constitution was

Article 34 provides as follows:
'Private property is inviolable and may be placed under sequestration except in the cases defined by law and by a judicial decision should not supplant property except for public purposes in return for fair compensation according to law the right of inheritance is guaranteed'

And Article 36 provides as follows:
'And confiscation of property is prohibited and may be confiscated only under the judicial'

2 - the reality of economic and social development in Egypt: 'Of the individual and the individual' slogan of economic development in any country in the world, where an individual is 'objective' and 'means' and, if not reflected in government's economic policy and economic reform programs positively to the standard of living and quality of life is this policy and this program policies and programs futile. The most important human rights, economic and social development as follows: - -

1. The right and freedom to work: Ensure that international covenants on human rights the right to work, including Article (23) of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and ensured that articles 13 and 14 of the Egyptian Constitution, the right to work, there is no doubt that Egypt's application to the text of the Constitution and international instruments that ensure the right to work insufficient to achieve effective safeguards to protect the rights of workers of any abuse. It is necessary to strike a balance between the interests of business owners and the interests of workers without any control over the other, taking into account progress and social stability and economic positive impact on the incomes and livelihoods of citizens. There is a close link between economic growth and job creation, where together, represent an important step in any strategy aimed at reducing the problem of persistent unemployment. The Human Development Report for Egypt 2005 that chronic unemployment is one of the most serious problems facing the Egyptian economy at present. The total official figure for unemployment is 11% in

2003, this despite the fact that the unofficial figure could be higher. At the same time, it is expected to grow the workforce in Egypt by about 3% per annum over the next twenty years, which means that GDP should grow at a rate between 6-7% in order to absorb additional manpower. The significant improvement in the situation health of children, to the steady decline in the rate of infant and child mortality since the sixties, with the result that the population is of working age (15 - 64 years) constitute 51% of the total population, and that 35% of workers under the age of 24 years. In addition, young people constitute the vast majority of the unemployed who are knocking on the doors of the labor market for the first time and who find themselves waiting for luck to smile to them. The Government is aware that this is a waste of precious human resources, as it may pose a threat to stability. It is noted increased rates of unemployment and poverty in Egypt, which requires the need to pump new investments to address the severity of this problem that accumulate day after day, with negative repercussions on the society of the proliferation of social crimes, and the high dependency ratio and delayed age of marriage, as well as the security implications and psychological trauma. Also The report of the development in the world of the World Bank in 2005 to 43.9% of Egyptians live on less than two dollars a day and about 16.7% live below the poverty line.

2. Insurance and pension rights: Insurance rights are considered the most important socio-economic rights and social progress is measured by the extent of the breadth of these rights in size and coverage. Play insurance funds and social security plays an important role in the realization of these rights. Chobe insurance conditions in Egypt several gaps such as lack of unemployment insurance system, and not covering the vast majority of workers in the informal sector and their families, which are not subject to any institutional arrangements for retirement rights, shall not be used Standardization System (indexation) that is automated link between pensions and annual inflation rates first, and only an annual increase in the range of 10% but not more than 60 pounds per month.

3. The right to health and health care: Ensured that Article 25 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and article 12 of the International Covenant on social and economic right to health and health care, Egypt had ratified them. In the Egyptian Constitution, articles 16 and 17 the right to health, Article 16 states that 'The State shall guarantee cultural, social, health and work to ensure them particularly for villagers in an easy and wait for the lifting of the level'. Article (17) stipulates that 'The State shall guarantee social insurance services and health, and disability pensions, unemployment and old age for all citizens, in accordance with the law'.

The WHO has identified nine key elements, integrated on the right to health care: it should be permissible, available, acceptable and fair, and affordable, quality new and coordinated in terms of medical specialization.

In this regard, he noted the Human Development Report in 2005 that the total public expenditure on health in Egypt amounts to approximately 1.8% of GDP on health, while spending about 2.6% of GDP on military spending.

The fact that it was necessary investment and provide financial resources and reallocation within the health sector, thereby eliminating the imbalance in spending on the requirements of primary health care and preventive and therapeutic accounted for the bulk of the expenditure.

4. The right to housing: The housing problem affecting every Egyptian family; Valmskn a substantial need for a human being, like food and clothing, one of the fundamental human rights, not least the importance of the housing association with the quiet and security and privacy, and therefore an issue that affects the security, stability and prosperity, health and safety of the individual and the family and the community. Housing is the most important issues facing developing countries, including Egypt, because of its social and economic impact on the state and the many categories of people, especially young people and low income. Also increasingly important in light of its political implications is important, it affects the citizen-state relationship, Provision of safe housing and appropriate for citizens is a stability and belonging to the state and enhance confidence in it.

