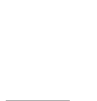


STUDIES ON GROWTH WITH EQUITY

TUNISIA

A NEW SOCIAL CONTRACT FOR FAIR AND EQUITABLE GROWTH



STUDIES ON GROWTH WITH EQUITY

TUNISIA

A NEW SOCIAL CONTRACT FOR FAIR AND EQUITABLE GROWTH

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION
INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR LABOUR STUDIES

The International Institute for Labour Studies (IILS) was established in 1960 as an autonomous facility of the International Labour Organization (ILO) to further policy research, public debate and the sharing of knowledge on emerging labour and social issues of concern to the ILO and its constituents – labour, business and government.

Copyright © International Labour Organization (International Institute for Labour Studies) 2011.

Short excerpts from this publication may be reproduced without authorization, on condition that the source is indicated. For rights of reproduction or translation, application should be made to the Director, International Institute for Labour Studies, P.O. Box 6, CH-1211 Geneva 22, Switzerland.

ISBN 978-92-9251-000-8 (print)

ISBN 978-92-9251-001-5 (web pdf)

First published 2011

The responsibility for opinions expressed in this publication rests solely with its authors, and their publication does not constitute an endorsement by the International Institute for Labour Studies of the opinions expressed.

Copies can be ordered from: ILO Publications, International Labour Office,
CH-1211 Geneva 22, Switzerland. For on-line orders, see www.ilo.org/publns

Graphic design in Italy

Printed in Italy

MDP ILO Turin

MDP ILO Turin

FOREWORD

The need for a new era of social justice is highlighted by the recent events in the Arab world, where the demands for change are at a crescendo. This creates an opportunity – an opportunity to refrain from ‘business as usual’ and foster more efficient economic growth, as highlighted in the Report of the Director-General to the 100th Session of International Labour Conference in June 2011 entitled “A New Era for Social Justice”.

Tunisia, the country at the forefront of the “Arab Spring”, is a stark example of the fragility of an economic system based on an inefficient growth model. In spite of the country’s strong growth and apparently stable macroeconomic environment, the benefits of growth were unevenly distributed. There was widespread inequality, high unemployment, rampant clientelism, and limited opportunities for decent work.

The events have opened a window of opportunity by creating space for a policy debate on building an inclusive model of development. This report aims to contribute to this debate. Similar to the message of the Director-General’s Report, it emphasizes the limits of economic growth without social justice, quality job creation, and inclusiveness of all components of society. It also underlines the need for a new growth model that promotes stronger job creation for young people, more transparency and accountability, and improved social dialogue. This is the challenge for the country in the future in order to build a socially sustainable society.

The study has been prepared as part of a series of country studies, under the aegis of the International Institute for Labour Studies, in accordance with a plan of action set out by the 304th Session of the Governing Body to strengthen the ILO’s knowledge base at the country level. This is in keeping with the ILO’s Declaration on Social Justice for a Fair Globalization, which outlines the processes for assisting Members in strengthening their research capacity and empirical knowledge, and understanding of how the strategic objectives of employment, social protection, social dialogue, and rights at work interact with each other and contribute to social progress, sustainable enterprises, sustainable development, and the eradication of poverty in the global economy.

The Report has been prepared by Marva Corley-Coulibaly, Sameer Khatiwada, Naren Prasad, and Pelin Sekerler Richiardi, of the International Institute for Labour Studies. The authors would like to acknowledge the strong support from the ILO's Regional Office for Africa in producing this report. The report has also benefitted greatly from substantial comments received by Dorothea Schmidt, Steven Tobin and Uma Rani, as well as the very capable research assistance of Eric Ballo, Jamie Boderck, and Chi Kyu Sim. The report has been coordinated by Marva Corley-Coulibaly under the supervision of Raymond Torres, the Director of the Institute.



