

**Abstract**

Privatization is considered one of the important changes in constructing the economical building in developed as well as in developing countries. The loss of jobs and the increase of unemployed volume are considered as basic problems which face the privatization process, because of unplanned employment in the general organizations, and also it is considered one of the greatest challenges which face the working markets whether in Arabic or foreign markets. The reports issued by UN mentioned that the number of unemployed persons was 150.000.000 in 1998 while a report presented by Arabic work organization mentioned that the number of unemployed persons in Arabic states is 12.000.000, although the means which provided by the states to handle this problem in state applied privatization, the unemployed figure is in continuous increase in developing countries.

It is remarkable that today privatization must be found under shadow of international

Economy and under existence of several nationalities companies and under the freeing of trade, in addition to the reforming economic policies for the international organizations and the ideological pressures which are accompanied by the weakness of general sector.

Here the role of small and middle organizations is emerged to improve its ability of adopting themselves quickly with social and economical changes which are happened in the society. This will force states to present actual contribution in activating these sectors to create new vacancies for working force which will be surely freed when privatization process will be applied. This participation will be existed in providing necessary demands, facilities to put these small organizations forward through financing them with credits of supportive interest and issued legislations protecting these organizations. Also the argument will deal with the possible solutions to save the society from this coming danger.

150 1998

12

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%69

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(privatization)

1984

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(13 1990 )

(Griffiths & wall, 1998, 184) Denationalization  
1991 (undp)

profit- private sector activity

(UNDESA, 1999, 1)

(47 1999 )

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(4-3 2001

(89 1999 )

(5 1995 )

(18-17 2005 )

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	-
.(36 1999 ) (unctad, 1995, 2), (ESCWA, 1997, 3) -	-1
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.(2 2001 )	-2
.(2004,3 ) .	-3
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.(1994,7 ) .	-5
( )	-6
.(179 1999 )	-6
FDI	-6
(ESCWA, 2002,9)	-1
	-2
.(23-22 1996 )	-3
.(8 1994 )	-
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. (44 )

(1)

%

( <sup>c</sup> )2004	2003	2002	2001	2000	
9	9	8	8	8	
5.8	6	5.8	4.8	4	
4.8	5.3	5.4	5	4.7	
11.8	9.9	8.6	7.9	7.8	
	9.3	8.8	8.5	9.3	
9.2	8.8	11.4	13.1	14.1	
8.7	8.7	9.0	9.5	10.6	
2.7	5	5.2	5.1	5.5	
6.8	7.6	7.7	7.2	6.8	
5.5	6.6	6.3	6.7	6.3	
-	-	-	9	10.6	
12.4	10.5	10.3	8.4	6.6	
6.1	5.7	5.8	5.7	6.4	
19.3	17	18.5	19.2	18.6	
6.8	6.9	10	9	11.2	
	3.8	3.5	3.6	3.1	
3.3	3.3	3.1	3.8	4.1	
		4.3	2.8	3.5	
		17.5	18.1	14.7	
15.3	13.1			20.5	

(\*)

( ) -IMF: international financial statistics, August, 2004 :

(2)

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	+15	+60	-25	-20	-15	+15	+60	-25	24-20	-15		
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2.3	2.4	---	---	---	---	1.7	---	---	----	----	1995	
3.1	11.8	0.0	5.1	27.1	68.9	5.2	6.4	2.2	16.6	50.1	1991	
14.9												
27.3	24	---	---	---	---	26.9	---	---	---	---	1997	
4.6						15					2001	
17												
11.7	10.5	6	10.3	19.8	19.6	8.6	2.3	8.5	19.5	20.3	1998	
17.2	37	0.0	9	46.4	87.1	14.2	2.3	6.2	22.1	54.1	1996	
2.3	5.2	0.0	2.6	36.5	---	1.8	---	1	6.7	---	1997	
1.1	0.7	---	---	---	----	0.8	---	---	---	---	1999	
8.4	7.2	0.0	3.9	11.5	18.8	8.6		5.1	20.1	19.1	1997	
9.2	19.9	---	---	---	---	5.1	---	---	---	---	1998	
11.6	23	---	---	---	---	15.8	---	---	---	---	1996	
28.9												
11.5	8.2	0.0	5.7	14.6	12.7	12.5	3.7	9.8	19.9	21.3	1999	
31.3	20.2	28.8	14.5	29.4	55.3	17.1	36.6	13.4	19	32.4	1997	
11.7	1.7	---	---	---	---	9.9	---	---	---	---	1995	

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186

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Economy of scale

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(www.berc-iraq.op.cit,20)

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