And stresses the Egyptian Organization for Human Rights to the housing problem in Egypt, cumulative and multi-dimensional, not limited to non-supply of housing units to meet the quality demand, but include other dimensions such as housing at random, the units closed and the disruption of the relationship between landlord and tenant, and the neglect of maintenance of real estate wealth, poor distribution population and high population density, lack of certain facilities in some areas and sprawl on agricultural lands, and others. The importance of the role that could be played by investment in the face of the housing problem with its various dimensions.

Over the past twenty-five years, the Government has participated extensively in the housing market, which led to a significant increase in the number of housing units. The public sector contributed about 1.24 million units (36%), while the private sector contributed about 2.15 million units (64%). However, could not the formal housing market to meet the needs of the urban poor housing, squatter areas and continued to grow and expand and create situations in violation of building codes

and regulations at the same time, rapid urban sprawl has spilled over to agricultural land is scarce. A recent study and the Ministry of Planning said that there is a need to 5.3 million units by 2017 to meet the anticipated increase in population. The private sector is the main supplier of housing across all social strata, where the public sector provides less than 4% of the total housing required. This involves a radical change in policies and practices of the current housing and represents a major shift in the role of government, and allows the private sector (whether local communities or investors) to enter the market more strongly. On the basis of the total demand for housing of \$ 5.3 million housing units by the year 2017, it is estimated that 3.7 million is allocated a unit for low-income families.

According to various studies the ability of the housing sector and construction to absorb the increase in employment, it can be a locomotive for economic growth. Is expected to accommodate about 1.83 million workers in 2006/2007 in the context of rational plan to address population growth in the future and to meet the demand for housing. Seems most striking features of the housing sector and construction in the informal nature of the work systems, both at the project level or at the level of workers. The sector is also that he needs to both the casual and temporary employment as well as permanent employment. However, the labor force is the bar of the most important aspects of the informal nature of this sector, and job opportunities are seasonal or related to specific projects, and often protracted periods of waiting for other job opportunities.

5. Right to education:
Human capital is an important factor for economic growth and job creation and participation in globalization - whether measured by life expectancy or years of study or experience gained in the labor market or at rates of literacy and enrollment rates, or varying the students in the tests. It has long been known that availability of physical capital, human and especially employment is an important factor in determining the location of economic activity. This is true particularly in the increasingly globalized economy and a busy capital movements. Although the capital investment needs skilled manpower and need to be educated and cheap labor force and non - skilled, it is generally recognized that growth and certainly the high standard of living, they continue to be the most likely in the presence of an educated workforce able to adapt their skills and implement new ideas. According to recent research that states that start low productivity and a workforce more educated can narrow the per capita income gap between them and the countries most richer countries with rapidly from less-educated workforce. has also been found that the contribution of foreign direct investment in growth is higher the more

educated

workforce.

Education is a central issue of national security, who paints a picture of the future of any country as an investment in the future will return and a higher return than any other investment. And the importance of education is guaranteed by international charters and conventions, Article (26) of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights which was ratified by the General Assembly the United Nations in December 1948, and articles (13 and 14) of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, The Egyptian Constitution, thereby ensuring the right to education in article 18 by stating that 'every citizen has the right to education which is compulsory at the primary level, and the State to extend the obligation to other stages and oversees all branches of education and ensure the independence of universities and scientific research centers, and to realize the connection between him and the needs of society and production, 'but the legislature has expanded the Egyptian constitutional as to make it free of charge at various educational levels in accordance with Article 21.

And monitor the Human Development Report on Egypt, published in 2004, five of the manifestations of the absence of justice in education: --

- The net enrollment rate in primary education in Upper Egypt, and between children from families with economic and social situation the low 84% and 97% in urban governorates and between families with economic and social situation up. In urban areas, average enrollment in primary education to 88% for the poor, and 96% for the non-poor. In rural areas, the figure of 72% compared to 85%, and Half of the number of children not enrolled in school (7: 11 years) of low-income groups.
- bias of public spending for higher education, where one third of the direct expenses of higher education, which is only 6% of total enrollment, while not receive basic education, which constitutes almost 80% of the total school enrollment only 36% of the public education budget for the year 2002-2003.
- bias of public spending on educational inputs (ie, schools, systems and new chapters) for schools in urban areas and communities of upper and middle class. Which leads to low achievement in schools serving poor communities in urban and remote areas.
- inequalities in educational product: the majority of the poor only have access to basic education or did not receive any education (86.2% only have access to basic education or less, while 1.1% are the ones who get a university education).