Charles Dan
ILO Regional Director
for Africa



Raymond Torres
Director, International Institute
for Labour Studies, ILO

TABLE OF CONTENTS

| | |
|---|-----|
| Foreword | v |
| Table of contents | vii |
| List of abbreviations | x |
| Executive summary | 1 |
| | |
| Chapter 1: Economic and labour market overview | 11 |
| Introduction: Tunisia at a crossroads | 11 |
| A. The economic situation in Tunisia | 14 |
| B. Labour market situation | 22 |
| C. Institutional crisis response | 31 |
| D. Concluding remarks | 34 |
| References | 35 |
| | |
| Chapter 2: Job creation and private sector growth in Tunisia | 39 |
| Introduction | 39 |
| A. Job creation and business environment | 40 |
| B. Constraints facing the private sector | 50 |
| C. Policy challenges | 60 |
| References | 62 |
| | |
| Chapter 3: Social protection in Tunisia | 67 |
| Introduction | 67 |
| A. Background and institutions | 69 |
| B. Social insurance schemes | 71 |
| C. Social assistance schemes | 81 |
| D. Challenges going forward | 89 |
| References | 90 |
| | |
| Chapter 4: Policy challenges for more inclusive growth | 93 |
| A. Improve mechanisms for social dialogue | 94 |
| B. Improving social protection: coverage and efficiency | 101 |
| C. Create jobs by reinvigorating the private sector | 109 |
| Annex A | 117 |
| References | 119 |

LIST OF FIGURES

| | | |
|-------------|---|----|
| Figure 1.1 | Youth and overall unemployment rates (latest year available), (percentages) | 12 |
| Figure 1.2 | GDP by structure, 2000 and 2010 | 15 |
| Figure 1.3 | Real GDP growth, selected MENA economies 2001-2011 (percentages) | 16 |
| Figure 1.4 | Trade share of GDP in selected MENA economies, 2000-2008 (percentages) | 18 |
| Figure 1.5 | Tunisia's growth in tourism entrants, quarterly 2009-2011 (percentages) | 19 |
| Figure 1.6 | Worker remittances as a percentage of GDP, 2000-2009 | 20 |
| Figure 1.7 | Ratio of food imports to food consumption in selected African economies, 2010 (percentages) | 20 |
| Figure 1.8 | Unemployment rates and composition of unemployed by educational attainment (percentages) | 24 |
| Figure 1.9 | Labour force participation for different groups, 2010 (percentages) | 26 |
| Figure 1.10 | Labour force participation rates, by age and gender, 2010 (percentages) | 27 |
| Figure 1.11 | Tunisian emigrants as a percentage of domestic population in 2008 (in thousands) | 28 |
| Figure 1.12 | Job creation by sector, 2008-2009 | 29 |
| Figure 2.1 | Tunisia appears to have a competitive business climate (world ranking in 2010) | 41 |
| Figure 2.2 | Industry share of total job creation, annual average, 2004-07 (percentages) | 44 |
| Figure 2.3 | Central Government wages | 46 |
| Figure 2.4 | Investment as a per cent of GDP in the MENA region (percentage points change between 1990 and 2007) | 49 |
| Figure 2.5 | Foreign direct investment, net inflows in 2007 (as a per cent of GDP) | 49 |
| Figure 2.6 | Private sector constraints: unlocking the bottlenecks | 50 |
| Figure 2.7 | Regional ranking of economic freedom – Tunisia performs poorly | 51 |
| Figure 2.8 | Total stock market capitalization as a per cent of GDP, 2010 | 56 |
| Figure 2.9 | Taxes on businesses in Tunisia (percentages) | 57 |
| Figure 3.1 | Social Protection in Tunisia | 70 |
| Figure 3.2 | Estimate of legal coverage for old age and active contributors to a pension scheme as a percentage of the working age population in selected MENA countries | 73 |
| Figure 3.3 | Contribution rates as percentage of salary | 76 |
| Figure 3.4 | Social assistance expenditure and GDP per capita (thousands) in some emerging and developing countries, 2008 | 85 |
| Figure 3.5 | Unemployed who actually receive benefits worldwide, percentage, latest available year | 88 |

预览已结束，完整报告链接和二维码如下：

https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_22672