Among all the children enrolled in first grade, 97% of them to the end of basic education, compared to 82% in rural Upper Egypt and the urban upper Egypt, and 72% in rural Upper Egypt, during the past two years has narrowed the differences between the enrollment rates between

males and females, but still exist.

- disparities in the transition to general secondary education and university education: the low quality of education poor students from continuing their higher education, so that only one third of children who go to general secondary education. While the remaining two thirds ended up, mainly the poor, access to education of secondary technical (agricultural, commercial and industrial) Moreover, the higher education opportunities for graduates of technical schools (University of unions, and the Open University and technical institutes, etc. ...) are limited and expensive, as that the level of quality into a big question. In spite of that the theme of 'Education for All' was the national project during the nineties, but that it requires the revival of this project in order to achieve this goal. It is necessary to focus in particular on primary and secondary education. In recent years, children under the age of 15 represent a lower proportion of the total population, compared with 1990 (32% in 2005 compared to 41% in 1990) this trend will continue, if not change the current circumstances, to reach this percentage to 29.4% by 2015, and the number of children in basic education from 10.2 million to 9.7 million by 2020. And under the best scenario proposed by the report, will increase the number of children enrolled in primary education from 11.1 million to 12.3 million. Which will increase the number of children in basic education to 900 thousand children by 2015 and to 2.5 million children by 2020.

Third: The most important indicators of economic performance and living standards in Egypt:

Said the Human Development Report 2005 issued by the United Nations that Egypt still has many of the major challenges to be addressed quickly. Indicate economic performance indicators cited in the report to the urgent need for further efforts, and in this framework are the following :

GDP: the decline in GDP (denominated in U.S. dollars) in 2003 by 9.9% compared to 2002, and by 19.3% compared with 2001, while rose by 3.5% in 2003 compared with 2002 (denominated in U.S. dollars power parity PPP)

access to resources necessary for acceptable standard of living:

- The average annual growth rate of per capita GDP during the period (1990-2002) 2.5%, while the average annual change in the index of consumer prices during the same period reached 7.5%.
- The average annual growth rate of per capita GDP during the period (2002-2003) to 1.4%, while the average annual change in the index of consumer prices during the same period about 4.5%.

- Average annual per capita GDP during 2003 to 1220 U.S. dollars versus 1354 U.S. dollars in 2002, and 1511 against U.S. \$ in 2001.
- The average per capita gross domestic product (GDP denominated in U.S. dollars at purchasing power parity) in 2003 to 3950 U.S. dollars versus 3810 U.S. dollars in the previous year.

Inflation: average annual change in the index of consumer prices in the (2002-2003) to 4.5% compared to 2.7% during (2001-2002), which is not compatible with the state's efforts to control inflation.

foreign investment: the decline in net FDI inflows as a percentage of GDP of only about 0.3% in 2003 compared to 0.7% in 2002, about 1.7% in 1990. While the corresponding figure in 2003 in each of the Group of States countries, countries with medium human development, and middle-income countries, about 2.3%, 2.2%, 2.4%, respectively.

low levels of savings and investment: leading low levels of savings and investment in Egypt to the difficulty of achieving rapid growth rates, as Egypt achieved one of the lowest savings rates in the world, where the rate was about 10% in 2002, compared to 20% in the world average, and about 26% in low-and middle-income, and about 29% in the Middle East and North Africa in the same year, according to World Bank data.

development assistance and external debt: increased government development assistance provided to Egypt as a proportion of GDP to reach about 1.4% in 2002 compared to 1.3% in 2001. The debt service rose as a proportion of GDP to reach 3.4% in 2003 compared to about 2.3% in 2002, which reflects the growing dependence of economic development in Egypt, even if only slightly on foreign resources.

Fourth: maximize the enjoyment of the Egyptian citizen's economic rights:

There are many axes to maximize the enjoyment of the Egyptian citizen is his or her economic and here to refer to two main

First: Improving the investment climate: Go out the term to the overall investment climate conditions and circumstances constituting the perimeter, which is the investment process, and the impact of those conditions and circumstances positively and negatively on the chances of success of investment projects, and consequently on the movement and investment trends, the conditions and circumstances, including political, economic, social and security, and include the legal and administrative arrangements. and these elements are often intertwined and interrelated, some of them static or quasi-static. However, the majority of a changing nature, and then they affect and are affected each other, which creates interaction and deteriorate once again,

new situations with data translated into different sum to attractions or desires of the expulsion of of capital. On the other hand, can be linked to the concept of the investment climate area of aggregate economic policy through the definition of a stable economic environment and incentive for attracting investment in the economy aggregate, as those of a small deficit in the general budget, and the potential deficit in the balance of payments to be financed by regular flows of foreign aid or borrowing a normal global financial markets. which is also characterized by low rates of inflation, stable exchange rate, political and institutional environment stable and transparent and predictable for the purposes of financial planning, trade and investment by individuals, institutions and bodies. and the policies and government behaviors can strongly influence the investment climate through its impact on: costs, risks and barriers to competition. Therefore, the World Development Report for 2005 underlines the important role played by the government to find a secure and stable environment, including the protection of property rights. The report noted that policy uncertainty and instability in macro-economic regulations are random 51% of the risks associated with the concerns of policy-related companies the investment climate. The report also found that better clarity and information of the policy alone can lead to increase new investments by 30%. And contribute to improving the investment climate a key role in improving the standard of living and the enjoyment of citizens of their economic and social development through the promotion of development on the one hand, and improve people's lives directly.

1. Advance the development: With increasing numbers of population, economic development is the way to improve living standards, and leads the investment climate conducive to advancing development through increased investment and improving productivity levels. A good investment climate of reducing costs is not justified and reduce risks and eliminate obstacles that hinder competition. Has confirmed the report of the development in General of the World Bank, in 2005, measures to improve the investment climate led to a doubling of the proportion of private sector investment to gross domestic product in China and India. The report also showed that increasing the visibility and information of the policies that could raise the likelihood that companies making new investments by more than 30 %. Also encourages a good investment climate to improve productivity, by providing opportunities and incentives for companies to develop and expand its activities and the use of better methods of organization of production processes. And helps entry and exit from the market could contribute to increasing productivity and advancing development. The report of the development in 2005 that the possibility for companies

exposed to strong competition over innovation by not less than 50% of the possibility of the companies that are not subject to competitive pressures.

2. Improve the lives of people:

Contribute to a good investment climate to improve the lives of people in many aspects of their work directly, as follows: --

- capacity of two factors: the investment climate would improve opportunities for individuals to get a job, either through self-employment or through access to paid work. This would improve the chances of work motivation of individuals to invest their knowledge and skills, thereby complementing the efforts to improve human development. You can also the most productive companies, which are created through a good investment climate, to pay better wages and allocate more investment for training programs.

- as the owners of a business: a good investment climate helps to encourage small and micro enterprises and entrepreneurs to enter into the formal economy, where more than half the population of developing countries in the informal economy. These projects face the same problems faced by other companies, including corruption, and lack of clarity of policies, and conservation of property rights, limited access to finance and public services. and an easing of these barriers to increase the income of entrepreneurs and small and micro entrepreneurs, enabling them to expand their business.

- as consumers: A good investment climate helps to provide goods and services and diversity on the one hand and reduce the prices on the other hand, including those goods that use low-income people who can not.

- as users of infrastructure, financing and property: This can result in the creation of infrastructure and improve the conditions of access to financing, and protection of property rights, many of the advantages that benefit all segments of society. For example, contributed to the construction of roads in Morocco to increase primary school enrollment rates of 28% to 68%. also lead the expansion of access to financial resources to assist companies in developing their business. as well as helping low-income people to pay for the education of their children, and bear the expenses of emergency faced by their families. also helps facilitate the ownership of land and reduce the prices of encourage investment and build factories and to facilitate access to funding.

- as recipients of services funded by taxes or transfers: The activities of the companies main source of tax revenue for governments. Therefore contribute to a good investment climate to expand the available sources of governments to find funding for public services, including services, health and education sectors, cash transfers for the poor and needy in the community. result in some improvements to the investment climate to

the many benefits to all sectors of society, such as improved macroeconomic stability, reducing corruption is pervasive, and some reforms in other sectors or specific activities, which provides opportunities for governments to influence the distribution of these benefits. Governments can to develop plans for these reforms so as to increase Focus on the benefit of low-income people by focusing on the constraints imposed on the place of living and on the activities that benefit from them, including their areas of various employees, and business owners free, consumers, and users of infrastructure and finance and property.

Therefore, it is necessary to stress that the investment environment model is not confined to the mere granting tax breaks and facilitate the registration and licensing procedures, but extends to include the package Mtktmlp of the essential elements which must be met together, including: --

A - stability of macroeconomic policies: it is the presence of macroeconomic policy generally stable and sustainable is a necessary condition to attract more investments, whether local or foreign.

B - Integration of industrial policies, monetary, financial, commercial and operational with the principle of encouraging investment and promoting the investment environment.

T - a system of laws and regulations of the effective economic and efficient, which requires review and update laws to conform with the general thrust to stimulate investment movement to enact new laws compatible with developments on the domestic and international arenas.

W - simplifying administrative procedures in all institutions associated with the investment activity and not only focus on the licensing and registration, but also includes a diagnosis of constraints and problems faced by the investor at all levels and finding solutions.

C - to intensify the supervision to boost confidence in the investment environment and to ensure the tranquility of investor rights in the projects in which it invests, in addition to the need to fight corruption and mismanagement.

H - the codification and rationalization of fiscal incentives and exemptions granted to be a tool to guide and stimulate investment in projects that add to the national economy requires the existence of an investment map and a clear and integrated with the development plan.

II: Focus on small enterprises as the cornerstone of development programs: the promotion of small and micro enterprises, this project is characterized by its ability to provide high employment in terms of lower opportunity cost of work generated by these projects, it is also a good way to stimulate self-employment and work on, as well as it need to be relatively low capital cost to start a business which encourages many

people to start investing in activity. On the other hand, these projects characterized by their ability to recruit semi-skilled labor and unskilled, to low risk on the one hand, and a better chance of job training to upgrade skills and abilities in terms of other. and can improve the chances that these projects are the work of the women self-employment through the provision of credit and loans and provide the necessary training to them. as it is compatible with the desire of many women in non-action in places far from their homes. Studies have shown that microfinance, especially micro-credit and increase family income plays an important role in access to education at all levels, also helps to get more income through these projects to improve the health level and provide a decent life for workers. Remained small projects in Egypt suffers from the lack of clear definition and specific, owing to the different perception of each of the organs of the planning and implementation, statistics and finance. And the issuance of Law No. 141 of 2004, called the law of the development of small enterprises, provide the legal framework governing such projects. Has defined the law referred to small individual companies or individual enterprises engaged in economic activity produce goods or services or commercial paid up capital of not less than fifty thousand pounds and not exceeding million pounds and not more than the number of employees than fifty workers. With regard to micro-installations have all defined in the Act a company or individual exercise facility productive economic activity or service or trade and paid up capital of less than fifty thousand pounds. It is noted that small businesses have not yet been able to create enough jobs, or improving working conditions, or increase productivity, or achieve a high level of income for workers, for many reasons, including: market failure, it is still access to financial services difficult because of the requirements that must be met to obtain the loans, which was reflected in that only 10% of small businesses are able to obtain credit from official sources. institutional barriers, given the complexity of the regulations governing the establishment and operation of small enterprises, the majority prefers to work outside the formal sector, and operates an additional obstacle to the active participation of these projects and reduce the possibilities of establishing linkages with larger projects and take advantage of government procurement. technical obstacles, although there is consensus on the need to provide technical assistance to improve the efficiency of small projects, but what is offered of the technical assistance covers only 0.5% of the projects in 2003, which shows how little they actually provide in this area. educational obstacles, there are increasing numbers of college

graduates and high school students who tend to work in small enterprises, although the high level of education is to improve the knowledge and opportunity for business owners that education and educational curricula do not provide employers promising technical and management skills necessary which calls for the need to develop this curriculum and linked to scientific expertise, and the introduction of training-based approach to the market in order to promote growth.

cultural barriers, is still the prevailing cultural notions in the Egyptian society to imagine a government job as a haven ideal in terms of safety and social respect, which is an obstacle in the way of small entrepreneurs, especially women, who represent only 6% of the total number of entrepreneurs in 2003, Please note that there are activities that can take advantage of the skills that are unique to females (such as proficiency in handicrafts and art, the work of the computer and secretarial skills for example). can be made through a national awareness campaign in addition to appropriate education and proper training and support for the acquisition of pension systems for small projects, and have a formalized workers in these projects, which is respected by government officials, and the payment of a growing number of females to the work of small businesses and microenterprises for self-employed.

lack of the high cost of land available for small projects, due to the scarcity of land suitable for small projects, which are close to large markets, it is often to convince small business owners establish their headquarters in residential areas, where they are able to market the speed of delivery and access to workers. There are many projects is not officially registered, because the buildings where they reside is not registered their projects as well.

The following are the most important policies that help develop the small enterprise sector in Egypt
First: adopting a clear policy for the development of small and consistent with the general framework of the economic policy of the State: International experiences indicate successful small businesses that he must be a methodology and a clear and specific targets for the development of small projects is the development of policies and small business development in the broader context of economic policy of the State. In this regard there are some basic requirements, particularly in relation to building the necessary institutional projects to develop policies small and include these requirements include: --
1. Posted realistic understanding of the economic potential of small enterprises, and involve all stakeholders in that, because political pressures can lead to devastating consequences for the development of

policies for small enterprises. And then, the division between illusion and reality with regard to various topics related to these projects, including its role in creating jobs and operation of youth and fresh graduates as well as its role in the fight against poverty, is a prerequisite for the formulation of policies and put them properly. can public awareness campaigns planned and implemented well, can play a positive role in this regard.

2. Avoid the politicization of programs related to the development of small projects, where it should These programs focus on achieving development results rather than immediate political profit. It usually presents political interference considerations of professionalism and professional commitment and efficiency of risk, and increase the risk of misappropriation of resources and use.

3. Maintaining close integration of development policies and programs of small projects and between the general orientation of economic policy, as it is in the lack of such integration there is a risk that the result may be fragmented policy framework does not provide the desired results in the service sector in particular, and service the entire economy in general, and so it must be creating some sort of amendment to the economic development strategies to accommodate the issue of small business development and various services and policies required to develop these projects.

4. More effective representation of small enterprises and their participation in decision-making, should make further efforts to increase the contribution of small enterprises in decision-making, and that these projects are encouraged to form organizations to represent and take into account the economic policy makers to include these representative bodies in the formulation of economic policy generally, and in those the formulation of policies relating to small enterprises in particular.

5. Increasing the stability of the institutional structure, transparency and predictability of its development, where it must be emphasized that once a more effective institutional structure, and to allow for the revitalization of the representation of small enterprises are actively listing and concerns in the decision making process. Should be given some time this mechanism to work without hindrance, and to form and take root Consequently, in the form of the system, and, in turn, would give her more credibility in the eyes of the public and various users.

II: development and innovation of new financial instruments suited to the nature of small projects
Concessional financing is an important factor to raise the competitiveness of the SME sector, Egypt has taken significant steps to develop small enterprise financing services, particularly after the entry of

commercial banks in financing small and despite the fact that the financing of small and working capital loans fill an important part of the financing gap, the impact on enhancing the competitiveness of SME sector and to allow him to move to high-value activities is extremely limited impact and the impact on the growth path of these projects is also limited, and try small promotion in competitive ladder through the modernization of machinery and equipment and access to new machinery and equipment and more sophisticated, which means the growing need for funding.

Third: the promotion of SME non-official entry to the formal sector: Must be emphasized that the practices of the informal sector can not be left because the negative results lead to the closure of official facilities, which no longer afford the fierce competition with foreign products smuggled from the side and counterfeit goods are flooding the source of the other, which are sold without the obligation of any financial burdens, which naturally affects negatively on sectors which are formally and abide by all responsibility toward the state. Out of consideration that small is not an independent entity in itself but is part of a coherent set of overlapping relationships, so it's in spite of the existence of competition between projects, whether formal or informal, but it could be some kind of mutual relations between the two sectors represented in the movements of labor, movement between sectors and put pressure on wages, also can be no movement of products, may depend on the informal sector, formal sector in obtaining raw materials and intermediate goods, as the formal sector may benefit from some of the informal sector products as inputs, it supports certain workers in the first sector on the second sector in obtaining goods and services are cheap compared to access from the first sector. so it must be emphasized that when the State decides to track down non-economic units belonging to the formal sector to force it to complete all registration procedures and to join the community of taxation, it is not expected to These units can withstand this policy, and will try to hide from the eyes of the authorities or they will cease to function, so the state could lose a great deal of their economic activities. This requires addressing the small enterprise sector is the need for a formal non-conventional solutions to encourage this sector to integrate and deal legitimately side by side with the formal sector - without chase and destroy it - this sector can not be ignored or overlooked, especially as the integration will support the formal industrial activity in Egypt and increase Egyptian exports, will also help to raise growth rates and achieve a good distribution of income and achieve increase in GDP of 1.3%, and accuracy will help in economic planning and the elimination of non-validity of unemployment statistics,

national income and GNP and the size of tax evasion, and address the many negative effects.

V.: Create and update a database on small projects. Although a large number of data-collection activities related to small businesses, he noted that access to this data set are almost limited, whether those of the Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics, or by a Social Fund for development or even those involved with registration systems, such as social security and the commercial register and other relevant actors, SMEs and microenterprises. "Therefore, there is a need for improved data collection activities, as is the lack of compatibility between data sets and the difficulty of access to two major problems. On the other hand there is a gap needs to be addressed is lack of coordination between the activities of data collection, and then there is a need for networking means of conventional and unconventional, also there is another gap in the dearth of e-services for users who need access to direct and indirect data on small projects. Sixth: To continue the reform of education and training system: There is no doubt that the reform of the education system is of vital importance for the development of the competitiveness of investors and employees, and consequently the facilities, that rise to the rings and chains of higher value requires a focus on a set of skills different from those prevailing in the Egyptian economy today. Additionally, this requires upgrading to meet education system of labor market needs better. Finally, the system should the dominant cultural values (which are supposed to be reinforced by educational and training regimes) should promote the establishment of private enterprises, continuing education, creativity and innovation. In fact, there can be competitive without massive investment of resources and effort devoted to educational reform, which aims to narrow the knowledge gap quantitatively and qualitatively between Egypt and the rest of the world.

In conclusion, a researcher would like to emphasize two things First: The success of development policies in general is subject to the completion of political reforms that allow the participation of actors and competencies of living in the formulation of economic and political decisions crucial. In view of the current direction of today's world of hectic towards globalization, integration and increase the coherence and interdependence between the economies of countries must create a climate of democratic citizenship and establish equal opportunities and freedom of expression as fundamental to promote popular participation and the role of civil society and ensure full equality between all citizens

and guarantee them exercise of their civil and political rights and allow them to criticism and positive in dealing with the negatives and detect corrupt practices, on the grounds that the citizen is the key to facilitating the conduct of all matters relating to development and attracting investment, which is capable of overcoming the obstacles facing investors of all types and remove bureaucratic obstacles that stand in their way.

Second: the need for the rule of peace and security in the world, without which efforts to become a development and human rights are not meaningful. Conflicts are currently deployed in more than 35 countries in the world and that the number of poor people in the world had reached 3 billion people and the value of the the world spends on armaments has reached one thousand billion dollars. These conflicts destroy the economy came on human capital and destroy families and inherited the violence of the hand. On the other hand, the uncertainty and the spirit of pessimism hampered investment and limit growth, but will guide the efforts and financial resources towards reinforcing to achieve security and self-preservation.

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Footnotes:

1. Mohamed Nour Farahat, international law of human rights and related rights, the directory Arab (Human Rights and Development), available site the Arab Organization for Human Rights on the Internet www.aohr.net
2. <http://ghrorg.jeeran.com/%20defined.html>
3. See: Hussein Abd al-Muttalib Alosrj, "the impact of investment on the enjoyment of his or her economic Egyptian citizen", a symposium: Human Rights, Investment and Development, National Council for Human Rights, Cairo, November 27, 2005.
4. Annual Report of the National Council for Human Rights, Cairo, 2004/2005, pp 188-191
5. In the past decades the definition of poverty too loosely, it was described as very low level of income or consumption. In recent years it has become absolute poverty is an inability to achieve the standards in terms of both nutrition and health, education, environment, sound allowed in the process of making decisions which affect the lives of the poor. For details, see Annual Report of the National Council for Human Rights, op.cit, pp 21-36
6. See, Alosrj Hussein Abd al-Muttalib, "the impact of investment on the enjoyment of his or her economic Egyptian citizen", paper presented to the National Council for Human Rights established in the framework of the seminar entitled: Human rights, development and investment during the month of November 2005.
7. Egyptian Organization for Human Rights, "Situation of human rights in Egypt," Annual Report 2003, published on the WMO on the Internet www.eohr.org/ar/annual/re/2htm
8. Of course, does not support the growth of employment on output growth, but also the flexibility of employment in relation to output, employment of workers of any intensity generated by this growth, and assuming the degree of flexibility is relatively high (about 0.7) becomes the desired rate of employment depend on the achievement of sustained annual growth in real output by approximately 6%. See: Georges Tawfiq Al Abed, Hamid Reza

- Davoodi, "Challenges of growth and globalization in the Middle East and North Africa", International Monetary Fund, Washington, 2003, p. 7.
www.undp.org.eg / arabic / pressrelease / pressrelease%202005/NHDR2005.htm
9. Annual Report of the National Council for Human Rights, op.cit, pp 295-296
 10. World Bank, World Development Report 2005, A Better Investment Climate for Everyone, Washington, DC., 2004, p258
 11. See the Annual Report of the National Council for Human Rights, op.cit, p. 305
 12. This sector was always heavy use of labor, and more able to use the labor force is skilled and semi-skilled compared to other sectors. In 2002, he worked in the sector more than 1.53 million workers, a growth rate of more than 5% per annum.
www.undp.org.eg / arabic / pressrelease / pressrelease%202005/NHDR2005.htm
 13. Georges Tawfiq Al Abed, Hamid Reza Davoodi, "Challenges of growth and globalization in the Middle East and North Africa", op, p. 22.
 Annual Report of the National Council for Human Rights, op.cit, pp 299-300
 14. www.undp.org.eg / arabic / pressrelease / pressrelease%202005/NHDR2005.htm
 15. UNDP, Human Development Report 2005: International Cooperation at Cross Roads, Aid, Trade and Security in an Unequal World, available at: hdr.undp.org/reports/global/2005
 16. The latest report by the Economic Community on key indicators of the national economy that the real growth rate rose from 4.1% in the fiscal year 2003/2004 to 5% in the fiscal year 2004/2005, as the growth rate of real per capita income for the same period from 2.1% to 2.9%, also increased the ratio of investment to GDP from 16.6% to 17.7%, despite the slight decline in the savings ratio to GDP declined from 16.2% to 16.1% during the same period. The report also pointed to lower the unemployment rate from 10% to 9.5%, and the population growth rate declined from 1.98% to 1.96%. also decreased the rate of annual inflation of consumer prices of 16.7% in June 2004 to 7.4% in June 2005, while the rate of inflation of wholesale prices from 16.8% in May 2004 to 4.2 % in May 2005. see the Egyptian newspaper Al-Ahram, No. 43,378, the year 130, Sunday, September 11th, 2005, p. 16.

17. Despite this marked improvement, which reach the level of achievement, however, these indicators still needs further improvement, where the savings rate is low compared with the average in developing countries (30% approximately), and also the rate of investment is low relative to the aspirations and desired growth rates where it should exceed the rate of investment to GDP at 25% annually. also the annual inflation rate is still of 7.4% in June 2005, higher than average growth rate of per capita income of 2.9% during the same period. not to mention the unemployment rate, which is still in need of many efforts to minimize them.
18. This can be ascribed mainly to the depreciation of the Egyptian pound denominated in U.S. dollars between the comparison. Is estimated purchasing power parity by comparing the cost of buying a basket of goods in the State concerned the cost of acquisition of basketball in America.
19. This requires the need to work on a policy of encouraging savings to finance investments that will add new energy to a productive and raise levels of employment and income and to achieve rapid economic growth in the future. In these very low rates of local and national savings (about 15.4% in 2002), it is difficult to plague high rates of investment and economic growth, because to achieve such high rates without the presence of high rates of saving, will require recourse to borrowing from abroad and involvement in the debt crisis of large, or to attract more foreign investment, which has not been achieved as indicated data.
World Bank, World Development Indicators 2004, Washington DC., 2004, pp 214-216
20. United Nations Development Program, Human Development Report 2004: Cultural Liberty in Today's Diverse World (Arabic edition), New York, 2004, p. 199
21. Ali Abdel Gadir Ali, the determinants of foreign direct investment, op, pp 4-5
22. For more details, refer to <http://econ.worldbank.org/wdr/wdr2005/>
World Bank, World Development Report 2005, Opcit, PP2-4
Hussein Abd al-Muttalib Alasraj, "the future of small projects in Egypt", a book-Ahram economic, No. 229, Cairo, October 2006.